

IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS EXPENDITURE ON PREVALENCE OUTCOMES

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ABSTRACT

Over the last three decades, the global HIV/AIDS prevention in community has prompted development of sets of proven strategies aimed at reducing the risk of acquiring or/ and transmitting HIV. The response to HIV/AIDS pandemic is related to international health outcomes and has in the last few decades been among the major global concerns. By 2021, 0.8 percent of adults were living with HIV globally, with sub-Saharan Africa alone accounting for 69 percent of these cases. Even though significant financial resources from governments and donors have been channeled to combat prevalence especially in sub-Saharan African countries, actual effect has not been empirically assessed. We use longitudinal data from 11 sub-Saharan Africa countries to unravel empirical effects of HIV/AIDS expenditure on prevalence outcomes. In tandem with theoretical hypothesis, our findings empirically emphasize the negative relationship of expenditure and prevalence rates. Thus, the resources channeled towards combating HIV/AIDS significantly reduce prevalence in our sample.

Keywords: *HIV/AIDS, Expenditure, Prevalence, Outcomes*