SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table S1. Comparison of study variables between participants included in the final analysis and participants excluded due to missing data on diabetes status. BMI indicates body mass index; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment for insulin resistance; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; NS, non-significant. HbA1c is dually reported as % (mmol/mol).

Characteristic	Final sample (N = 3340)	Participants excluded due to missing data to define diabetes (N = 725)	P value
Age, years	53.3 ± 12.5	56.3 ± 14.9	<0.0001
Men, %	36.7	41.4	0.02
Systolic blood pressure, mmHg	125 ± 17	129 ± 20	<0.0001
Diastolic blood pressure, mmHg	79 ± 10	79 ± 11	0.7
Blood pressure medication, %*	53.5	60.5	0.003
BMI, kgm^{-2}	31.2 ± 7.0	30.5 ± 7.4	0.02
Waist circumference, cm	98.6 ± 15.6	98.3 ± 15.9	0.7
Current smoker, %	12.0	22.6	<0.0001
Current alcohol drinker, %	50.0	46.5	0.09
Physical activity, %			<0.0001
Poor health	45.1	53.9	
Intermediate health	33.6	28.5	
Ideal health	21.4	17.6	
Education level, %			<0.0001
At least college	60.7	44.6	
Income status, %			<0.0001
Low	12.7	21.9	
Middle	52.3	57.2	
Affluent	35.0	20.9	
LDL cholesterol, mg/dl	127.5 ± 36.3	125.3 ± 36.9	0.2
HDL cholesterol, mg/dl	52.2 ± 14.6	52.8 ± 15.9	0.3
Triglycerides*, mg/dl	85.0 (58.0)	88.0 (61.0)	0.04
Fasting insulin*, uU/mL	14.0 (9.0)	13.0 (10.0)	0.5
Fasting glucose level, mg/dl	90.3 ± 8.9	91.2 ± 9.2	0.01
HOMA-IR*	3.0 (2.1)	3.0 (2.2)	0.8
HbA1c, % (mmol/mol)	5.5 ± 0.5 (37)	5.5 ± 0.5 (37)	0.9
Hs-CRP*, mg/l	2.4 (4.3)	2.3 (4.4)	0.5

*Data presented as median (interquartile range).

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table S2. Sensitivity analysis showing hazard ratios for incident diabetes across tertiles of hs-CRP, with additional adjustment for aspirin, NSAID and statin use. CI, confidence interval; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; HR, hazard ratio.

Variables	Tertiles of hs-CRP (mg/l)			P trend
	T1 (< 1.39)	T2 (1.39 – 4.09)	T3 (> 4.09)	
	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables*	1.0 (ref.)	1.26 (0.97-1.66)	1.64 (1.26-2.13)	< 0.001
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + Statin	1.0 (ref.)	1.30 (0.98-1.72)	1.69 (1.29-2.21)	< 0.001
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + Statin + NSAID	1.0 (ref.)	1.30 (0.98-1.71)	1.68 (1.28-2.20)	< 0.001
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + Statin + NSAID + Aspirin	1.0 (ref.)	1.29 (0.97-1.68)	1.66 (1.27-2.18)	< 0.001

*Demographic/clinical variables include: age, sex, education, family history of diabetes, and alcohol consumption, triglycerides, HDL, hypertension status, physical activity and hypertension medication.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table S3. Unadjusted and adjusted hazard ratios per unit SD increase in CRP in women, stratified by use or non-use of hormone replacement therapy (HRT). BMI indicates body mass index; CI, confidence interval; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; HOMAIR, homeostasis model assessment for insulin resistance; HR, hazard ratio; WC, waist circumference.

Variables	HRT Status	
	HRT non-User	HRT User
	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)
Events	223	95
Hs-CRP alone	1.41 (1.27-1.56)	1.41 (1.27-1.56)
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables*	1.27 (1.12-1.45)	1.29 (1.13-1.47)
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + WC	1.17 (1.02-1.35)[†]	1.18 (1.03-1.36)[†]
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + $HOMA_{IR}$	1.17 (1.02-1.34)[†]	1.18 (1.03-1.35)[†]
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + BMI	1.13 (0.99-1.31)	1.14 (0.98-1.31)
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + WC + $HOMA_{IR}$	1.12 (0.98-1.30)	1.13 (0.98-1.31)
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + BMI + $HOMA_{IR}$	1.09 (0.94-1.25)	1.08 (0.93-1.26)

*Demographic/clinical variables include: age, sex, education, family history of diabetes and alcohol consumption, triglycerides, HDL, hypertension status, physical activity and hypertension medication.
†$P < 0.05$.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table S4. Unadjusted and adjusted hazard ratios for incident diabetes across tertiles of CRP in subsample of participants with CRP < 10.0 mg/l. BMI indicates body mass index; CI, confidence interval; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; HOMAIR, homeostasis model assessment for insulin resistance; HR, hazard ratio; WC, waist circumference.

Variables	Tertiles of hs-CRP (mg/l)			P trend
	T1 (< 1.39)	T2 (1.39 – 4.09)	T3 (> 4.09)	
	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	
Hs-CRP alone	1.0 (ref.)	1.59 (1.27-1.99)	2.08 (1.65-2.60)	< 0.0001
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables*	1.0 (ref.)	1.32 (1.02-1.70)[†]	1.71 (1.32-2.22)	< 0.0001
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + WC	1.0 (ref.)	1.21 (0.94-1.57)	1.39 (1.06-1.83)[†]	0.02
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + HOMA$_{IR}$	1.0 (ref.)	1.16 (0.89-1.49)	1.40 (1.08-1.83)[†]	0.01
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + BMI	1.0 (ref.)	1.21 (0.93-1.56)	1.40 (1.07-1.85)[†]	0.02
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + WC + HOMA$_{IR}$	1.0 (ref.)	1.12 (0.87-1.46)	1.30 (0.99-1.71)	0.05
Hs-CRP + demographic/clinical variables + BMI + HOMA$_{IR}$	1.0 (ref.)	1.11 (0.86-1.44)	1.28 (0.97-1.69)	0.07

*Demographic/clinical variables include: age, sex, education, family history of diabetes and alcohol consumption, triglycerides, HDL, hypertension status, physical activity and hypertension medication.
†P < 0.05.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure S1. Restricted cubic spline plot on a subsample of participants with CRP ≥ 1.0 mg/l displaying the unadjusted continuous association between CRP and the risk of diabetes for the overall sample. Horizontal axis is on a logarithmic e scale, vertical axis represents hazard ratios. Hs-CRP indicates high-sensitivity CRP.