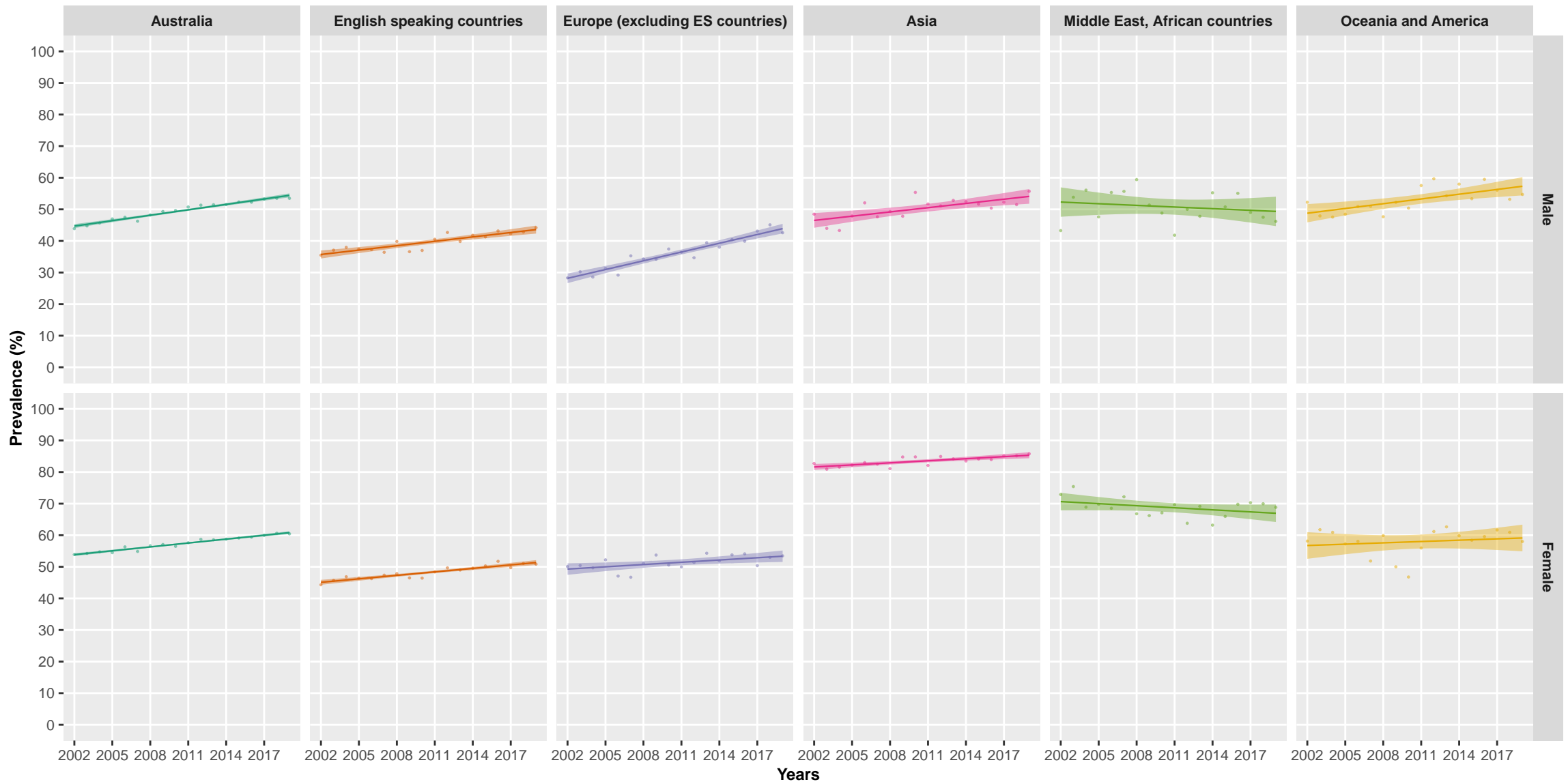
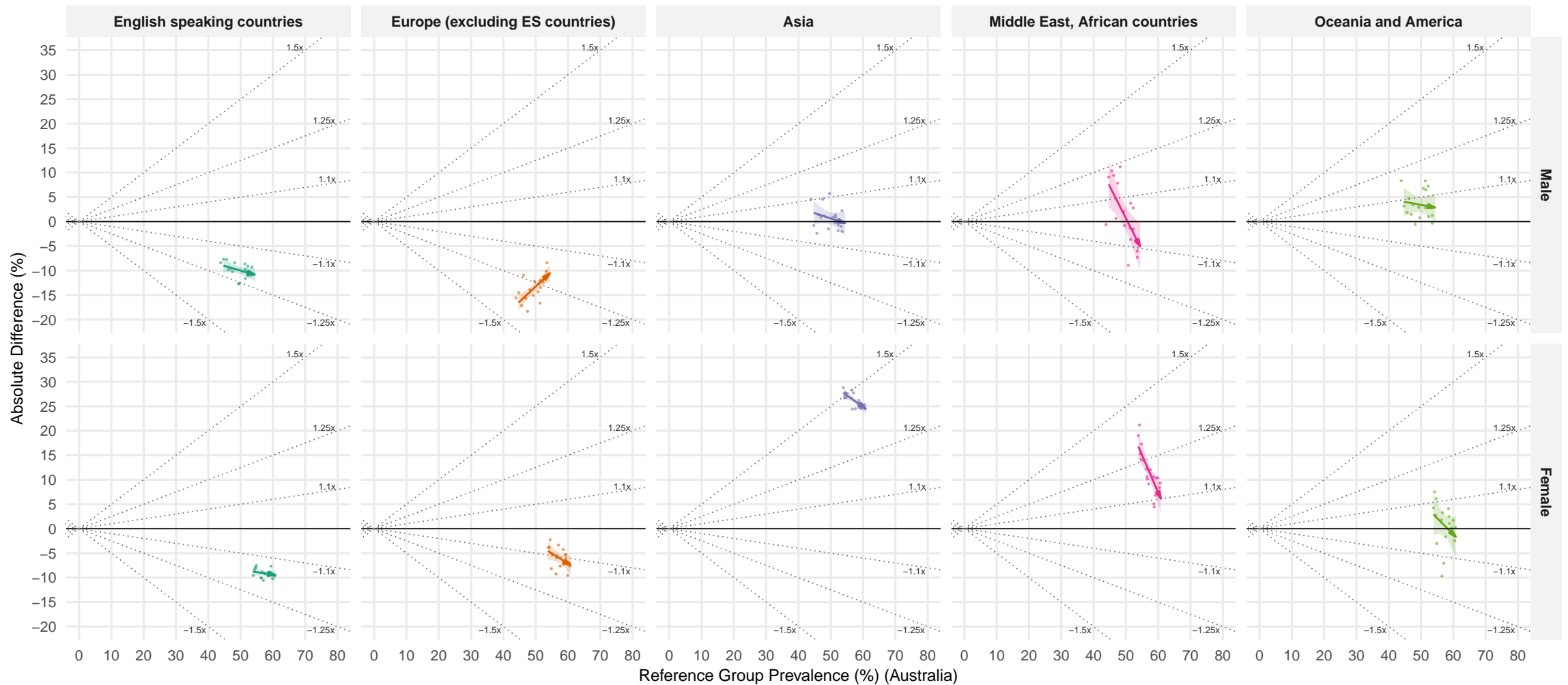


Supplementary Figure 1 – Prevalence and Trends of Never Smoking of Subpopulations of Australia by Sex (2002–2019)



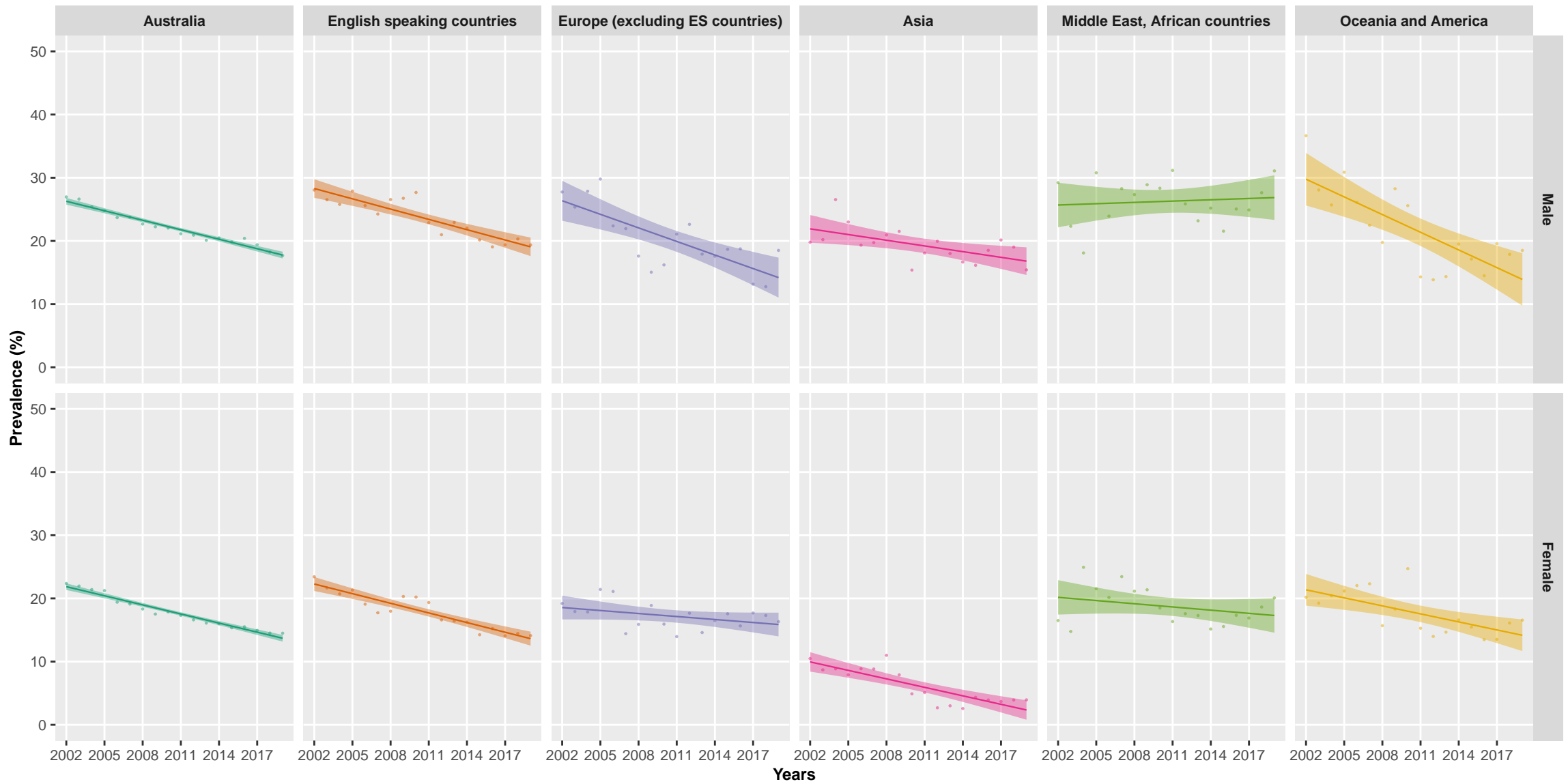
Supplementary Figure 2 – Inequality in Never Smoking of Subpopulations of Australia by Sex (2002–2019)

Reference group: Australia



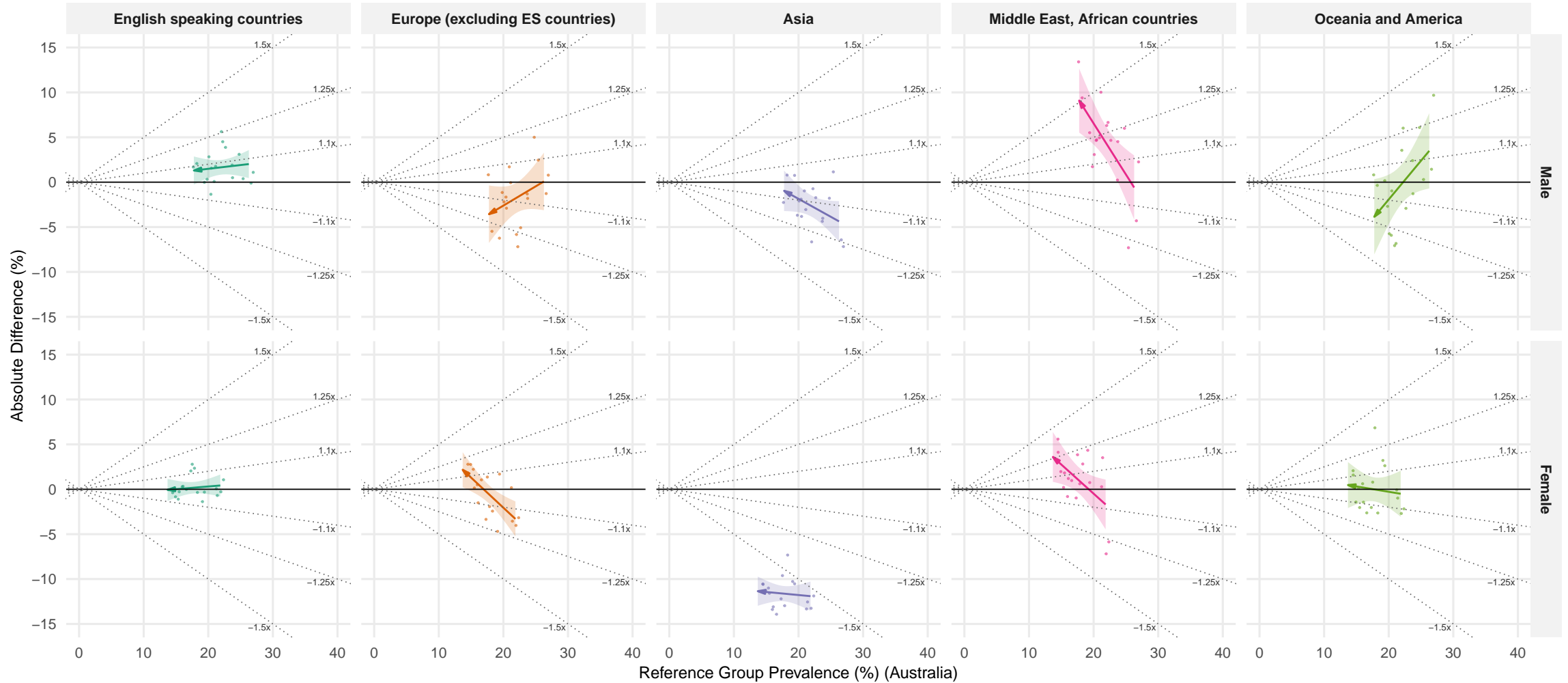
Dotted lines represent relative inequality ratios. The arrows summarize smoking change and inequality relative to the Australian-born reference group. The x-axis shows change in prevalence over time: arrows pointing right indicate an increase, and arrows pointing left indicate a decrease. The y-axis shows the difference from the reference group: values above 0 indicate higher prevalence than the reference group, and values below 0 indicate lower prevalence. Arrows closer to $y = 0$ indicate smaller inequalities, while arrows farther from $y = 0$ indicate larger inequalities. Data source: Secondary Dataset Analysis of HILDA Survey Waves 2 to 19

Supplementary Figure 3 – Prevalence and Trends of Current Smoking of Subpopulations of Australia by Sex (2002–2019)



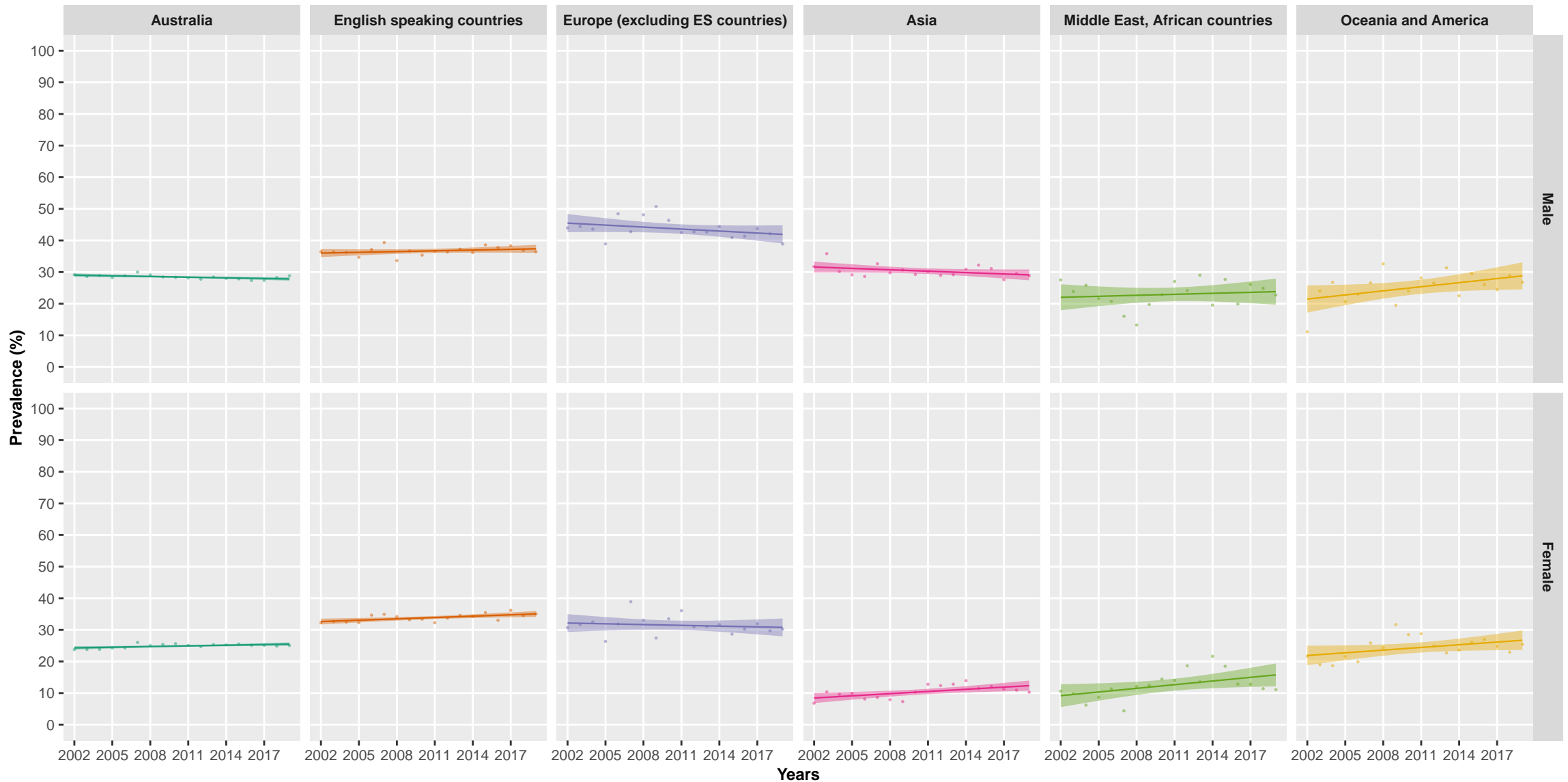
Supplementary Figure 4 – Inequality in Current Smoking of Subpopulations of Australia by Sex (2002–2019)

Reference group: Australia



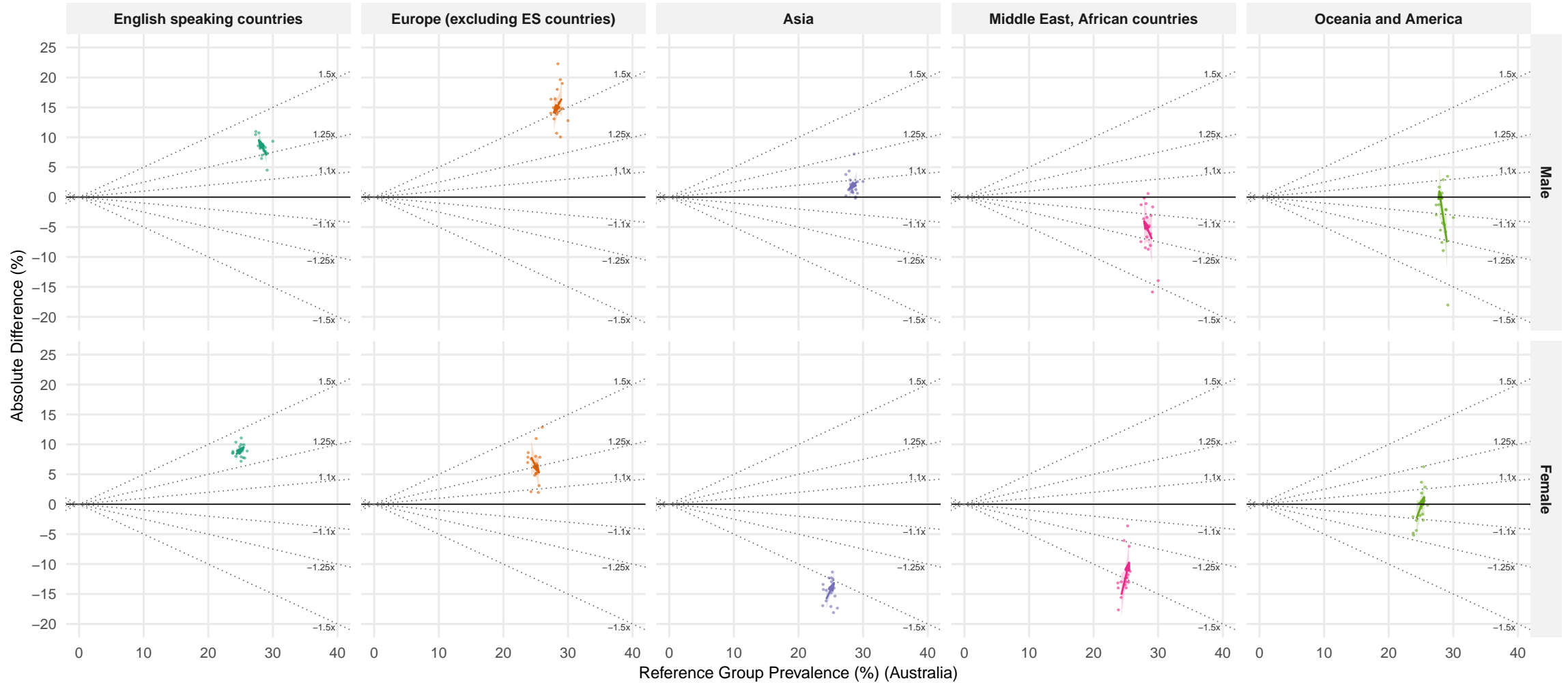
Dotted lines represent relative inequality ratios. The arrows summarize smoking change and inequality relative to the Australian-born reference group. The x-axis shows change in prevalence over time: arrows pointing right indicate an increase, and arrows pointing left indicate a decrease. The y-axis shows the difference from the reference group: values above 0 indicate higher prevalence than the reference group, and values below 0 indicate lower prevalence. Arrows closer to $y = 0$ indicate smaller inequalities, while arrows farther from $y = 0$ indicate larger inequalities. Data source: Secondary Dataset Analysis of HILDA Survey Waves 2 to 19

Supplementary Figure 5 – Prevalence and Trends of Ex Smoking by Sex and Subpopulation (2002–2019)



Supplementary Figure 6 – Inequality in Ex Smoking by Sex and Subpopulation (2002–2019)*

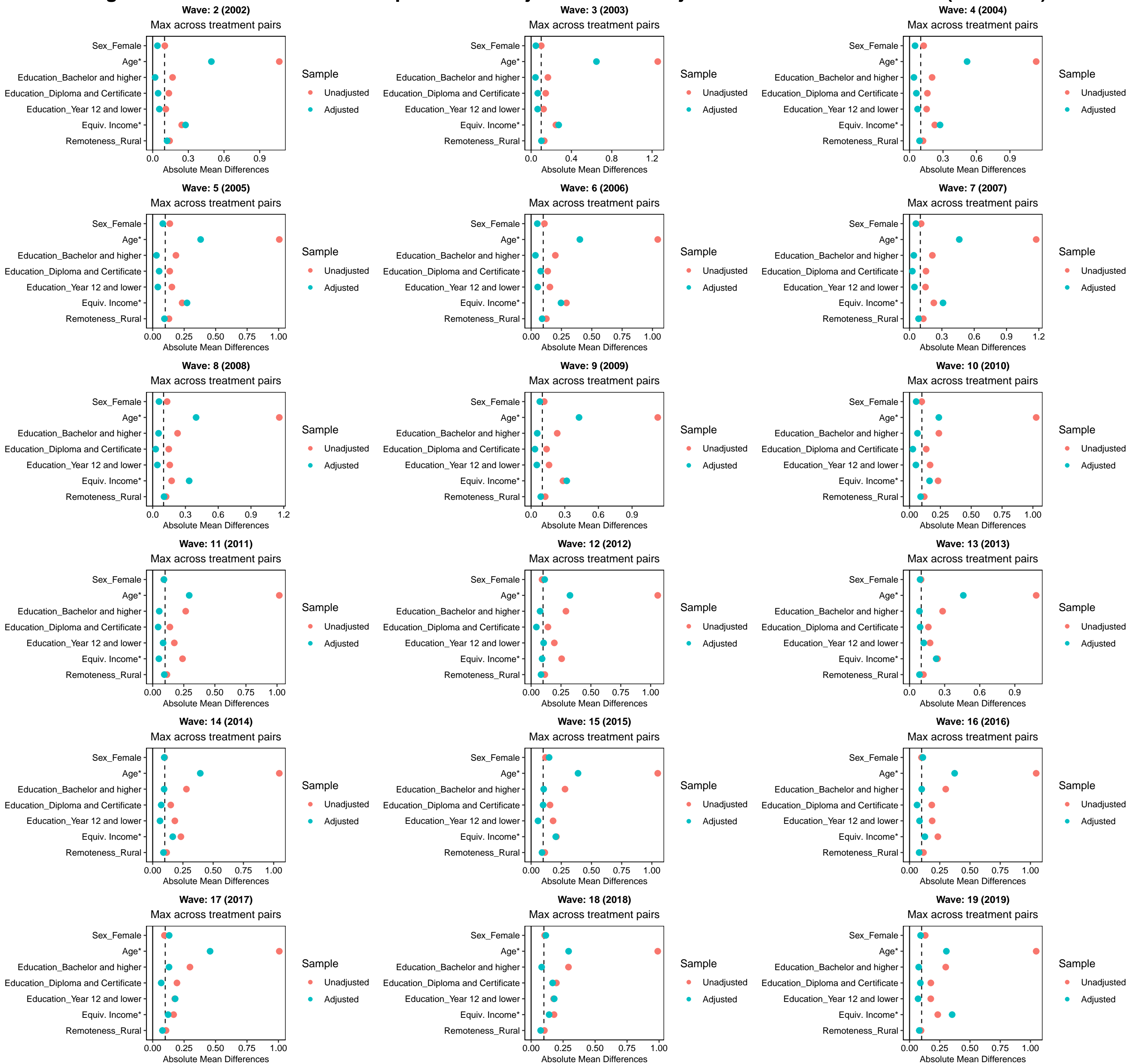
Reference group: Australia



Dotted lines represent relative inequality ratios. The arrows summarize smoking change and inequality relative to the Australian-born reference group. The x-axis shows change in prevalence over time: arrows pointing right indicate an increase, and arrows pointing left indicate a decrease. The y-axis shows the difference from the reference group: values above 0 indicate higher prevalence than the reference group, and values below 0 indicate lower prevalence. Arrows closer to $y = 0$ indicate smaller inequalities, while arrows farther from $y = 0$ indicate larger inequalities. Data source:

Secondary Dataset Analysis of HILDA Survey Waves 2 to 19

Figure 7. Covariate Balance Comparison Of Adjusted and Unadjusted Across HILDA Waves (Love Plot)



Note: Love plot comparing covariate balance before and after inverse probability weighting (IPW); smaller absolute mean differences (max pairwise) indicate better balance.

The dashed vertical line at 0.1 indicates the commonly used threshold for acceptable balance.

Data source: Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey, 2002–2019.

The content has been provided by the author(s) and has not been reviewed, verified, or endorsed by European Publishing. It may not have undergone peer review. The views, opinions, and recommendations expressed are solely those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the position of European Publishing. European Publishing accepts no responsibility or liability for any consequences arising from the use of, or reliance on, this content.

© 2026 Aung L. et al.

DOI:10.18332/tid/217085