

Supplemental Table 2. Distribution of average computed prices¹ (BRL Brazilian Reais—R\$) for illicit and legal pack of cigarettes², by survey year. Brazil, 2008, 2013, and 2019

Region	Survey year								
	2008 ³			2013 ³			2019 ⁴		
	Below threshold price (A)	At or above threshold price (B)	(B)/(A)	Below threshold price (A)	At or above threshold price (B)	(B)/(A)	Below threshold price (A)	At or above threshold price (B)	(B)/(A)
Brazil	1.24 (1.22-1.28)	2.58 (2.54-2.60)	2.08 (2.01-2.10)	2.17 (2.13-2.24)	5.29 (5.25-5.34)	2.44 (2.36-2.39)	3.41 (3.34-3.48)	7.02 (6.90-7.13)	2.06 (2.01-2.09)

¹ Price per pack paid by smokers in their last purchase; ² Pack of 20 cigarettes; ³ to establish a boundary between both licit and illicit markets, we defined a 'threshold price' (2008=US\$ 0.91; 2013=US\$ 1.44), which would cover: (1) production and distribution costs of a cheap brand, excise and other taxes and (3) retail margins per pack, but without any net profit margin for the manufacturer [Iglesias RM, Szklo AS, Souza MCde, et al. Estimating the size of illicit tobacco consumption in Brazil: findings from the global adult tobacco survey. *Tob Control* 2017;26:53–9]; ⁴ in 2019, threshold price was the minimum legal price (R\$ 5.00) multiplied by the relative difference between the average price per pack paid by smokers of legal cigarettes who bought more than one pack in their last purchase and the average price paid by those who bought only one pack (–10%) (R\$ 4.50). All estimates weighted by average daily cigarette consumption. US\$= Reais 1.828 in 2008; Reais 2.242 in 2013, and Reais 3.937 in 2019.