Supplementary Table 1.1. Prevalence of airflow limitation among non-smokers and the study participants (current and former smokers)

| Variables | Non-smokers <br> $(\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{4 , 3 6 1})$ |  | Current smokers <br> $(\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{1 , 2 1 7})$ | Former smokers <br> $(\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{1 , 3 5 2})$ | $\boldsymbol{p}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{n}$ | $\boldsymbol{\%}(\mathbf{S E})$ | $\mathbf{n}$ | $\boldsymbol{\%}(\mathbf{S E})$ | $\mathbf{n}$ | $\boldsymbol{\%}(\mathbf{S E})$ |  |
| FEV1/FVC | 260 | $6.0(0.51)$ | 261 | $19.2(1.34)$ | 322 | $22.1(1.41)$ | $<0.001$ |

$<0.7$

Normal $4,101 \quad 94.0(0.51) \quad 956 \quad 80.8(1.34) \quad 1,030 \quad 77.9$ (1.41)
spirometry
$P$ value by chi-square. Note: To assess the prevalence of airflow limitation among the overall population who performed spirometry in the survey, the data of non-smokers were also included.

Supplementary Table 1.2. Mean ages of non-smokers and the study participants

| Variables | Non-smokers$(n=4,361)$ |  | Current smokers$(\mathrm{n}=1,217)$ |  | Former smokers$(\mathrm{n}=1,352)$ |  | $p$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | n | Mean age $\pm$ SE | n | Mean age $\pm$ SE | n | Mean age $\pm$ SE |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { FEV1/FVC } \\ & <0.7 \end{aligned}$ | 260 | $66.28 \pm 0.97$ | 261 | $60.98 \pm 0.78$ | 322 | $64.83 \pm 0.82$ | $<0.001$ |
| Normal spirometry | 4,101 | $54.97 \pm 0.27$ | 956 | $49.13 \pm 0.28$ | 1,030 | $53.45 \pm 0.38$ | $<0.001$ |
| Total | 4,361 | $55.64 \pm 0.27$ | 1217 | $51.40 \pm 0.33$ | 1,352 | $55.97 \pm 0.40$ | $<0.001$ |

$P$ values by AVOVA. Note: To assess the prevalence of airflow limitation among the overall population who performed spirometry in the survey, the data of non-smokers were also included.

Supplementary Table 2. Factors associated with the development of airflow limitation among Korean smokers

|  | Adjusted OR (95\% CI) | $p$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age (Ref, age 40-55 years) |  |  |
| 56-65 | 2.32 (1.54-3.50) | <0.001 |
| 66-75 | 4.33 (2.47-7.60) | < 0.001 |
| $\geq 76$ | 9.74 (3.61-26.27) | < 0.001 |
| Gender (Ref, Female) |  |  |
| Male | 3.30 (1.38-6.68) | 0.006 |
| Marital status (Ref, Married) |  |  |
| Never-married | 0.36 (0.10-1.30) | 0.118 |
| Others (Divorced, Separate, or Widowed) | 1.61 (0.86-2.99) | 0.137 |
| Employment types (Ref, Clerical work) |  |  |
| Labor work | 0.95 (0.63-1.44) | 0.809 |
| Unemployed | 1.28 (0.81-2.02) | 0.288 |
| Living Place (Ref, Rural) |  |  |
| Urban | 1.12 (0.77-1.63) | 0.548 |
| Lifetime smoking amount (pack-years) | 1.02 (1.01-1.03) | $<0.001$ |
| SBP (each 10 mmHg increase) | 1.17 (1.00-1.38) | 0.053 |
| DBP (each 10 mmHg increase) | 0.82 (0.63-1.07) | 0.142 |
| BMI ( $\mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) | 0.94 (0.87-1.00) | 0.051 |
| Dietary intake |  |  |
| Total energy intake (each 100Kcal increase) | 1.00 (0.97-1.02) | 0.724 |
| Vitamin A intake (each $100 \mu \mathrm{gRE}$ increase) | 1.00 (0.98-1.02) | 0.977 |


| Vitamin B1 intake (mg) | 0.81 (0.62-1.07) | 0.146 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vitamin B2 intake (mg) | 1.33 (0.95-1.86) | 0.101 |
| Vitamin C intake (each 10mg increase) | 0.98 (0.96-1.01) | 0.110 |
| Total cholesterol (each 10mg/dL increase) | 0.99 (0.95-1.03) | 0.538 |
| Diabetes mellitus (Ref, No) |  |  |
| Yes | 1.28 (0.85-1.92) | 0.240 |
| Hypertension (Ref, No) |  |  |
| Yes | 1.39 (0.93-2.09) | 0.108 |
| CVD (Ref, No) |  |  |
| Yes | 0.86 (0.39-1.09) | 0.708 |
| Cancer (Ref, No) |  |  |
| Yes | 0.93 (0.33-2.62) | 0.883 |
| Heavy Drinker (Ref, No) |  |  |
| Yes | 0.70 (0.48-1.03) | 0.068 |
| Perceived health status (Very good/Good) |  |  |
| Fair | 0.74 ( 0.52-1.06) | 0.1051 |
| Poor/Very poor | 1.03 (0.60-1.79) | 0.906 |
| EQ-5D | 0.37 (0.04-3.22) | 0.368 |
| EuroQoL: VAS | 0.99 (0.98-1.00) | 0.207 |
| Perceived stress (Ref, No) |  |  |
| Yes | 0.87 (0.57-1.34) | 0.533 |

Multiple logistic regression analyses; Abbreviation: OR: odds ratio; CI: confidential interval; Ref: reference.

