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Table S1. Diagnostic codes

Diagnosis	ICD-10 code
Intellectual disability	F70 Mild intellectual disabilities
	F ₇ 1 Moderate intellectual disabilities
	F72 Severe intellectual disabilities
	F73 Profound intellectual disabilities
	F78 Other intellectual disabilities
	F79 Unspecified intellectual disabilities
Type 1 diabetes	E 10

ICD: International Classification of Diseases;

Table S2. Hazard ratios for ID in subgroups of boys and girls

	Boys				Girls			
Model	Number of subjects	Rate (Cases; Person years)	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	Numbe r of subject s	Rate (Cases; Person	Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Crude	723,661	74	1.69 (1.26 – 2.26) 1.52 (1.13 – 2.04)	680.780	51	2.24 (1.63 – 3.07)		
Adjusted#	/23,001	(5,172; 6,970,589)	1.52 (1.13 – 2.04)	002,/00	(3,351; 6,582,630)	2.00 (1.46 – 2.75)		

adjusted for birth year and parental age by natural spline and parental psychiatric history and education. CI: Two-sided 95% confidence interval; Rate: Cases per 100,000 person years

Table S3. Relative risk (Hazard ratios) of ID in offspring to mothers with T1D compared to mother without T1D diagnosis – by sex and preterms/term births.

	Preterm born children				Term born children			
	Number	Rate		Number	Rate	Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Population	of subjects	(Cases; Person years)	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	of subjects	(Cases; Person years)			
Male offspring, adjusted	43,923	189 (806; 426,182)	1.09 (0.70 – 1.70)	679,738	67 (4,366; 6,544,407)	1.28 (0.86 – 1.89)		
Female offspring, adjusted	37,949	136 (506; 370,792)	0.75 (0.39 – 1.46)	644,831	46 (2,845; 6,211,837)	2.26 (1.58 – 3.24)		

Note: Adjusted models, adjusted for birth year and parental age by natural spline and parental psychiatric history and education; CI: Two-sided 95% confidence interval; Rate: Cases per 100,000 person years

Table S4. Hazard ratios for ID in offspring of mothers with T1D in subgroups by maternal BMI

Maternal BMI of subjects		Rate (Cases; Person years)	Crude hazard ratio (95% CI)	Adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)	
Normal weight BMI -25	815,764	51 (3,994; 7,769,650)	1.69 (1.16 – 2.47)	1.55 (1.06 – 2.26)	
Overweight BMI 25-30	307,938	68 (1,974; 2,917,424)	1.60 (1.05 – 2.44)	1.52 (1.00 – 2.31)	
Obesity BMI 30-	145,241	116 (1,514; 1,310585)	1.83 (1.19 – 2.82)	1.59 (1.03 – 2.45)	

Model adjusted for fetal sex, parental age and psychiatric history; CI: Two-sided 95% confidence interval; Rate: Cases per 100,000 person years. BMI: Body Mass Index

Table S₅. Hazard ratios for ID in offspring of mothers with T₁D in subgroups of size for gestational age

Size for gestational age	Number of subjects	Rate (Cases; Person years)	Crude hazard ratio (95% CI)	Adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)	
Small for gestational age	25,881	253 (629; 249,030)	1.73 (0.65 – 4.64)	1.65 (0.62 – 4.42)	
Appropriate for gestational age	1,282,879	58 (7,105; 12,335,667)	2.28 (1.75 – 2.97)	2.04 (1.57 – 2.65)	
Large for gestational age	53,768	68 (360; 529,303)	1.49 (0.98 – 2.25)	1.35 (0.89 – 2.05)	

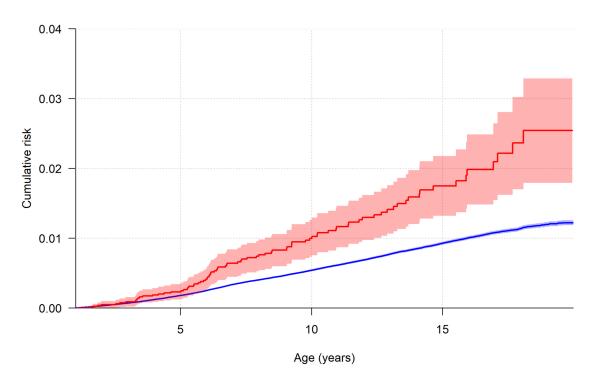
[#]Model adjusted for birth year and parental age by natural splines and parental psychiatric history and education.; CI: Two-sided 95% confidence interval; Rate: Cases per 100,000 person years.

Table S6. Hazard ratios for ID in offspring of mothers with T1D in subgroups of HbA1c quintiles

Quintile	HbA1c (mmol/ml)	Number of children	ID Children (%)	Preterm Children (%)	Maternal age	Compar- ison	Crude Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	Adjusted Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
Q1	27 – 49	926	8 (0.86%)	132 (14.3%)	31.6	Reference	-	-
Q2	49 – 55	930	3 (0.32%)	170 (18.3%)	31.4	Q2 vs Q1	0.40 (0.11 – 1.52)	0.36 (0.09 – 1.35)
Q3	55 – 61	973	6 (0.62%)	210 (21.6%)	31.4	Q3 vs Q1	0.72 $(0.25 - 2.07)$	0.58 (0.20 – 1.68)
Q4	61 – 70	1048	9 (0.86%)	293 (28.0%)	30.8	Q4 vs Q1	1.05 (0.41 – 2.73)	0.80 (0.30 – 2.12)
Q5	70 - 177	978	5 (0.51%)	354 (36.2%)	29.5	Q5 vs Q1	0.65 (0.21 – 1.99)	0.44 (0.14 – 1.42)

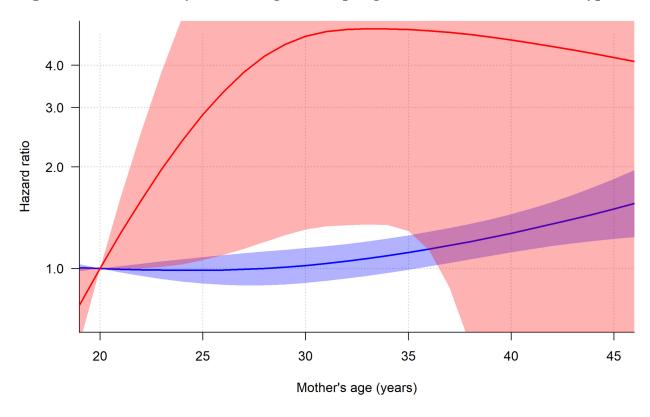
Model adjusted for birth year and parental age by natural splines and parental psychiatric history and education.; CI: Two-sided 95% confidence interval; HbA1c data categorized into quintiles Q1: 0 to 20% of HbA1c, Q2: 20 to 40% of HbA1c, Q1: 40 to 60% of HbA1c, Q1: 60 to 80% of HbA1c, Q1: 80 to 100% of observed maternal HbA1c. mmol: micro mol; ml: milli Liter; ID: Intellectual disability; T1D: Type-1 diabetes.

Figure S1. Inverse Kaplan-Meier Survival curves estimating age-cumulative probability of ID in offspring to mothers with T1D, compared to offspring to mothers without T1D



Note: Point estimates and two-sided 95% point-wise confidence intervals. T1D: type-1 diabetes; ID: Intellectual Disability

Figure S2. Risk of ID by maternal age for offspring of women with and without type-1 diabetes (T1D)



Note: Point estimates and two-sided 95% point-wise confidence intervals. T1D: type-1 diabetes; ID: Intellectual Disability