



# Glossary

## Access and Availability

**Minors' access to purchasing cigarettes:** current youth cigarette smokers (typically <18 years in many countries) from the extent to which youth are prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age.

**Person-to-person retail purchase:** obtaining cigarettes by purchasing them from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk.

**Unit of purchased cigarettes:** form of previous cigarette purchases— could be individual sticks, packs, cartons, rolls, or loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes.

## Addiction

**Addiction:** physiological or psychological dependence on a substance characterized by neurochemical changes, compulsive drug-seeking behavior, dose tolerance, withdrawal symptoms, uncontrolled craving, and self-destructive behavior. To satisfy their nicotine addiction, tobacco users need to increase the amount of tobacco they use to maintain the needed intake of nicotine.

**Cotinine:** a metabolite of nicotine that is used as a biomarker for active smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke. Nicotine is metabolized via C-oxidation to its inactive metabolite cotinine, which itself is metabolized to trans-3'-hydroxicotinine. Cotinine has a longer half-life than nicotine and can be measured in samples of blood, saliva, and urine.

**Fargeström Test:** a test for nicotine dependence based on answers to six questions: "How soon after you wake up do you smoke your first cigarette?"; "Do you find it difficult to refrain from smoking in places where it is forbidden (e.g., in church, at the library, cinema, etc.)?"; "Which cigarette would you hate most to give up?"; "How many cigarettes a day do you smoke?"; "Do you smoke more frequently during the first hours after waking than during the rest of the day?"; and "Do you smoke if you are so ill that you are in bed most of the day?".

**Heaviness of Smoking Index:** a two-item subset of the original Fargeström questionnaire, consisting of the time to first cigarette of the day and the number of cigarettes smoked per day.

**Nicotine:** an addictive, alkaloid chemical stimulant found in tobacco that increases heart rate and oxygen use by cardiac muscle. It is the most addictive substance known to man. The lethal dose for a human adult is about 50 mg.

**Tolerance:** manifested by a decreasing response to repeated administration of the same dose of a drug, or by the requirement for increasing doses in order to elicit the same response.

**Withdrawal symptoms:** in the context of physical dependence, nicotine withdrawal symptoms include nervousness, restlessness, irritability, anxiety, impaired concentration, and increased appetite, among others.

## Advertisement

**Anti-tobacco information:** information regarding the dangers of tobacco or that encourages quitting.

**Current receptivity to tobacco marketing:** owning an object (e.g., T-shirt, pen, backpack) with a tobacco brand logo on it

**Future receptivity to tobacco marketing:** do not currently own something with a tobacco product brand logo, but might use or wear something that has a tobacco company product name or picture on it.

**In-store advertising and promotion (for smoking and smokeless tobacco products):** includes tobacco products at sale prices, gifts or discount offers on other products when buying tobacco products, and any advertisements or signs promoting tobacco products in stores where tobacco products are sold.

**Tobacco advertising and promotion:** any form of commercial communication, recommendation, or action with the aim, effect, or likely effect of promoting a tobacco product or tobacco use either directly or indirectly.

**Direct advertisement:** includes placing ads in broadcast, print, and outdoor venues.

**Free tobacco promotion:** being offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative.

**Indirect advertisement:** includes methods such as brand stretching (the introduction spin off products), product placement, and point of sale; where tobacco companies concentrate much of their advertising through product displays and product sales promotions.

**Sponsorship:** any form of contribution to any event, activity, or person with the aim, effect, or likely effect of promoting a tobacco product or tobacco use either directly or indirectly.

## Cessation

**Attempts to quit:** trying to quit tobacco use, successfully or unsuccessfully.

**Bupropion:** a form of tobacco cessation medication that does not contain nicotine and is also used as an antidepressant. Brand names include Wellbutrin and Zyban.

**Cessation:** quitting tobacco use.

**Interest in Quitting:** planning to quit or are thinking about quitting someday.

**Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT):** a form of cessation treatment for tobacco users that provides a low dose of nicotine to alleviate an addict's cravings. Different NRT formulations include nicotine transdermal patches, gum, nasal sprays, and inhalers.

**Pharmacotherapy:** treatment of tobacco addiction using drugs.

**Psychological therapy:** a method for tobacco cessation that involves a trained therapist and the patient exploring ways to cope with urges to use tobacco, stress, and any hesitation about quitting. The aim is to increase the patient's confidence in their capacity to quit tobacco use and to improve thought patterns in order to encourage healthy behaviors.

**Quitline:** a tobacco cessation service available through a toll-free telephone number. Services offered by quitlines can include coaching and counseling, referrals, mailed materials, training to health care providers, web-based services, and in some instances, free medications such as nicotine replacement therapy (NRT).

**Self-efficacy to stop smoking:** believing that you would be able to stop smoking if you wanted to.

**Varenicline:** a form of tobacco cessation medication that does not contain nicotine and works by blocking nicotine receptors so that nicotine is not needed for dopamine release. Brand name is Chantix in the United States and Champix in Europe and Canada.

**5As:** A five-step smoking cessation counseling model: 1) ask patients about smoking at every visit, 2) advise all tobacco users to quit, 3) assess smokers' willingness to try to quit, 4) assist smokers' efforts with treatment and referrals, and 5) arrange follow-up contacts to support cessation efforts.

## Methodology

**Household survey:** one that collects information about the household and the individuals residing in the household.

**Multi-stage probability sampling:** type of sample selection where respondents are selected in several stages at random. This type of sampling is used to reduce cost and improve work efficiency when an adequate sampling frame is not available or is inappropriate at the individual level. In this technique, a large geographical area is subdivided into small regions consisting of a group of adjacent households known as clusters or enumeration areas, which serve as primary sampling units.

**Non-sampling errors:** in surveys, non-sampling errors are the deviations of estimates from their true values that are not a function of the sample chosen (i.e., not due to sampling). The main sources include coverage error (failure to represent all units in a target population), measurement error (e.g., interviewer errors, respondent errors, questionnaire flaws), and nonresponse error (resulting bias in estimates because those not completing the survey [due to refusals or not being able to be contacted] systematically differ from those who completed the survey in terms of the measures of interest).

**Sample:** a smaller representative group of units from the target population used to assess characteristics of that population.

**Sampling errors:** occur when the statistical characteristics of a population are estimated from a subset, or sample, of that population. They are the difference between the sample and population values. Sampling errors can often be estimated by probabilistic modeling of the sample.

**Surveillance:** the ongoing systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of outcome-specific data for use in the planning, implementation, and evaluation for public health practice.

## Other

**Illicit trade:** any practice or conduct prohibited by law that relates to production, shipment, receipt, possession, distribution, sale or purchase of a product, including any practice or conduct intended to facilitate such activity.

**Tobacco control:** a range of comprehensive strategies that aim to improve the health of a population by eliminating, preventing, or reducing the consumption of tobacco products and exposure to secondhand smoke.

**Tobacco industry:** tobacco manufacturers, wholesale distributors, and importers of tobacco products.

## Packing & Labeling

**Health warning labels on cigarette packages:** Government-mandated medical statements or graphic images placed on tobacco products, packaging, or advertisements. According to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control Article 11, signatory countries are required to ensure that all unit packets and any outside packaging of tobacco products carry rotating “health warnings describing the harmful effects of tobacco use,” which should be “large, clear, visible and legible” and “should be 50% or more of the principal display areas but shall be no less than 30% of the principal display areas.” The packages must also “contain information on relevant constituents and emissions of tobacco products” and must appear in the country’s principal language or languages.

## Secondhand Smoke and Aerosol

**Mainstream secondhand smoke:** smoke exhaled by a smoker.

**Secondhand aerosol:** Aerosol produced from electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) that may be inhaled by a person who is not actively using the product. Secondhand aerosol consists only of mainstream aerosol (exhaled by users). There is no sidestream aerosol. Emissions from ENDS are not “harmless water vapor,” but may include propylene glycol or glycerin and flavorings and heavy metals, ultrafine particulate, and cancer-causing agents like acrolein. ENDS generally emit lower levels of dangerous toxins than combusted cigarettes, but air in which ENDS aerosol is present is not as safe as clean air.

**Secondhand smoke (SHS):** smoke inhaled by a person who is not actively engaged in smoking. SHS is composed of mainstream smoke (exhaled by smokers) and sidestream smoke (from the tip of the smoldering cigarette, cigar, or pipe). SHS contains many of the same harmful chemicals that smokers inhale. It is also known as “environmental tobacco smoke” or “passive smoking.”

**Sidestream secondhand smoke:** smoke released by smoldering cigarette.

**Smoke-free policy:** prohibiting smoking in designated public places such as worksites, restaurants, parks, and bars.

**Thirdhand smoke:** tobacco smoke contamination that remains after the cigarette or other combustible tobacco products has been extinguished and builds up on surfaces and furnishings.

## Tobacco Economics

**Cigarette Affordability:** the price of 100 packs of cigarettes (or 2,000 cigarettes) as a proportion of gross domestic products (GDP) per capita, also called relative income price (RIP).

### Costs:

*Direct costs* - refer to the reduction in existing resources such as goods and services in health care.

*Indirect costs* - refer to the reduction in potential resources due to premature morbidity or mortality.

**Excise tax:** tax on selected goods produced for sale within a country, or imported and sold in that country. The tax is usually collected from the producer/ manufacturer/ wholesaler or at the point of final sale to the consumer. It could be any combination of the following:

**Ad valorem taxes:** assessed as a percentage markup on some determined value (tax base), usually the retail selling price of tobacco products or a wholesale price. These taxes include any value-added tax (VAT) where applicable.

**Nominal or specific taxes:** based on a set amount of tax per unit (e.g., cigarette) or gram of tobacco. These taxes are often differentiated according to the type of tobacco product (e.g., filtered vs. non-filtered cigarettes, pipe tobacco vs. cigars).

**Value-added tax (VAT):** a general indirect tax on consumption of goods and services applied proportionally to their price. On each transaction, the VAT—calculated on the price of the goods or services at an appropriate rate—is chargeable after deduction of the amount of VAT borne directly by the various cost components. Most countries that impose VATs on tobacco impose them on a base that includes any excise tax and customs duty.

**Price Elasticity of Demand:** measures the responsiveness of demand to changes in price for a particular good, such as cigarettes or other tobacco products. It is defined as the percentage change in quantity demanded in response to a 1% change in price, holding constant all the other determinants of demand. Demand is elastic if the price elasticity of demand is greater than 1 (i.e., the percentage change in demand is greater than the percentage change in price). Demand is inelastic if the price elasticity of demand is less than 1 (i.e., the percentage change in demand is less than the percentage change in price). Demand is unit-elastic if the price elasticity of demand is exactly 1.

**Purchasing power parity (PPP):** PPPs are the rates of currency conversion that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries. The use of PPP rate for currency conversions ensures that a given amount of one currency

has the same purchasing power whether used directly to purchase a market basket of goods or used to convert at the PPP rate to the other currency and then purchase the market basket using that currency. In their simplest form, PPPs are simply price relatives that show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same good or service in different countries. PPPs are also calculated for product groups and for each of the various levels of aggregation up to and including gross domestic product (GDP).

## Tobacco Prevention and Control

**WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC):** developed in response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic, is the first treaty negotiated by WHO member states using their powers under the organization's constitution. There are 180 parties to the WHO FCTC and 168 signatories.

**WHO MPOWER:** a package of the six most important and effective tobacco control policies, proven to reduce tobacco use and established by the World Health Organization (WHO) to help countries fulfill their commitment to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. The policies include *Monitoring* the epidemic and prevention policies, *Protecting* people from secondhand smoke, *Offering* help to those who want to quit, *Warning* the public about the dangers of smoking, *Enforcing* advertising, promotion, and sponsorship bans on tobacco products, and *Raising* taxes and prices on tobacco products.

## Tobacco Products

**Combustible tobacco products:** tobacco products that are lit or burned when used (also referred to as "smoking tobacco" or "smoked tobacco products")

**Alternative Tobacco Product:** Tobacco products other than cigarettes, including but not limited to loose leaf, moist snuff, snus, dissolvables, electronic cigarettes, and other electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS/ENNDs).

**Bidis:** cigarettes consisting of sun-dried tobacco flakes rolled in a temburni or tendu leaf, and tied with a string at one end. They are most commonly used in South Asia, especially in Bangladesh and India.

### Cigarettes:

*Kreteks* - clove-flavored cigarettes, originally from Indonesia and available internationally. The clove contains eugenol, an anesthetic to lessen the harshness of tobacco. Kreteks also contain special flavoring called sauces, which are unique to each brand. In the United States, cigarettes with characterizing flavors, excluding menthol, were banned in 2009. *Kreteks* are, however, very commonly used in Indonesia.

*Manufactured cigarettes* - the predominant form of tobacco products used globally. They consist of shredded or reconstituted tobacco, processed with chemicals and flavors and rolled into paper. They are sold in different packaging, sizes (slim or non-slim) and lengths, including regular (68-72 mm); king (79-88 mm); long (94-101 mm); and ultra-long (110-121 mm).

*Papiros* - an old-fashioned Russian style cigarette.

*Roll-your-own (RYO) cigarettes* - hand-rolled using loose tobacco and a cigarette paper. These products are most prevalent in Asia, some parts of Europe, and New Zealand.

**Cigars:** made of air-cured, fermented tobacco wrapped in a tobacco leaf. They are available in many sizes and shapes, including cigarette-sized cigarillos, double coronas, *cheroots*, *stumpen*, *chuttas*, and *dhumtis*. They are used worldwide.

**Regular pipes:** smoking devices made of briar, slate, or clay. Tobacco flakes are placed in the wider opening of the pipe and burned, with the smoke passing through the stem and inhaled through the narrow opening. They are used worldwide; however, prevalence of use is typically low in most countries.

**Water pipes:** also known as *shisha*, *narghile*, hookah, or *hubble-bubble*, are smoked using an apparatus containing a basin of water, a hose, and a mouthpiece. Flavored tobacco is burned on charcoal in a smoking bowl. The smoke is filtered through the water basin and inhaled through the hose and mouthpiece. The use of water pipes is most common in the Mediterranean region, northern Africa, and parts of Asia, and is now spreading globally.

**Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS)/electronic non-nicotine delivery systems (ENNDS):**

These are devices that do not burn or use tobacco leaves but instead vaporize a solution that the user then inhales. The main constituent of the solution is propylene glycol, with or without glycerol and flavoring agents. Nicotine may or may not be present. Electronic cigarettes are the most common type. ENDS/ENNDS come in different design configurations (e.g., disposable, refillable/rechargeable, “Mods”), sizes (e.g., minis, mid-sized, vape pens), and flavors (e.g., chocolate, fruit, candy). Types of ENDS/ENNDS include e-cigarettes, vape pens, hookah pens, e-hookahs, e-cigars, and e-pipes. Some ENDS/ENNDS solutions and emissions have also been found to include other harmful and potentially harmful ingredients.

**Flavored tobacco products:** Tobacco products containing flavors such as vanilla, chocolate, cherry, and coffee. The flavor can be added to the mixture of tobacco as well as to any of the components such as the filter or paper. Flavored products may appeal more to youth and young adult tobacco users.

**Non-combustible tobacco products:** refers to tobacco products that are not lit or burned. See also smokeless tobacco.

**Smokeless tobacco:** consumed through the mouth or nose, without combustion or burning of tobacco. (See also non-combustible tobacco products).

**Chewing tobacco:** There is a wide variety in the types of chewing tobacco products used globally, including *chimo*, *gutkha*, loose-leaf, plug, *tombak*, twist, *gundi*, *hogesoppu*, *kadapam*, *kaddipudi*, *khiwarm*, *mishri*, *patiwala*, and *zarda*. These products are placed in the mouth, cheek, or inner lip and chewed or sucked, or, in the case of powders, applied to the gums or teeth. Betel quid consists of tobacco, areca nut, slaked lime, and flavorings wrapped in a betel leaf. Chewing tobacco is also called spit tobacco because they require the user to spit out the chewed tobacco. The use of chewing tobacco is most prevalent in the Americas, Africa, South East Asia, and the Western Pacific.

**Dipping tobacco:** a type of smokeless tobacco product that is typically placed between the lower lip and the gum, resulting in nicotine absorption. The dip rests on the inside lining of the mouth, causing the user to produce excess saliva.

**Dissolvable smokeless tobacco products:** made of finely milled tobacco and numerous other ingredients that dissolve in the mouth and deliver nicotine via mucosal absorption. These products are marketed mostly in the United States and are available in different flavors and formulations, including strips, sticks, and lozenges. The tobacco industry has advertised these products as alternatives for cigarettes in areas where smoking is not allowed.

**Snuff:**

*Dry snuff*- finely powdered fire-cured tobacco that is inhaled through the nose or used through the mouth. It is prevalent in Brazil, some parts of Europe, South and Central Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa.

*Moist snuff*- usually made from a mixture of fire- and air-cured dark tobacco. They are available in fine-cut, mid-cut, and long-cut samples and used by placing a pinch of tobacco between the lower lip and cheeks. Moist snuff is the most common form of smokeless tobacco used in the United States.

Other moist snuff products include *iqmik* (commonly used in Alaska), *khaini*, *nass* or *naswar*, and *shammah*. Moist snuff use is common in South East Asia, Saudi Arabia, and several African countries. *Snus* - a type of spitless moist snuff usually made from ground tobacco and packaged in porous bags that resemble tea bags. They are used by placing the snus sachets between the upper lips and gums. They are often marketed bearing the brand names of popular cigarette brands (e.g., Camel snus, Marlboro snus). They are most prevalent in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

**Tobacco product:** Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All typically contain the highly addictive mind-altering ingredient nicotine.

## Tobacco Surveillance

**Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS):** aims to enhance countries' capacity to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control interventions and to monitor key articles of the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and components of the WHO MPOWER package. (See also WHO MPOWER under Tobacco Control).

**Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS):** a nationally representative household survey of adults aged 15 years and older. GATS uses a consistent and standard protocol to systematically monitor adult tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators. The standardized methodology and questionnaire enables cross-country, and for countries that repeat the survey, change-over-time comparisons. As of January 2016, 28 countries have released GATS data. Updated information can be found: <http://nccd.cdc.gov/gtssdata/Default/Default.aspx>

**Global Health Professions Student Survey:** the Global Health Professions Student Survey (GHPSS) is a standardized school-based survey of third-year students pursuing advanced degrees in dentistry, medicine, nursing, or pharmacy. It is conducted in schools during regular class sessions. GHPSS follows an anonymous, self-administered format for data collection. GHPSS uses a core questionnaire on demographics, prevalence of cigarette smoking and other tobacco use, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco use, exposure to secondhand smoke, desire for smoking cessation, and training received regarding patient counseling on smoking cessation techniques. Questionnaires are translated into local languages as needed. GHPSS has a standardized methodology for selecting participating schools and classes and uniform data processing procedures.

**Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS):** a confidential self-administered questionnaire that all personal from schools selected for GYTS are eligible to complete. GSPS collects information on tobacco use, knowledge, and attitudes about tobacco, existence and effectiveness of tobacco control policies in schools, and training and materials available for implementing tobacco prevention and control interventions.

**Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS):** a school-based survey that collects data on students aged 13 to 15 years using a standardized methodology for constructing the sample frame, selecting schools and classes, and processing data. The Global Youth Tobacco Surveillance System surveillance system is intended to enhance the capacity of countries to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control and prevention programs for youths. As of January 2016, GYTS has been conducted in 188 countries. Updated information can be found: <http://nccd.cdc.gov/gtssdata/Default/Default.aspx>.

## Tobacco Use

**Age of daily use initiation:** age at which ever daily tobacco users first started using tobacco daily.



**Age of initiation:** age when the tobacco user first started using tobacco products daily or less than daily.

**Current cigarette smoker:** smokes cigarettes currently at the time of the study. Different definitions of current cigarette smoker are used in different surveys including past 30-day smoking; past 5-day smoking; and “every day” or “some days” smoking, among others.

**Current smokeless tobacco user:** uses smokeless tobacco currently at the time of study. Different definitions of current smokeless tobacco user are used in different surveys, including past 30-day smoking; past 5-day smoking; and “every day” or “some days” smoking, among others.

**Current smoker:** smokes tobacco currently at the time of the study. Different definitions of current smoker are used in different surveys, including past 30-day smoking; past 5-day smoking; “every day” or “some days” smoking, among others.

**Current tobacco user:** used a tobacco product currently at the time of the study. Different definitions of current tobacco user are used in different surveys including past 30-day smoking; past 5-day smoking; and “every day” or “some days” smoking, among others.

**Daily cigarette smoker:** smokes cigarettes at least once a day.

**Daily smoker:** smokes tobacco at least once a day.

**Daily smokeless tobacco user:** uses smokeless tobacco at least once a day.

**Duration of smoking:** the length of time a person has been a current smoker. This is usually calculated as the time interval between the year of starting regular smoking and the year of the survey (for current smokers) or the time interval between the year of starting regular smoking and the year of quitting smoking (for former smokers).

**Experimenter:** has tried tobacco at least once but is not a regular or established user.

**Ever cigarette smoker:** currently smokes or previously smoked cigarettes.

**Ever daily cigarette smoker:** currently smokes or previously smoked cigarettes at least once a day.

**Ever daily smokeless tobacco user:** currently uses or previously used smokeless tobacco at least once a day

**Ever daily smoker:** currently smokes or previously smoked tobacco at least once a day

**Ever daily tobacco user:** currently uses or previously used tobacco at least once a day.

**Ever occasional cigarette smoker:** currently smokes or previously smoked cigarettes less than daily.

**Ever occasional smokeless tobacco user:** currently uses or previously used smokeless tobacco less than daily.

**Ever occasional smoker:** currently smokes tobacco less than daily or previously smoked tobacco less than daily.

**Ever occasional tobacco user:** currently uses or previously used tobacco less than daily.

**Ever smokeless tobacco user:** currently uses or previously used smokeless tobacco.

**Ever smoker:** currently smokes or previously smoked tobacco.

**Ever tobacco user:** currently uses or previously used any tobacco product.

**Former cigarette smoker:** does not currently smoke cigarettes but has in the past.

**Former daily cigarette smoker:** does not currently smoke cigarettes but has smoked at least once a day in the past.

**Former daily smokeless tobacco user:** does not currently use smokeless tobacco but has used it at least once a day in the past.

**Former daily smoker:** does not currently smoke tobacco but has smoked tobacco at least once a day in the past.

**Former daily tobacco user:** does not currently use tobacco but has used tobacco at least once a day in the past.

**Former occasional cigarette smoker:** does not currently smoke cigarettes but has smoked less than daily in the past.

**Former occasional smokeless tobacco user:** does not currently use smokeless tobacco but has used it less than daily in the past.

**Former occasional smoker:** does not currently smoke tobacco but has smoked less than daily in the past.

**Former occasional tobacco user:** does not currently use tobacco but has used tobacco less than daily in the past.

**Former smokeless tobacco user:** does not currently use smokeless tobacco but has in the past.

**Former smoker:** does not currently smoke tobacco but has in the past.

**Former tobacco user:** does not currently use tobacco but has in the past.

**Frequency of smoking:** the number of times within a given period (e.g., within the past 30 days) a combustible tobacco product is used.

**Never daily smokeless tobacco user:** currently uses or previously used smokeless tobacco less than daily but never daily.

**Never daily smoker:** currently smokes or previously smoked tobacco less than daily but never daily.

**Never smokeless tobacco user:** has never used any smokeless tobacco product.

**Never smoker:** has never smoked any tobacco product.

**Never daily tobacco user:** currently uses or previously used tobacco less than daily but never daily.

**Never tobacco user:** has never used any tobacco product.

**Never cigarette smoker:** has never smoked a cigarette, not even one or two puffs.

**Never daily cigarette smoker:** currently smokes or previously smoked cigarettes less than daily but never daily.

**Occasional cigarette smoker:** smokes cigarettes less than daily.

**Occasional smokeless tobacco user:** uses smokeless tobacco less than daily.

**Occasional smoker:** smokes tobacco less than daily.

**Smoking dependency:** current smokers who are showing signs of nicotine addiction; smoking dependence could be psychological (e.g., intense craving to smoke) or physical (presence of withdrawal symptoms after a quit attempt) or both.

**Smoking topography:** refers to how a person smokes a tobacco product and involves specific smoking measurements, including the number of puffs, puff volume, duration, and velocity.

**Susceptibility to cigarette smoking:** the intention to smoke cigarettes or the absence of a strong intention not to smoke cigarettes; current never smokers who think they might enjoy smoking a cigarette.

**Susceptibility to future tobacco use:** the intention to use tobacco or the absence of a strong intention not to use tobacco; current never users who consider themselves possibly likely to use tobacco in the next year.

**Time to first tobacco use:** the length of time after waking when the daily smoker or smokeless tobacco user first uses tobacco.

## Sources:

American Psychological Association: <http://www.apa.org/>

Key Outcome Indicators for Evaluating Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs:

[http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/tobacco\\_control\\_programs/surveillance\\_evaluation/key\\_outcome/](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/tobacco_control_programs/surveillance_evaluation/key_outcome/)

Smokefree.gov: <http://smokefree.gov/>

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Surgeon General's Report, 2006: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK44324/>

The Tobacco Atlas, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition: <http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/>

U.S Food and Drug Administration: [www.fda.gov](http://www.fda.gov)

WHO FCTC: <http://www.who.int/fctc/en/>

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