

Casual and close contact data for buildings in South Africa and Zambia

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Data Creators

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Data Description

The dataset contains data on buildings visited during a 24 hour period by 3211 adults from Zambia and Western Cape South Africa. Data includes basic demographic information, building function, visit duration, and number of adults/youths and children (5-12 years) present. Data were collected using a retrospective interviewer-administered questionnaire.

Data Collection Methods

The sampling frame for this study was adults (≥ 18 years) enrolled in the ZAMSTAR [18] final TB prevalence survey carried out in 2010 in 16 communities in Zambia and 8 communities in the Western Cape, South Africa. The 2010 TB prevalence survey recruited between 4000 and 5000 individuals per community by visiting all households in randomly selected standard enumeration areas (SEAs). This study consisted of a subsequent cross-sectional face-to-face interview survey of TB prevalence survey enrollees that took place in February and March 2011 in Zambia, and in May and July 2011 in Western Cape. Four SEAs from each ZAMSTAR community were randomly selected proportional to size, and within each SEA ten individuals were randomly selected from four age and gender strata: men aged 18-29 years, men aged ≥ 30 years, women aged 18-29 years, and women aged ≥ 30 years (160 per community). Individuals were not eligible if they had not spent the previous night in the SEA or did not provide informed consent. If an individual was ineligible or was not found after two visits, another individual was randomly selected from the same stratum in that SEA. Recruitment was planned to continue until 10 individuals per SEA were selected within each stratum.

Interviews were carried out in participants' homes by trained field staff using a standardized questionnaire that was piloted in Zambia, following a qualitative survey in Zambia that rapidly gathered data on places of significance to TB transmission, children's space and popular knowledge of TB transmission. Interviewees were asked to list buildings (other than their home) that they had entered the day before the interview (from midnight to midnight). Buildings were considered to be enclosed areas with walls and a roof, excluding transport. For each building they listed, they were asked:

- What type of building did you enter? (other home, shop, church, bar/disco/shebeen, school, clinic/hospital, hairdresser/barber, own work building, other).
- How much time did you spend in total inside this building? (less than 5 minutes, 5-10 minutes, 11-59 minutes, 1-4 hours, 5-8 hours, 9-13 hours, more than 14 hours).
- How many adults and youths (those older than 12) were present? (fewer than 5, 5-9, 10-20, more than 20).
- How many children (5-12) were present? (fewer than 5, 5-9, 10-20, more than 20)

Key dates

Data collected between February - July 2011.

Species:

Human population

Privacy:

Dataset has been anonymised prior to deposit

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Ethics

Ethical approval was awarded by the LSHTM Ethics Committee.

Keywords

Social contacts, Tuberculosis, Infectious disease transmission, South Africa, Zambia

Language of written material

English

Associated Roles

Role	Forename	Surname	Faculty / Dept	Institution
Data Creator	Richard	White	Epidemiology & Population Health > Infectious Disease Epidemiology	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
Data Creator	Peter	Dodd	School of Health and Related Research > Health Economics and Decision Science	University of Sheffield

File Description

Title	Filename	File type	Description
Buildings dataset	buildings_dataset.csv	Comma Separated Values	Dataset of reported building visits
Individuals dataset	individuals_dataset.csv	Comma Separated Values	Dataset of individual demographic information
Dataset key	dataset_key.csv	Comma Separated Values	Description of key variables