

## CRANE SURVEY: PRELIMINARY SURVEY RESULTS

The “Crane Survey” is a collaborative activity between the Ministry of Health AIDS/STI Control Programme, Makerere University / School of Public Health, and is funded by the US Government’s PEPFAR programme. This epidemiologic survey took place in Kampala from May 2008 through April 2009. It received ethics approval from the Uganda National Council of Science and Technology, the Uganda Virus Research Institute, and in the USA. It measured risk behaviors among several assumed HIV high risk groups: Female sex workers (FSW), partners and clients of sex workers (PSW), men having sex with men (MSM), boda boda riders (BOD), and university students (UST, both male and female).

More than 3000 people participated in this survey. Participants were interviewed about HIV related risk behaviors and characteristics, and were tested for HIV and other STDs. People who tested positive for HIV were referred for further care and treatment; people with an STD were treated by survey staff.

The key survey findings were as follows:

	<b>FSW</b>	<b>PSW</b>	<b>MSM</b>	<b>BOD</b>	<b>UST</b>
Number of participants	934	573	303	700	693
HIV prevalence	33%	18%	13.7%	7.4%	0.6%
Having at least one STD*	68%	32%	22%	14%	18%
Ever having had anal sex	19%	7%	100%	3.4%	5%
Same-sex or bi-sexual attraction	2%	5%	81%	4%	6.6
Ever same sex intercourse	6%	7%	100%	3.4%	3.6%
Ever selling sex	100%	35%	40%	13%	3.6%
Ever forced to have sex	46%	18%	26%	11%	19%

\*Including HIV, syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia, trichomoniasis (women).

These findings suggest that sex workers, sex partners of sex workers, and men having sex with men are at substantially higher risk for HIV infection than the general population in Kampala. Boda riders may have a somewhat higher risk for being HIV infected than other men whereas university students show substantially lower HIV infection rates than the general population.

This survey also uncovered that high risk behaviors occur across all groups surveyed, i.e., many persons at high risk engage in more than one risk behavior. These findings will help inform HIV/AIDS control measures in Uganda.