Supplemental material

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Table S1. Sensitivity analysis for the relationship between the %-predicted FEV1, FVC and the risk of incident CKD

	Univariate	Model 1	Model 2
	HR (95% CI, *P*-value)	HR (95% CI, *P*-value)	HR (95% CI, *P*-value)
%-predicted FEV1			
1Q: < 88 %-predicted (n=1,985)	1.58 (1.23-2.03, < 0.001)	1.64 (1.25-2.08, < 0.001)	1.28 (0.99-1.65, 0.061)
2Q: 88-96 %-predicted (n=2,067)	1.26 (0.98-1.63, 0.074)	1.27 (0.98-1.65, 0.067)	1.16 (0.89-1.50, 0.277)
3Q: 97-105 %-predicted (n=2,002)	1.14 (0.88-1.48, 0.308)	1.15 (0.89-1.49, 0.296)	1.09 (0.84-1.41, 0.533)
4Q: 106 %-predicted (n=1,906)	1.00 (Reference)	1.00 (Reference)	1.00 (Reference)
%-predicted FVC			
1Q: < 89 %-predicted (n=2,045)	2.19 (1.69-2.84, < 0.001)	2.16 (1.66-2.81, < 0.001)	1.68 (1.29-2.19, < 0.001)
2Q: 89-96 %-predicted (n=1,949)	1.71 (1.30-2.25, < 0.001)	1.70 (1.29-2.23, < 0.001)	1.52 (1.15-2.00, 0.003)
3Q: 97-104 %-predicted (n=1,911)	1.48 (1.12-1.95, 0.006)	1.48 (1.12-1.95, 0.006)	1.34 (1.01-1.77, 0.042)
4Q: 105 %-predicted (n=2,055)	1.00 (Reference)	1.00 (Reference)	1.00 (Reference)

Model 1: adjustment for sex and BMI. Model 2: model 1 + adjustment for college graduate, high income, smoking status, systolic and diastolic BP, waist circumference, fasting glucose, triglyceride, HDL-cholesterol, creatinine, hemoglobin level, WBC count, and CRP. Abbreviations: FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC, forced vital capacity; CKD, chronic kidney disease; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; BMI, body mass index; HDL, high density lipoprotein; CRP, C-reactive protein; BP, blood pressure; WBC, white blood cell.

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Table S2. Additional subgroup analysis for the relationship between the FEV1/FVC ratio and the risk of CKD.

Subgroup	No. of people	Per 0.1 increase of FEV1/FVC ratio Adjusted HR (95%CI, *P*)	*P* for interaction
Age	< 50 (n=3,940)	0.81 (0.56-1.17, 0.267)	-
	≥ 50 (n=4,020)	0.85 (0.75-0.96, 0.007)	
Sex	Male (n=3,835)	0.74 (0.63-0.86, < 0.001)	0.632
	Female (n=4,125)	0.74 (0.63-0.86, < 0.001)	
BMI	< 25 (n=4,539)	0.68 (0.59-0.77, < 0.001)	0.054
	≥ 25 (n=3,421)	0.79 (0.65-0.95, 0.012)	
Central obesity	No (n=4,866)	0.72 (0.62-0.83, < 0.001)	0.657
	Yes (n=3,094)	0.76 (0.64-0.89, 0.001)	
Raised TG	No (n=4,627)	0.74 (0.64-0.86, < 0.001)	0.513
	Yes (n=3,333)	0.73 (0.63-0.86, < 0.000)	
Reduced HDL-C	No (n=3,695)	0.67 (0.58-0.78, < 0.001)	0.437
	Yes (n=4,265)	0.79 (0.68-0.92, 0.003)	
Raised BP	No (n=4,560)	0.63 (0.53-0.74, < 0.000)	0.028
	Yes (n=3,400)	0.80 (0.70-0.92, 0.002)	
Raised FG	No (n=7,025)	0.71 (0.63-0.79, < 0.000)	0.060
	Yes (n=935)	0.93 (0.70-1.24, 0.616)	

Adjusted beta and 95% CI were analyzed using multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression analysis. All covariates of model 2 shown in table 2 were used to adjustment. Variable used to divide subgroups was excluded from the adjustment. Abbreviations: FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FVC, functional vital capacity; CKD, chronic kidney disease; BMI, body mass index; TG, triglyceride; HDL-C, high density lipoprotein cholesterol; BP, blood pressure; FG, fasting glucose; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.