

ICPSR 22140

**HIV Transmission Network  
Metastudy Project: An Archive of  
Data From Eight Network Studies,  
1988--2001**

Description

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## **Bibliographic Description**

ICPSR Study No.: 22140

Title: HIV Transmission Network Metastudy Project: An Archive of Data From Eight Network Studies, 1988--2001

Principal Investigator(s): Martina Morris, University of Washington. Center for AIDS Research  
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Funding Agency: United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Institutes of Health. National Institute on Drug Abuse

Grant Number: R01-DA012831

Bibliographic Citation: Morris, Martina, and Richard Rothenberg. HIV Transmission Network Metastudy Project: An Archive of Data From Eight Network Studies, 1988--2001. ICPSR22140-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2011-08-09.  
<http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR22140.v1>

## **Scope of Study**

Summary: The purpose of this project was to establish a collection of datasets that could be used (1) to analyze the influence of partnership networks on the transmission of sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections, and (2) to examine the influence of study design on estimation of network properties and impacts. Eight studies contributed datasets to the collection.

They include:

1. Colorado Springs Project 90, 1988-1992
2. Bushwick [Brooklyn, NY] Social Factors and HIV Risk (SFHR) Study, 1991-1993
3. Atlanta Urban Networks Project, 1996-1999
4. Flagstaff Rural Network Study, 1996-1998
5. Atlanta Antiretroviral Adherence Study, 1998-2001
6. Houston Risk Networks Study, 1997-1998
7. Baltimore SHIELD (Self-Help in Eliminating Life-Threatening Diseases), 1997-1999
8. Manitoba Chlamydia Study, 1997-1998

Each study contains information on sexual, needle sharing, and/or social networks. Each dataset was harmonized to permit comparative analysis.

Almost all of the studies were research projects funded by federal agency sources (e.g., United States Centers for Disease Control and the National Institutes of Health); one was funded by Canadian sources. These studies, all closed for further enrollment, provide a range of designs and study types as well as a range of transmitted diseases. This allows researchers to investigate the relative effect of personal behavior and network connections on the dynamics of disease transmission, and to explore the impact of sampling design on estimation of network properties. Respondents were asked questions about different test results such as HIV, chlamydia, syphilis and hepatitis. Demographic variables include race, ethnicity, marital status, age, and gender.

Subject Term(s):	health behavior, HIV, sexual behavior, sexual disease, sexual orientation
Smallest Geographic Unit:	Varies by study. Some samples are based on neighborhoods, others are based on networks defined by social, sexual, and drug use relations.
Geographic Coverage:	Arizona, Atlanta, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Canada, Colorado, Colorado Springs, Flagstaff, Georgia, Global, Houston, Manitoba, Maryland, New York (state), Texas, United States
Time Period:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1988 - 2001, Colorado Springs Project 90 data: 1988--1992; Bushwick SFHR data: 1991-07--1993-01; Flagstaff Rural Network Study data: 1996-05--1998-01; Atlanta Urban data: 1996-06--1999-04; Atlanta Antiretroviral Adherence Study data: 1998--2001; Houston Risk Networks Study data: 1997--1998; Baltimore SHIELD data: 1997-08--1999-03; Manitoba Chlamydia Study data: 1997-11--1998-05</li></ul>
Date(s) of Collection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1988 - 2001</li></ul>
Unit of Observation:	individual (in the Persons file), pairs of individuals (in the Egodyads and Altdyads files)
Universe:	Not explicitly defined.
Data Type:	survey data
Data Collection Notes:	The original principal investigators of the studies that contributed data, who also served as consultants to the project, include: David C. Bell (Affiliated Systems Corporation, Houston, TX), Samuel R. Friedman (National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., New York City, NY), Carl Latkin (Lighthouse Studies at Peer Point, John Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD), John J. Potterat (Independent Consultant, Colorado Springs, CO), Robert T. Trotter (Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff,

AZ), and John Wylie (Department of Medical Microbiology, University of Manitoba, and Cadham Provincial Laboratory, Manitoba Health, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada). Richard Rothenberg, the project Co-Principal Investigator, contributed the other studies that comprise this data collection. Stephen Q. Muth (Quintus-ential Solutions, Colorado Springs, CO) performed the data harmonization.

The data files can be linked through the following relationships: link to Persons dataset via variables STUDYNUM and RID; link to Egodyads dataset via variables STUDYNUM, RID, and ITER; link to Altdyads dataset via variables STUDYNUM, RID, and ITER.

## Methodology

- Sample:
1. Colorado Springs Project 90 (Colorado Springs, Heterosexual high-risk networks), 1988-1992.  
  
N = 595 respondent individuals  
  
Age = 15 and older  
  
Sampling strategy: (a) Targeted outreach provided seeds for prostitutes, and IDU's and their sex partners, and social contacts. (b) modified chain-link strategy for recruited cross-links.
  2. Manitoba Chlamydia Study (Manitoba chlamydia network) provisional version, November 1997-May 1998.  
  
N = 2,120 respondents/cases (current version does not allow distinction)  
  
Age = 10 and older  
  
Sampling strategy: Derived from contact-tracing strategy (chain-link) for infected person (chlamydia).
  3. Flagstaff Rural Network Study (Rural Arizona risk networks), May 1996-January 1998.  
  
N = 95 respondents, interviewed up to 5 times each at 6-month intervals  
  
Age = 18 and older  
  
Sampling strategy: Random walk for six seeds chosen at random within the same geographic area (Flagstaff) from persons presumed to be at elevated risk for HIV acquisition (through sex and/or drug behaviors).

4. Atlanta Urban Networks Project (Urban Atlanta risk networks), June 1996-April 1999.

N = 228 respondents, interviewed up to 5 times each at 6-month intervals

Age = 19 and older

Sampling strategy: Random walk for six seeds chosen to originate from three distinct regions (two individuals chosen from each of three regions) -- from persons presumed to be at elevated risk for HIV acquisition (through sex and/or drug behaviors).

5. Atlanta Antiretroviral Adherence Study (Atlanta antiretroviral adherence), April 1998-August 2001.

N = 358 respondents

Age = 22 and older

Sampling strategy: Targeted outreach of HIV patients being followed for antiretroviral therapy.

6. Bushwick SFHR Study (Brooklyn network of high-risk heterosexuals), July 1991-January 1993

N = 804 respondents

Age = 18 and older

Sampling strategy: Purposive snowball sampling which tended to recruit loners.

7. Houston Risk Networks Study (Houston network of high-risk heterosexuals), 1997-1998.

N = 126 respondents

Age = 18 and older

Sampling strategy is three pronged: Two-step random walk, peer-driven recruitment, matched recruitment.

8. Baltimore SHIELD Study August 1997-March 1999.

N = 768 respondents (741 with complete data)

Age = 18 and older

Sampling strategy: Targeted outreach for IV drug users, daily or weekly contact with drug users, and not currently enrolled in other studies.

**Note: Users should refer to the Data Documentation file for more detailed information on Sampling.**

Weight: Not applicable, since no sample frame defined.

Data Source: Personal interviews.

Mode of Data Collection: face-to-face interview

Extent of Processing: Performed consistency checks.

Created variable labels and/or value labels.

Checked for undocumented or out-of-range codes.

## **Access and Availability**

Note: A list of the data formats available for this study can be found in the [summary of holdings](#). Detailed file-level information (such as record length, case count, and variable count) is listed in the [file manifest](#).

Some instruments administered as part of this study may contain contents from copyrighted instruments. Reproductions of the instruments are provided solely as documentation for the analysis of the data associated with this collection. Please contact the data producers for information on permissions to use the instruments for other purposes.

Original ICPSR Release: 2011-08-09

Dataset(s):

- DS1: Persons
- DS2: Pairs of Persons -- Egodyads
- DS3: Pairs of Persons -- Altdyads