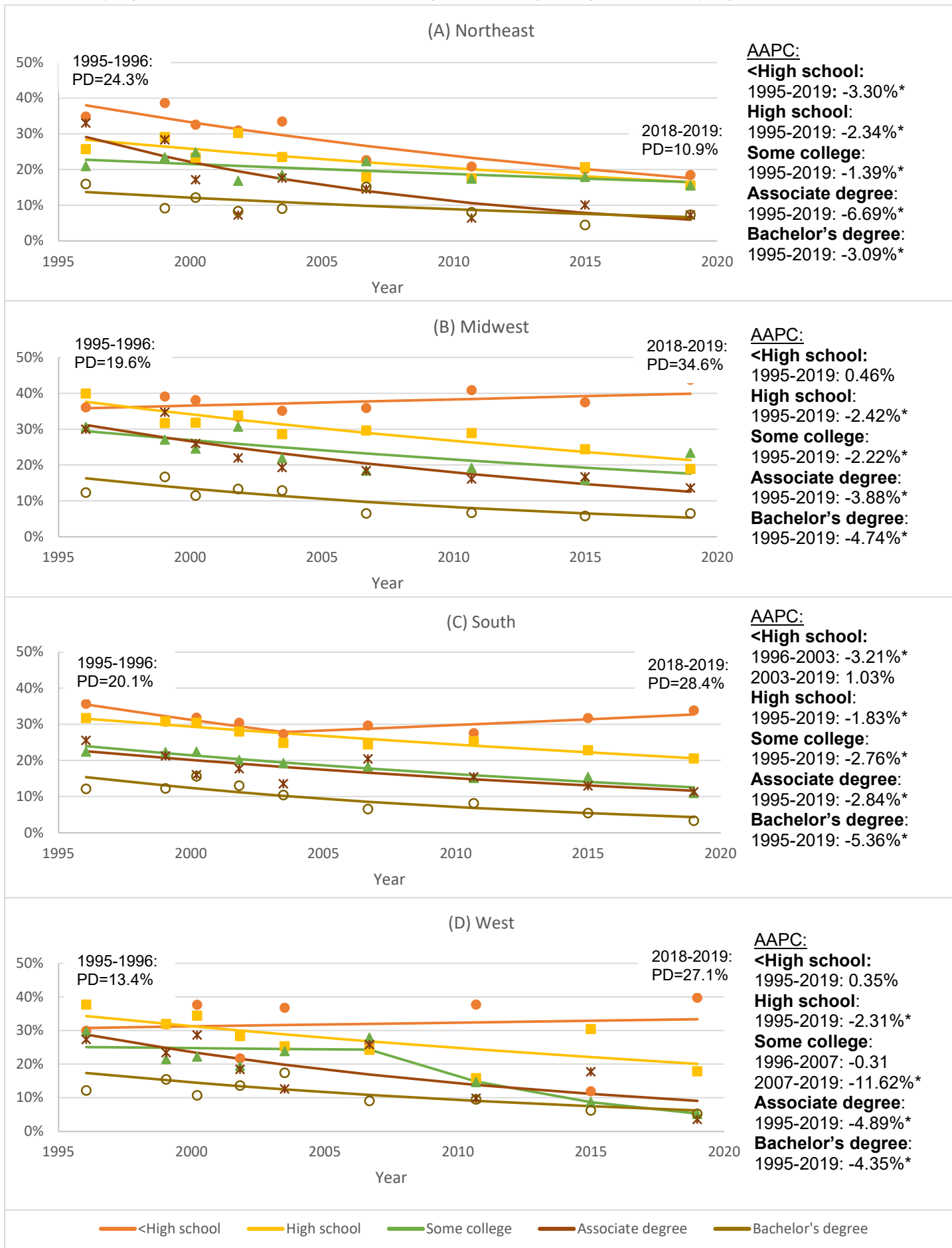
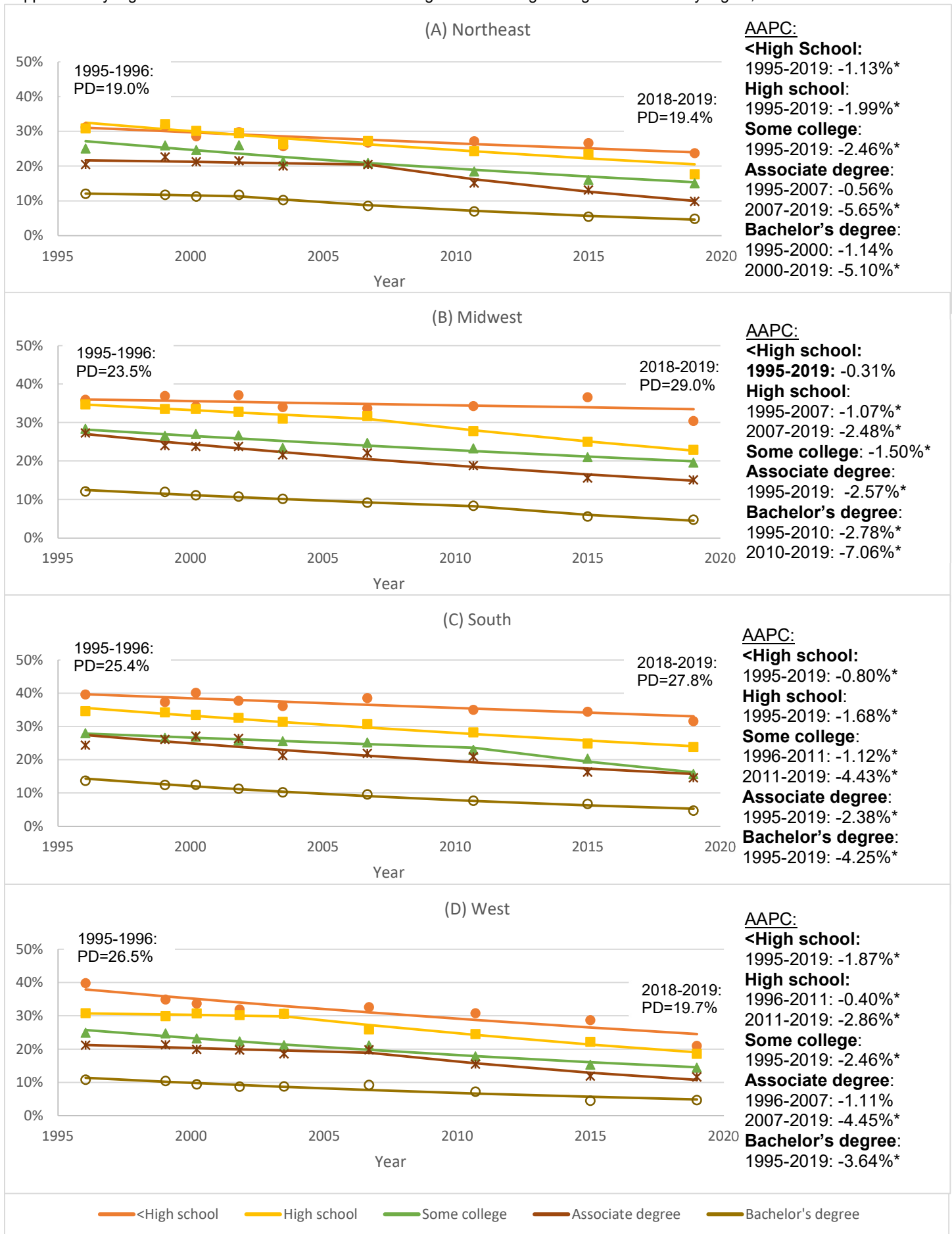


Supplementary Figure 1. Prevalence and trends in current cigarette smoking among Black males by region, TUS-CPS 1995-2019.



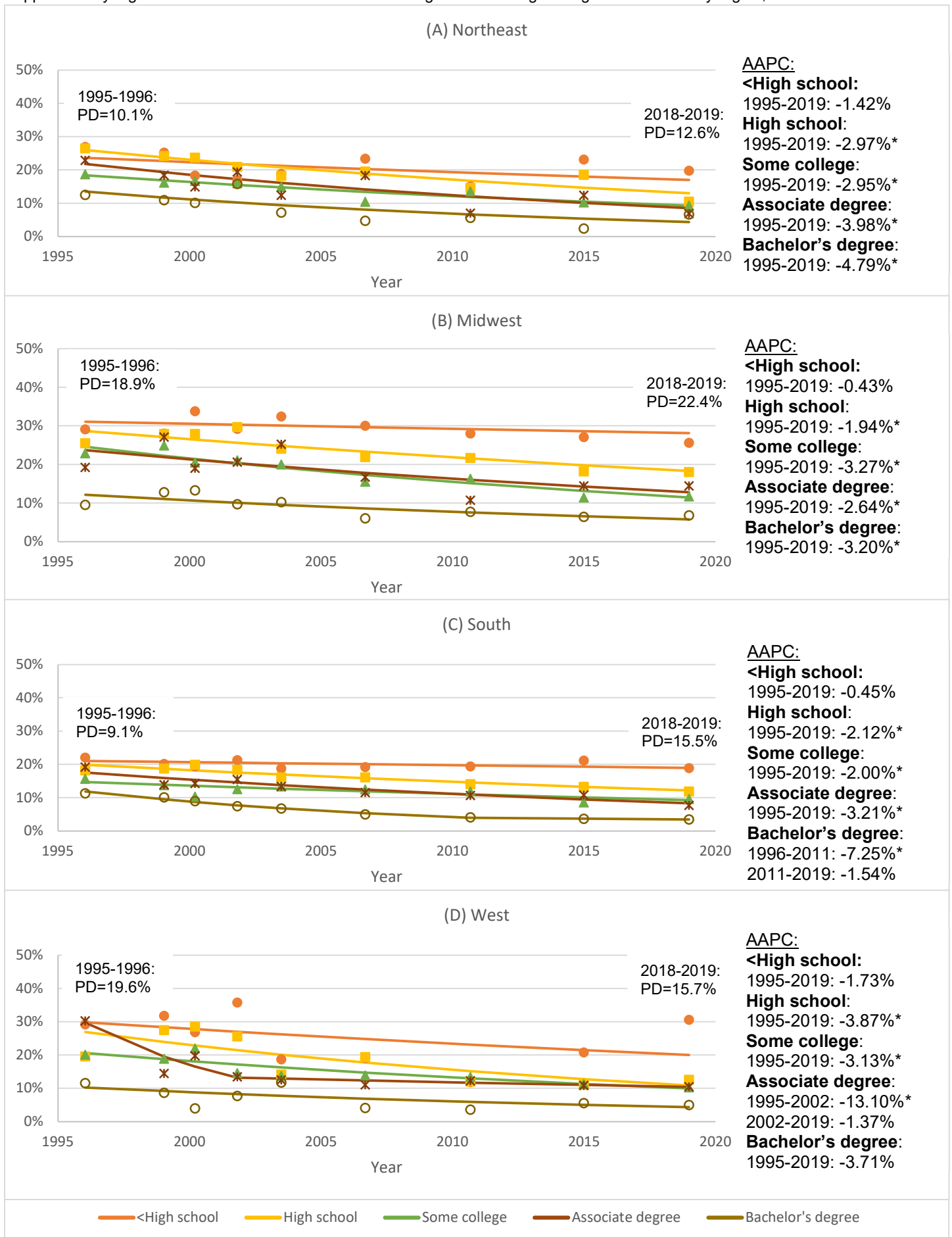
Current smoking was defined as 100+ cigarettes in a lifetime and currently smoking every day or some days. Trend lines were estimated from joinpoint regression models; AAPC=Average annual percent change; PD=prevalence difference between adults with <high school and bachelor's degree. *p<0.05.

Supplementary Figure 2. Prevalence and trends in current cigarette smoking among White males by region, TUS-CPS 1995-2019.



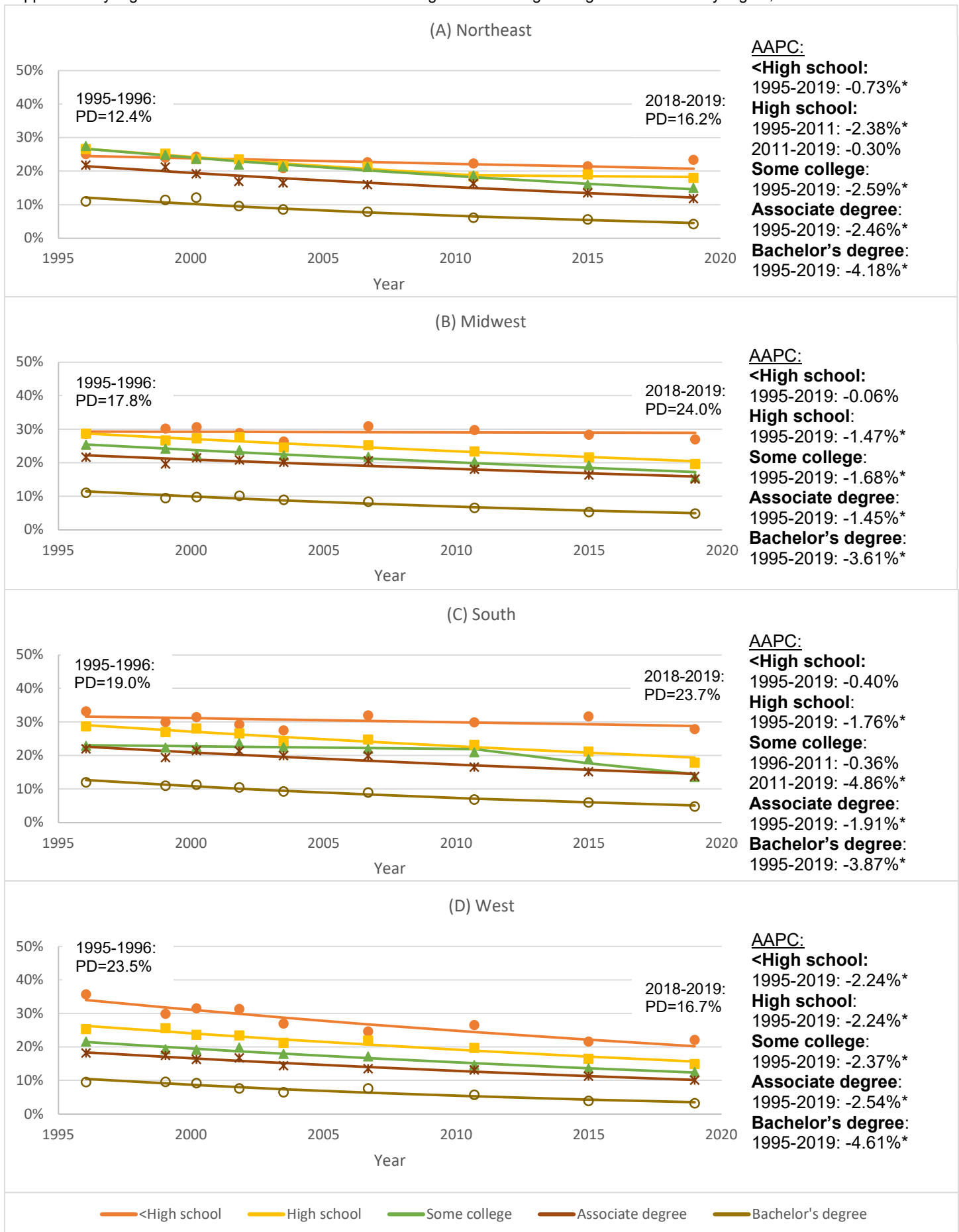
Current smoking was defined as 100+ cigarettes in a lifetime and currently smoking every day or some days. Trend lines were estimated from joinpoint regression models; AAPC=Average annual percent change; PD=prevalence difference between adults with <high school and bachelor's degree. *= $p < 0.05$.

Supplementary Figure 3. Prevalence and trends in current cigarette smoking among Black females by region, TUS-CPS 1995-2019.



Current smoking was defined as 100+ cigarettes in a lifetime and currently smoking every day or some days. Trend lines were estimated from joinpoint regression models; AAPC=Average annual percent change; PD=prevalence difference between adults with <high school and bachelor's degree. * $p < 0.05$.

Supplementary Figure 4. Prevalence and trends in current cigarette smoking among White females by region, TUS-CPS 1995-2019.



Current smoking was defined as 100+ cigarettes in a lifetime and currently smoking every day or some days. Trend lines were estimated from joinpoint regression models; AAPC=Average annual percent change; PD=prevalence difference between adults with <high school and bachelor's degree. *= $p < 0.05$.