**Supplementary Online Content**

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**Body mass index and risk for clinical lumbar spinal stenosis: a cohort study**

**sFigure 1** Analysis of the association between BMI and LSS among male workers

**sFigure 2** Analysis of the association between BMI and LSS among female workers

This supplementary material is provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

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 **Figure 2.**  The cubic-spline curve demonstrates the positive association between

6.0

5.0

4.0

3.0

2.0

1.0

0.0

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Body Mass Index (kg/m2)

IRR for spinal stenosis (adjusted)

 Body Mass index and Incidence rate ratio (IRR) for lumbar spinal stenosis.

 Adjusted poisson regression models, using BMI 20 as reference.

 **sFigure 1. The association between body mass index (BMI) and Incidence rate ratios (IRRs) of lumbar spinal stenosis among male workers, displayed as a restricted cubic-spline curve based on multivariable Poisson regression analysis. A BMI of 20 kg/m2 was used as the reference. The dashed lines represent a 95% confidence interval. The model was adjusted for age (continuous), sex, occupation (22 categories) and smoking status ( 5 categories).**

6.0

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Body Mass Index (kg/m2)

IRR for spinal stenosis (adjusted)

IRR for spinal stenosis (adjusted)

22.021.020.019.018.017.016.015.014.013.012.011.010.09.0 8.0 7.0 6.0 5.0 4.0 3.0 2.0 1.0 0.0

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Body Mass Index (kg/m2)

 **sFigure 2. The association between body mass index (BMI) and Incidence rate ratios (IRRs) of lumbar spinal stenosis among female workers, displayed as a restricted cubic-spline curve based on multivariable Poisson regression analysis. A BMI of 20 kg/m2 was used as the reference. The dashed lines represent a 95% confidence interval. The model was adjusted for age (continuous), sex, occupation (22 categories) and smoking status ( 5 categories).**