Supplemental Table S1. Incidental Risk of Diabetes According to Glycemic Status Stratified by the Presence of Obesity (BMI Criteria)

Variable	Crude HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI)[a]
Overall		
NGT/normal HbA1c	1 (reference)	1 (reference)
NGT/high HbA1c	2.98 (2.59–3.44)[b]	2.79 (2.40–3.26)[b]
IGT/normal HbA1c	4.41 (3.67–5.28)[b,c]	4.29 (3.56–5.17)[b,c]
IGT/high HbA1c	10.82 (9.35–12.51)[b,c,d]	9.94 (8.53–11.59)[b,c,d]
Non-obese (BMI <25 kg/m^2)		
NGT/normal HbA1c	1 (reference)	1 (reference)
NGT/high HbA1c	2.32 (1.87–2.83)[b]	2.13 (1.68–2.56)[b]
IGT/normal HbA1c	3.47 (2.72–4.48)[b]	3.33 (2.46–4.27)[b]
IGT/high HbA1c	9.87 (8.13–12.22)[b,c,d]	8.31 (6.73–10.36)[b,c,d]
Obese (BMI ≥25 kg/m^2)		
NGT/normal HbA1c	1 (reference)	1 (reference)
NGT/high HbA1c	3.76 (3.0–4.73)[b]	3.52 (2.78–4.42)[b]
IGT/normal HbA1c	5.82 (4.39–7.58)[b]	5.68 (4.26–7.63)[b]
IGT/high HbA1c	11.61 (9.34–14.39)[b,c,d]	10.88 (8.67–13.81)[b,c,d]

BMI, body mass index; HR, hazards ratio; CI, confidence interval; NGT, normal glucose tolerance; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin; IGT, impaired glucose tolerance.

[a]The multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression model was adjusted for area, sex, age, estimated glomerular filtration, C-reactive protein, total-to-high density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio, triglycerides, systolic/diastolic blood pressure, and socioeconomic factors (education levels, monthly incomes, smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity); [b]$P<0.05$ vs. NGT/normal HbA1c; [c]$P<0.05$ vs. NGT/high HbA1c; [d]$P<0.05$ vs. IGT/normal HbA1c.