Person—tobacco smoking frequency, code N

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Person—tobacco smoking frequency, code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Tobacco smoking—frequency
METEOR identifier:	270328
Registration status:	Health, Standard 01/03/2005
Definition:	How often a person now smokes a tobacco product, as represented by a code.
Data Element Concept:	Person—tobacco smoking frequency
Value Domain:	Tobacco use frequency code N

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code	
Data type:	Number	
Format:	N	
Maximum character length:	1	
	Value	**Meaning**
Permissible values:	1	Smokes daily
	2	Smokes at least weekly, but not daily
	3	Smokes less often than weekly
	4	Does not smoke at all

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

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 (1998) - 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 years and over.

Comments:

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).

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.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Is re-engineered from 🗎 Tobacco smoking - frequency, version 1, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf (16.7 KB)
No registration status