

The irreconcilable contradictions between the HSRC's hiv statistics and StatsSA's mortality data

In four successive surveys from 2002 to 2012, using scientific fieldwork and testing, the South African Human Sciences Research Council has precisely calculated the male and female prevalence of what they allege is a deadly virus. In 2005 and 2012 they included a precise calculation of the male and female incidence or annual increase of this virus, which is alleged cannot be eliminated from the human body. According to this theory therefore, the difference between the prevalence in 2012 and the prevalence in 2005, increased by the annual incidence in the seven year period, must equal the deaths from the virus during the seven years.

In 2005 the HSRC calculated an overall prevalence of 4.8 million for 2 years and older , which it stated comprised 8.2% of males and 13.3% of females. Applying these percentages to the HSRC estimates of the population gives a total of 1.796 million male (21.9×8.2) and 3.006 million female (22.6×13.3), 4.8 million in total, of which 37.4% ($1.796/4.8$) was male and 62.6% ($3.006/4.8$) was female.

In their 2005 survey on page 48 the HSRC report an overall annual incidence of 2.7% consisting of 1.5% of males and 3.6% of females. Using their population estimates this calculates to 29% of new incidence being male and 71% female.

In their 2012 survey on page 58 the HSRC precisely calculate overall incidence as 469,000 or 1.07%, of which 151,000 (0.71%) was male and 318,000 (1.46%) was female. This calculates to 32% male ($151/469$) and 68% female ($318/469$). In Table 3.31 they confirm that incidence rates had slightly decreased from 2005 to 2012, so that their calculation of 469,000 in 2012 was a minimum estimate over the period.

In 2012 the HSRC calculated an overall prevalence of 6.4 million which it stated comprised 9.9% of males and 14.4% females. Applying these percentages to their estimates of population gives a total 2.531 million male (25.5×9.9) and 3.873 million female (26.9×14.4) or 6.4 million in total, of which 39.5% ($2.531/6.4$) was male and 60.5% ($3.873/6.4$) was female.

The HSRC calculation of male and female virus deaths from 2006 to 2012 is therefore as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
2005 Prevalence	1.796 m	3.006m	4.802m
Plus Incidence 2006-12	1.051m	2.232m	3.283m (469,000 x7 , 32% male, 68% female)
Less 2012 Prevalence	2.531m	3.873m	6.404m
HSRC deaths 2006-12	0.316m	1.365m	1.681m (female excess of 1.049 million)
StatsSA total deaths 06-12	2.026m	1.918m	3.944m (male excess of 108,000)
StatsSA 20-64 deaths 06-12	1.308m	1.096m	2.404m (male excess of 212,000)

The HSRC calculates at least 1.05 million more female than male virus deaths from 2006 to 2012, whereas StatsSA registered 108,000 fewer female than male deaths in total and 212,000 fewer female deaths from age 20 to 64 over the same period of seven years. According to the HSRC there were 1.365 million female virus deaths, whereas StatsSA only registered 1.096 million deaths in total from age 20-64 , and female virus deaths of 1.365 million were 71% of total StatsSA female deaths of 1.918 million.

StatsSA registered deaths diametrically contradict the calculations and predictions of the HSRC.

It is impossible for the HSRC tests to be measuring a deadly virus because there is absolutely no relationship with actual mortality. The calculations of the HSRC based on scientific testing are totally incompatible with actual deaths and their deadly virus hypothesis is factually unfounded.