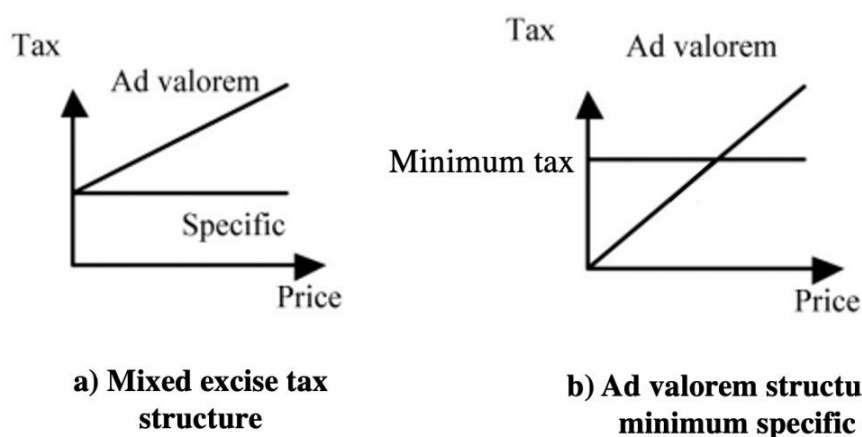


Supplemental Table 1. Key demographic and economic characteristics of the countries in our sample in 2019

Country (survey year)	Per capita income (GDP per capita in real 2019 PPP dollars) ^[13]	Population aged 15 years or older (millions) ^[13]	Adult daily smoking prevalence ^[32]
Botswana	17 217	1.5	13%
Cameroon	3900	14.9	5%
Ethiopia	2308	66.9	3%
The Gambia	2314	1.3	9%
Kenya	4645	3.0	7%
Nigeria	5352	113.2	3%
Senegal	3503	9.3	5%
Tanzania	2773	3.6	6%
Uganda	2275	23.7	5%

Supplemental Figure 1. Mixed excise tax structure (panel a) compared to an ad valorem structure with a minimum specific floor (panel b)



Source: [1]

Notes to supplemental Figure 1:

A mixed specific system (Panel A) has both a uniform specific excise rate and an *ad valorem* rate applied to tobacco product(s). The impact of the tax on prices will depend on which element (*ad valorem* or specific) prevails [1]. Countries with an *ad valorem* excise system may set up a minimum specific floor excise tax (Panel B) so that when the *ad valorem* rate produces

a tax value lower than the minimum specific floor excise value, then the minimum specific floor excise rate becomes their tax liability. In Panel B, the minimum tax functions as a specific duty and ensures a relatively higher price level for low-and medium-priced products [1].