
Injecting drug use

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/2000

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000432 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: The client's use of injection as a method of administering drugs. Includes intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous forms of injection.

Context: Alcohol and other drug treatment services: The data element is important for identifying patterns of drug use and harms associated with injecting drug use.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. 1 Layout: N

Data domain:

- 1 Current injecting drug use (last injected within the previous three months)
- 2 Injecting drug use more than three months ago but less than twelve months ago
- 3 Injecting drug use more than twelve months ago (and not in last twelve months)
- 4 Never injected
- 9 Not stated/inadequately described

Collection methods: To be collected on commencement of treatment with a service.

Related data:
relates to Principal drug of concern, version 1
relates to Method of use for principal drug of concern, version 1
relates to Other drugs of concern, version 1

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs NMDS-WG

National minimum data sets:

Alcohol and other drug treatment services from 01/07/2000 to

Comments: This data element used in conjunction with Commencement of treatment for reporting the NMDS—alcohol and other drug treatment services, and has been developed for use in clinical settings. A code that refers to a three month period to define 'current' injecting drug use, is required as a clinically relevant period of time.

The data element may also be used in population surveys that require a longer timeframe, for example to generate 12-month prevalence rates, by aggregating codes 1 and 2. However, caution must be exercised when comparing clinical samples with population samples.

Method of use for principal drug of concern

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/2000

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000433 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: The client's usual method of administering the 'Principal drug of concern' as stated by the client.

Context: Alcohol and other drug treatment services: Identification of drug use methods is important for minimising specific harms associated with drug use, and is consequently of value for informing treatment approaches.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. 1 Layout: N

Data domain:

1	Ingests
2	Smokes
3	Injects
4	Sniffs (powder)
5	Inhales (vapour)
6	Other
9	Not stated/inadequately described

Guide for use: Code 1 Refers to eating or drinking as the method of administering the 'Principal drug of concern'.

Collection methods: Collect only for Principal drug of concern.
To be collected on commencement of treatment with a service.

Related data: relates to Principal drug of concern, version 1,
relates to Injecting drug use, version 1

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs NMDS-WG

National minimum data sets:

Alcohol and other drug treatment services from 01/07/2000 to

Tobacco smoking status

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1999

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000410 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: A person's current and past smoking behaviour.

Context: Public health and health care: Smoker type is used to define sub-populations of adults (age 18+ years) based on their smoking behaviour.

Smoking has long been known as a health risk factor. Population studies indicate a relationship between smoking and increased mortality/morbidity.

This data element can be used to estimate smoking prevalence. Other uses are:

- To evaluate health promotion and disease prevention programs (assessment of interventions)
- To monitor health risk factors and progress towards National Health Goals and Targets

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. 1 Layout: N

Data domain:

1	Daily smoker
2	Weekly smoker
3	Irregular smoker
4	Ex-smoker
5	Never smoked

Guide for use: The above grouping subdivides a population into five mutually exclusive categories.

Daily smoker – A person who smokes daily

Weekly smoker – A person who smokes at least weekly but not daily

Irregular smoker – A person who smokes less than weekly

Ex-smoker – A person who does not smoke at all now, but has smoked at least 100 cigarettes or a similar amount of other tobacco products in his/her lifetime.

Never-smoker – A person who does not smoke now and has smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes or similar amount of other tobacco products in his/her lifetime.

Collection methods: The recommended standard for collecting this information is the Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults – interviewer administered (Questions 1 and 4) and self-administered (Questions 1 and 1a) versions. The questionnaires are designed to cover persons aged 18+.

Related data: is qualified by Date of birth, version 3

Administrative attributes

Source document: Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (1998)

Source organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Comments:

There are two other ways of categorising this information:

- Regular and irregular smokers where a regular smoker includes someone who is a daily smoker or a weekly smoker. 'Regular' smokers is the preferred category to be reported in prevalence estimates.
- Daily and occasional smokers where an occasional smoker includes someone who is a weekly or irregular smoker. The category of 'occasional' smoker can be used when the aim of the study is to draw contrast between daily smokers and other smokers.

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.

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.

The Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (self- and interviewer-administered versions) can be obtained from the National Centre for Monitoring Cardiovascular Disease at the AIHW, telephone (02) 6244 1000.

Tobacco smoking—consumption/quantity (cigarettes)

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1999

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000403 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: The number of cigarettes (manufactured or roll-your-own) smoked per day by a person.

Context: Public health and health care: 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);
- To monitor health risk factors and progress towards National Health Goals and Targets;
- To ascertain determinants and consequences of smoking;
- To assess a person's exposure to tobacco smoke.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. 2 Layout: NN

Data domain: Two digits representing the number of cigarettes smoked daily or 99 for 'not stated'.

Guide for use: This data element 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 coded 98.

Collection methods: The recommended standard for collecting this information is the Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults – interviewer administered (Questions 3a and 3b) and self-administered (Questions 2a and 2b) versions. The questions cover persons aged 18+.

Related data: is qualified by Date of birth, version 3
is qualified by Tobacco smoking – frequency, version 1
is qualified by Tobacco smoking – product, version 1

Administrative attributes

Source document: Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (1998)

Source organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Comments:

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.

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.

The Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (self- and interviewer-administered versions) can be obtained from the National Centre for Monitoring Cardiovascular Disease at the AIHW, telephone (02) 6244 1000.

Tobacco smoking—duration (daily smoking)

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1999

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000404 Version number: 1

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

Definition: Duration (in years) of daily smoking for a person who is now a daily smoker or has been a daily smoker in the past.

Context: Public health and health care: Duration of daily smoking is an indicator of exposure to increased risk to health. In this data element, duration is measured as the years elapsed from the time the person first started smoking daily and when they most recently quit smoking daily (or the present for those persons who still smoke daily). There may have been intervening periods when the person did not smoke daily. However, as the negative health effects of smoking accumulate over time, the information on duration of daily smoking, as measured in this data element, remains useful, despite any intervening periods of non-daily smoking.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. 2 Layout: NN

Data domain: Number of completed years or 99 for 'not stated'

Guide for use: In order to estimate duration of smoking the person's date of birth or current age should also be collected. If a person reports that they smoke daily now then duration is the difference between the start-age and the person's current age. If a person reports that they smoked daily in the past but do not smoke daily now then duration is the difference between the quit age and the start age. Record duration of less than one year as 0.

Collection methods: The recommended standard for collecting this information is the Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults – interviewer administered (Question 1,5,6,7) and self-administered (Question 1,3,3a,4) versions. The questions cover persons aged 18+.

Related data: is qualified by Date of birth, version 3
is qualified by Tobacco smoking – ever daily use, version 1
is derived from Tobacco smoking – quit age (daily smoking), version 1
is derived from Tobacco smoking – start age (daily smoking), version 1

Administrative attributes

Source document: Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (1998)

Source organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Comments:

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.

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.

The standard questions on the use of tobacco (self- and interviewer-administered versions) can be obtained from the National Centre for Monitoring Cardiovascular Disease at the AIHW, telephone (02) 6244 1000.

Tobacco smoking—ever daily use

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1999

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000405 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: Whether a person has ever smoked tobacco in any form daily in his or her lifetime.

Context: Public health and health care:
Whether a person has ever smoked on a daily basis can be used to assess an individual's health risk from smoking and to monitor population trends in smoking behaviour.

It can also be used:

- To evaluate health promotion and disease prevention programs (assessment of interventions);
- To monitor health risk factors;
- To ascertain determinants and consequences of smoking.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. 1 Layout: N

Data domain: 1 Ever – daily
2 Never – daily

Guide for use: If a person reports that they now smoke cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other tobacco products daily OR if they report that in the past they have been a daily smoker, they are coded to 1 (ever – daily)

If a person reports that they have never smoked cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other tobacco products daily AND they have never in the past been a daily smoker then they are coded to 2 (never – daily)

Collection methods: The recommended standard for collecting this information is the Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults – interviewer administered (Question 1 and 5) and self-administered (Question 1 and 3) versions. The questions cover persons aged 18+.

Related data: is qualified by Date of birth, version 3
is qualified by Tobacco smoking – frequency, version 1

Administrative attributes

Source document: Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (1998)

Source organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Comments:

Where the 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.

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.

The Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (self- and interviewer-administered versions) can be obtained from the National Centre for Monitoring Cardiovascular Disease at the AIHW, telephone (02) 6244 1000.

Tobacco smoking—frequency

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1999

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000406 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: How often a person now smokes a tobacco product.

Context: Public health and health care: The frequency of smoking helps to assess a person's exposure to tobacco smoke which is a known risk factor for cardiovascular disease and cancer. From a public health point of view, the level of consumption of tobacco as measured by frequency of smoking tobacco products is only relevant for regular smokers (persons who smoke daily or at least weekly).

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. 1 Layout: N

Data domain:

- 1 Smokes daily
- 2 Smokes at least weekly, but not daily
- 3 Smokes less often than weekly
- 4 Does not smoke at all

Guide for use: To record multiple use data, repeat the data field as many times as necessary, viz: product1, product2 etc. In most instances, data on both product and frequency are needed. In such situations, repeat both fields as many times as necessary, viz: product1, frequency1, product2, frequency2 etc.

Collection methods: The recommended standard for collecting this information is the Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults – interviewer administered (Question 1) and self-administered (Question 1) versions. The questions relate to smoking of manufactured cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars, pipes and other tobacco products and are designed to cover persons aged 18+.

Related data: is qualified by Date of birth, version 3
is a qualifier of Tobacco smoking – consumption/quantity (cigarettes), version 1
relates to Tobacco smoking – duration (daily smoking), version 1
relates to Tobacco smoking – ever daily use, version 1
used in conjunction with Tobacco smoking – product, version 1
relates to Tobacco smoking – start age (daily smoking), version 1

Administrative attributes

Source document: Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (1998)

Source organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Comments:

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.

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.

The Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (self- and interviewer-administered versions) can be obtained from the National Centre for Monitoring Cardiovascular Disease at the AIHW, telephone (02) 6244 1000.

Tobacco smoking—product

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1999

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000407 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: The type of tobacco product smoked by a person.

Context: Public health and health care: Tobacco smoking is a known risk factor for cardiovascular disease and cancer. The type of tobacco product smoked by a person in conjunction with information about the frequency of smoking assists with establishing a profile of smoking behaviour at the individual or population level and with monitoring shifts from cigarette smoking to other types of tobacco products and vice versa.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. 1 Layout: N

Data domain:

1	Cigarettes – manufactured
2	Cigarettes – roll-your-own
3	Cigars
4	Pipes
5	Other tobacco product
6	None

Guide for use: To record multiple use data, repeat the data field as many times as necessary, viz: product1, product2 etc. In most instances, data on both product and frequency are needed.

In such situations, repeat both fields as many times as necessary, viz: product1, frequency1, product2, frequency2 etc.

Collection methods: The recommended standard for collecting information about smoking the above tobacco products is the Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults – interviewer or self-administered versions.

The questions cover persons aged 18+.

Related data: is qualified by Date of birth, version 3
is a qualifier of Tobacco smoking – consumption/quantity (cigarettes), version 1
used in conjunction with Tobacco smoking – frequency, version 1

Administrative attributes

Source document: Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (1998)

Source organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Comments:

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.

The Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (self- and interviewer-administered versions) can be obtained from the National Centre for Monitoring Cardiovascular Disease at the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, telephone (02) 6244 1000.

Tobacco smoking—start age (daily smoking)

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1999

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000409 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: Age (in years) at which a person who has ever been a daily smoker first started to smoke daily.

Context: Public health and health care: Start-age may be used to derive duration of smoking, which is a much stronger predictor of the risks associated with smoking than is the total amount of tobacco smoked over time.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 2 Max. 2 Layout: NN

Data domain: Age in completed years or 99 for 'not stated'

Guide for use: This information is relevant only if a person currently smokes daily or has smoked daily in the past.

Collection methods: The recommended standard for collecting this information is the Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults – interviewer administered (Question 7) and self-administered (Question 4) versions. The questions cover persons aged 18+.

Related data: is qualified by Date of birth, version 3
is used in the derivation of Tobacco smoking – duration (daily smoking), version 1
is qualified by Tobacco smoking – ever daily use, version 1
used in conjunction with Tobacco smoking – quit age (daily smoking), version 1

Administrative attributes

Source document: Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (1998)

Source organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Comments: Where the information is collected by survey and the sample permits, population estimates should be presented by sex and age groups. The recommended age groups are: <10, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20–24, 25–29 and 30. Summary statistics may need to be adjusted for age and other relevant variables.

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.

The Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (self- and interviewer-administered versions) can be obtained from the National Centre for Monitoring Cardiovascular Disease at the AIHW, telephone (02) 6244 1000.

Tobacco smoking—quit age (daily smoking)

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1999

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000408 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: Age (in years) at which a person who has smoked daily in the past and is no longer a daily smoker most recently stopped smoking daily.

Context: Public health and health care: Quit-age and start-age provide information on the duration of daily smoking and exposure to increased risk to health.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 2 Max. 2 Layout: NN

Data domain: Age in completed years or 99 for 'not stated'

Guide for use: In order to estimate quit-age, the person's date of birth or current age should also be collected. Quit-age may be directly reported, or derived from the date the person quit smoking or the length of time since quitting, once the person's date of birth (or current age) is known.

Quit-age is relevant only to persons who have been daily smokers in the past and are not current daily smokers.

Collection methods: The recommended standard for collecting this information is the Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults – interviewer administered (Question 6) and self-administered (Question 3a) versions. The questions cover persons aged 18+.

The relevant question in each version of the questionnaires refers to when the person finally stopped smoking daily, whereas the definition for this data element refers to when the person most recently stopped smoking daily. However, in order to provide information on when the person most recently stopped smoking daily, the most appropriate question to ask at the time of collecting the information is when the person finally stopped smoking daily.

Related data: is qualified by Date of birth, version 3
is used in the derivation of Tobacco smoking – duration (daily smoking), version 1
used in conjunction with Tobacco smoking – start age (daily smoking), version 1
is qualified by Tobacco smoking status, version 1
is used in the derivation of Tobacco smoking – time since quitting (daily smoking), version 1

Administrative attributes

Source document: Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (1998)

Source organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Comments:

Where the 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.

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.

The Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (self- and interviewer-administered versions) can be obtained from the National Centre for Monitoring Cardiovascular Disease at the AIHW, telephone (02) 6244 1000.

Tobacco smoking—time since quitting (daily smoking)

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1999

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000411 Version number: 1

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

Definition: Time since a person most recently quit daily smoking.

Context: Public health and health care: Time since quitting daily smoking may give an indication of improvement in the health risk profile of a person.
It is also useful in evaluating health promotion campaigns.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 2 Max. 2 Layout: NN

Data domain:

01	12 months (1 year)
02	2 years etc. to 78
79	79+ years
80	Less than 1 month
81	1 month
82	2 months
83	3 months
84	4 months
85	5 months
86	6 months
87	7 months
88	8 months
89	9 months
90	10 months
91	11 months
92	months, not specified
93	years, not specified
99	not stated

Guide for use: In order to estimate time since quitting for all respondents, the person's date of birth or current age should also be collected.

For optimal flexibility of use, the time since quitting is coded as months or years. However, people may report the time that they quit smoking in various ways (e.g. age, a date, or a number of days or weeks ago). When the information is reported in weeks and is less than 4, or in days and is less than 28, then code 80.

When the person reports the time since quitting as weeks ago, convert into months by dividing by 4 (rounded down to the nearest month).

If days reported are between 28 and 59 code to 81.

Where the information is about age only, time since quitting (daily use) is the difference between quit-age and age at survey.

Collection methods: The recommended standard for collecting this information is the Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults – interviewer administered (Question 6) and self-administered (Question 3) versions.

Related data: is qualified by Date of birth, version 3
is qualified by Tobacco smoking – ever daily use, version 1
is derived from Tobacco smoking – quit age (daily smoking), version 1

Administrative attributes

Source document: Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (1998)

Source organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Comments: 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.

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.

The Standard Questions on the Use of Tobacco Among Adults (self- and interviewer-administered versions) can be obtained from the National Centre for Monitoring Cardiovascular Disease at the AIHW, telephone (02) 6244 1000.