

**Supplementary Table 1.** Associations of childhood BMI at ages 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 years with risks of subarachnoid hemorrhage among women and men

Sex	Age (yr)	Number	Cases	SAH, HR (95% CI)	
				Only BMI	Adjusted for birth weight
Women	8	111,965	450	0.99 (0.90–1.09)	1.02 (0.93–1.12)
	9	107,708	453	0.97 (0.88–1.07)	0.99 (0.90–1.09)
	10	104,642	454	0.94 (0.85–1.03)	0.96 (0.87–1.06)
	11	103,686	452	0.93 (0.85–1.03)	0.95 (0.86–1.05)
	12	102,589	454	0.94 (0.85–1.03)	0.95 (0.87–1.05)
Men	8	116,872	250	0.93 (0.81–1.06)	0.93 (0.81–1.06)
	9	111,842	252	0.93 (0.81–1.06)	0.93 (0.81–1.06)
	10	108,331	250	0.92 (0.80–1.05)	0.91 (0.80–1.05)
	11	107,287	250	0.94 (0.82–1.07)	0.94 (0.82–1.08)
	12	106,026	249	0.94 (0.82–1.07)	0.94 (0.82–1.07)

HRs and 95% CIs are given for a 1-unit increase in BMI z-score. All analyses are stratified by birth cohort. BMI, body mass index; SAH, subarachnoid hemorrhage; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.