

# Person—number of cigarettes smoked (per day), total N[N]

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# Person—number of cigarettes smoked (per day), total N[N]

## Identifying and definitional attributes

<b>Metadata item type:</b>	Data Element
<b>Short name:</b>	Tobacco smoking—consumption/quantity (cigarettes)
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	270332
<b>Registration status:</b>	<a href="#">Health</a> , Standard 01/03/2005
<b>Definition:</b>	The total number of cigarettes (manufactured or roll-your-own) smoked per day by a person.
<b>Context:</b>	Public health and health care
<b>Data Element Concept:</b>	<a href="#">Person—number of cigarettes smoked</a>
<b>Value Domain:</b>	<a href="#">Total cigarettes N[N]</a>

## Value domain attributes

## Representational attributes

<b>Representation class:</b>	Total	
<b>Data type:</b>	Number	
<b>Format:</b>	N[N]	
<b>Maximum character length:</b>	2	
	<b>Value</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>Supplementary values:</b>	99	Not stated/inadequately described


## Data element attributes

## Collection and usage attributes

<b>Guide for use:</b>	This metadata item is relevant only for persons who currently smoke cigarettes daily or at least weekly. Daily consumption should be reported, rather than weekly consumption. Weekly consumption is converted to daily consumption by dividing by 7 and rounding to the nearest whole number.  Quantities greater than 98 (extremely rare) should be recorded as 98.
<b>Collection methods:</b>	The recommended standard for collecting this information is the Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (1998) - interviewer administered (Questions 3a and 3b) and self-administered (Questions 2a and 2b) versions.  The questions cover persons aged 18 and over.

<b>Comments:</b>	<p>The number of cigarettes smoked is an important measure of the magnitude of the tobacco problem for an individual.</p> <p>Research shows that of Australians who smoke, the overwhelming majority smoke cigarettes (manufactured or roll-your-own) rather than other tobacco products.</p> <p>From a public health point of view, consumption level is relevant only for regular smokers (those who smoke daily or at least weekly).</p> <p>Data on quantity smoked can be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate health promotion and disease prevention programs (assessment of interventions)</li> <li>• monitor health risk factors and progress towards National Health Goals and Targets</li> <li>• ascertain determinants and consequences of smoking</li> <li>• assess a person's exposure to tobacco smoke.</li> </ul> <p>Where this information is collected by survey and the sample permits, population estimates should be presented by sex and 5-year age groups. Summary statistics may need to be adjusted for age and other relevant variables.</p> <p>It is recommended that in surveys of smoking, data on age, sex and other socio-demographic variables should be collected. It is also recommended that when smoking is investigated in relation to health, data on other risk factors including pregnancy status, physical activity, overweight and obesity, and alcohol consumption should be collected.</p>
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## Relational attributes

<b>Related metadata references:</b>	<p>Is re-engineered from  <a href="#">Tobacco smoking - consumption/quantity (cigarettes), version 1, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf</a> (16.7 KB)</p> <p><i>No registration status</i></p>
<b>Implementation in Data Set Specifications:</b>	<p><a href="#">Cardiovascular disease (clinical) DSS Health</a>, Superseded 15/02/2006</p> <p><b>DSS specific information:</b></p> <p>The number of cigarettes smoked is an important measure of the magnitude of the tobacco problem for an individual. Research shows that of Australians who smoke, the overwhelming majority smoke cigarettes (manufactured or roll-your-own) rather than other tobacco products. From a public health point of view, consumption level is relevant only for regular smokers (those who smoke daily or at least weekly).</p> <p>Data on quantity smoked can be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate health promotion and disease prevention programs (assessment of interventions)</li> <li>• monitor health risk factors and progress towards National Health Goals and Targets</li> <li>• ascertain determinants and consequences of smoking</li> <li>• assess a person's exposure to tobacco smoke.</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Cardiovascular disease (clinical) DSS Health</a>, Superseded 04/07/2007</p> <p><b>DSS specific information:</b></p> <p>The number of cigarettes smoked is an important measure of the magnitude of the tobacco problem for an individual. Research shows that of Australians who smoke, the overwhelming majority smoke cigarettes (manufactured or roll-your-own) rather than other tobacco products. From a public health point of view, consumption level is relevant only for regular smokers (those who smoke daily or at least weekly).</p> <p>Data on quantity smoked can be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate health promotion and disease prevention programs (assessment of interventions)</li> <li>• monitor health risk factors and progress towards National Health Goals and Targets</li> </ul>

- ascertain determinants and consequences of smoking
- assess a person's exposure to tobacco smoke.

#### [Cardiovascular disease \(clinical\) DSS](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 22/12/2009

##### **DSS specific information:**

The number of cigarettes smoked is an important measure of the magnitude of the tobacco problem for an individual. Research shows that of Australians who smoke, the overwhelming majority smoke cigarettes (manufactured or roll-your-own) rather than other tobacco products. From a public health point of view, consumption level is relevant only for regular smokers (those who smoke daily or at least weekly).

Data on quantity smoked can be used to:

- evaluate health promotion and disease prevention programs (assessment of interventions)
- monitor health risk factors and progress towards National Health Goals and Targets
- ascertain determinants and consequences of smoking
- assess a person's exposure to tobacco smoke.

#### [Cardiovascular disease \(clinical\) DSS](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 01/09/2012

##### **DSS specific information:**

The number of cigarettes smoked is an important measure of the magnitude of the tobacco problem for an individual. Research shows that of Australians who smoke, the overwhelming majority smoke cigarettes (manufactured or roll-your-own) rather than other tobacco products. From a public health point of view, consumption level is relevant only for regular smokers (those who smoke daily or at least weekly).

Data on quantity smoked can be used to:

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- ascertain determinants and consequences of smoking
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#### [Cardiovascular disease \(clinical\) NBPDS](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 17/10/2018

##### **DSS specific information:**

The number of cigarettes smoked is an important measure of the magnitude of the tobacco problem for an individual. Research shows that of Australians who smoke, the overwhelming majority smoke cigarettes (manufactured or roll-your-own) rather than other tobacco products. From a public health point of view, consumption level is relevant only for regular smokers (those who smoke daily or at least weekly).

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#### [Cardiovascular disease \(clinical\) NBPDS](#)

[Health](#), Standard 17/10/2018

##### **DSS specific information:**

The number of cigarettes smoked is an important measure of the magnitude of the tobacco problem for an individual. Research shows that of Australians who smoke, the overwhelming majority smoke cigarettes (manufactured or roll-your-own) rather than other tobacco products. From a public health point of view, consumption level is relevant only for regular smokers (those who smoke daily or at least weekly).

Data on quantity smoked can be used to:

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- ascertain determinants and consequences of smoking
- assess a person's exposure to tobacco smoke.

[Lung cancer \(clinical\) DSS](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 14/05/2015

**Conditional obligation:** Conditional on the person currently smoking tobacco daily or at least weekly, or smoking daily in the past.

[Lung cancer \(clinical\) NBPDS](#)

[Health](#), Standard 14/05/2015

**Conditional obligation:**

Conditional on the person currently smoking tobacco daily or at least weekly, or smoking daily in the past.