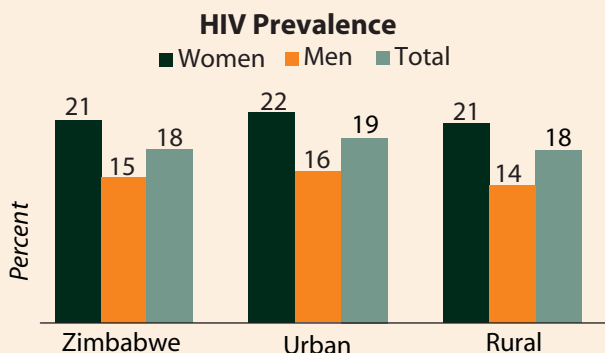
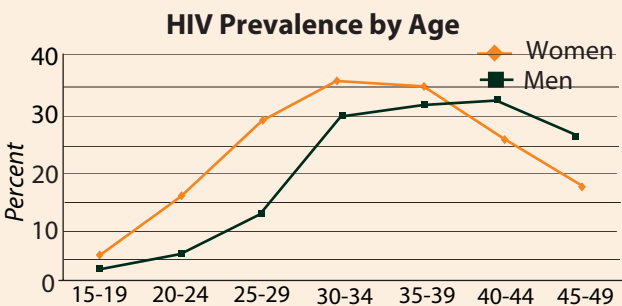


HIV/AIDS in the 2005-06 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey

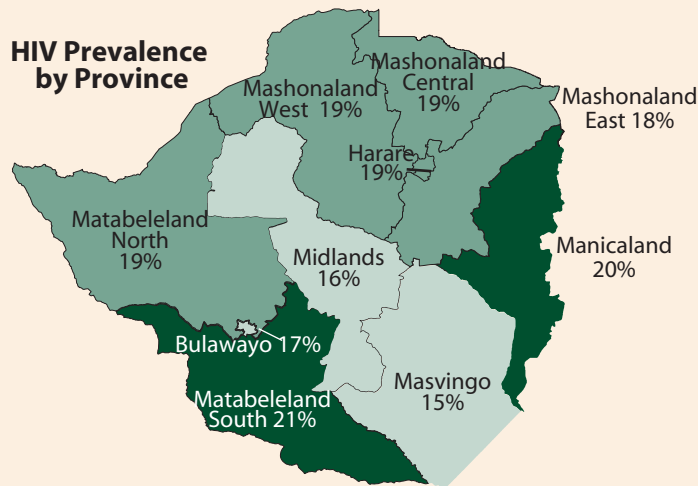
The 2005-06 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey included HIV testing of over 13,000 men and women. According to the survey, 18 percent of Zimbabweans age 15-49 are HIV-infected.



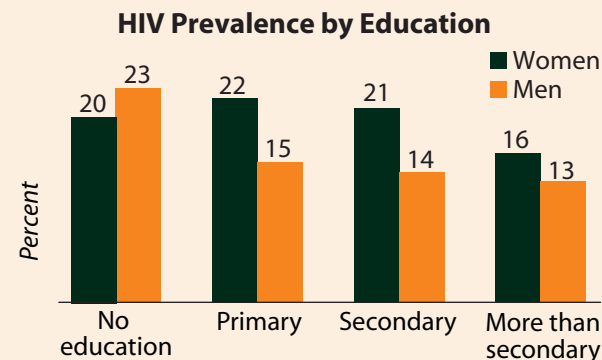
HIV prevalence is higher among women than men in both urban and rural areas. Residents of urban and rural areas have similar risk of HIV infection.



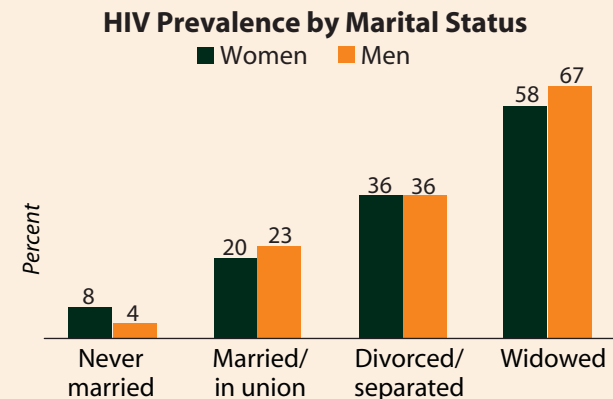
Women get infected earlier than men. For women, prevalence increases with age until it reaches a peak at age 30-34 (36%). The peak for men occurs between ages 40-44 (33%).



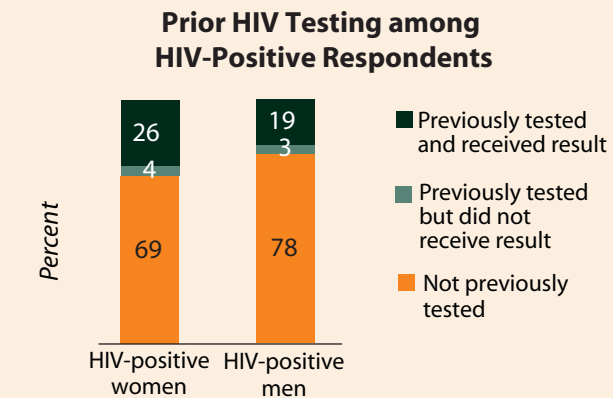
HIV prevalence is consistently high across all the provinces of Zimbabwe, ranging from 15 percent in Masvingo to 21 percent in Matabeleland South.



In Zimbabwe, HIV prevalence is lowest among women and men with more than a secondary education.

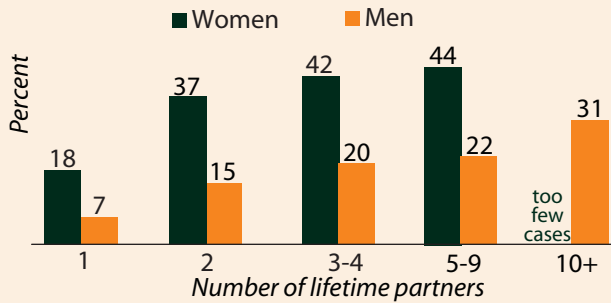


For both women and men, HIV infection rates are higher among those who are widowed or divorced/separated than among those who are single or currently married.



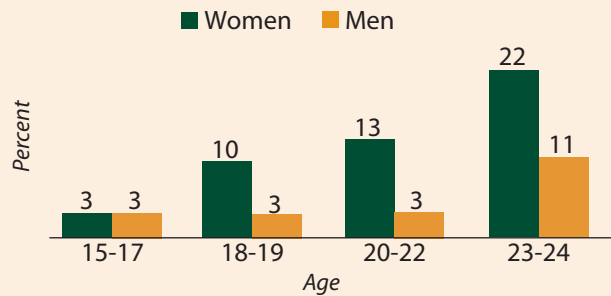
Almost three-quarters of HIV-positive women and more than 80 percent of HIV-positive men do not know that they are HIV-infected.

HIV Prevalence by Lifetime Number of Sexual Partners



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 Among Youth Age 15-24



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%).

For more information on the results of the 2005-06 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

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The ZDHS was conducted by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) with the collaboration of the Ministry of Health and Child Wealth and the Zimbabwe Family Planning Council. Macro International Inc. provided technical assistance in the design, implementation and analysis of the survey as part of the Demographic and Health Surveys project (MEASURE DHS). Funding for the survey was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Government of Zimbabwe, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID).



2005-06 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS)

HIV Prevalence