

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Methods

To estimate the number of grams of pure alcohol consumed per day, we used an alcohol conversion table: 125 ml of wine or 250 ml of beer/cider equals 10 g of alcohol, and one glass of spirits (20 ml) equals 7 g of alcohol. Participants were also asked to grade their tobacco consumption and their physical activity levels at home, at work and during their leisure time, combined in three classes.

Clinical measurements included body mass index (BMI= weight/height² in kg/m²), waist circumference, and systolic and diastolic blood pressures after 5 minutes resting in a supine position.

Biological measures included plasma glucose, serum insulin, triglycerides, and HDL-cholesterol concentrations in a morning blood sample after 12 hours of fasting. Blood analyses were performed in one of four laboratories: Institut inter-Régional pour la Santé (IRSA) at La Riche, or Health Examination Centre laboratories at Blois, Orléans, and Chartres, France. Triglycerides, HDL-cholesterol and gamma glutamyl transferase (gamma GT) were assayed with a DAX24 Technicon or with a Kone (Konelab, Evry, France). Plasma glucose was determined by the glucose-oxidase method using a Technicon RA 1000 (Bayer, Puteaux, France) or a Kone (Konelab, Evry, France), and serum insulin concentrations were centrally assessed at IRSA using a specific enzyme-immunoassay (MEIA) with an IMX (Abbott, Rungis, France). Urinary density in a spot urine sample was measured using dipsticks (Labtix 8SG and Multistix 8SG AMES/Bayer Diagnostics, Puteaux, France).

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Supplementary Table 1. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) for the associations between classes of mean daily water intake at baseline and incident risk of impaired fasting glucose or type 2 diabetes, by categories of known diabetes risk factors at baseline.

	N	Daily water intake			P for interaction	P
		< 0.5 L	0.5 to 1.0 L	> 1.0 L		
Sex					0.47	
Women	1908	1.00	0.81 (0.55-1.18)	0.83 (0.56-1.24)		0.54
Men	1707	1.00	0.61 (0.45-0.82)	0.64 (0.47-0.89)		0.004
Age categories					0.092	
30-44 y	1582	1.00	0.81 (0.56-1.18)	0.76 (0.51-1.13)		0.39
45-54 y	1039	1.00	0.60 (0.40-0.90)	0.49 (0.32-0.77)		0.007
≥ 55 y	994	1.00	0.59 (0.39-0.91)	0.91 (0.58-1.43)		0.018
BMI categories					0.29	
< 25 kg/m ²	2193	1.00	0.60 (0.43-0.84)	0.53 (0.37-0.77)		0.0025
25 - 29.9 kg/m ²	1154	1.00	0.81 (0.55-1.18)	0.76 (0.51-1.14)		0.41
≥ 30 kg/m ²	268	1.00	0.45 (0.22-0.90)	0.69 (0.34-1.40)		0.061
Waist categories					0.40	
Normal waist	2507	1.00	0.70 (0.51-0.95)	0.62 (0.44-0.88)		0.022
Moderately obese	685	1.00	0.61 (0.39-0.96)	0.52 (0.32-0.86)		0.031
Severely obese	414	1.00	0.63 (0.34-1.15)	0.89 (0.49-1.64)		0.18
Physical activity					0.19	
Low	874	1.00	0.82 (0.53-1.27)	0.86 (0.53-1.41)		0.67
Medium	1960	1.00	0.73 (0.53-1.01)	0.79 (0.56-1.11)		0.17
High	781	1.00	0.40 (0.23-0.68)	0.40 (0.23-0.69)		0.002

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Tobacco smoking							0.93	
Never smokers	1987	1.00	0.63 (0.45-0.89)	0.67 (0.47-0.97)		0.034		
Ex smokers	930	1.00	0.73 (0.47-1.13)	0.76 (0.48-1.23)		0.35		
Current smokers	698	1.00	0.83 (0.53-1.30)	0.80 (0.49-1.31)		0.63		
Alcohol consumption							0.95	
Non drinkers	916	1.00	0.63 (0.36-1.12)	0.71 (0.40-1.26)		0.30		
1 – 10 g/day	1014	1.00	0.82 (0.47-1.43)	0.89 (0.50-1.58)		0.79		
10 – 20 g/day	282	1.00	0.74 (0.33-1.70)	1.14 (0.48-2.75)		0.48		
> 20 g/day	1403	1.00	0.67 (0.49-0.92)	0.75 (0.53-1.06)		0.044		
Sex specific tertiles of fasting blood glucose							0.63	
T1	1206	1.00	0.45 (0.22-0.90)	0.48 (0.24-0.98)		0.063		
T2	1204	1.00	0.79 (0.49-1.27)	0.87 (0.52-1.44)		0.62		
T3	1205	1.00	0.58 (0.42-0.80)	0.71 (0.50-1.00)		0.004		
Sex specific tertiles of HOMA IR							0.42	
T1	1206	1.00	0.63 (0.38-1.02)	0.46 (0.26-0.79)		0.02		
T2	1204	1.00	0.60 (0.40-0.90)	0.68 (0.44-1.06)		0.052		
T3	1205	1.00	0.66 (0.46-0.95)	0.81 (0.55-1.18)		0.068		
Sex specific tertiles of HOMA B							0.43	
T1	1206	1.00	0.80 (0.55-1.17)	0.72 (0.48-1.09)		0.29		
T2	1204	1.00	0.59 (0.38-0.87)	0.59 (0.38-0.91)		0.024		
T3	1205	1.00	0.67 (0.44-1.02)	0.82 (0.52-1.27)		0.003		

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Supplementary Figure 1. Multivariate association between daily water intake at baseline and incident risk of impaired fasting glucose or type 2 diabetes. Model 1: Adjusted for age, sex, BMI, baseline fasting glycaemia, physical activity, smoking status, triglycerides, HOMA-IR. Model 2: Further adjusted on total cholesterol, self-reported mean daily volumes of beer-cider, sweet drinks, and wine consumed per day.

