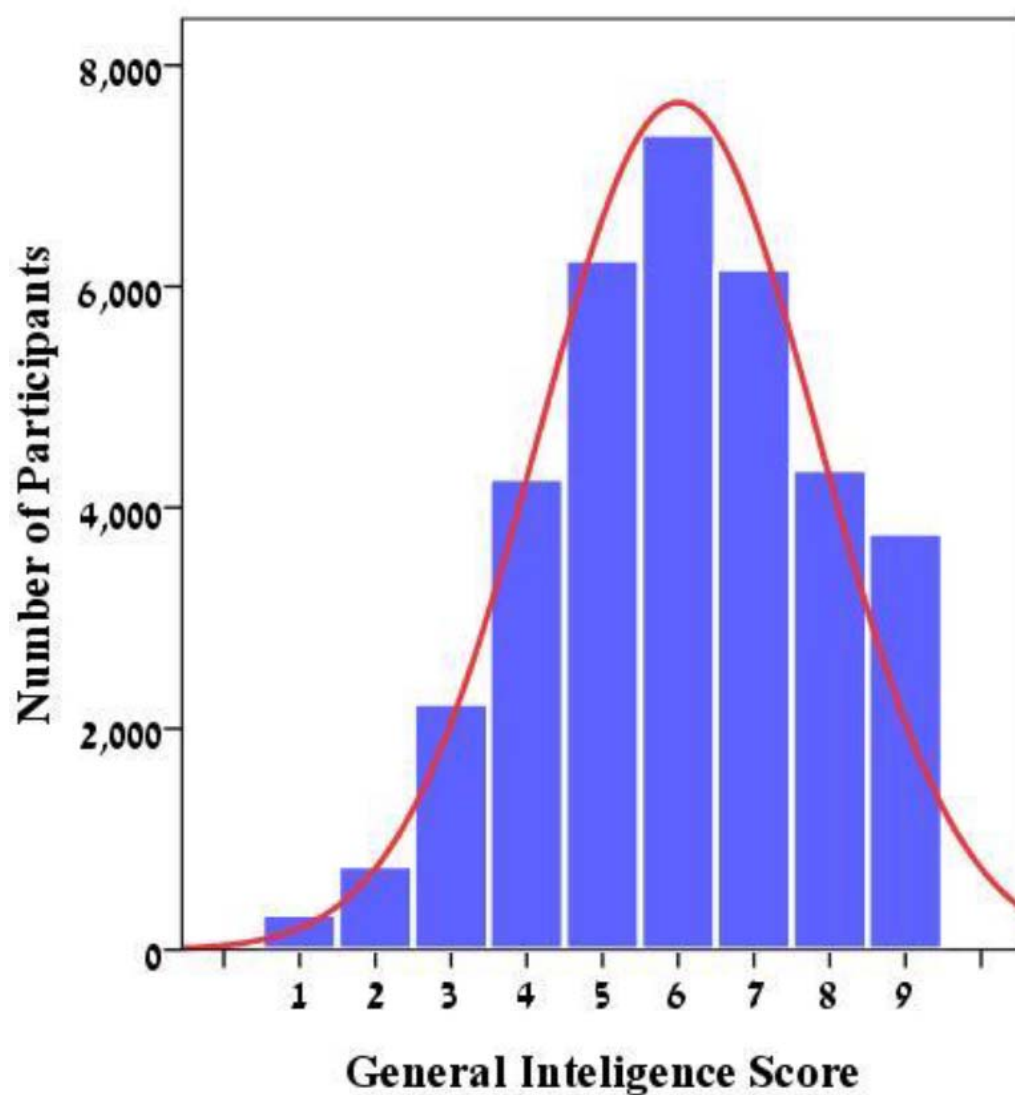


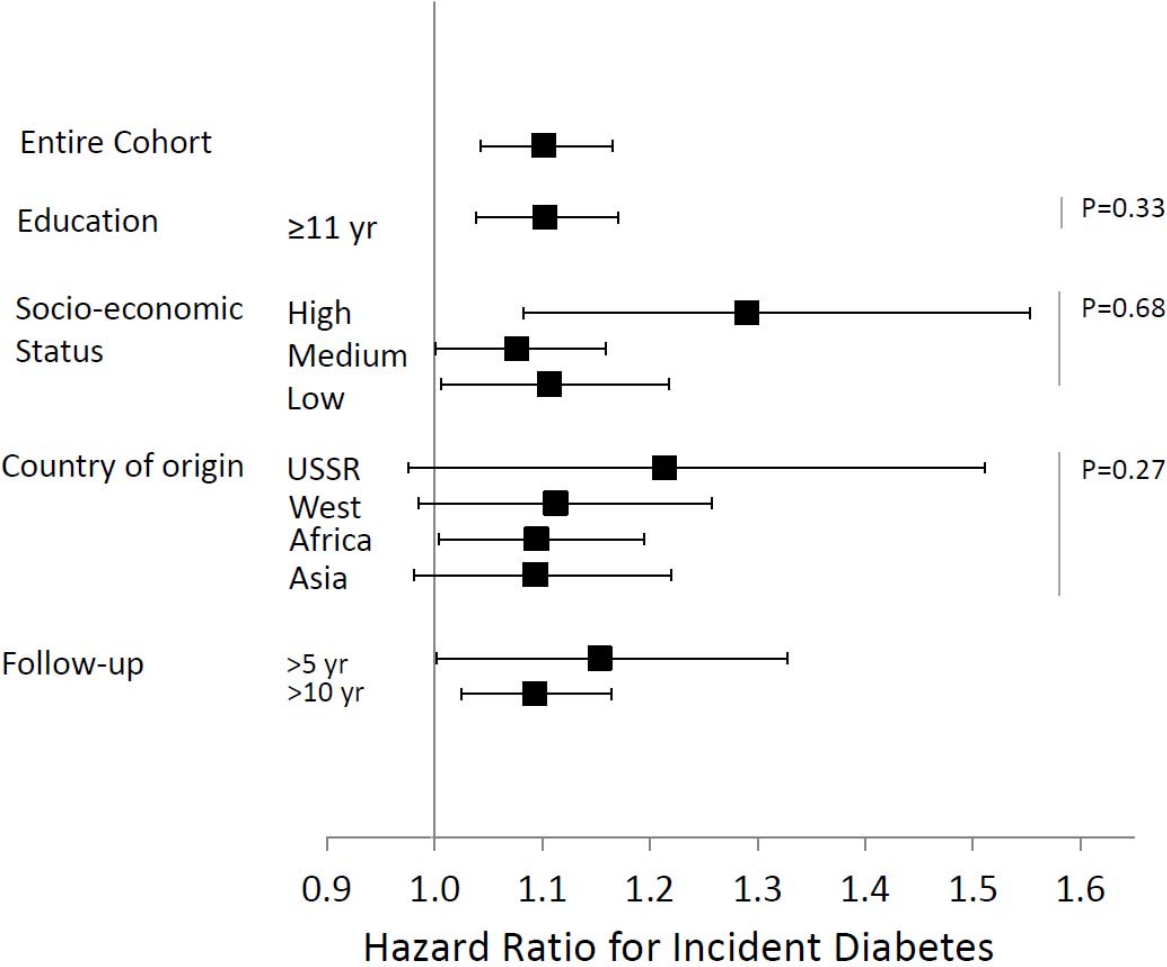
## SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Distribution of the general intelligence scores (GIS) of the 35,500 study participants.



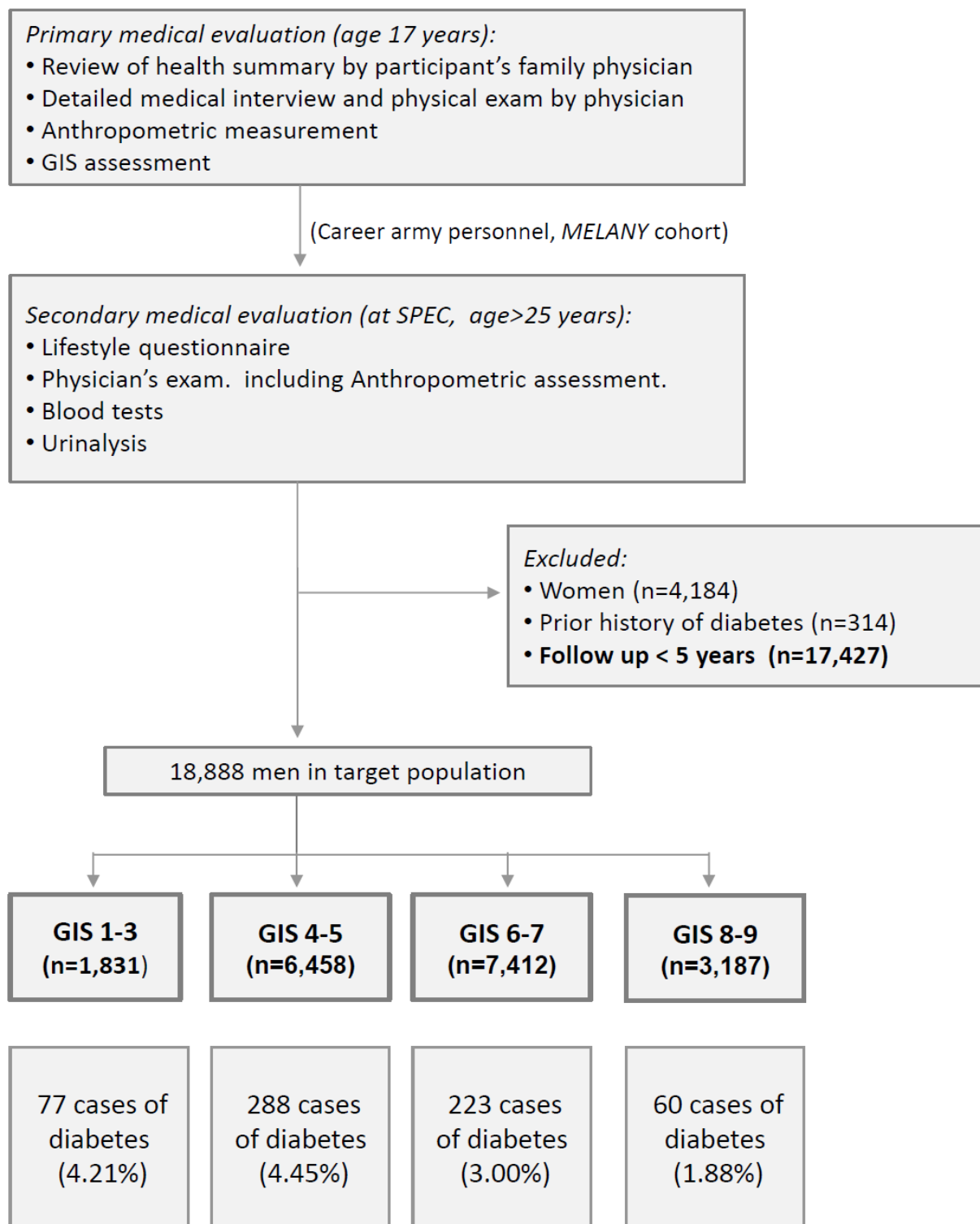
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Subgroup analyses for the development of diabetes per 1-point decrease in GIS. Results show hazard ratio values with 95% CI for a multivariate model adjusted for age, BMI, fasting glucose, socio-genetic risk factors (family history of diabetes, country of birth, country of origin, socioeconomic status and education) and lifestyle risk factors (physical activity, smoking status, triglyceride level, and breakfast consumption). P values denote significance of test of interaction between GIS (in its categorical form) and the given variable (socioeconomic status, education and country of origin) using an age-adjusted univariate model. The number of participants included for the different follow-up intervals is outlined in figure S3a and 3b in the supplementary material.



## SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 3.** Study flow diagram: participant assessment, designation and outcomes for minimum follow-up intervals of 5 (a) and 10 years (b). The fraction of participants that developed diabetes during the follow-up period are indicated in parentheses for each GIS subgroup.



## SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

