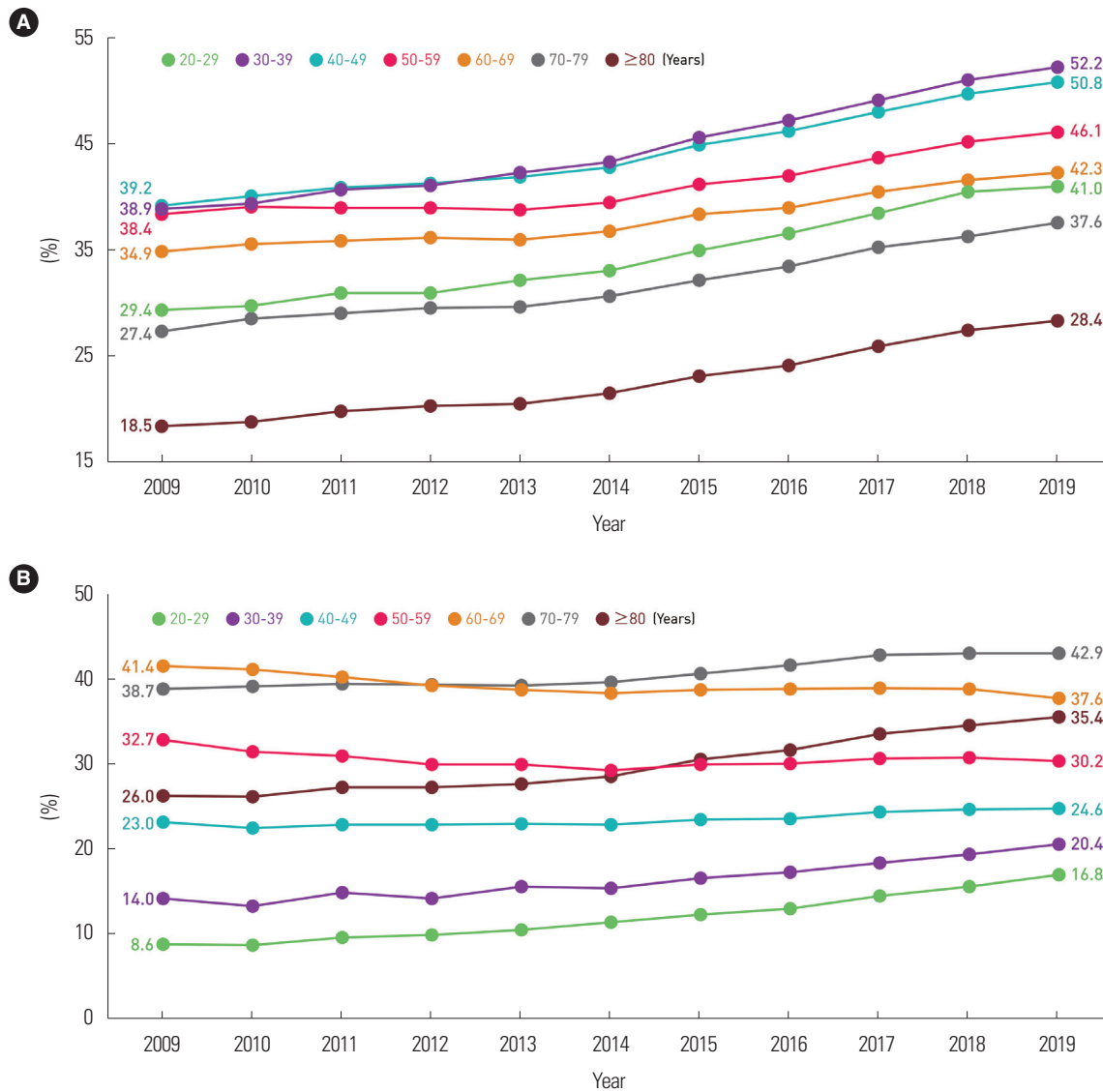
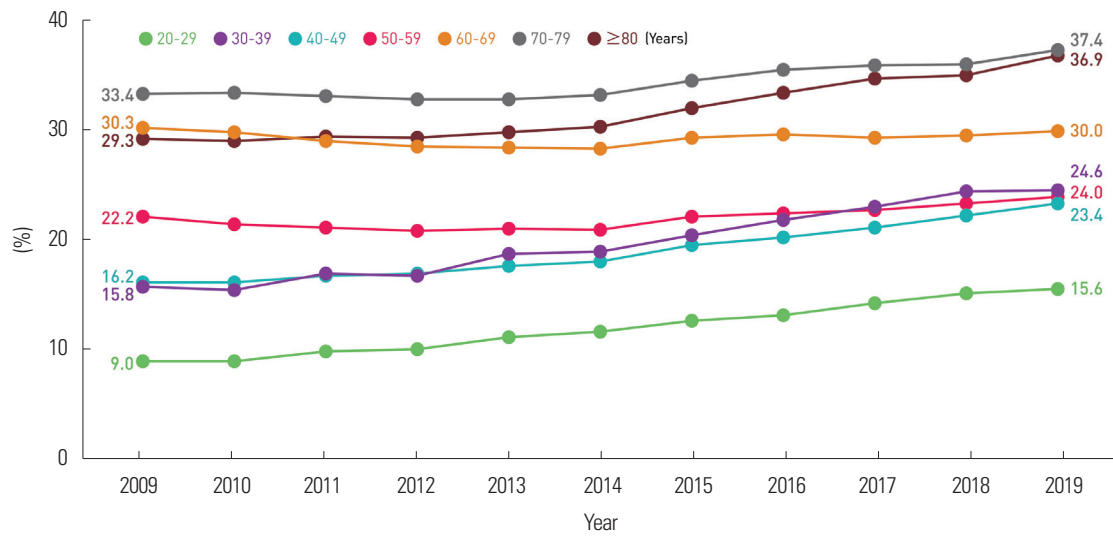


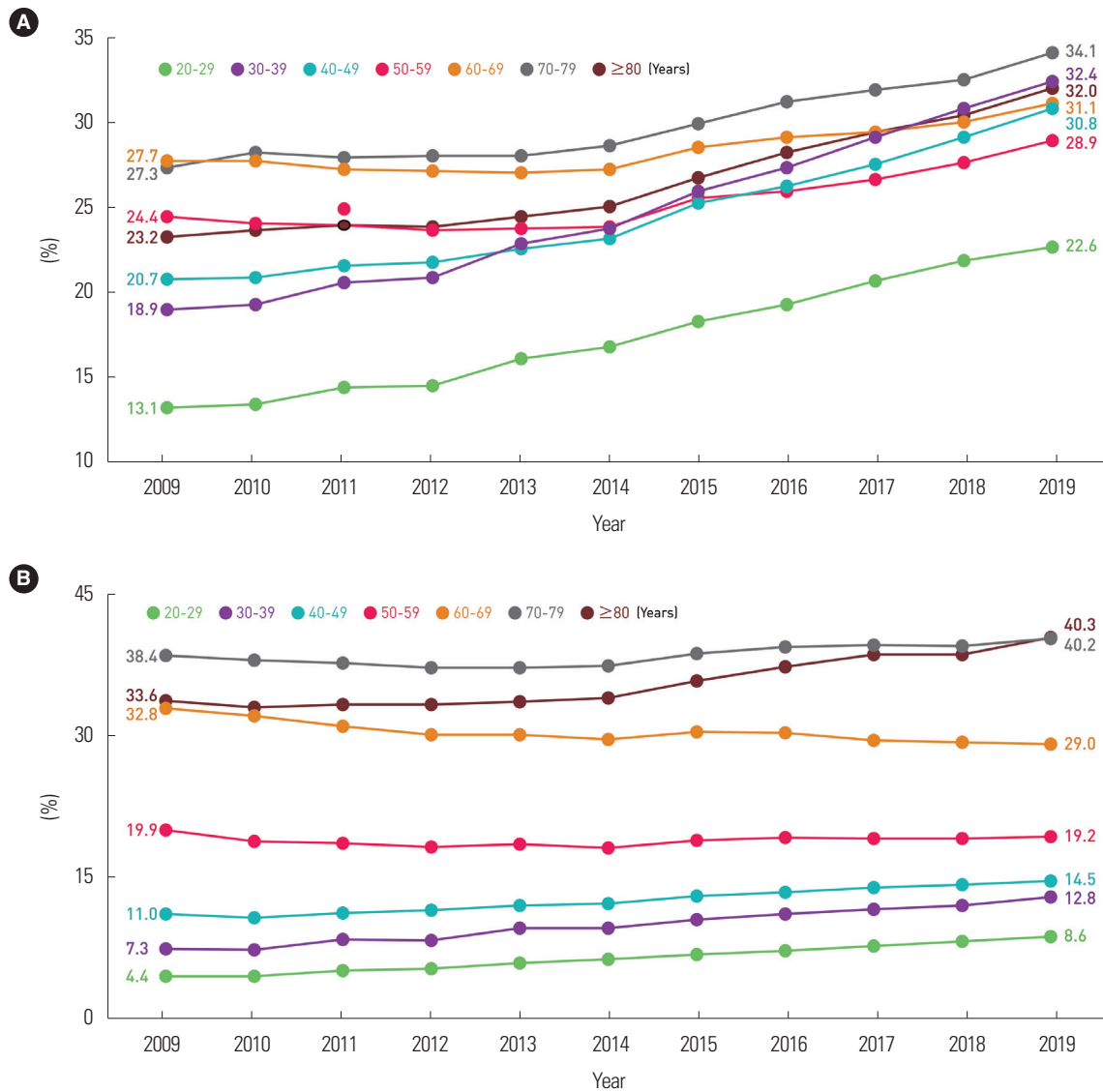
**Supplementary Figure 1.** Age-specific obesity prevalence over the past 11 years between 2009 and 2019. The green, purple, blue, pink, orange, grey, and brown lines represent the prevalence of people in their 20s, 30s, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, and people over 80 years old, respectively.



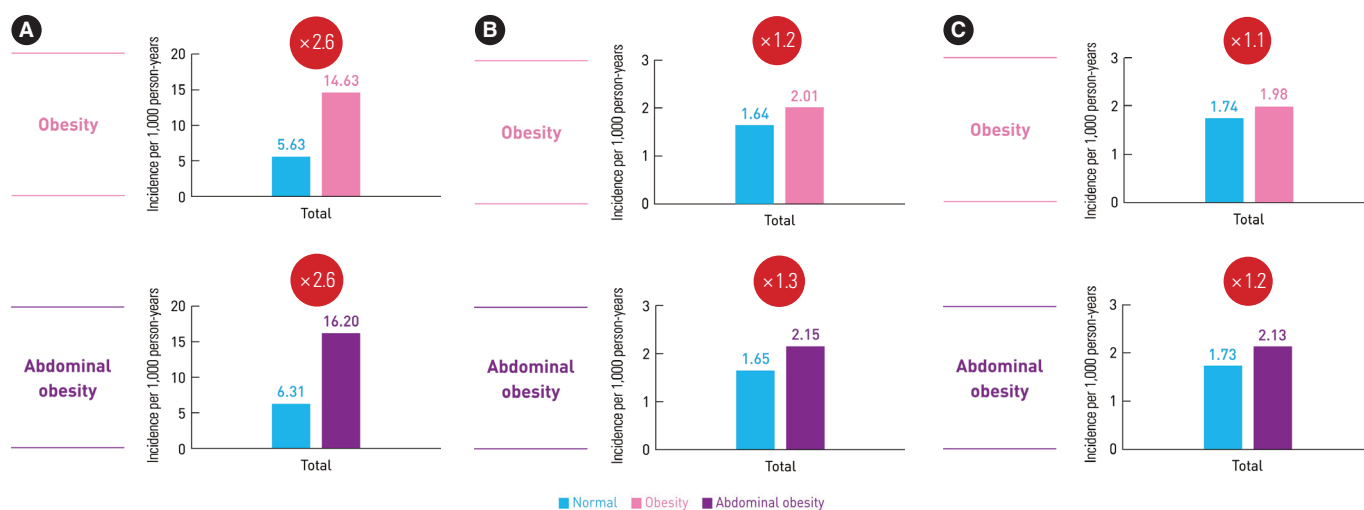
**Supplementary Figure 2.** Age-specific obesity prevalence in men (A) and in women (B) over the past 11 years between 2009 and 2019. The green, purple, blue, pink, orange, grey, and brown lines represent the prevalence of people in their 20s, 30s, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, and people over 80 years old, respectively.



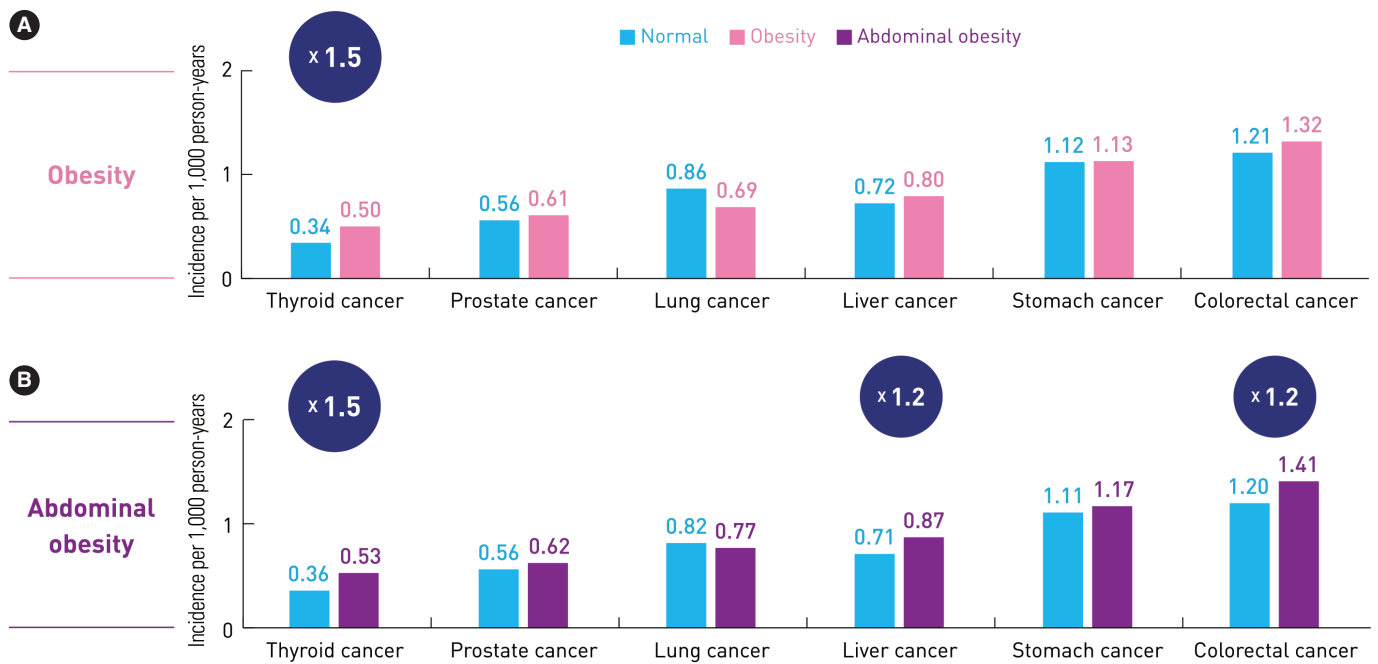
**Supplementary Figure 3.** Age-specific abdominal obesity prevalence over the past 11 years between 2009 and 2019. The green, purple, blue, pink, orange, grey, and brown lines represent the prevalence of people in their 20s, 30s, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, and people over 80 years old, respectively.



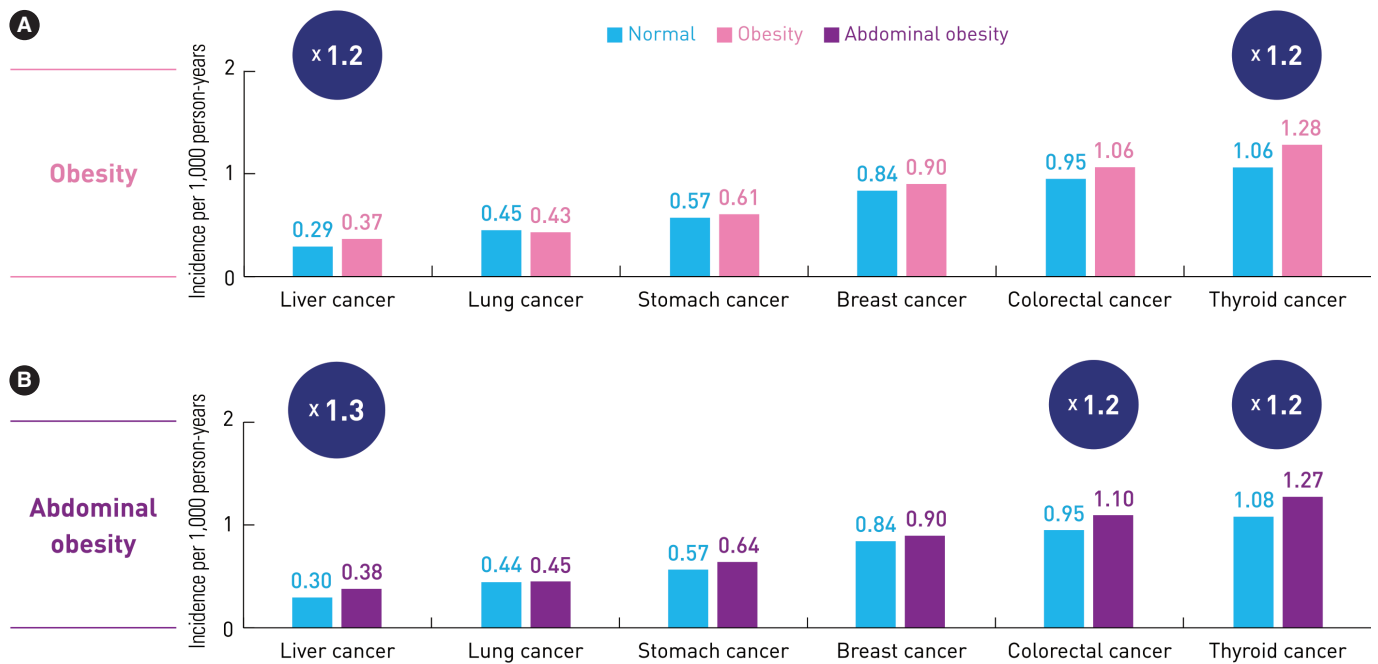
**Supplementary Figure 4.** Age-specific abdominal obesity prevalence in men (A) and in women (B) over the past 11 years between 2009 and 2019. The green, purple, blue, pink, orange, grey, and brown lines represent the prevalence of people in their 20s, 30s, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, and people over 80 years old, respectively.



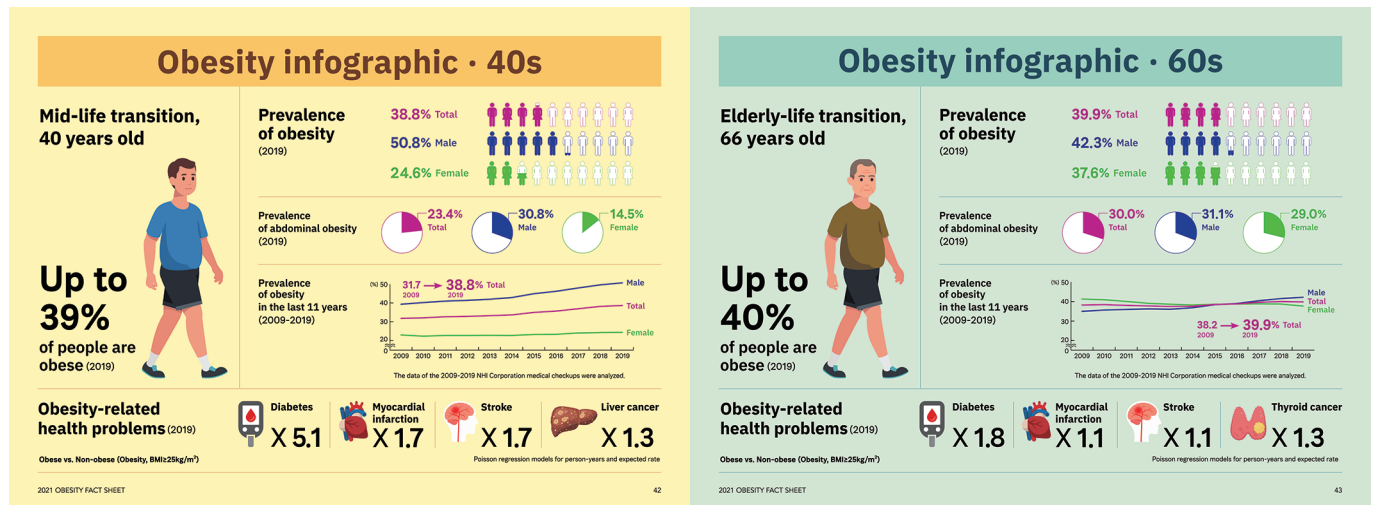
**Supplementary Figure 5.** Incidence per 1,000 person-years of comorbidities; type 2 diabetes (A), myocardial infarction (B), and ischemic stroke (C) in people with obesity and abdominal obesity, and people without obesity and abdominal obesity. The circle represents the relative risk of comorbidities in people with obesity and abdominal obesity compared with people without obesity and abdominal obesity, respectively.



**Supplementary Figure 6.** Incidence per 1,000 person-years of solid cancer in men with obesity and without obesity (A), and with abdominal obesity and without abdominal obesity (B). The circle represents the relative risk of cancers in men with obesity and abdominal obesity compared with men without obesity and abdominal obesity, respectively.



**Supplementary Figure 7.** Incidence per 1,000 person-years of solid cancer in women with obesity and without obesity (A), and with abdominal obesity and without abdominal obesity (B). The circle represents the relative risk of cancers in women with obesity and abdominal obesity compared with women without obesity and abdominal obesity, respectively.



**Supplementary Figure 8.** Obesity infographic: trends in the prevalence of obesity and risk of obesity-related diseases at the life transition point from 2009 to 2019. Adapted from Korean Society for the Study of Obesity.<sup>1</sup>

## REFERENCE

1. Korean Society for the Study of Obesity. 2021 Obesity fact sheet [Internet]. Seoul: Korean Society for the Study of Obesity; 2021 [cited 2022 Jun 23]. Available from: [https://www.kosso.or.kr/file/2021\\_Obesity\\_Fact\\_Sheet\\_web\\_eng.pdf?v=2206230434](https://www.kosso.or.kr/file/2021_Obesity_Fact_Sheet_web_eng.pdf?v=2206230434)