Methodology

To calculate the propensity score (PS), gradient boost considers multiple combinations and interactions when determining the propensity score. Finally, the algorithm selects the one with a less standardised mean difference.

The variables included in the propensity score were age, sex, health insurance type, comorbidities, migrant status, educational level, time on ART, region of residence, housing type, and indicator of self-stigma, additions, and mental health.

The weight was set to estimate the average treatment effect (ATE) for employed people was and unemployed . Bootstrapping was used to estimate the confidence intervals (5 000 iterations).

The propensity score and weighting method were evaluated using convergence plots, standardised mean difference, overlapping plots and p-values.

A double robust approach was taken to calculate ATE using the weighted sample and adjusting for the covariates included in the PS. Additionally, the model includes an indicator of adherence.

All analyses were conducted in R version.