**Fig.S1 The nomogram to estimate the risk of T2DM using part of the components of MetS (MFP model)**. To use the nomogram, find the position of each variable on the corresponding axis, draw a line to the points axis for the number of points, add the points from all of the variables, and draw a line from the total points axis to determine the T2DM probabilities in 3 years at the lower line of the nomogram.

**Fig.S2 Calibration curves of the MFP model nomogram (Bootstrap resampling times = 500)** On the calibration curve, x-axis is nomogram-predicted probability of incident T2DM in 3 years, and y-axis is observed incident T2DM in 3 years.

The red line represents a perfect prediction by an ideal model. The black line represents the performance of the nomogram, of which a closer fit to the diagonal dotted line represents a better prediction. The pink area is the 95%CI of the calibration curve.

**Fig.S3 The nomogram to estimate the risk of T2DM using all of the components of MetS (Full model)**. To use the nomogram, find the position of each variable on the corresponding axis, draw a line to the points axis for the number of points, add the points from all of the variables, and draw a line from the total points axis to determine the T2DM probabilities in 3 years at the lower line of the nomogram.

**Fig.S4 Calibration curves of the Full model nomogram (Bootstrap resampling times = 500)** On the calibration curve, x-axis is nomogram-predicted probability of incident T2DM in 3 years, and y-axis is observed incident T2DM in 3 years.

The red line represents a perfect prediction by an ideal model. The black line represents the performance of the nomogram, of which a closer fit to the diagonal dotted line represents a better prediction. The pink area is the 95%CI of the calibration curve.