The 2005-06 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey included HIV testing of over 13,000 men and women. According to the survey, 18 percent of Zimbabweans age 15-49 are HIV-infected.

HIV prevalence is higher among women than men in both urban and rural areas. Residents of urban and rural areas have similar risk of HIV infection.

For both women and men, HIV infection rates are higher among those who are widowed or divorced/separated than among those who are single or currently married.

Almost three-quarters of HIV-positive women and more than 80 percent of HIV-positive men do not know that they are HIV-infected.
On average, HIV prevalence increases as the number of lifetime sexual partners increases. Men with ten or more lifetime sexual partners are almost five times as likely to be HIV-positive as men with only one lifetime sexual partner.

HIV prevalence increases as youth get older. Young women age 23–24 are more than six times as likely to be HIV-positive as young women age 15–17.

Response rates and methodology:
HIV prevalence data were obtained from fingerstick dried blood spots voluntarily provided by women age 15–49 and men age 15–54 who were interviewed in the 2005–06 ZDHS. Of the 18,631 eligible subjects, 70% provided blood spots. Response rates were higher in rural areas than urban areas (78% vs. 58%).