

Table 2 Bivariate and multivariate analyses of the relationship between good school performance and frequency intake of different food groups in Palestinian adolescents aged 12–15 years (*n* = 932)

Variable	No.	Good school performance		Bivariate logistic regression		Multivariate logistic regression	
		%	<i>P</i> -value	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> -value	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> -value
<i>Animal foods</i>							
≤ 3 t/w	622	61.3	0.07	1		1	
> 3 t/w	310	67.4		1.31 (0.89–1.74)	0.07	1.0 (0.72–1.37)	0.48
<i>Fruit & vegetables</i>							
≤ 3 t/w	680	59.9	< 0.001	1		1	
> 3 t/w	252	72.6		1.78 (1.29–2.44)	< 0.001	1.50 (1.05–2.14)	0.02
<i>Cookies</i>							
≤ 3 t/w	470	59.4	0.01	1		1	
> 3 t/w	462	67.3		1.41 (1.08–1.84)	0.01	1.12 (0.83–1.51)	0.44
<i>Milk foods</i>							
≤ 3 t/w	718	62.8	0.63	1		–	–
> 3 t/w	214	65.0		1.10 (0.80–1.51)	0.59	–	–
<i>Traditional foods</i>							
≤ 3 t/w	655	62.7	0.60	1		–	–
> 3 t/w	277	64.6		1.08 (0.81–1.45)	0.59	–	–
<i>Soft drinks</i>							
≤ 3 t/w	791	61.6	0.01	1		1	
> 3 t/w	141	73.0		1.69 (1.14–2.52)	0.01	1.33 (0.87–2.04)	0.05
<i>Rice</i>							
≤ 3 t/w	633	60.0	0.003	1		1	
> 3 t/w	299	70.2		1.57 (1.17–2.11)	0.003	1.36 (1.00–1.85)	0.05
<i>Tea & coffee</i>							
≤ 21 t/w	781	64.0	0.31	1		–	–
> 21 t/w	151	59.6		0.83 (0.58–1.18)	0.30	–	–

n = number of respondents; t/w = times per week; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval.