

Supplementary Table 2. Distribution of planning areas<sup>1</sup> in Rio de Janeiro city by socioeconomic variables<sup>2</sup> and illicit cigarette consumption. *PDG* survey, 2018.

Planning Areas/Rio de Janeiro city	% of illiterate individuals between 10-14 years-old <sup>3</sup>	% of households with household income per capita less or equal 1 minimum wage <sup>4</sup>	Illicit cigarette consumption <sup>3,4</sup>	
			%	CI 95%
<b>Rio de Janeiro city (All)</b>	2.0	42.2	26.8	(25.1-28.6)
“22 – Tijuca”	1.4	18.6	3.4	(1.3-8.6)
“21 – Zona Sul”	1.0	12.4	8.2	(5.1-12.9)
“42 – Barra da Tijuca”	1.5	23.2	10.1	(6.1-16.4)
“34 – Inhaúma”	1.5	44.5	11.1	(6.4-18.6)
“32 – Méier”	1.6	33.1	19.3	(14.8-24.7)
“37 – Ilha do Governador”	1.5	35.4	22.0	(15.7-29.8)
“10 – Centro”	2.2	44.1	22.3	(17.0-28.7)
“41 – Jararepaguá”	2.2	37.9	23.3	(17.7-30.0)
“33 – Madureira”	1.5	42.4	28.3	(24.5-32.4)
“52 – Campo Grande”	1.8	54.1	30.4	(23.2-38.6)
“35 – Penha”	2.0	52.8	30.8	(23.4-39.2)
“53 – Santa Cruz”	2.9	67.2	35.9	(28.1-44.4)
“31 – Ramos”	2.2	46.0	37.4	(28.1-47.7)
“51 – Bangu”	1.8	54.8	42.8	(36.6-49.2)
“36 – Pavuna”	2.4	59.1	46.3	(39.0-53.7)

<sup>1</sup> Each of the 15 planning areas of the city of Rio de Janeiro are comprised of geographically-bounded neighborhoods

<sup>2</sup> According to the Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute (2010)

<sup>3</sup> Pearson correlation coefficient: 0.70

<sup>4</sup> Pearson correlation coefficient: 0.85