

Figure A1. Difference in 10-year restricted mean survival time (RMST) by cancer site, age group, survival framework, model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation. The 10-year observed RMST (years) was the area under the Kaplan-Meier survival curve. The extrapolated values were retrieved from models fitted to each cohort with 2, 3 and 5 years of follow-up data, and extrapolated to 10 years. Difference (years) was calculated as extrapolated minus observed.

● All-cause survival  
▲ Relative survival

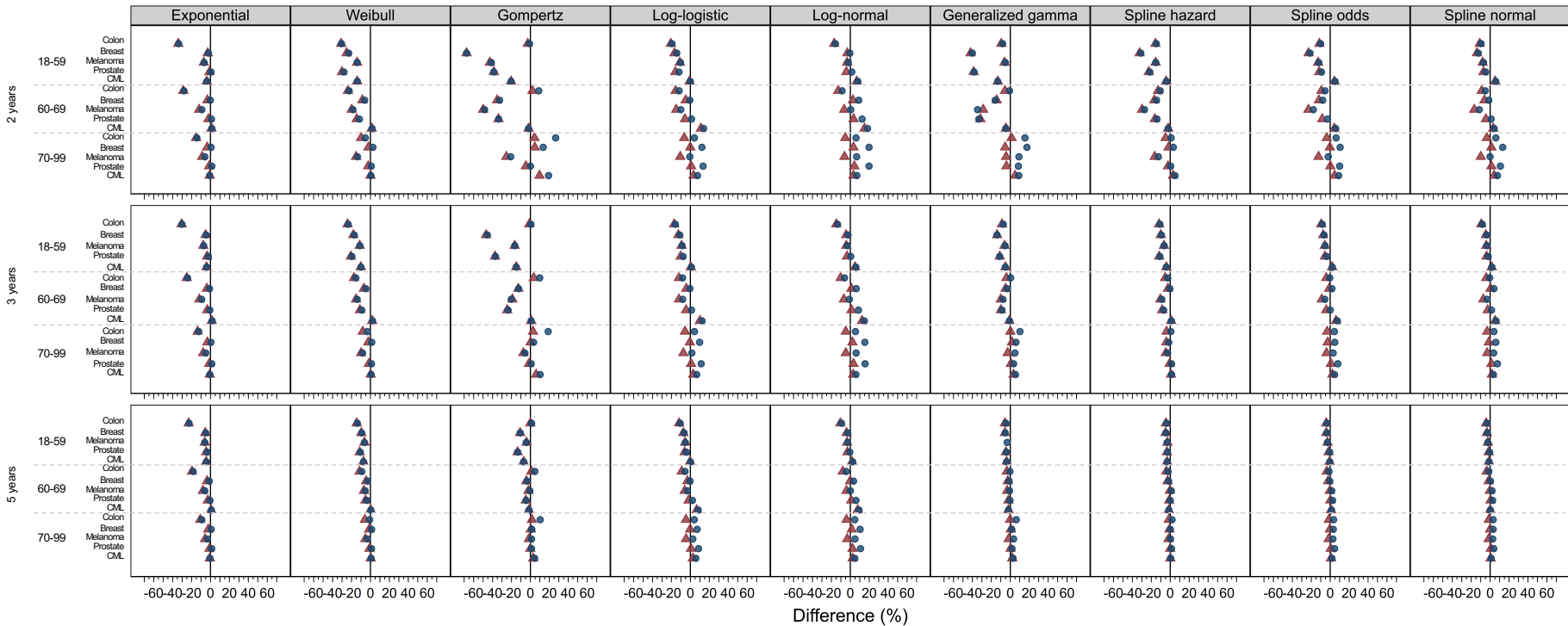


Figure A2. Difference in survival proportion at 10 years by cancer site, age group, survival framework, model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation. The observed values were the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates at 10 years. The extrapolated values were retrieved from models fitted to each cohort with 2, 3 and 5 years of follow-up data, and extrapolated to 10 years. Difference (%) was calculated as extrapolated minus observed.

● All-cause survival  
 ▲ Relative survival

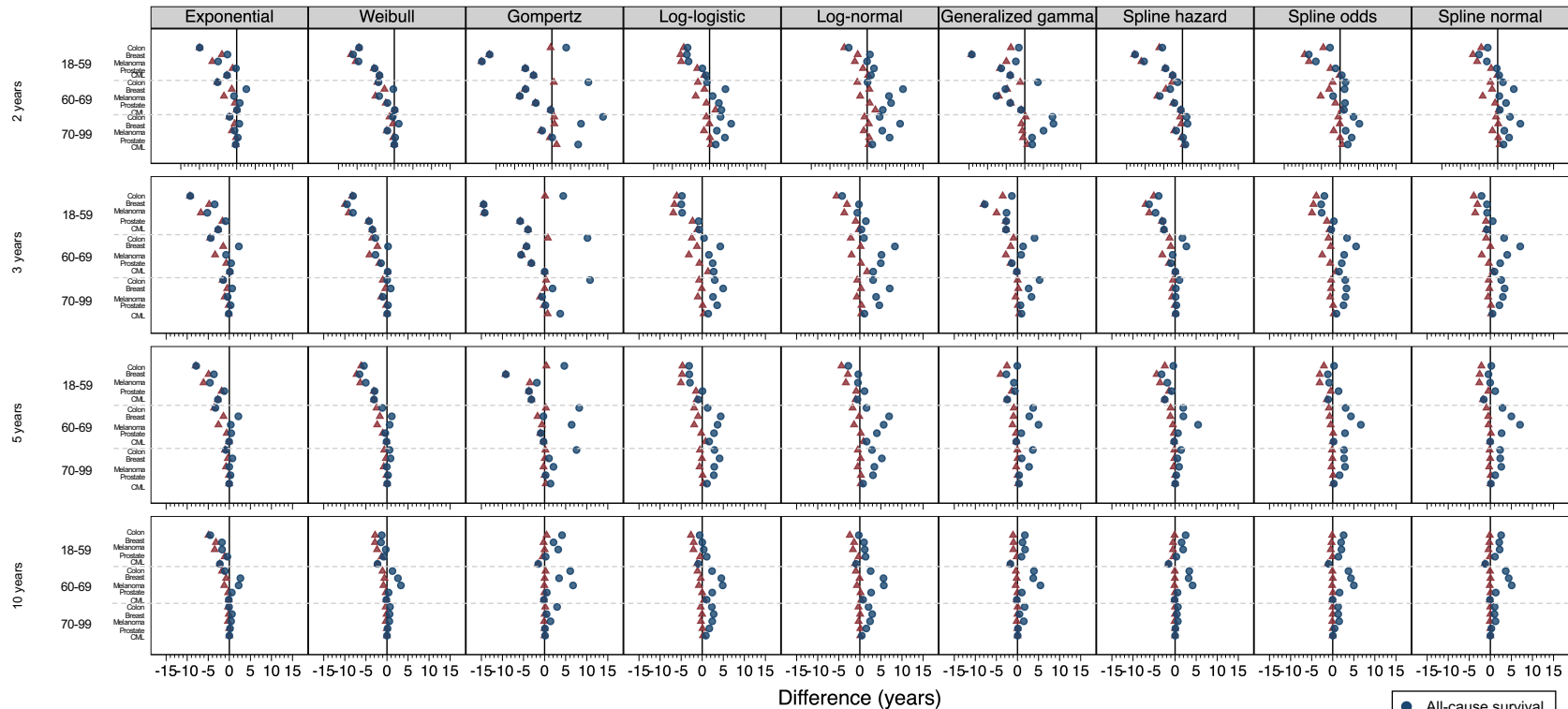


Figure A3. Difference in life expectancy (LE) or 40-year restricted mean survival time (RMST) by cancer site, age group, model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation. The LE or 40-year observed RMST (years) was the area under the Kaplan-Meier survival curve. The extrapolated values were retrieved from models fitted to each cohort with 2, 3, 5, and 10 years of follow-up data, and extrapolated to lifetime or 40 years. Difference (years) was calculated as extrapolated minus observed.

● All-cause survival  
▲ Relative survival

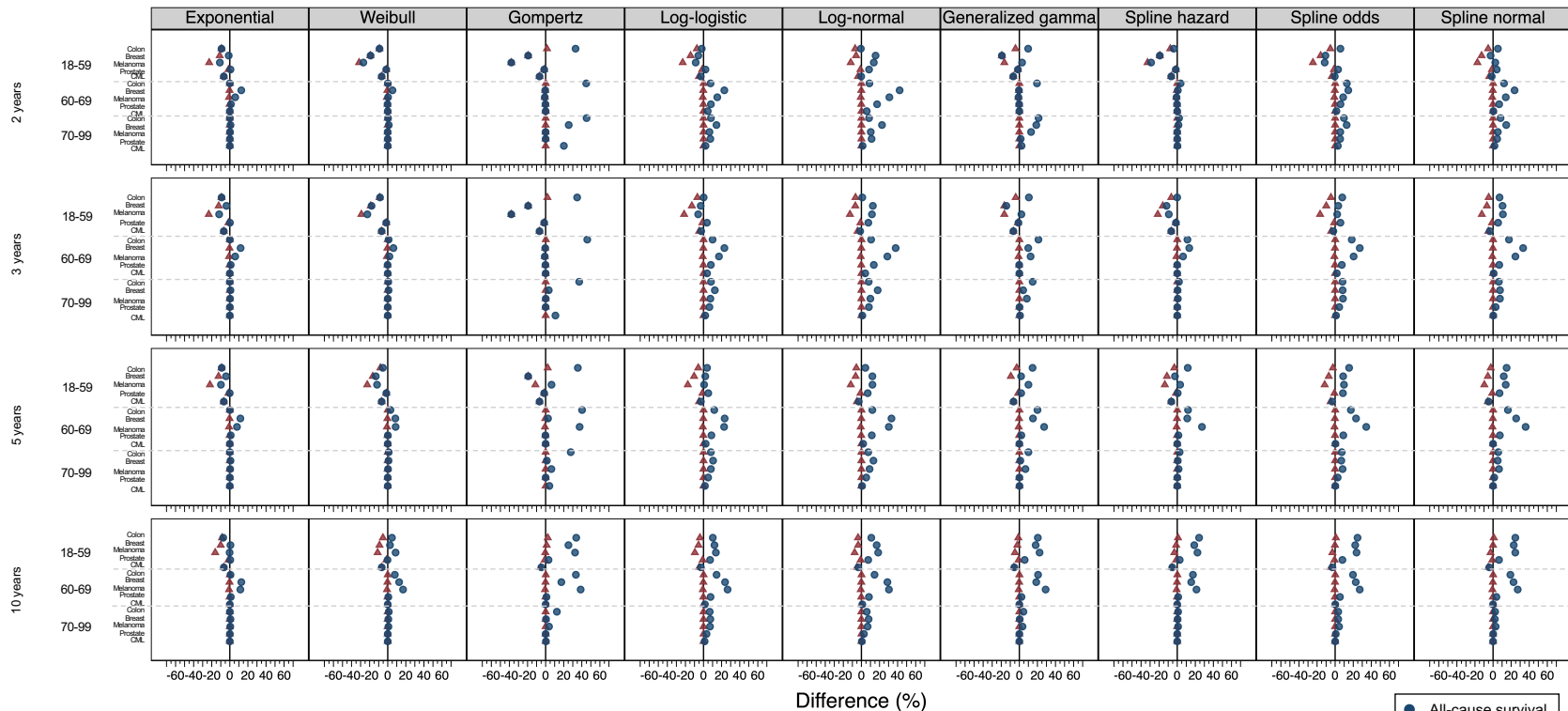


Figure A4. Difference in survival proportion at 40 years by cancer site, age group, model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation. The observed values were the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates at lifetime or 40 years. The extrapolated values were retrieved from models fitted to each cohort with 2, 3, 5, and 10 years of follow-up data, and extrapolated to lifetime or 40 years. Difference (%) was calculated as extrapolated minus observed.

