

S1 Table. Additional characteristics of studies included

Study	Current smoker (%)	BMI (kg/m ²)	DM ascertainment	Adjusted factors
CHS [25]	12.0	26.7	Hypoglycemic medication use or a fasting glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL	Age, sex, race, BMI, AAI<0.9
Jung [26]	NA	<25.0	Oral hypoglycemic agents or received insulin treatment	Age
FRAILCO [27]	NA	25.4	“treatment with insulin” as any known prescriptions of insulin and “treatment with oral antidiabetics” as any prescription of non-insulin antidiabetics (including injectable GLP-1 analogues) in the Drug Dispensation Register. Because many patients receive their diagnosis of type 2 diabetes in primary-care units and thus not included in the Patient Register and because of possible misclassifications between ICD E10 to E11, patients were classified as type 1 diabetes if they were diagnosed with E10 and had received prescriptions of insulin but no other non-insulin antidiabetic medications. We subsequently defined type 2 diabetes as all other patients with diabetes, based on either a diagnosis of E10 with oral antidiabetics, E11, or without any diagnosis but with known prescriptions of antidiabetic medications	Age, sex, weight, height, previous fracture, RA, glucocorticoid, alendronate use, and CCI, and self-reported known fall injury
Dobnig [28]	NA	NA	Antidiabetic drugs prescribed, or were found to have glycosylated HbA1c levels of more than 5.9%	Age and weight
H-EPESE [29]	42.1	NA	Physician diagnosis	Age, gender, BMI, ever smoked, previous stroke, lower extremity functional ability, and distance vision
IWHS [30]	15.0	26.9	Self-reported	Age, smoking, estrogen use, BMI, and WTHR
SCI-DC [31]	NA	NA	We defined type 1 diabetes on the basis of the type of diabetes assigned in the database with the additional requirement that the prescription history did not contradict this (ie, no evidence of lengthy period of diabetes before insulin and no coprescribing of nonmetformin oral diabetes drugs). Type 2 diabetes was defined as either a recorded diagnosis of type 2 diabetes or a diagnosis of type 1 diabetes that was contradicted by clinical history and prescription data	Age, calendar year, SIMD, and for the overall estimate, an SIMD-age interaction
SIDIAP	15.6	29.3	T2DM diagnosis (ICD-10 codes E11.0, E11.1,	BMI, previous fracture, oral corticoids

[32]			E11.2, E11.3, E11.4, E11.5, E11.6, E11.7, E11.8, and E11.9)	
THIN [33]	26.7	25.5	Exposure to type 1 diabetes was defined by the presence of one or more Read codes specific for type 1 diabetes and the absence of a code specific for type 2 diabetes	Exposure to steroid medication, history of prior fracture, and presence of chronic kidney disease
NHS [34]	17.9	26.0	When women reported that diabetes had been diagnosed by a physician, confirmation was based on responses to a supplementary questionnaire about complications, diagnostic tests, and treatments	Age, BMI, physical activity, menopausal status and estrogen use, smoking and daily intake of calcium, vitamin D, and protein
The Rotterdam Study [35]	25.0	26.4	Diabetes was defined as antidiabetic medication use or a preload or postload serum glucose level >11.1 mmol/L	Age, sex, height, weight, and femoral neck BMD
The Tromsø study [36]	37.0	25.5	Medical records	Age, BMI, smoking, and metabolic features
Swedish Inpatient Register [37]	NA	NA	We used age <30 years at first hospitalization for diabetes (even if it preceded the start of cohort accrual) as an obligatory criterion	Age, sex, and calendar-period- matched general population from the entire Swedish inpatient registry
The Blue Mountains Eye Study [38]	NA	NA	Diabetes was diagnosed from a self-reported positive physiciandiagnosis	Age, sex, and BMI
Singapore Chinese Health Study [39]	19.4	NA	Physician diagnosed	Age at recruitment, sex, year of recruitment, dialect group, level of education, weekly vigorous work or strenuous sports, BMI, smoking status, total calcium intake from food and supplement, total soy isoflavone intake, and self-reported stroke.
Meyer [40]	16.9	NA	Nonfasting blood sample	Age, height, BMI, physical activity, stroke, receipt of a disability pension, marriage, and smoking
Lipscombe [41]	NA	NA	Ontario Diabetes Database	Age, chronic unstable disease, prior stroke, visual impairment, neuropathy, amputation, treatment with nitrates, statins, thiazides, estrogen, anticonvulsants, inhaled corticosteroids, and medications increasing falling risk, and history of BMD test
Melton [42]	NA	NA	Community medical records	Age, BMI, calcaneal BMD, or a host of other osteoporosis risk factors
Nord-Trøndelag Health	30.4	NA	Blood sample drawn for analysis of HbA1	Age, BMI and daily smoking

Survey [43] Malmö Preventive Project [44]	NA	NA	Fasting blood glucose	Age, BMI, DBP, resting pulse rate, triglyceride level, gamma-glutamyltransferase, smoking, poor self-rated health, sedimentation rate for women, and cholesterol or creatinine for men
WHI [45]	6.2	NA	Participants with type 1 diabetes, defined as those diagnosed before age 20 yr or who were ever Hospitalized for a diabetic coma	Age; ethnicity; weight; height; time-dependent history of falls; previous fracture; history of osteoporosis; trouble seeing at baseline; alcohol or tobacco use; calcium and vitamin D intake; exercise; bisphosphonate, estrogen, steroid, insulin, SERM, or thyroid hormone use
Leslie [46]	NA	NA	Two physician office visits or a single hospitalization with a diagnosis of diabetes (ICD-9-CM code 250)	Age, sex, income quintile, area of residence and ethnicity
Majumdar [47]	NA	27.1	Coded using the ICD-9-CM prior to 2004 and International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision, Canada thereafter	FRAX scores, burden of comorbidity, falls, prescription osteoporosis treatments, and insulin therapy
SOF [48]	NA	26.2	Interview	Age, BMI, calcaneal BMD, height, height loss since age 25, contrast sensitivity, walking speed, consumed alcohol in past year, resting pulse, mother fractured hip, on feet < 4 h a day, use of long-acting benzodiazepines, and calcium intake
Chen [49]	NA	NA	Diabetes-related diagnosis (ICD-9 250 or A code 181)	Age as a continuous variable, geographic area, and urbanization status

*BMI: body mass index; AAI: ankle-arm index; NA: not available; RA: rheumatoid arthritis; CCI: Charlson comorbidity index; WTHR: waist-to-hip ratio; SIMD: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation