

Figures

Figure 1. Study Flow Chart

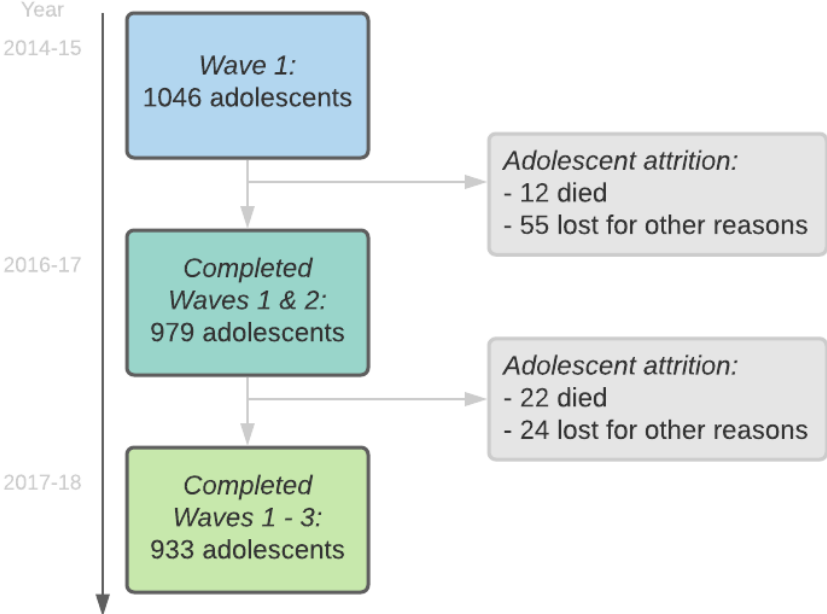
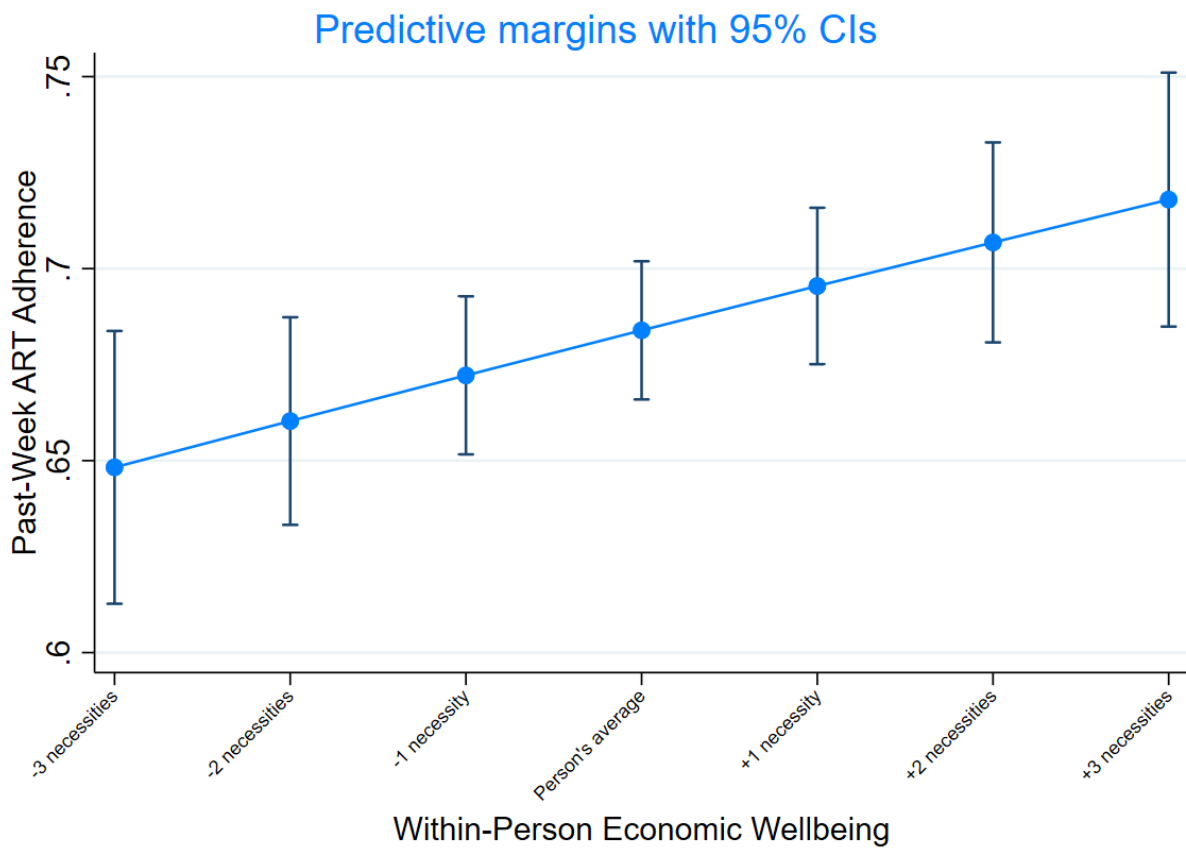
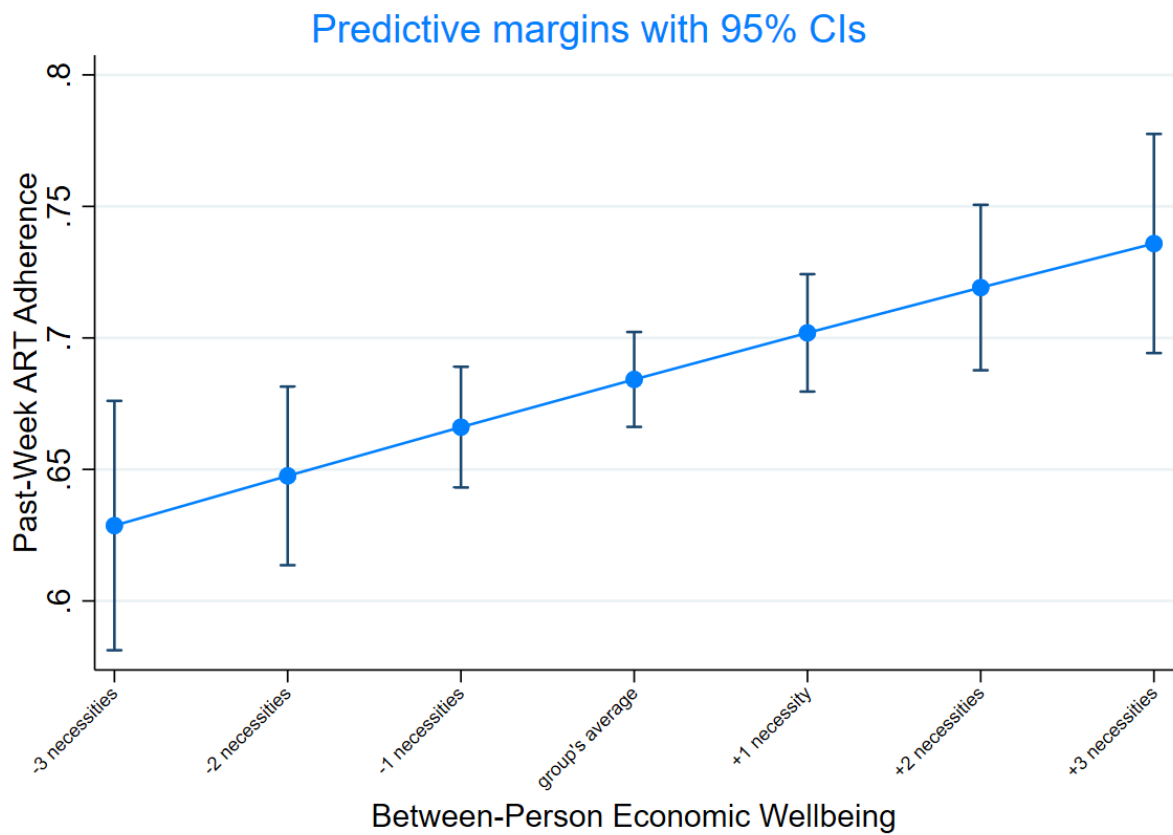


Figure 2. Adjusted average predicted probabilities of ART adherence at different levels of the explanatory variable: Within-person estimates



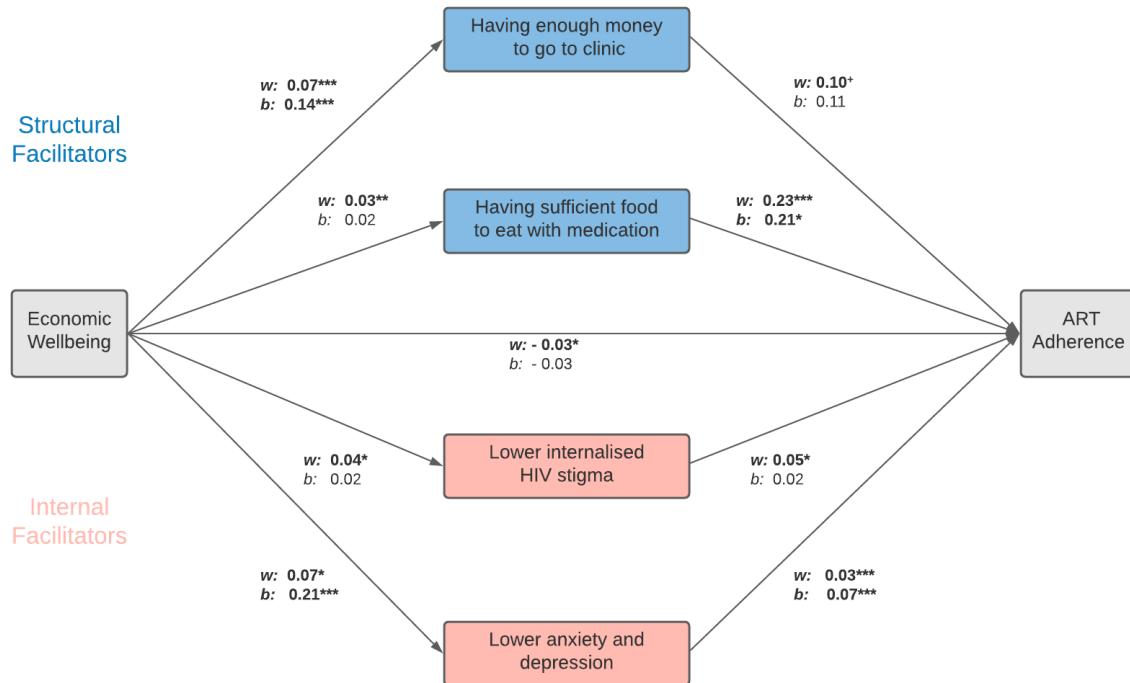
Notes: Average adjusted probabilities are reported as average marginal effects, adjusted for sex, vertical/horizontal infection, age, rural/urban location, household size, and orphanhood status. The x-axis displays decreases and increases in economic wellbeing from the individual's own average.

Figure 3. Adjusted average predicted probabilities of ART adherence at different levels of the explanatory variable: Between-person estimates



Notes: Average adjusted probabilities are reported as average marginal effects, adjusted for sex, vertical/horizontal infection, age, rural/urban location, household size, and orphanhood status. The x-axis displays decreases and increases from the group's average level in economic wellbeing, pooled across three waves.

**Figure 4. Hybrid Model in a Structural Equation Model Framework :  
Structural and Internal Economic Pathways to Improved ART Adherence**



Notes: \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , significant associations in bold.  $N=2785$  due to item missings and listwise deletion.  $w$  denotes within-person effects and  $b$  denotes between-person effects. Pathways with binary dependent variables were estimated in a probit regression model and pathways with continuous dependent variables were estimated in a linear regression model. Analyses control for participants' sex (time-invariant), age, household size, and urban/rural location; standard errors are robust and clustered at the individual level. Model based on nonadaptive Gauss-Hermite quadrature to facilitate convergence.