**ABSTRACT**

As part of a research project investigating emerging infectious disease risk in communities located around Kibale National Park, SW Uganda, data were collected in 2014 and 2015 from 400 households in four Ugandan villages. Survey instruments were designed to query heads of households about the basic socio-demographic composition of each household, the nature and frequency of contact with both wild and domestic animals for individuals within each household, and the nature and frequency of illness, measured symptomatically. In addition, a “name generator” survey was deployed to assess the social networks of individuals by enumerating their closest social contexts within the community. Surveys were translated into the local language (Rutooro) by fluent professional translators then back-translated for verification. Surveys were administered by teams of trained field assistants from the local communities. Data were entered and proof read for accuracy and completeness by trained data managers.

**README**

This archive contains six files in Microsoft Excel format:\

1. General\_DataSummary.xls. This file summarizes the overall data collection effort and the number of households and individuals represented in the other files.
2. HouseholdForm.xlsx. This file contains data on the demographic characteristics of each household included in the study.
3. AnimalContact.xlsx. This file contains information on the nature and frequency of contact with both wild and domestic animals for individuals within each household.
4. AdultHealthStatus.xlsx. This file contains information on the nature and frequency of illness, measured symptomatically, for each adult member of each household.
5. ChildHealthStatus.xlsx. This file contains information on the nature and frequency of illness, measured symptomatically, for each child member of each household.
6. NameGenerator.xlsx. This file enumerates the closest social contexts of each individual within each household, for the purposes of reconstructing social networks within the communities.