Supplemental Table 1. Spearman correlation coefficients among various fluid intakes at baseline

	Water	Tea	Coffee	Milk	Juice	Sugar-sweetened beverage	Artificial sweetened beverage	Fluid other than water	Total fluid
Water		-0.03	0.00	0.11	0.06	-0.15	-0.06	-0.06	0.60
Tea			-0.10	-0.02	0.01	0.05	-0.02	0.24	0.16
Coffee				-0.04	-0.07	-0.15	0.05	0.46	0.36
Milk					0.19	0.05	-0.08	0.32	0.32
Juice						0.23	-0.15	0.22	0.20
Sugar-sweetened beverage							-0.39	0.07	-0.05
Artificial sweetened beverage								0.29	0.19
Fluid other than water									0.73

Supplemental Table 2. Plain water and other beverages intake trends during the follow-up

Beverage intakes, serving/d	Time of follow-up				
	1991	1995	1999	2003	2007
Plain water	2.74 ± 1.76	2.71 ± 1.92	2.72 ± 1.90	2.70 ± 1.88	2.70 ± 1.69
Milk	1.03 ± 0.87	1.06 ± 0.99	1.11 ± 1.02	1.15 ± 1.03	1.19 ± 0.94
Coffee	1.83 ± 1.58	1.63 ± 1.62	1.46 ± 1.61	1.34 ± 1.53	1.21 ± 1.32
Sugar-sweetened beverage	0.41 ± 0.67	0.48 ± 0.84	0.52 ± 0.91	0.55 ± 0.95	0.59 ± 0.88
Artificial sweetened beverage	0.95 ± 1.14	1.02 ± 1.35	1.01 ± 1.37	1.03 ± 1.37	1.03 ± 1.23
Tea	0.66 ± 0.96	0.69 ± 1.10	0.69 ± 1.07	0.67 ± 1.04	0.65 ± 0.91
Juice	0.67 ± 0.71	0.71 ± 0.77	0.73 ± 0.83	0.75 ± 0.85	0.77 ± 0.78
Total beverages	8.29 ± 2.62	8.30 ± 3.03	8.49 ± 3.26	8.19 ± 3.06	8.13 ± 2.74

Data are expressed as Mean ± SD, and have been adjusted for age. The unit exchanges for beverages were shown below: 1 serving water = 1 cup/bottle (240 mL); 1 serving milk = 1 cup of milk (240 mL); 1 serving coffee = 1 cup (240 mL); 1 serving sugar-sweetened beverage = 1 glass, bottle, or can (330 mL); 1 serving juice = 1 small glass of apple, orange, grapefruit, tomato, or other fruit juice (120 mL); 1 serving wine = 4 oz (120 mL); 1 serving beer = 1 glass, bottle, or can (330 mL); 1 serving tea = 1 cup (240 mL).

Supplemental Table 3. Sensitivity analysis of the relative risk (95% CI) for type 2 diabetes according to intakes of plain water

	Frequency of consumption[1]					P-trend[2]
	<1 cup/d	1 cup/d	2-3 cups/d	4-5 cups/d	≥6 cups/d	
Baseline water intake only						
Cases/person-years	560/235464	305/159833	754/346637	580/207021	519/166473	
Age and BMI-adjusted model	1.00	0.83 (0.72, 0.95)	0.85 (0.76, 0.94)	0.98 (0.87, 1.10)	0.92 (0.81, 1.03)	0.95
Multivariate-adjusted model[3]	1.00	0.84 (0.73, 0.96)	0.89 (0.80, 1.00)	1.05 (0.93, 1.18)	0.99 (0.87, 1.12)	0.13
Most recent water intake						
Cases/person-years	650/253288	288/140550	695/321132	573/216475	512/183983	
Age and BMI-adjusted model	1.00	0.92 (0.80, 1.05)	0.89 (0.80, 0.99)	0.99 (0.88, 1.11)	0.94 (0.84, 1.05)	0.75
Multivariate-adjusted model[3]	1.00	0.94 (0.81, 1.08)	0.93 (0.83, 1.04)	1.05 (0.93, 1.18)	1.00 (0.89, 1.13)	0.41
Cumulative average without 4-y lag						
Cases/person-years	552/278643	735/351075	1107/513873	554/231114	326/128578	
Age and BMI-adjusted model	1.00	0.93 (0.83, 1.04)	0.91 (0.82, 1.01)	0.98 (0.87, 1.10)	1.04 (0.91, 1.19)	0.64
Multivariate-adjusted model[3]	1.00	0.96 (0.86, 1.08)	0.99 (0.89, 1.10)	1.09 (0.97, 1.23)	1.18 (1.02, 1.36)	0.01

[1]One cup = 240 mL.

[2]P for linear trend was calculated by treating plain water intake as a continuous variable.

[3]Multivariate-adjusted model: adjusted for age, race, family history of diabetes, BMI categories (<23.0, 23.0-24.9, 25.0-29.9, 30.0-34.9, or ≥35.0 kg/m^2), smoking status (never, past, current [1-14, 15-24, or≥25 cigarettes /d]), alcohol intake (never, <5.0, 5.0-15.0, or≥ 15.0 g/d), menopausal status and hormone use, oral contraceptive use, physical activity level (<3.0, 3.0-8.9, 9.0-17.9, 18.0-26.9, or ≥27.0 h of metabolic equivalent tasks per wk), and Alternative Healthy Eating Index (quintile).

Supplemental Table 4. Relative risk (95% CI) for type 2 diabetes according to intakes of total and other beverages in the 4-y lagged analysis[1]

	Frequency of consumption[2]					P-trend[3]	Relative risk for one serving/d
	≤1 cup/wk	2-4 cups/wk	5-7 cups/wk	2-3 cups/d	≥4 cups/d		
Coffee	1.00	0.93 (0.78, 1.11)	0.96 (0.85, 1.09)	0.78 (0.70, 0.86)	0.66 (0.59, 0.74)	<0.001	0.90 (0.87, 0.92)
Milk	1.00	0.97 (0.85, 1.10)	0.99 (0.89, 1.11)	0.97 (0.86, 1.09)	0.88 (0.73, 1.08)	0.06	0.96 (0.92, 1.00)
Tea	1.00	0.99 (0.88, 1.11)	1.13 (1.02, 1.26)	1.15 (1.04, 1.28)	1.16 (0.99, 1.35)	0.01	1.04 (1.01, 1.08)
Artificial sweetened beverage	1.00	0.89 (0.77, 1.02)	0.92 (0.82, 1.04)	1.04 (0.93, 1.15)	1.03 (0.92, 1.16)	0.04	1.03 (1.00, 1.05)
Sugar-sweetened beverage	1.00	1.10 (0.99, 1.22)	1.22 (1.10, 1.36)	1.34 (1.19, 1.51)	1.29 (1.07, 1.54)	<0.001	1.09 (1.05, 1.14)
Fruit juices	1.00	1.02 (0.91, 1.14)	1.13 (1.02, 1.26)	1.25 (1.11, 1.41)	1.30 (0.98, 1.71)	<0.001	1.11 (1.05, 1.17)
	<6 cups/d	6-8 cups/d	8-10 cups/d	10-12 cups/d	≥12 cups/d		
Total beverage	1.00	0.92 (0.82, 1.03)	0.99 (0.88, 1.11)	0.92 (0.80, 1.04)	1.06 (0.92, 1.23)	0.89	1.00 (0.99, 1.02)

[1]The results were adjusted for age, race, family history of diabetes, BMI categories (<23.0, 23.0-24.9, 25.0-29.9, 30.0-34.9, or ≥35.0 kg/m^2), smoking status (never, past, current [1-14, 15-24, or ≥25 cigarettes/d]), alcohol intake (never, <5.0, 5.0-15.0, or ≥15.0 g/d), menopausal status and hormone use, oral contraceptive use, physical activity level (<3.0, 3.0-8.9, 9.0-17.9, 18.0-26.9, or ≥27.0 h of metabolic equivalent tasks per wk), and Alternative Healthy Eating Index (quintile).

[2]One cup = 240 mL.

[3]P for linear trend was calculated by treating the beverage intake as a continuous variable.