## Supplementary Table 2. Summary of predictors and corresponding weights for computation of the mortality-related morbidity index (MRMI) and expenditure-related morbidity index (ERMI) of each predictor in the study cohort

| Predictor                                      | MRMI weights$^1$ | ERMI weights$^1$ |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Male sex                                       | 1                | -                |
| Age (yr)                                        |                  |                  |
| 65–69                                          | 0                | 0                |
| 70–74                                          | 1                | 1                |
| 75–79                                          | 2                | 2                |
| 80–84                                          | 3                | 3                |
| 85–89                                          | 4                | 4                |
| 90–94                                          | 5                | 5                |
| 95–99                                          | 6                | 6                |
| ≥ 100                                          | 7                | 7                |
| Conditions$^1$                                  |                  |                  |
| Ischemic heart disease                         | 0                | 2                |
| Cerebrovascular disease                        | 1                | 3                |
| Heart failure or arrhythmias or valve diseases  | 1                | 3                |
| Peripheral vascular disease                    | 1                | 3                |
| Diabetes                                       | 1                | 4                |
| Cancer                                         | 3                | 7                |
| History of cancer                              | 0                | 2                |
| Schizophrenia and delusional diseases          | 1                | 6                |
| Depression and mood disorders                  | 1                | 5                |
| Substance abuse disorders                      | 2                | 5                |
| Dementia (including Alzheimer disease)          | 2                | 2                |
| Parkinson disease                              | 1                | 5                |
| Multiple sclerosis or paraplegia or tetraplegia | 2                | 9                |
| Epilepsy                                       | 1                | 3                |
| Chronic respiratory diseases (including asthma and COPD) | 1 | 3 |
| Inflammatory bowel diseases$^3$                | 0                | -                |
| Rheumatoid arthritis or systemic and connective tissue diseases | 1 | 4 |
| HIV infection or AIDS$^1$                      | /                | 10               |
| End-stage renal disease                        | 2                | 16               |
| Liver and pancreas diseases (including failures) | 2 | 5 |

Baseline characteristics of the year of the meningioma surgery.

$^1$Weights derived from regression coefficients modelling 2-year mortality and 2-year total expenditure among a nationwide sample of individuals aged 65 or more, with each additional point corresponding to the effect of a 5-year age increase (ref [5]). The MRMI and ERMI indices can be computed using exclusively condition-related weights (MRMIp and ERMIp versions). Conditions included as predictors are identified through algorithms combining diagnostic information and medication consumption data, from both outpatient and inpatient settings, with 1 to 5 years lookback periods. Detailed definitions of the condition identification algorithms are publicly available in French at: http://www.ameli.fr/l-assurance-maladie/statistiques-et-publications/etudes-en-sante-publique/cartographie-des-pathologies-et-des-depenses/methodologie.php. A thorough presentation of the index elaboration approach is also available in French at: https://assurance-maladie.ameli.fr/sites/default/files/2021_indices-morbidite_cartographie.pdf. $^3$HIV/AIDS and Inflammatory bowel diseases and were not included among the final list of predictors for MRMI and ERMI, respectively.