The rest of this section focuses on three logistic regression using only those variables where no clear multicollinearity was observed. The first regression looks at the impact of female school enrolment on the dependent variable. As it can be observed, the probability of successfully halting or reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS does not change substantially when female school enrolment increases. In fact, the probability of being successful at combating the disease fall between the first and the second quintile and between the third and the forth.

The second regression focuses on the single impact of female unemployment in halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS. The predicted probabilities of this model show a similar pattern as in the first model, although the discrepancy in the probabilities of being successfully are larger in this model.

Finally, the third model integrates the interaction between both variables. As with model 2 and 3, there is a discontinuous reduction in the probability of successfully halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and the probability decreases between quintile one and two and between quintile three and four.

All three models show inconsistent results with the predictions of this paper. The disproportionate number of cases of successful halt and reverse of HIV/AIDS in the sample might be responsible for the inconsistency of the results.