

**Supplementary Table 5.** Subgroup analysis for abdominal obesity

Variable	40-year-old group		66-year-old group	
	Abdominal obesity <sup>a</sup>	<i>P</i> for interaction	Abdominal obesity	<i>P</i> for interaction
Men	2.722 (2.676–2.768)	<0.001	1.736 (1.707–1.766)	<0.001
Women	4.991 (4.858–5.128)		1.852 (1.823–1.881)	
Non-smoker	3.752 (3.680–3.827)	<0.001	1.815 (1.793–1.838)	<0.001
Smoker	2.710 (2.654–2.769)		1.693 (1.643–1.745)	
Non-alcohol drinker	3.434 (3.381–3.488)	<0.001	1.815 (1.794–1.837)	<0.001
Alcohol drinker	2.285 (2.203–2.370)		1.539 (1.465–1.616)	
Physically inactive	3.237 (3.186–3.288)	0.243	1.802 (1.778–1.826)	0.453
Physically active	3.194 (3.078–3.315)		1.786 (1.743–1.830)	
Normal income	3.184 (3.133–3.235)	<0.001	1.793 (1.770–1.817)	0.245
Low income	3.434 (3.322–3.550)		1.813 (1.772–1.855)	
No HTN	3.521 (3.461–3.582)	<0.001	1.900 (1.864–1.938)	<0.001
HTN	2.606 (2.542–2.672)		1.746 (1.721–1.771)	
No dyslipidemia	3.722 (3.658–3.787)	<0.001	1.874 (1.845–1.904)	<0.001
Dyslipidemia	2.355 (2.297–2.414)		1.713 (1.684–1.742)	
No CKD <sup>b</sup>	3.241 (3.194–3.289)	0.013	1.810 (1.788–1.832)	0.009
CKD	2.930 (2.690–3.192)		1.723 (1.668–1.780)	

Risk of diabetes mellitus development was expressed as hazard ratio (95% confidence interval).

HTN, hypertension; CKD, chronic kidney disease.

<sup>a</sup>Abdominal obesity: waist circumference  $\geq 90$  cm, <sup>b</sup>CKD: defined by eGFR of  $<60$  mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>.