Supplemental Table S2. The Predictive Performance of Different Glycemic Parameters Stratified by the Presence of Obesity (BMI Criteria) for Type 2 Diabetes

Covariates	Obesity	AUC (model 1)	AUC (model 2)	AUC (model 3)
Age, sex, area	Non-obese	0.68 (0.66–0.71)	0.74 (0.71–0.76)[a]	0.75 (0.73–0.77)[a]
	Obese	0.67 (0.65–0.69)	0.75 (0.73–0.77)[a]	0.76 (0.74–0.78)[a]
Age, sex, area+laboratory test+metabolic risk factors	Non-obese	0.70 (0.67–0.72)	0.74 (0.72–0.76)[a]	0.76 (0.74–0.78)[a]
	Obese	0.68 (0.66–0.70)	0.76 (0.74–0.78)[a]	0.76 (0.74–0.78)[a]
Age, sex, area+laboratory test+metabolic risk factors+socioeconomic factors	Non-obese	0.72 (0.69–0.74)	0.75 (0.73–0.77)[a]	0.77 (0.75–0.79)[a,b]
	Obese	0.69 (0.66–0.71)	0.76 (0.73–0.78)[a]	0.77 (0.75–0.79)[a]

Laboratory test: estimated glomerular filtration, C-reactive protein; Metabolic risk factors: the presence of dyslipidemia (triglyceride ≥2.8 mmol/L and/or high density lipoprotein [HDL] <1 mmol/L [men] or HDL <1.3 mmol/L [women] and/or taking lipid lowering drugs), hypertension (systolic blood pressure ≥140 mm Hg and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥90 mm Hg and/or taking anti-hypertensive drugs); Socioeconomic factors: education levels, monthly incomes, smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, and family history of diabetes. Presence of obesity: BMI ≥25 kg/m^2. Model 1, fasting plasma glucose (FPG); model 2, FPG+HbA1c levels; model 3, FPG+2-hour postprandial glucose.
BMI, body mass index; AUC, area under the curve.
[a] $P<0.05$ vs. AUC (model 1); [b] $P<0.05$ vs. AUC (model 2).