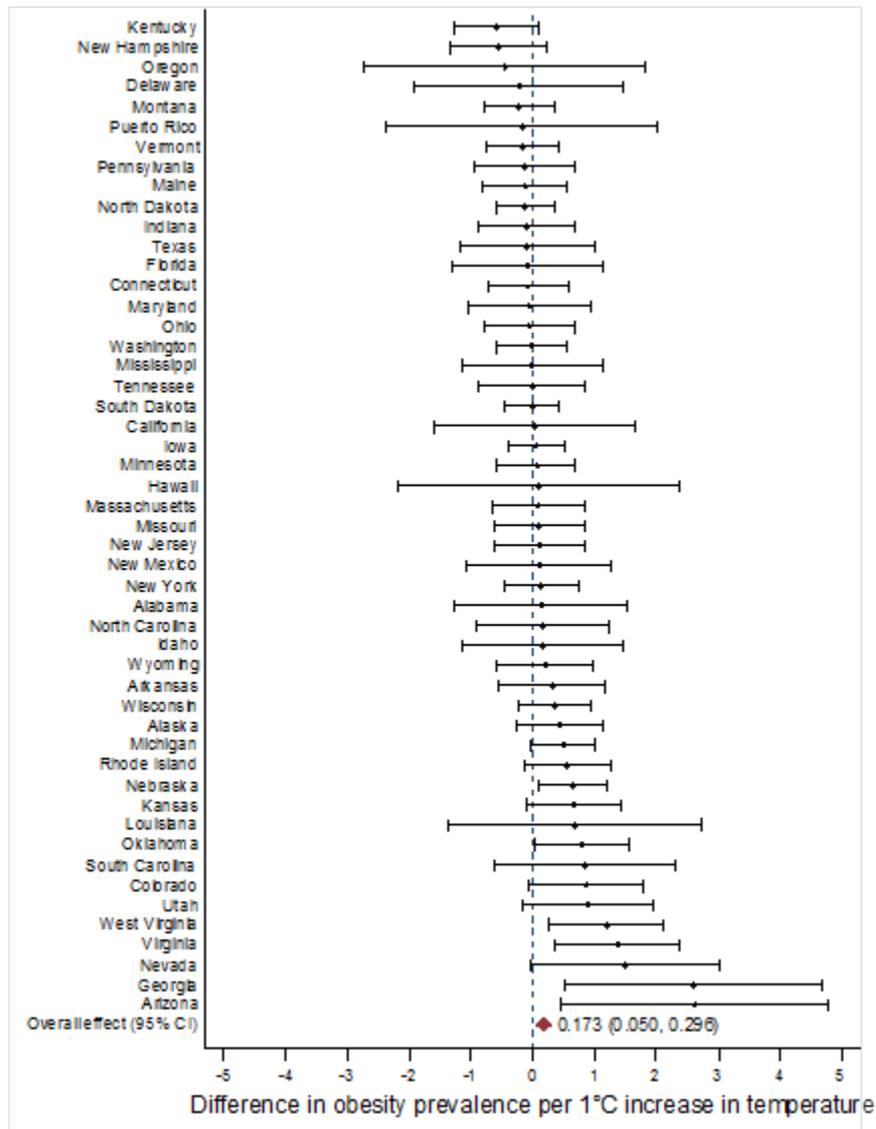
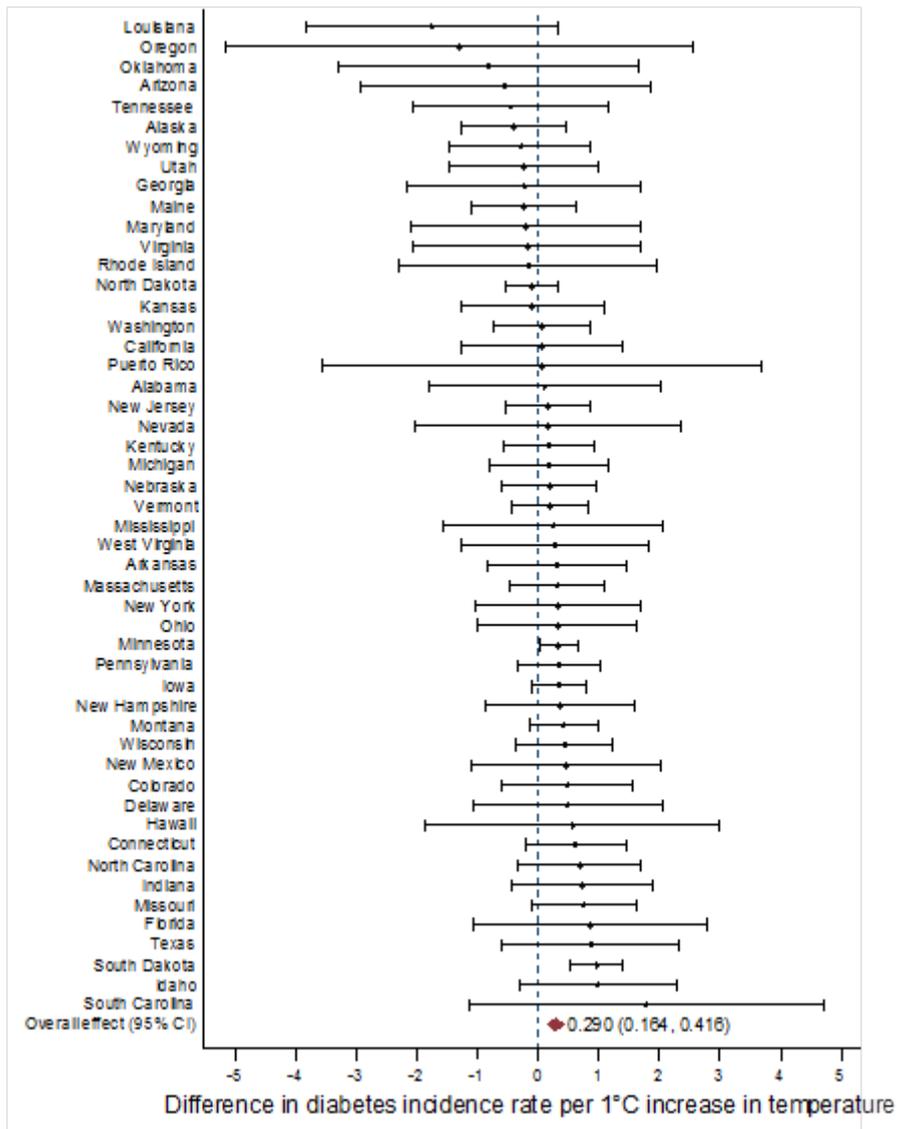


Supplemental figure 1: The association between mean annual temperature and obesity prevalence in the United States of America over the period 1996-2009. The forest plot represents the difference^{a,b} in obesity prevalence per 1°C increase in temperature.



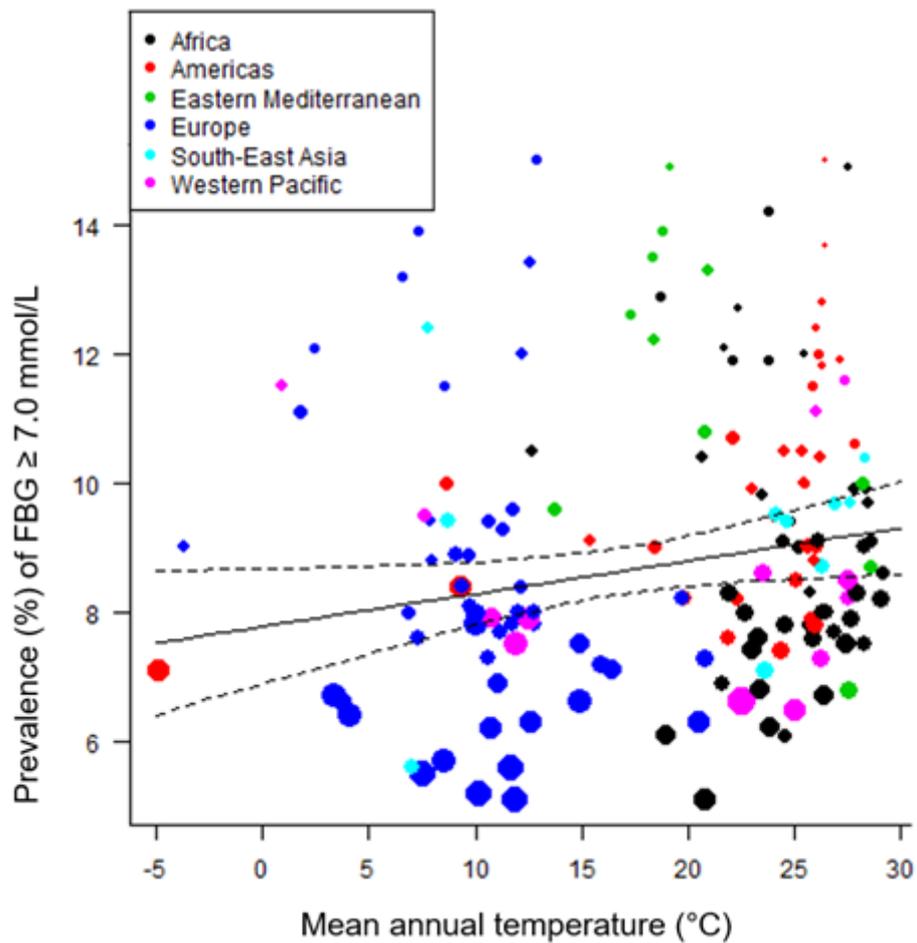
^a Beta coefficient from meta-regression analysis. Error bars represent 95% CI. ^b Adjusted for the effect of time passage. Obesity prevalence is expressed as percentage.

Supplemental figure 2: The association between mean annual temperature and diabetes incidence in the United States of America over the period 1996-2009, adjusted for obesity prevalence. The forest plot represents the difference^{a,b} in diabetes incidence rate per 1°C increase in temperature.



^a Beta coefficient from meta-regression analysis. Error bars represent 95% CI. ^b Adjusted for the effect of time passage. Diabetes incidence rate is the age-adjusted diabetes incidence rate per 1000.

Supplemental figure 3: The worldwide association between mean annual temperature and age-, sex-, income- and obesity-adjusted prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose, for 161 countries in 2014, after exclusion of countries with a prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose >15%.



Colours indicate the six World Health Organization regions.¹ The size of each circle is inversely proportional to the standard error of the estimate of the prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose. FBG, fasting blood glucose.

References

1. Li Z, Wang Y, van der Sluis RJ, et al. Niacin reduces plasma CETP levels by diminishing liver macrophage content in CETP transgenic mice. *Biochemical pharmacology* 2012; **84**(6): 821-9.