



**Figure S3. Example of the effect of tax policy interventions on the type 2 diabetes incidence rate.**

The example shows the incidence rate between 2020 and 2040 for the cohort of women aged 30 years in 2020. In the base case scenario, no changes in the German Diabetes Risk Score (GDRS) occur, which results in no change of the age-specific incidence compared to Tamayo et al.,<sup>6</sup> which was used as input data for the model. No change in the incidence rate corresponds to an incidence rate ratio (IRR) of 1.0. In the intervention scenario, taxes implemented in the year 2020 (corresponding to age 30 years in the example) were assumed to result in changes of the GDRS over a 5-year period. These changes in GDRS were translated into relative changes of the incidence rate in terms of IRR, in comparison to the base case scenario. Between age 35 years and 50 years (corresponding to the years 2025 and 2040), it was assumed that the IRR remains constant. Hence, in each year between age 35 years and 50 years, the incidence rate corresponding to the attained age of the cohort was multiplied with the IRR obtained for that cohort at age 35 years.