

OVERVIEW (continued)

| | | <i>Number</i> | <i>Source</i> |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Shrinkage of real GDP owing to AIDS | High | 6.0% by 2015 | BMR ^l (2004) |
| | Low | 2.1% annually | ILO (2004) |
| HIV/AIDS infections in various sectors | 59.0% (trucking) | | Sasol (2005) |
| | 45.0% (farming) | | Agri AIDS (2004) |
| | 30.0% (gold mining) | | Anglo Gold (2004) |
| | 20.0%–40.0% (forestry) ^j | | UKZN ^k (2005) |
| | 19.4% (corporate) | | Old Mutual Healthcare Survey (2005) |
| | 10%–20% (coal mining) | | NUM ^l (2005) |

Source: **Fast Facts** No 7/2007

This table represents high and low estimates for figures, since much of the data is based on statistical modelling.

This figure has been revised downwards from 6m in the previous report.

Actuarial Society of South Africa.

Highly Active Anti-Retroviral Therapy.

Human Sciences Research Council.

United Nations Children's Fund.

International Labour Organisation.

Bureau for Economic Research.

Bureau of Market Research.

This research was carried out in KwaZulu-Natal, so the validity of this result outside of this province is questionable.

University of KwaZulu-Natal.

National Union of Mineworkers.

CURRENT DATA***Population segments living with HIV/AIDS*****Snap-shot of population living with HIV/AIDS by province, 1 July 2006**

| <i>Province</i> | <i>Child-bearing</i> | | | | <i>Total</i> | <i>Proportion of population</i> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Adults (20–64)</i> | <i>age women (15–49)</i> | <i>Youth (15–24)</i> | <i>Children (0–14)</i> | | |
| Eastern Cape | 590 805 | 376 140 | 165 526 | 40 537 | 666 822 | 10.0% |
| Free State | 354 118 | 198 140 | 72 083 | 19 261 | 38 770 | 13.9% ^a |
| Gauteng | 1 318 547 | 677 711 | 174 810 | 60 076 | 1 407 486 | 14.5% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 376 555 | 796 148 | 324 996 | 97 088 | 1 540 183 | 15.7% |
| Limpopo | 347 938 | 232 639 | 101 613 | 27 303 | 396 873 | 6.9% |
| Mpumalanga | 400 197 | 228 734 | 89 792 | 27 592 | 446 010 | 13.4% |
| North West | 439 560 | 234 580 | 85 128 | 23 250 | 480 387 | 12.7% |
| Northern Cape | 57 247 | 32 647 | 9 159 | 2 631 | 61 415 | 6.9% |
| Western Cape | 250 796 | 154 256 | 36 300 | 11 453 | 267 289 | 5.4% |
| South Africa^b | 4 880 463 | 2 809 680 | 1 012 167 | 293 549 | 5 372 474 | 11.2% |

Source: ASSA, *ASSA2003 AIDS and Demographic Model*, November 2005

^a Figures will not add up horizontally since there is overlap in various categories. Figures also do not add up vertically since there are differences in the way that the provincial and national models calculate totals.