The 2010-11 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) included HIV testing of 7,313 women age 15-49 and 6,584 men age 15-54. According to the survey, 15% of Zimbabweans age 15-49 are HIV-positive.

Overall, 18% of women and 12% of men are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Overall, 34% of women and 21% of men had been tested for HIV and received the results in the past year.

There has been a slight decrease in Zimbabwe's HIV prevalence since the estimate published in the 2005-06 ZDHS.

HIV prevalence is highest in Matabeleland South where over 1 in 5 adults age 15-49 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence is lowest in Harare (13%).

There is no clear relationship between wealth and HIV prevalence among women or men.

There is no clear relationship between educational level and HIV prevalence among women; however, among men, HIV prevalence decreases as education increases.

71% of women and 51% of men who tested HIV-positive in the 2010-11 ZDHS had been tested previously for HIV and received the results of that test.
For women and men, HIV prevalence is highest among those who are widowed. HIV prevalence is also high among divorced and separated men and women. Women and men who have never been married are least likely to be HIV-positive.

HIV Prevalence by Marital Status

- **Women 15-49**
  - Never married: 8
  - Married/living together: 16
  - Divorced/separated: 29
  - Widowed: 56

- **Men 15-49**
  - Never married: 4
  - Married/living together: 18
  - Divorced/separated: 31
  - Widowed: 61

In general, HIV prevalence increases with number of lifetime sexual partners among both women and men. Almost half of women with 5-9 lifetime partners are HIV-positive.

HIV Prevalence by Number of Lifetime Partners

- **Women 15-49**
  - Number of lifetime partners:
    - 1: 12
    - 2: 4
    - 3-4: 14
    - 5-9: 21
    - 10+: 27

- **Men 15-49**
  - Number of lifetime partners:
    - 1: 4
    - 2: 12
    - 3-4: 14
    - 5-9: 21
    - 10+: 41

For more information on the results of the 2010-11 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

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Response rates and methodology: HIV prevalence data were obtained from testing dried blood spot (DBS) samples voluntarily provided by women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were interviewed in the 2010-11 ZDHS. The DBS were collected using the finger stick method. Of the 18,554 eligible respondents, 75% were both interviewed and provided DBS specimen. Coverage rates were higher in rural areas (83%) than in urban areas (63%).