Table S1. Anti-smoking policies in Korea since the 1990s

| Year | Details of policies |
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| 1995. 9 | Enactment of the National Health Promotion Act Smoking ban in public buildings and spacesProhibition of sales of cigarettes to teenagers |
| 1998. 1 | Establishment of the National Health Promotion Fund according to the National Health Promotion Act |
| 1999. 9 | Imposition of levies on cigarettes for the National Health Promotion Fund |
| 2000 | Launch of anti-smoking commercials featuring celebrities |
| 2002. 1 | Mandate to indicate tar and nicotine content on cigarette packaging |
| 2003. 7 | Signed the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)  |
| 2004. 12 | Cigarette price increase from KRW 2000 (US$ 1.8) to KRW 2500 (US$ 2.3) per pack (25% increase) |
| 2005. 2 | Ratification of FCTC |
| 2008. 11 | Court ruling that e-cigarettes meet the definition of cigarettes of the Tobacco Business Act |
| 2009. 1 | Abolishment of sales of duty-free cigarettes in the military  |
| 2011. 12 | Imposition of the National Health Promotion Fund levies on e-cigarettes:KRW 221 (US$ 0.2) per mL of nicotine extract |
| 2012. 12 | Expansion of comprehensive smoking ban in public facilities to all facilities |
| 2013. 7 | Indoor smoking ban in restaurants and bars sized 150 m2 and larger |
| 2015. 1 | Indoor smoking ban in all restaurants and businesses regardless of sizeCigarette price increase from KRW 2500 (US$ 2.3) to KRW 4500 (US$ 4.0) per pack (80% increase) |
| 2016. 12 | Mandate to include graphic warnings on cigarette packaging |
| 2017. 4 | Imposition of the National Health Promotion Fund levies on heat-not-burn cigarettes: KRW 73 (US$ 0.07) per 1 g of solid |