

# Colon Age 18-59

All-cause survival framework

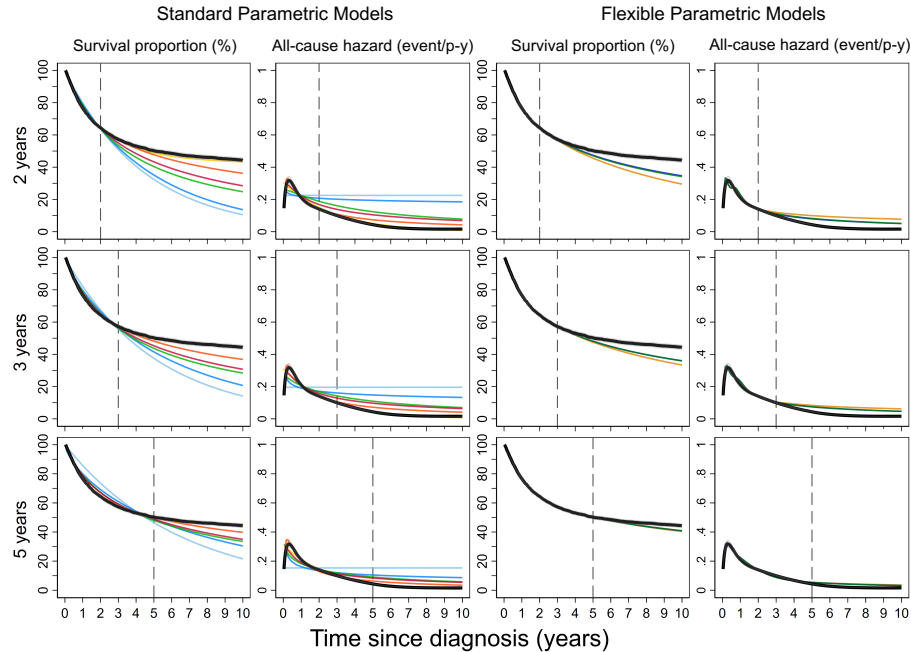
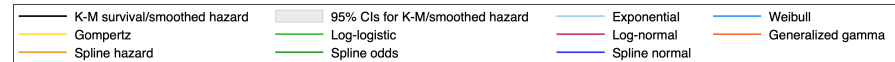


Figure C1. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for colon cancer aged 18-59 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.



# Colon Age 60-69

All-cause survival framework

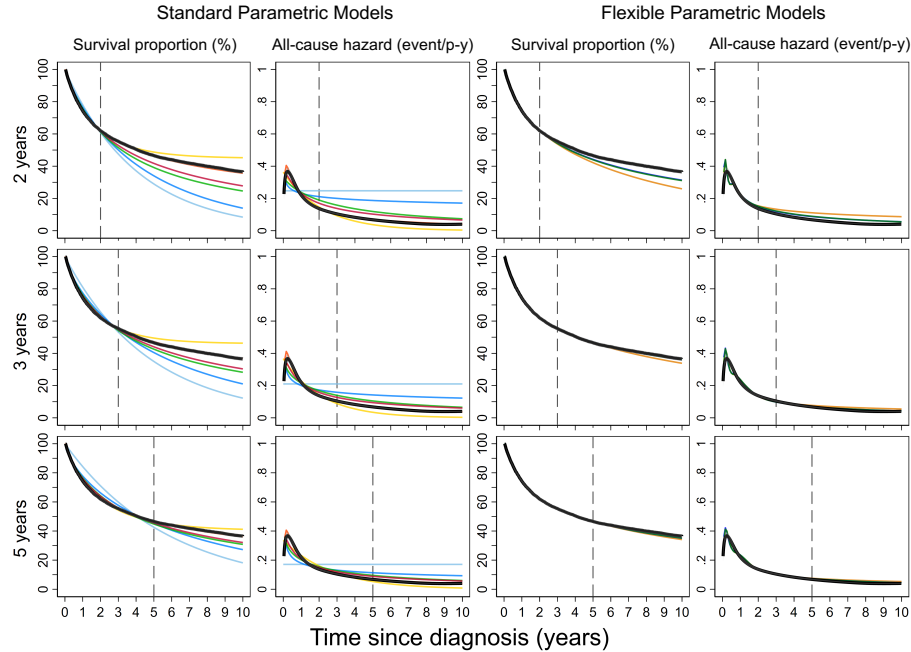
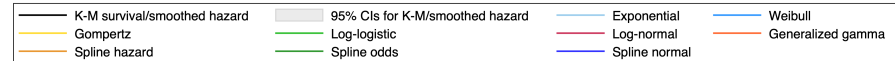


Figure C2. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for colon cancer aged 60-69 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.



# Colon Age 70-99

All-cause survival framework

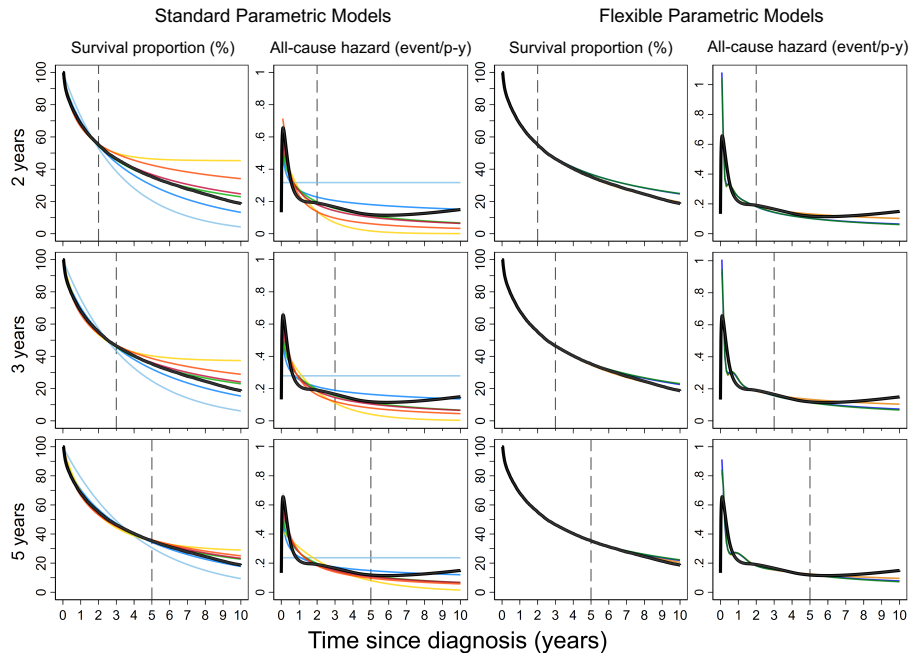
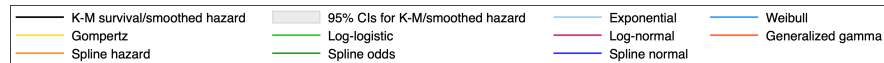


Figure C3. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for colon cancer aged 70-99 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.



# Breast Age 18-59

All-cause survival framework

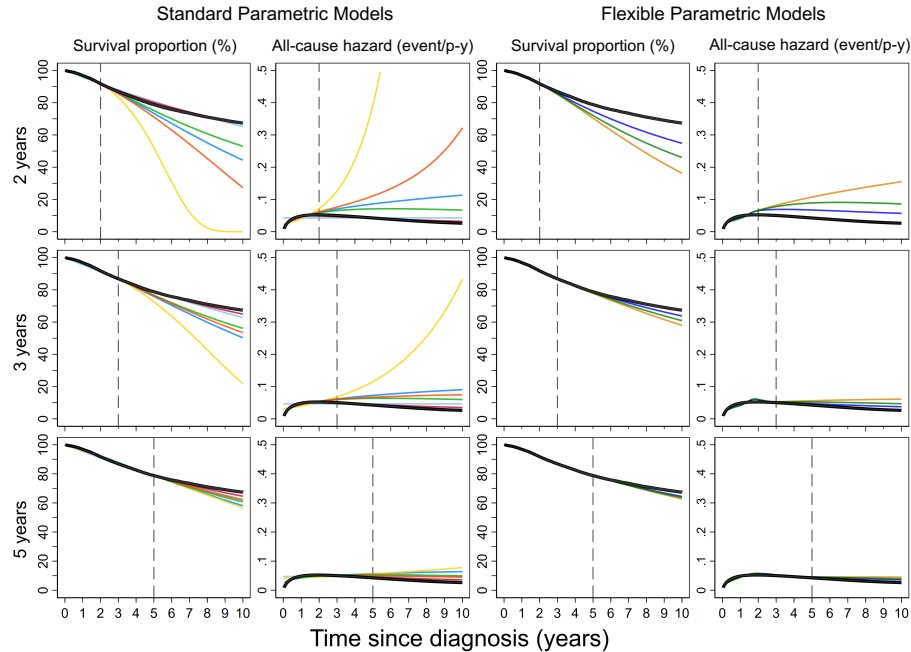
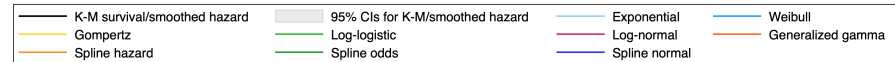


Figure C4. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for breast cancer aged 18-59 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.





# Breast Age 60-69

All-cause survival framework

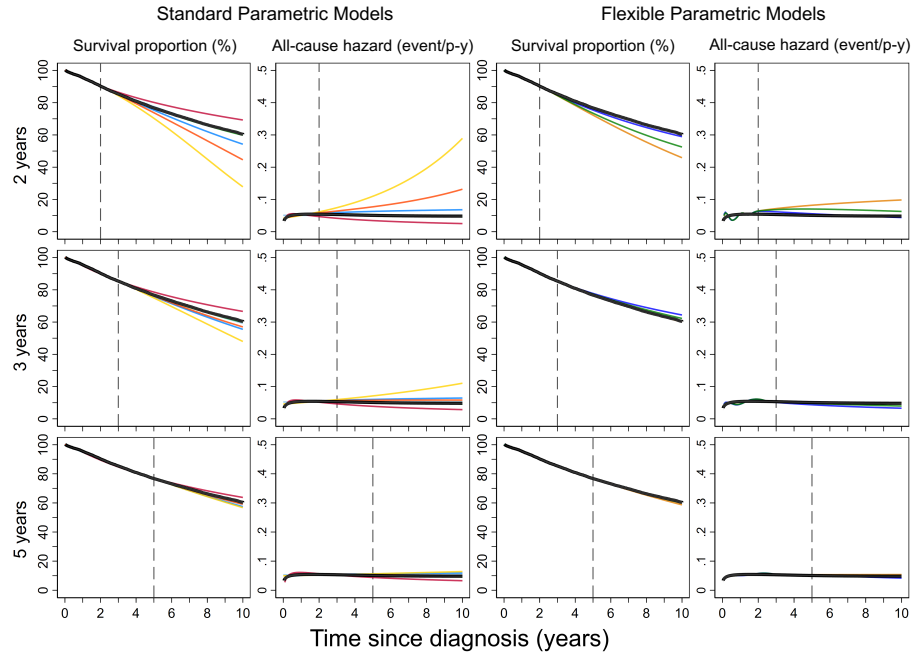
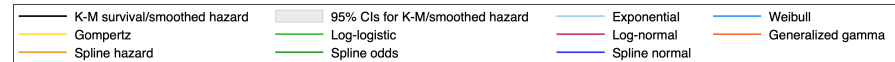


Figure C5. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for breast cancer aged 60-69 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.



# Breast Age 70-99

All-cause survival framework

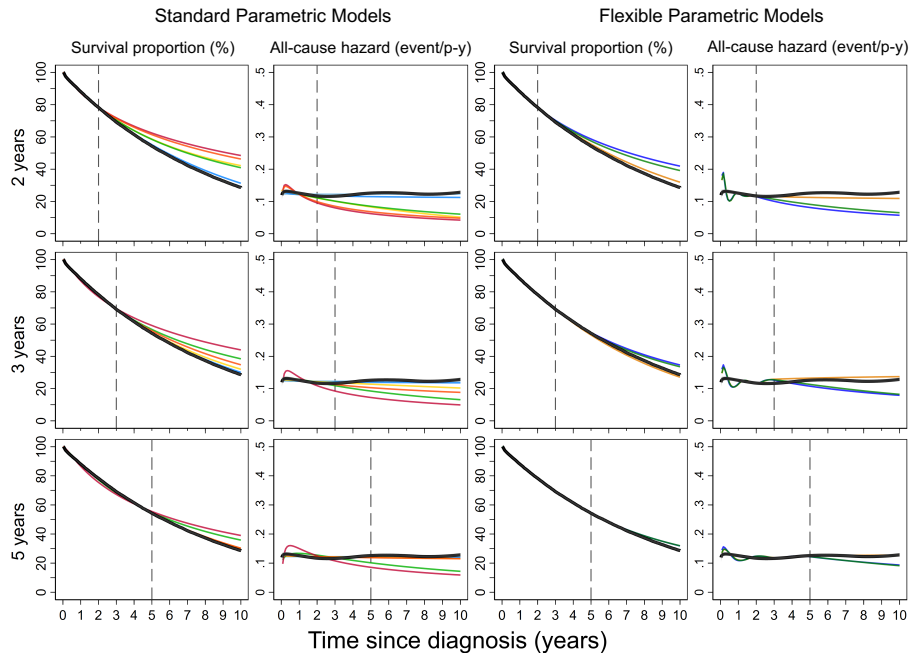
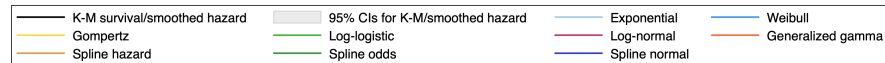


Figure C6. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for breast cancer aged 70-99 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.



# Melanoma Age 18-59

All-cause survival framework

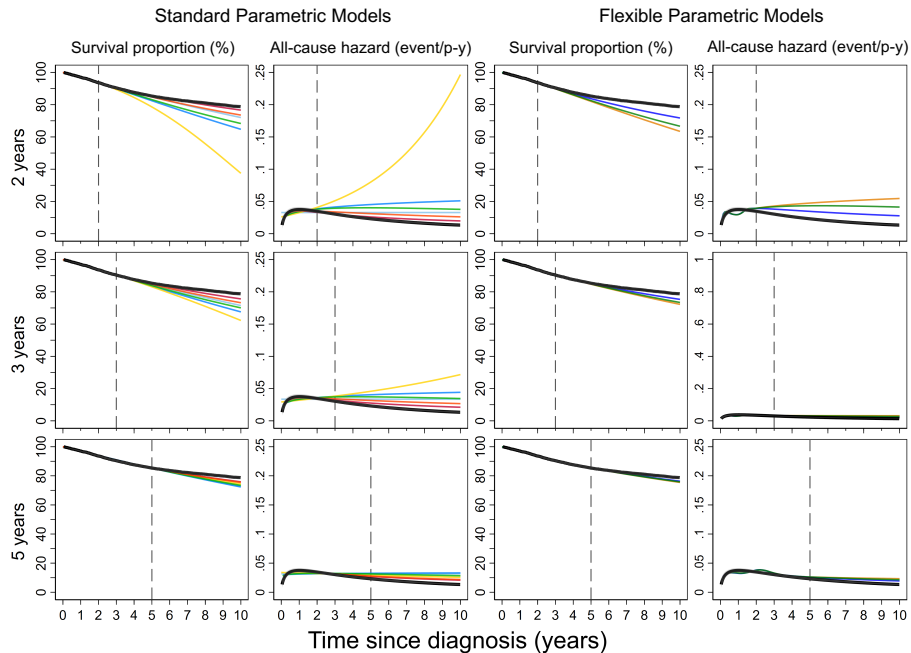
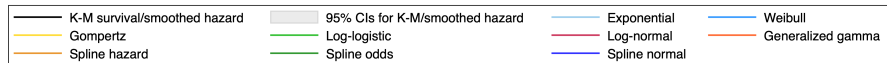


Figure C7. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for melanoma aged 18-59 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.



# Melanoma Age 60-69

All-cause survival framework

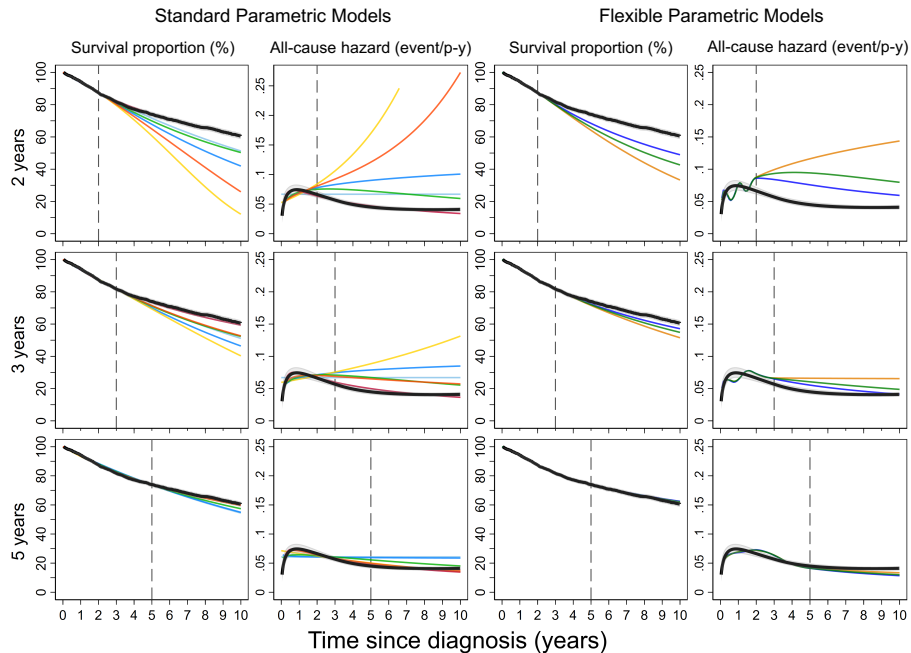
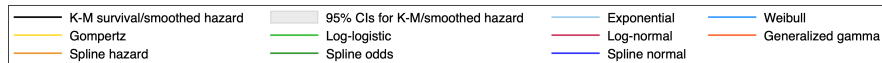


Figure C8. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for melanoma aged 60-69 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.



# Melanoma Age 70-99

All-cause survival framework

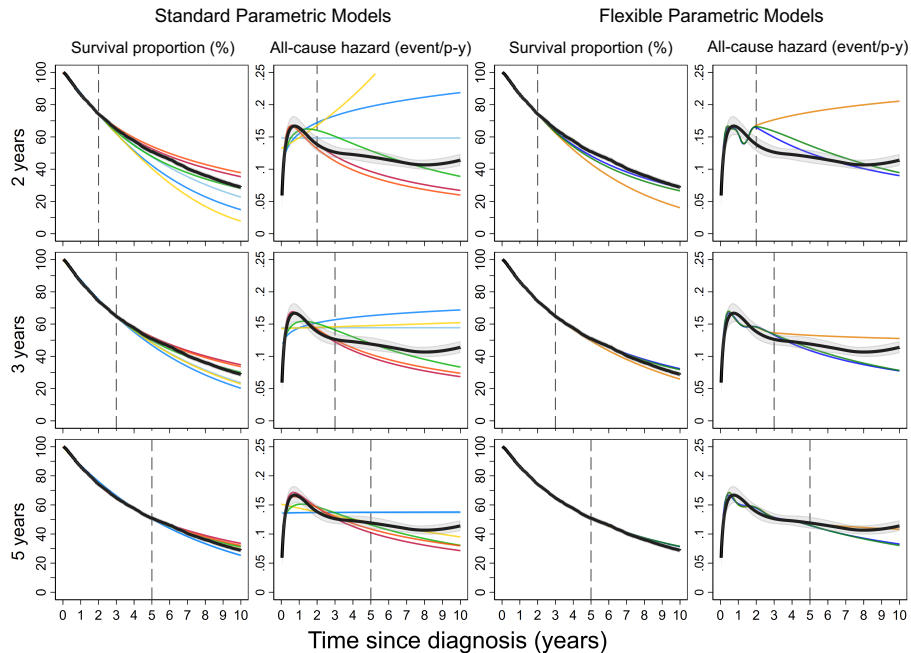
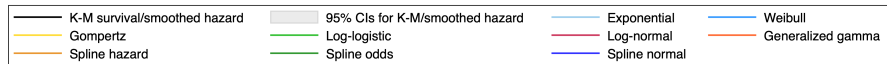


Figure C9. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for melanoma aged 70-99 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.



# Prostate Age 18-59

All-cause survival framework

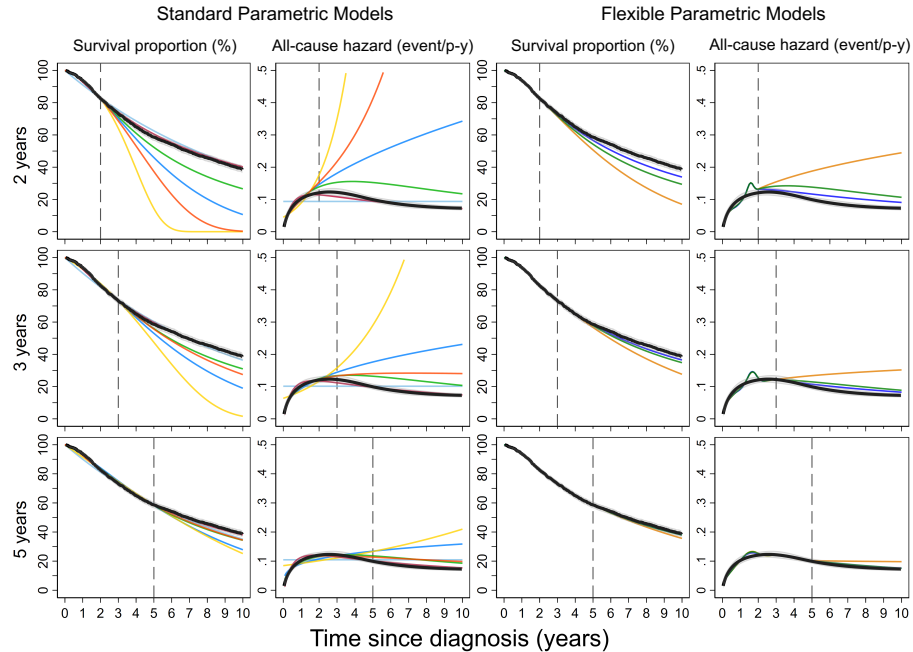
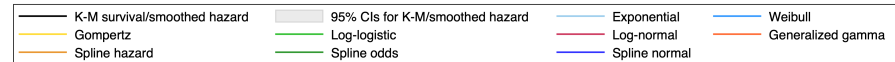


Figure C10. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for prostate cancer aged 18-59 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.



# Prostate Age 60-69

All-cause survival framework

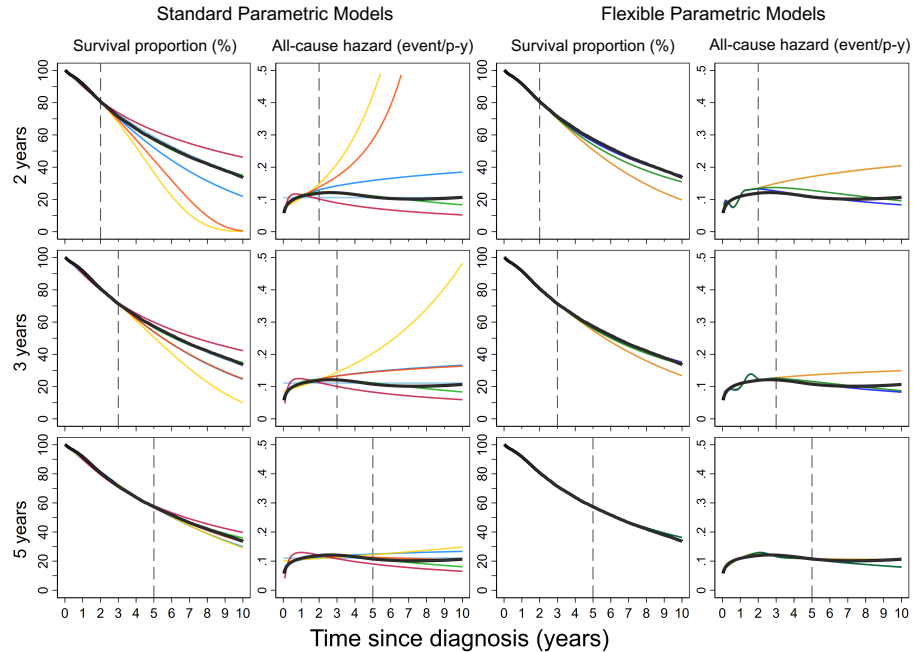
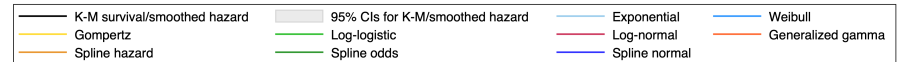


Figure C11. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for prostate cancer aged 60-69 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.



# Prostate Age 70-99

All-cause survival framework

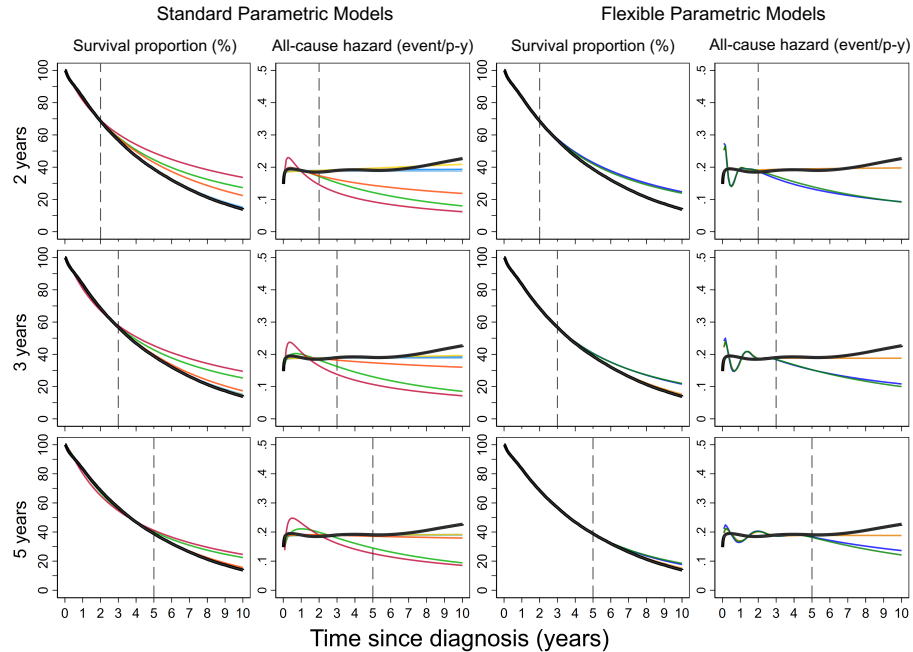
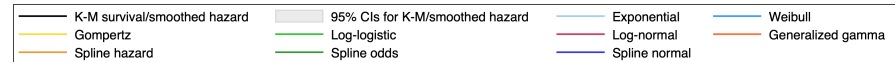


Figure C12. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for prostate cancer aged 70-99 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.





# CML Age 18-59

## All-cause survival framework

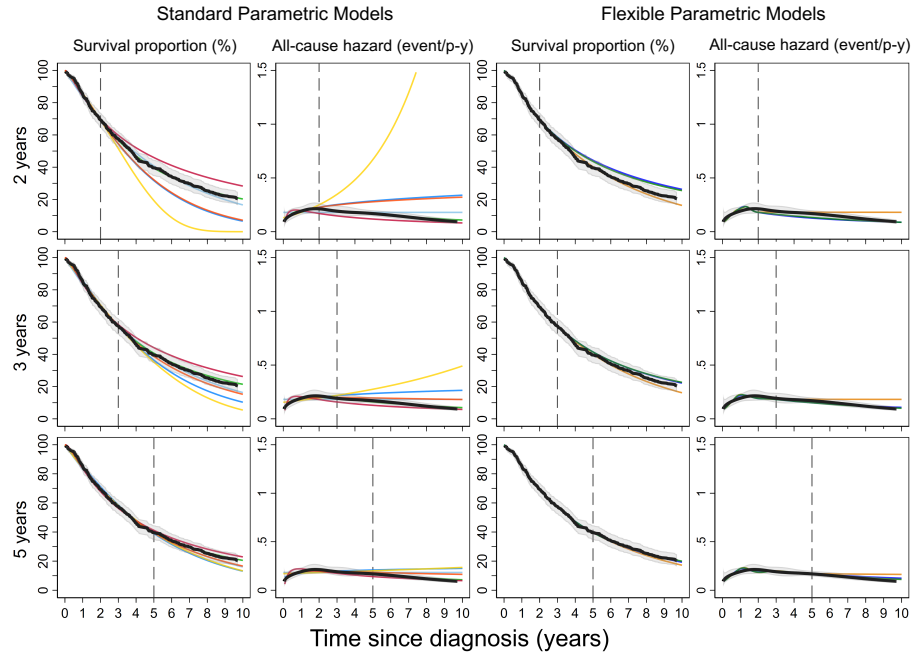
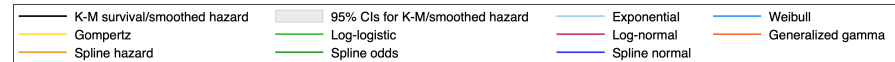


Figure C13. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) aged 18-59 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.



# CML Age 60-69

All-cause survival framework

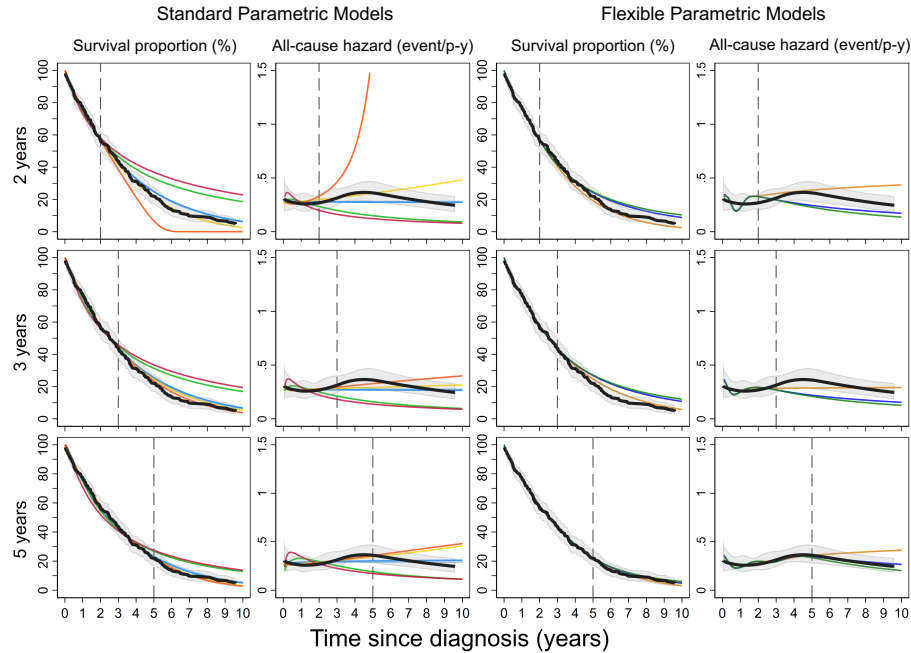
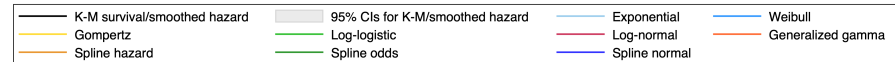


Figure C14. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) aged 60-69 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.



# CML Age 70-99

All-cause survival framework

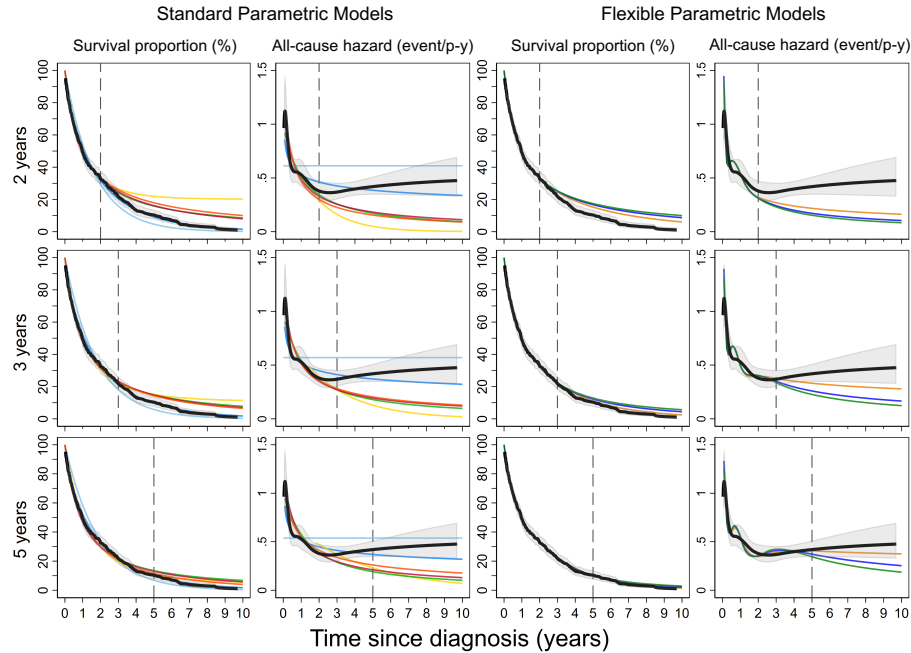


Figure C15. Plots show the extrapolated survival and all-cause hazard functions within an all-cause survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) aged 70-99 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed all-cause hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

