Results

Characteristics of the Sample

Because the HIV-positive adolescents participating in the study are likely to differ from adolescents in the general population, we provide data from the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey to estimate the characteristics of the sample. The survey includes questions on the age of the adolescents, their education level, marital status, and other socio-economic characteristics. The data are hierarchical, and pregnancies are clustered within individual adolescent mothers identified from the same HIV/AIDS treatment, care and support facility. The nature of the data requires an analysis technique that accounts for unobserved characteristics of pregnancies to the same mother as well as of individuals identified from the same facility. The analysis therefore entails estimation of random-intercept multilevel logit models using Stata to predict use of maternal health care services.

The first two models include as covariates the age at first pregnancy, study site, the highest level of education of the mother, pregnancy order, relationship to the man who was responsible for the pregnancy, an indicator of whether the respondents felt they were discriminated against because of their serostatus (perception of stigma) and whether the pregnancy was intended. In addition to these, the next three models include prenatal care visits as a control.

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