

Supplementary material

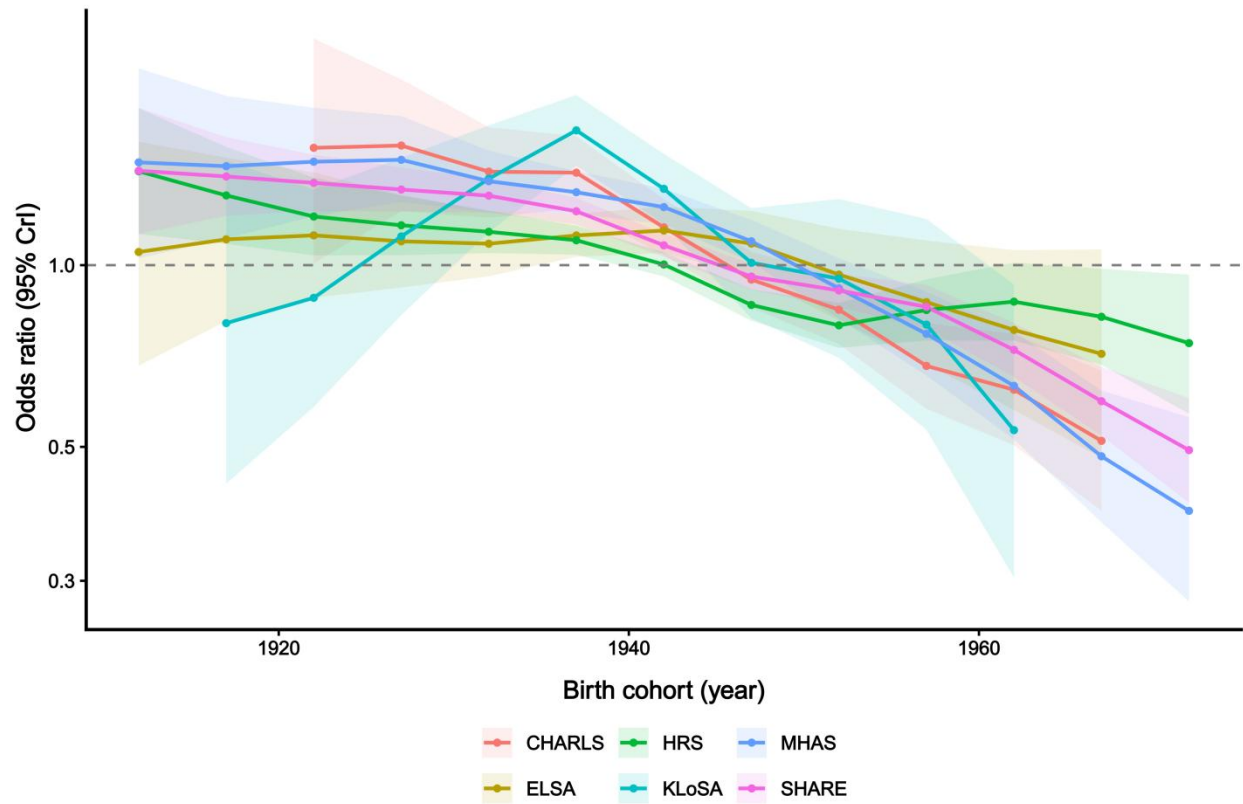


Figure S1. Country-specific birth-cohort effects on chronic lung disease, from independent age–period–cohort models

LASI was excluded because only one eligible survey wave was available. Birth-cohort groups with fewer than 10 cases were excluded. Lines show posterior median odds ratios with 95% credible intervals on a logarithmic scale. A post-1940 decline was observed in most settings, whereas Korea showed an inverted-U pattern.

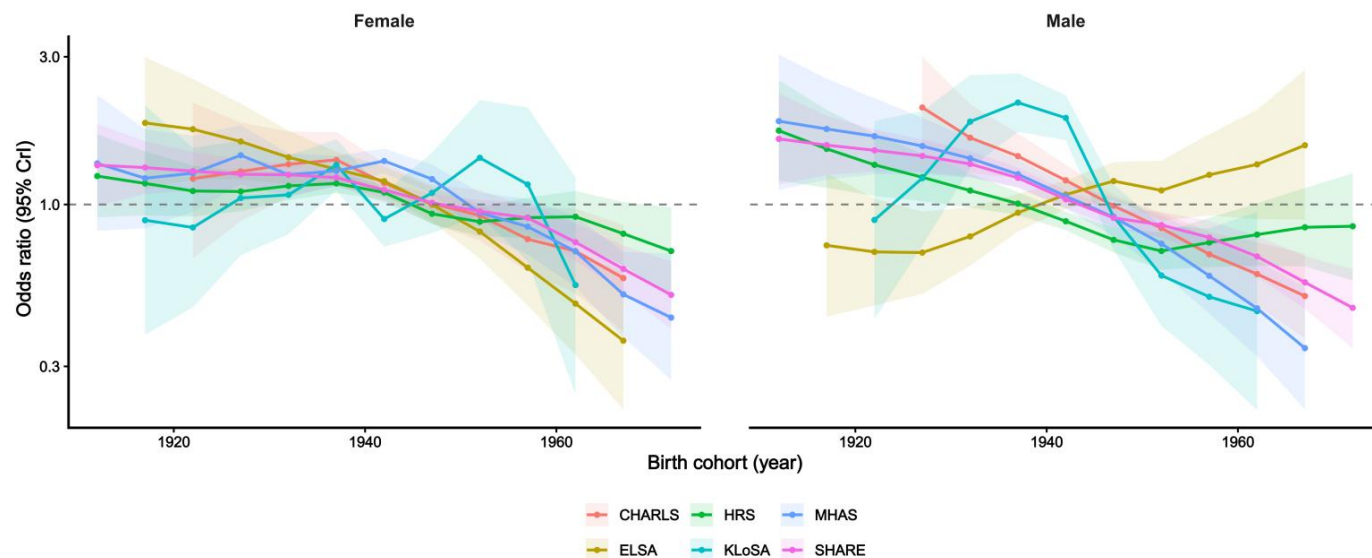


Figure S2. Sex-stratified country-specific birth-cohort effects on chronic lung disease.

Lines show posterior median odds ratios with 95% credible intervals on a logarithmic scale. The inverted-U cohort pattern was most pronounced among men in Korea, peaking near the 1937 birth cohort, whereas the pattern among women was flatter.