Table S1. Distribution of eligible admissions

Number of eligible admissions	**UTI, n (%)**	**Pneumonia, n (%)**
1 admission	11,107 (49.4%)	15,919 (48.7%)
2 admissions	6,194 (27.6%)	9,780 (29.9%)
3 admissions	2,754 (12.3%)	3,750 (11.5%)
4 admissions	1,552 (6.9%)	2,072 (6.3%)
≥5 admissions	868 (3.9%)	1,182 (3.6%)
Total eligible admissions	**22,475**	**32,703**
Unique patients	15,682	22,811

Table S2. UTI admissions BMI-stratified mortality analyses

BMI category	Diabetes group	Admissions, n	30-day mortality, n (%)	Crude OR (95% CI)	P value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P value
18.5–<25 kg/m²	No diabetes	6,014	1,986 (33.0%)	Reference	—	Reference	—
	T1D	90	14 (15.6%)	0.422 (0.249–0.713)	0.010	0.720 (0.424–1.220)	0.222
	T2D	3,325	1,011 (30.4%)	0.913 (0.846–0.985)	<0.001	0.928 (0.853–1.010)	0.085
25–<30 kg/m²	No diabetes	3,098	977 (31.5%)	Reference	—	Reference	—
	T1D	64	9 (14.1%)	0.411 (0.213–0.793)	0.008	0.826 (0.427–1.598)	0.570
	T2D	2,687	671 (25.0%)	0.758 (0.687–0.837)	<0.001	0.874 (0.783–0.977)	0.017
≥30 kg/m²	No diabetes	1,401	393 (28.1%)	Reference	—	Reference	—
	T1D	26	7 (26.9%)	0.994 (0.471–2.100)	0.987	1.514 (0.714–3.210)	0.280
	T2D	1,990	436 (21.9%)	0.744 (0.649–0.852)	<0.001	0.878 (0.750–1.027)	0.104

Table note: Ors compare each diabetes group with the no-diabetes group within the corresponding BMI category. Adjusted Ors are derived from the multivariable model used for the primary analysis. BMI was available for 18,695 UTI admissions, including 9,429 with BMI 18.5–<25 kg/m², 5,849 with BMI 25–<30 kg/m², and 3,417 with BMI ≥30 kg/m². Among admissions with available BMI, 3,417 (18.3%) had BMI ≥30 kg/m².

Table S3. Pneumonia admissions BMI-stratified mortality analyses

BMI category	Diabetes group	Admissions, n	30-day mortality, n (%)	Crude OR (95% CI)	P value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P value
18.5–<25 kg/m²	No diabetes	7,312	1,216 (16.6%)	Reference	—	Reference	—
	T1D	81	4 (4.9%)	0.281 (0.105–0.749)	0.011	0.581 (0.186–1.810)	0.349
	T2D	4,750	580 (12.2%)	0.719 (0.651–0.793)	<0.001	0.831 (0.742–0.932)	0.002
25–<30 kg/m²	No diabetes	4,953	633 (12.8%)	Reference	—	Reference	—
	T1D	49	3 (6.1%)	0.437 (0.140–1.357)	0.152	1.067 (0.341–3.339)	0.911
	T2D	4,978	363 (7.3%)	0.527 (0.464–0.599)	<0.001	0.568 (0.491–0.657)	<0.001
≥30 kg/m²	No diabetes	2,592	291 (11.2%)	Reference	—	Reference	—
	T1D	37	4 (10.8%)	0.993 (0.370–2.664)	0.989	1.553 (0.493–4.890)	0.452
	T2D	3,786	208 (5.5%)	0.477 (0.399–0.570)	<0.001	0.60 (0.50–0.72)	<0.001

Table note: ORs compare each diabetes group with the no-diabetes group within the corresponding BMI category. Adjusted ORs are derived from the multivariable model used for the primary analysis. BMI was available for 28,538 pneumonia admissions, including 12,143 with BMI 18.5–<25 kg/m², 9,980 with BMI 25–<30 kg/m², and 6,415 with BMI ≥30 kg/m². Among admissions with available BMI, 6,415 (22.5%) had BMI ≥30 kg/m².

Table S4. Sensitivity analyses of the association between diabetes status and 30-day mortality.

Infection	Comparison	Patient-level cluster-robust model (primary analysis)	Borderline diabetes classification excluded	COVID-19 period excluded	Independence (naïve) model
UTI	T1D vs no diabetes	0.81 (0.55–1.23), P=0.330	0.81 (0.55–1.19), P=0.290	0.86 (0.59–1.24), P=0.420	0.84 (0.60–1.16), P=0.285
	T2D vs no diabetes	0.84 (0.79–0.91), P<0.001	0.84 (0.79–0.89), P<0.001	0.86 (0.81–0.91), P<0.001	0.85 (0.81–0.90), P<0.001
	T2D vs T1D	0.97 (0.65–1.45), P=0.880	1.01 (0.74–1.38) P=0.902	0.92 (0.68–1.25) P=0.712	0.96 (0.69–1.34), P=0.816
Pneumonia	T1D vs no diabetes	0.76 (0.34–1.45), P=0.340	0.73 (0.35–1.50), P=0.390	0.68 (0.33–1.40), P=0.300	0.70 (0.37–1.36), P=0.294
	T2D vs no diabetes	0.67 (0.59–0.72), P<0.001	0.65 (0.61–0.70), P<0.001	0.63 (0.59–0.68), P<0.001	0.64 (0.60–0.69), P<0.001
	T2D vs T1D	1.09 (0.52–2.28), P=0.810	0.92 (0.54–1.57) P=0.685	0.78 (0.44-1.38) P=0.699	0.74 (0.38–1.43), P=0.738

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; T1D, type 1 diabetes; T2D, type 2 diabetes. All adjusted models included age, sex, BMI, CCI, and MEWS. Direct T1D-versus-T2D comparisons were additionally adjusted for HbA1c and diabetes duration.