

Supplementary Material

Table S1. Collinearity statistics

Variables	Tolerance	Variance inflation factor
Triglyceride	0.695	1.438
Age	0.781	1.280
Sex	0.784	1.276
Body mass index	0.687	1.456
Systolic blood pressure	0.726	1.378
Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol	0.825	1.212
High-density lipoprotein cholesterol	0.713	1.402
Use of anti-diabetic drugs	0.726	1.377
Use of lipid-lowering drugs	0.733	1.365

Table S2. Sensitivity analysis of the association between fasting plasma glucose^a (dependent) and triglycerides^a (independent) in 16,292 participants with normal triglycerides who were not taking lipid-lowering or anti-diabetes drugs

	β (95% confidence interval)	<i>P</i> value
Model 1	0.21 (0.19–0.22)	< 0.001
Model 2	0.10 (0.08–0.11)	< 0.001
Model 3	0.03 (0.01–0.05)	< 0.001

^a Natural log-transformed

Model 1: Not adjusted.

Model 2: Adjusted for age and sex.

Model 3: Adjusted for factors in Model 2 plus body mass index, systolic blood pressure, LDL cholesterol, and HDL cholesterol.

Table S3. Sensitivity analysis of natural log-transformed triglyceride-associated odds for type 2 diabetes in 16,292 participants with normal triglycerides who were not taking lipid-lowering or anti-diabetes drugs

	Odds ratio	95% CI	<i>P</i> value
Model 1	4.83	3.76–6.21	< 0.001
Model 2	2.77	2.12–3.62	< 0.001
Model 3	1.62	1.20–2.18	0.002

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval

Model 1: Not adjusted.

Model 2: Adjusted for age and sex.

Model 3: Adjusted for factors in Model 2 plus body mass index, systolic blood pressure, LDL cholesterol, and HDL cholesterol.

Table S4. Prevalence of type 2 diabetes, stratified by the triglyceride cut-off of 1.09 mmol/L

	Triglycerides, <1.09 mmol/L	Triglycerides, ≥1.09 mmol/L	Overall
Sample size	10,189	6,517	16,706
Type 2 diabetes, N	458	609	1067
Type 2 diabetes, %	4.5%	9.3%	6.4%