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University Education (With Dates):

- a. University of Ibadan, Nigeria. (Sep 2013 - Feb 2014)
- b. University of Ibadan, Nigeria. (Mar 2008 - Feb 2012)
- c. University of Lancaster, United Kingdom (Oct 2005 - Sep 2006)
- d. University of Ilorin, Nigeria. (Feb 1993 - Jan 1998)

Academic Qualifications (With Dates and granting Bodies):

- a. Masters in Project Development and Implementation (MPDI) (2014), University of Ibadan, Nigeria
- b. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Biostatistics (2012), University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
- c. Masters of Science (M.Sc) Medical Statistics, (2006), University of Lancaster, United Kingdom

- d. Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) Statistics (First Class Honours), (1998), University of Ilorin, Nigeria
- e. Research (Both past and ongoing)

Research

(a) Completed

1. A Comparative Analysis of Fertility Differentials in Ghana and Nigeria

This retrospective study compared the two countries' fertility levels and their determinants as well as the differentials in the effect of these factors across the two countries. We carried out a retrospective analysis of data from the Nigeria and Ghana Demographic Health Surveys, 2008. The sample of 33,385 and 4,916 women aged 15-49 years obtained in Nigeria and Ghana respectively was stratified into low, medium and high fertility using reported children ever born. Data were summarized using appropriate descriptive statistics.

2. Current and Predicted Fertility using Poisson Regression Model: Evidence from 2008 Nigerian Demographic Health Survey

We built a non-linear model to identify fertility determinants and predict fertility using women's background characteristics. We used 2008 Nigeria Demography and Health Survey dataset consisting of 33,385 women with 31.4% from an urban area. Fertility was measured using children ever born (CEB) and fitted into multi-factors additive Poisson regression models.

3. Differentials and Correlates of Infants Mortality in Nigeria: A Comparative Survival Analysis between North East and South West Nigeria

We used a nationally representative cross-sectional data from the NDHS 2008 survey. Our analysis was based on the 23,995 and 11,546 births during five years preceding data collection from women aged 15-49 years in NE and SW Nigeria respectively. We censored the children who have

not had their first birthday as of the day of the interview and estimated the IMR with Life tables using West Models. Descriptive statistics, bivariate and multivariate Cox regression models were made.

4. Modelling time to uptake of modern contraceptives among sexually active women of reproductive age in Nigeria: Survival analysis approach

Contraception is fast becoming a recurrent decimal in modern society as a way of achieving desired fertility goal. We used data from 2013 NDHS, a nationally representative survey covering the entire population residing in non-institutional dwelling units in the country. Among others, the women were asked questions about their background characteristics, reproductive history and childhood mortality, knowledge, source, and use of family planning methods.

- 5. Marital Status and HIV Prevalence among women in Nigeria: Evidence from a National Survey**
- 6. Economic status, a salient motivator for medicalisation of FGM in sub-Saharan Africa: Myth or reality from 13 national demographic health surveys**
- 7. Africa's response to the COVID-19 pandemic: A Review of the Nature of the Virus, Impacts and Implications for Preparedness**
- 8. Demystifying the factors associated with rural – urban gaps in severe acute malnutrition among under five children in low**
- 9. and middle income countries : a decomposition analysis**
- 10. Severe acute malnutrition among under-five children in low- and middle-income countries: A hierarchical analysis of associated risk factors**
- 11. Survival Analysis and Prognostic Factors of Time to First Domestic Violence after Marriage among Married Women in Africa**

(b) In Progress

- 1. Diarrhoea among under-five children in 56 low- and middle-income countries: Prevalence and multilevel analysis of associated risk factors**

The study is therefore designed to carry out a meta-analysis of the prevalence of diarrhoea among under-five year children in 56 LMIC. The study also sought to identify the individual-specific factors, neighbourhood factors and country-level factors that affect occurrence of diarrhoea among under-five children in the 56 LMIC using hierarchical Bayesian logistic regression model.

2. Mind the Gap: What explains the poor-non-poor inequalities in having severe acute malnutrition among under-five children in low and middle-Income countries? Compositional and structural characteristics

A good understanding of the poor-non-poor gap in childhood development of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is a must in tackling the age-long critical challenge to health outcomes of vulnerable children in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC). There is a dearth of information about the factors explaining differentials in wealth inequalities in the distribution of SAM in LMIC. This study is aimed at quantifying the contributions of demographic, socioeconomic, contextual and proximate factors in explaining the poor-non-poor gap in SAM in LMIC.

3. Evaluation of survival analysis regression models in assessing the association between conception modes and the incidence of Type-1 diabetes among Swedish Births 1985-2015

The data on the onset of type-1 diabetes among children born in Sweden between 1985 and 2015 and conceived either spontaneously or by assisted reproductive technology (ART) showed skewed age distribution since most ART-conceived children are younger and a probable peak in the risk of type-1 diabetes at 10-14 years of age. We aimed to apply and compare the performance of different survival analysis regression models to the data to identify and quantify the risk of ART and other prognostic factors on the timing of onset of diabetes among the children. We used the information on all singleton children (n= 3,138,540) from the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare, 1985 to 2015. The main determinate variable was the mode of conception. We applied the Cox proportional hazard, parametric and the flexible parametric survival regression (FPSR) models to the data. The loglikelihood, Akaike information criteria and Bayesian information

criteria were used to select the best model. Significance was determined at 5% significance level.

4. Evaluation of the performance of different survival regression frailty models using Swedish dental implant data

The choice of appropriate methods for estimating the effects of covariates in survival data with frailty poses challenges to public health researchers. This study aimed to apply a flexible parametric survival regression (FPSR) model Cox proportional hazard with frailty and other parametric models to estimate factors associated with the timing of complications affecting implant-supported dental restorations in a Swedish cohort. The data were obtained from a randomly selected cohort (n=596) of Swedish patients provided with dental restorations supported by implants in 2003. Patients were evaluated over 9 years for complications including (i) implant loss, (ii) peri-implantitis and (iii) technical complications. We applied a flexible parametric survival regression (FPSR), Cox proportional hazard with frailty and parametric models with frailty to identify the factors associated with the timing of complications. We explored the goodness of fit of the models and used the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) and Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC).

5. Hierarchical analysis of factors associated with childhood mortality in Nigeria: Approximation of survival regression by Poisson model in Bayesian MCMC procedures

The need for more pragmatic approaches to achieve sustainable development goal on childhood mortality reduction necessitated this study. Simultaneous study of the influence of where the children live and the censoring nature of children survival data is scarce. We identified the compositional and contextual factors associated with under-five (U5M) and infant (INM) mortality in Nigeria from 5 MCMC Bayesian hierarchical Poisson regression models as approximations of survival

regression. The 2018 DHS data of 33,924 under-five children were used. The risks of INM and U5M were highest among children with none/low maternal education, multiple births, short birth interval. Compared with the null model, 81% vs 10% and 59% vs 35% of the total variation in INM and

U5M were explained by the state- and neighbourhood-level factors respectively. Risk of infants and under-five mortality in Nigeria is influenced significantly by compositional and contextual factors. The Poisson regression models fitted the survival data.

6. Hierarchical analysis of risk factors of diarrhoea among under-five children in low- and middle-income countries: disentangling context from composition

Several studies have documented the burden and risk factors associated with diarrhoea in low and middle-income countries (LMIC). To the best of our knowledge, the contextual and compositional factors associated with diarrhoea were poorly operationalized, explored and understood in these studies. We investigated multilevel risk factors associated with diarrhoea among under-five children in LMIC. We analysed diarrhoea-related information of 796,150 under-five children (Level 1) nested within 63,378 neighbourhoods (Level 2) from 57 LMIC (Level 3) from cross-sectional and nationally representative Demographic Health Survey. We used multivariable hierarchical Bayesian logistic regression models. The overall prevalence of diarrhoea was 14.2% ranging from 3.8% in Armenia to 31.4% in Yemen.

7. Decomposition analysis of the compositional and contextual factors associated with poor-non-poor inequality in diarrhoea among under-five children in low- and middle-income countries

To assess the magnitude of wealth inequalities in the development of diarrhoea among U5C in the LMIC, identified and quantified contextual and compositional factors' contribution to the inequalities. We used cross-sectional data from 57 Demographic and Health Surveys conducted between 2010 and 2018 in LMIC. Descriptive statistics were used to understand the gap in having diarrhoea between the children from poor and non-poor households and across the selected covariates using Fairlie decomposition techniques with multivariable binary logistic regressions at $p=0.05$.

Publications (All)

Book Chapters

1. **Fagbamigbe, A.F.**, (2019) Selected Topics in Medical Statistics (1st Edition) ISBN: 978-978-546-330-E, Edited by Adebowale A. S. & Akinyemi J.O.; Chapter 8: Principles and Methods of Data Simulation in Health Research in Page 107-19 Andkolads Publishers, Ile Ife, Nigeria
2. **Fagbamigbe, A. F.**, Adeoye, I. A., & Musa I. (2019) Selected Topics in Medical Statistics (1st Edition) ISBN: 978-978-546-330-E, Edited by Adebowale A. S. & Akinyemi J.O. Chapter 14: Survival Analysis: Concepts and Techniques, Page 268-91, Andkolads Publishers, Ile Ife, Nigeria

Publications in Learned Peer-reviewed Journals

2010

3. Yusuf, O. B., Adebowale, A. S., **Fagbamigbe, A.F.**, Bamgboye, E.A. and Oyediran, A.B.O.O. (2010) Profile of academic and senior non-teaching staff in a Nigerian university. Journal of Educational Administration and Policy Studies 2(7), pp. 92 - 98.
<https://academicjournals.org/journal/IJEAPS/article-abstract/9C38273984>
4. **Fagbamigbe, A.F.** and Adebowale, A. S. (2010), A model for measuring association between bivariate censored outcomes. Journal of Modern Mathematics and Statistics. 4(4): pp 127 -136, <https://doi.org/10.10.3923/jmmstat.2010.127.136>
5. Adebowale, S.A., **Fagbamigbe, A.F.** and Bamgboye, E.A. (2010); Rural-Urban Differential in Maternal Mortality in Nigeria, sub-Saharan Africa; Journal of Biomedical Sciences, Vol 2, pp 74-91, cenresinpub.org/mortality.pdf

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Nutritional Status among Women in Ekiti Communities; Pakistan Journal of Nutrition 10 (5): 485-491;

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<http://docsdrive.com/pdfs/ansinet/pjn/2011/888-898.pdf>
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https://academicjournals.org/journal/IJPS/edition/9_September
9. **Fagbamigbe A.F.**, Akinyemi, J.O., Adedokun, B.O. and Bamgboye, E.A.; (2011) Gender variation in the self-reported likelihood of HIV infection in comparison with HIV test results in rural and urban Nigeria. AIDS Research and Therapy, 8:44
<https://doi.org/10.1186/1742-6405-8-44>
10. Adebowale, A.S., **Fagbamigbe, A.F.** and Bamgboye, E.A. (2011) Contraceptive Use: Implication for Completed Fertility, Parity Progression and Maternal Nutritional Status in Nigeria, sub-Saharan Africa.” Afr Journal Reproductive Health Vol. 15 No. 4 pp 69-78;
<https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ajrh/article/view/74794>
11. **Fagbamigbe, A.F.** , Adebowale, A.S., and Olaniyan, F.A, (2011) A comparative analysis of Condom use among unmarried youths in rural community in Nigeria; Public Health Research. 2011; 1(1): 8-16 <https://doi.org/10.5923/j.phr.20110101.02>

2012

12. Adebowale, A.S., **Fagbamigbe, A.F.** and Bello, S. (2012); Refined age Distribution and Demographic parameters Estimation in Nigeria: An Indirect approach, Journal of Statistics and Management Sciences, Vol. 15(1), pp. 29-48;
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09720510.2012.10701611>;
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<https://doi.org/10.5923/j.ajcam.20120201.01>
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