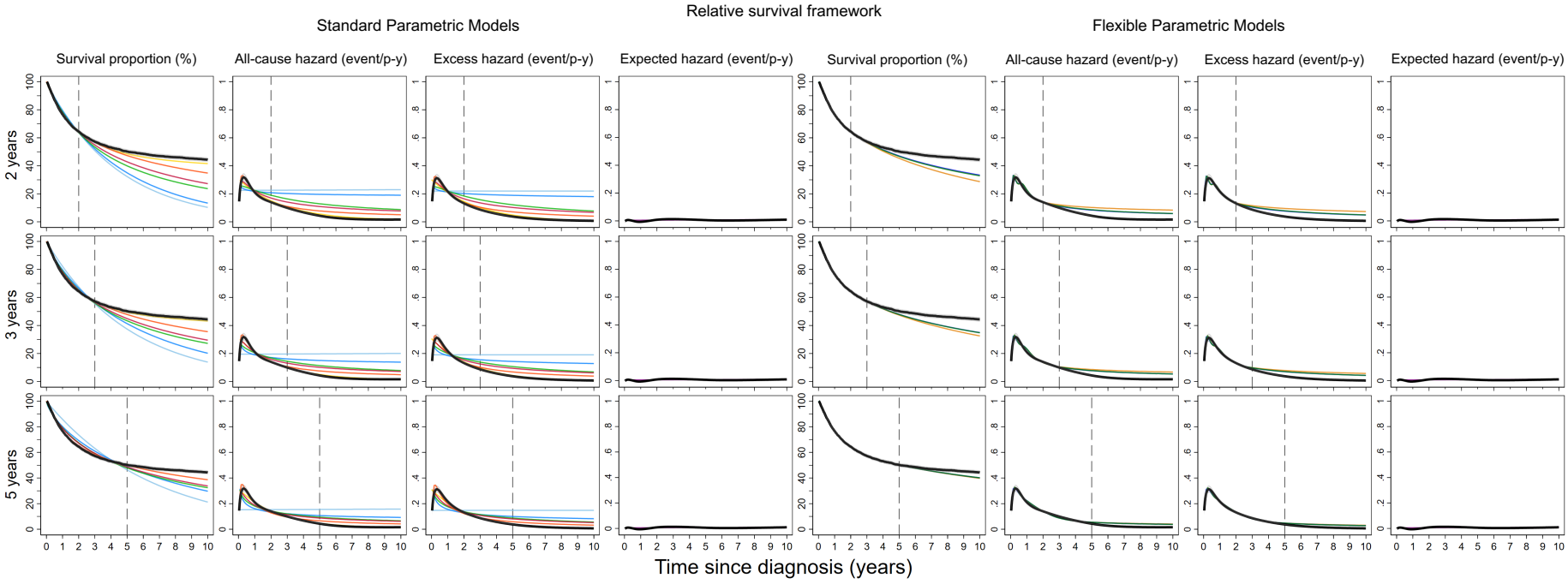

Figure D1. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for colon cancer aged 18-59 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

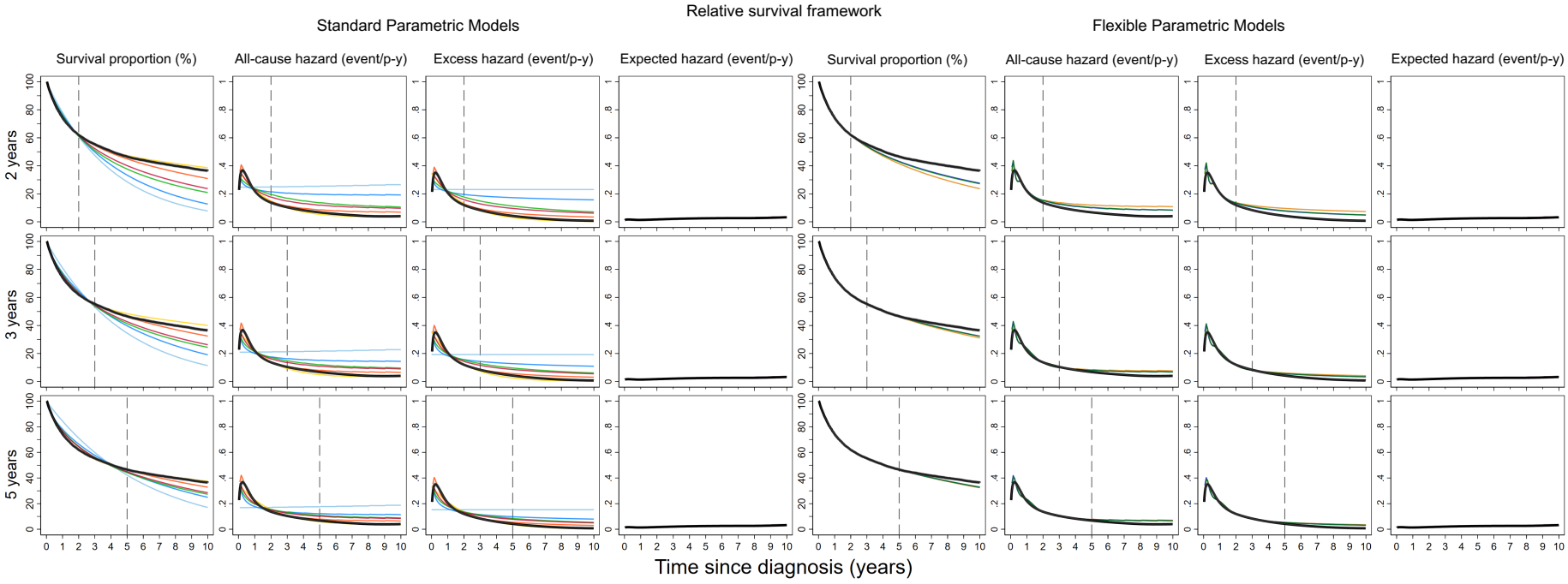

Figure D2. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for colon cancer aged 60-69 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

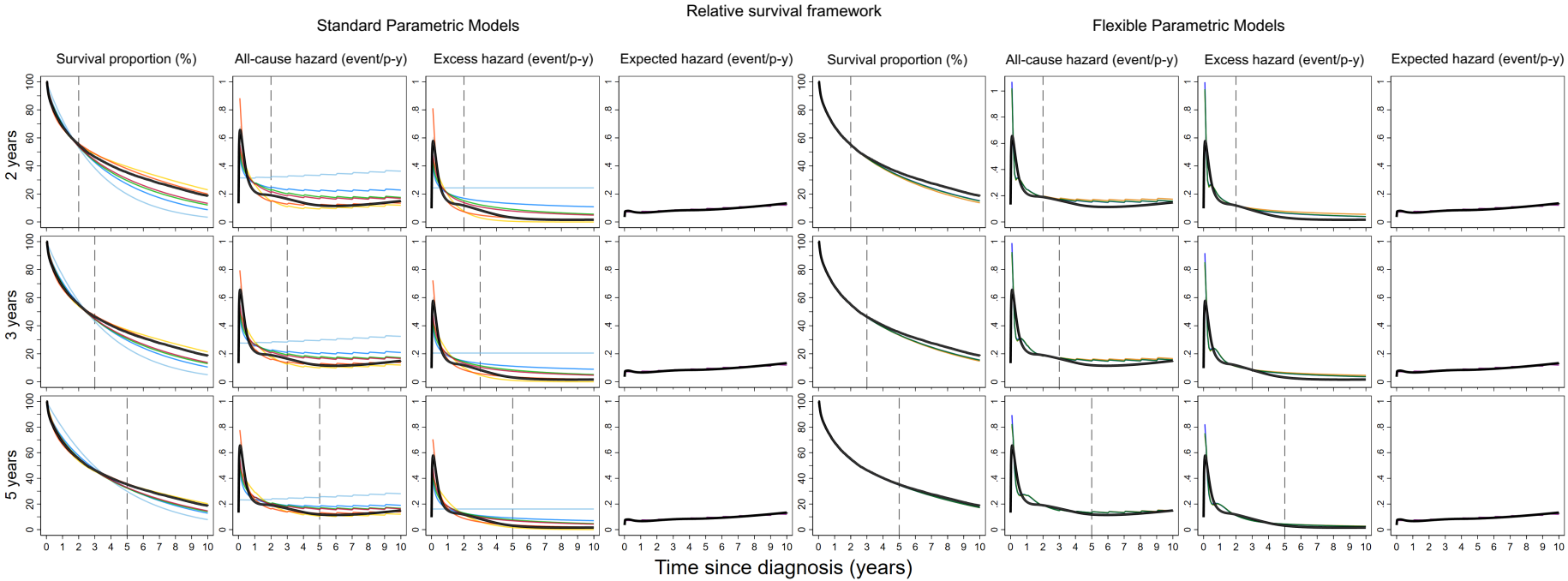

Figure D3. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for colon cancer aged 70-99 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

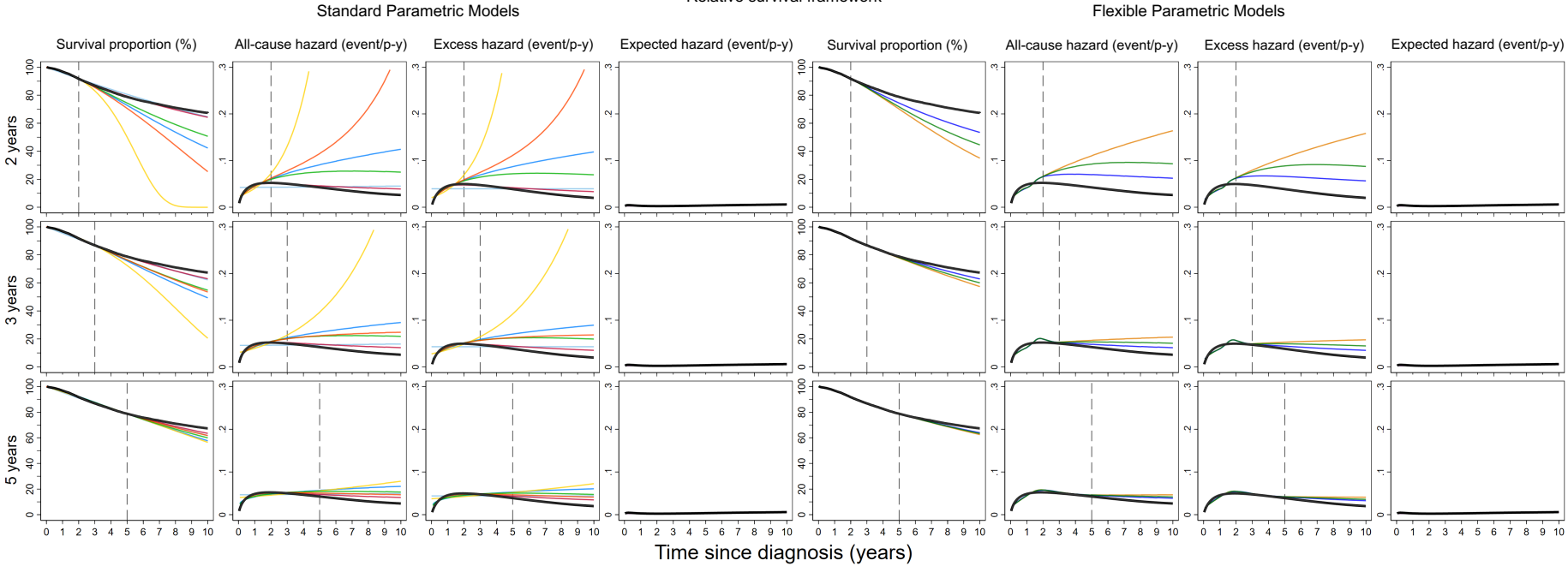

Figure D4. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for breast cancer aged 18-59 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

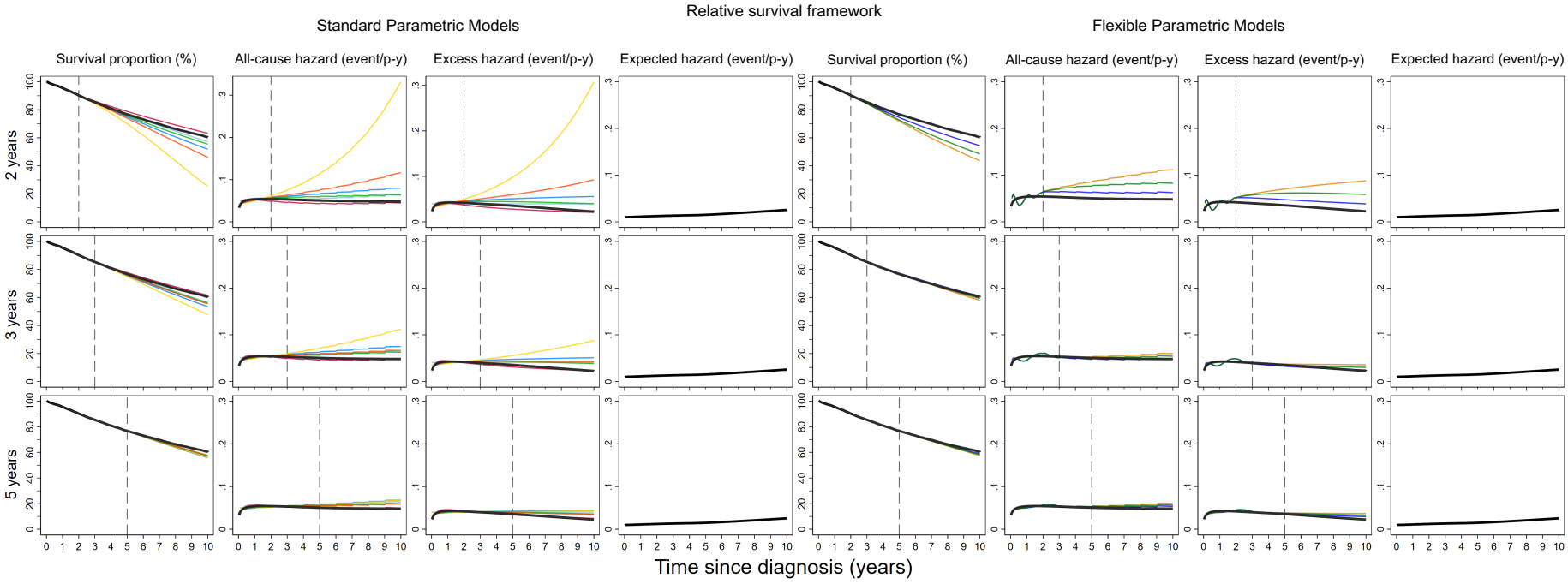

Figure D5. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for breast cancer aged 60-69 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

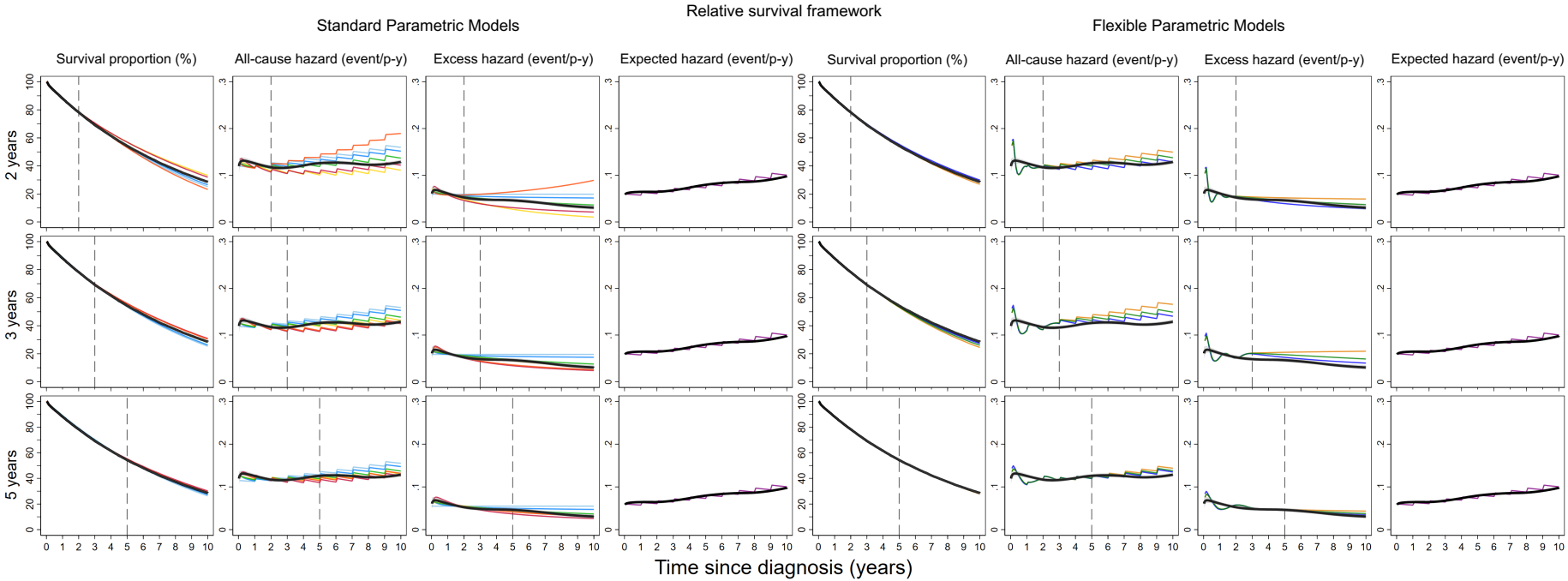

Figure D6. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for breast cancer aged 70-99 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

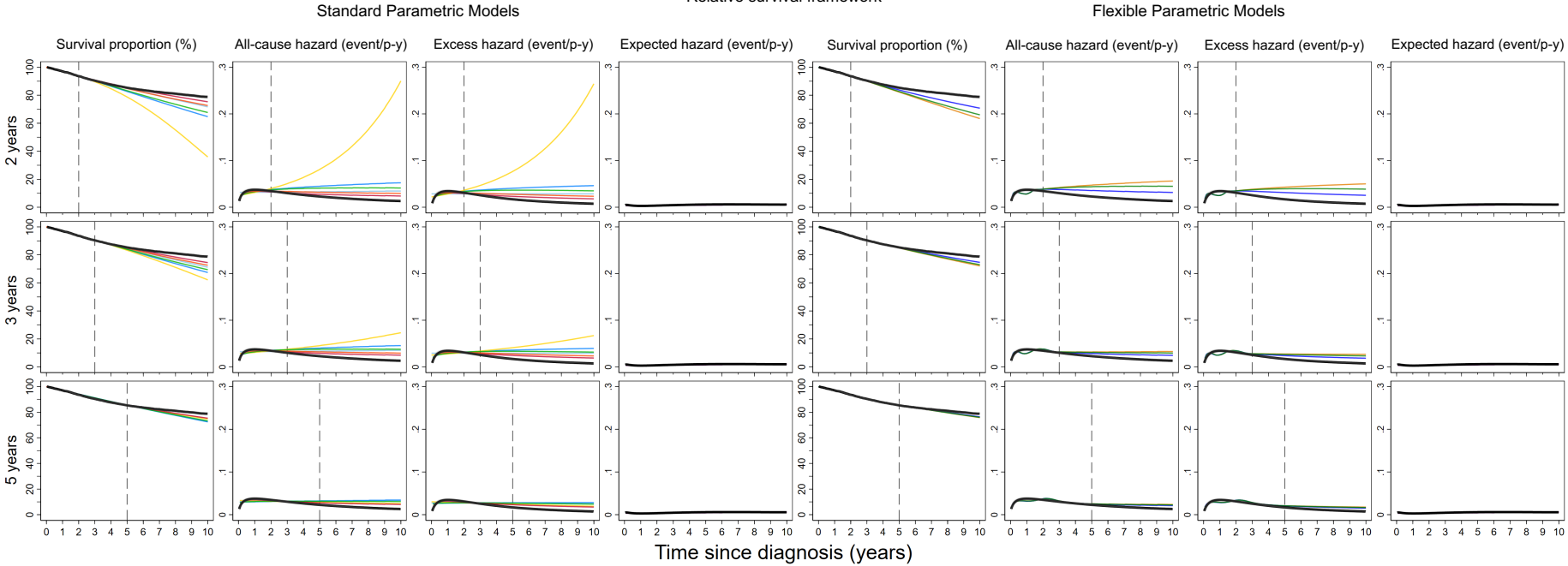

Figure D7. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for melanoma aged 18-59 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

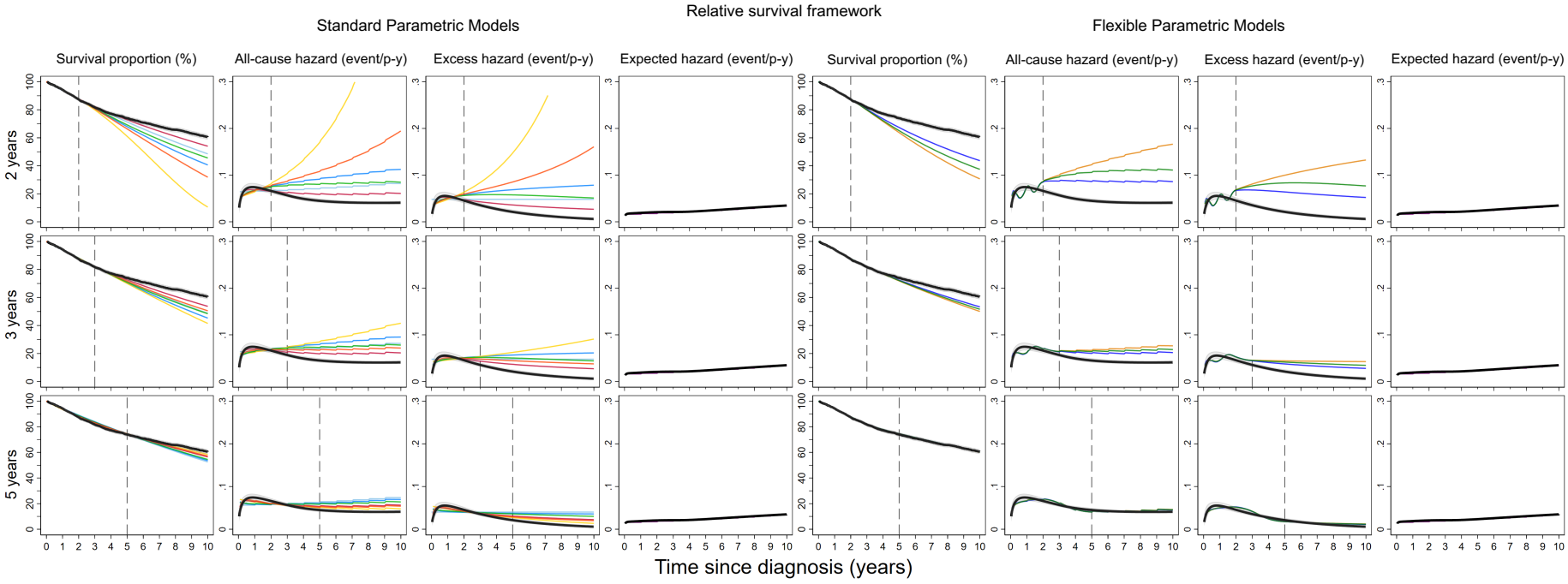

Figure D8. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for melanoma aged 60-69 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

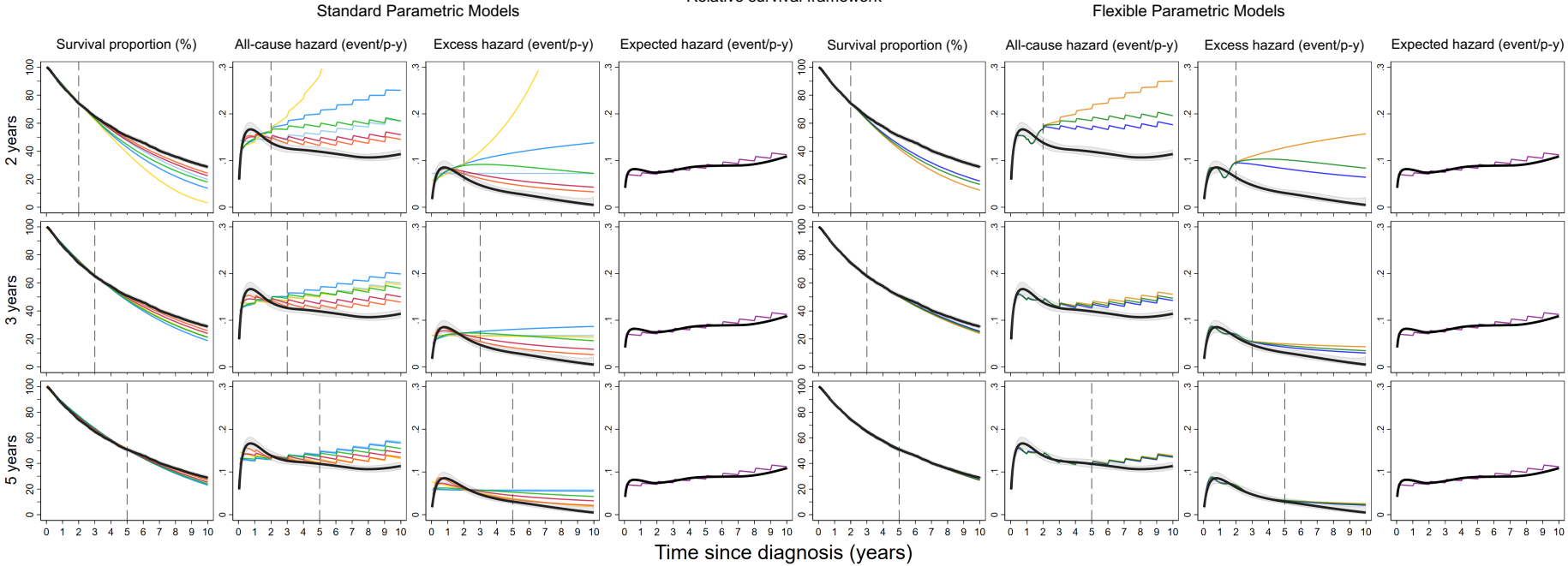

Figure D9. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for melanoma aged 70-99 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

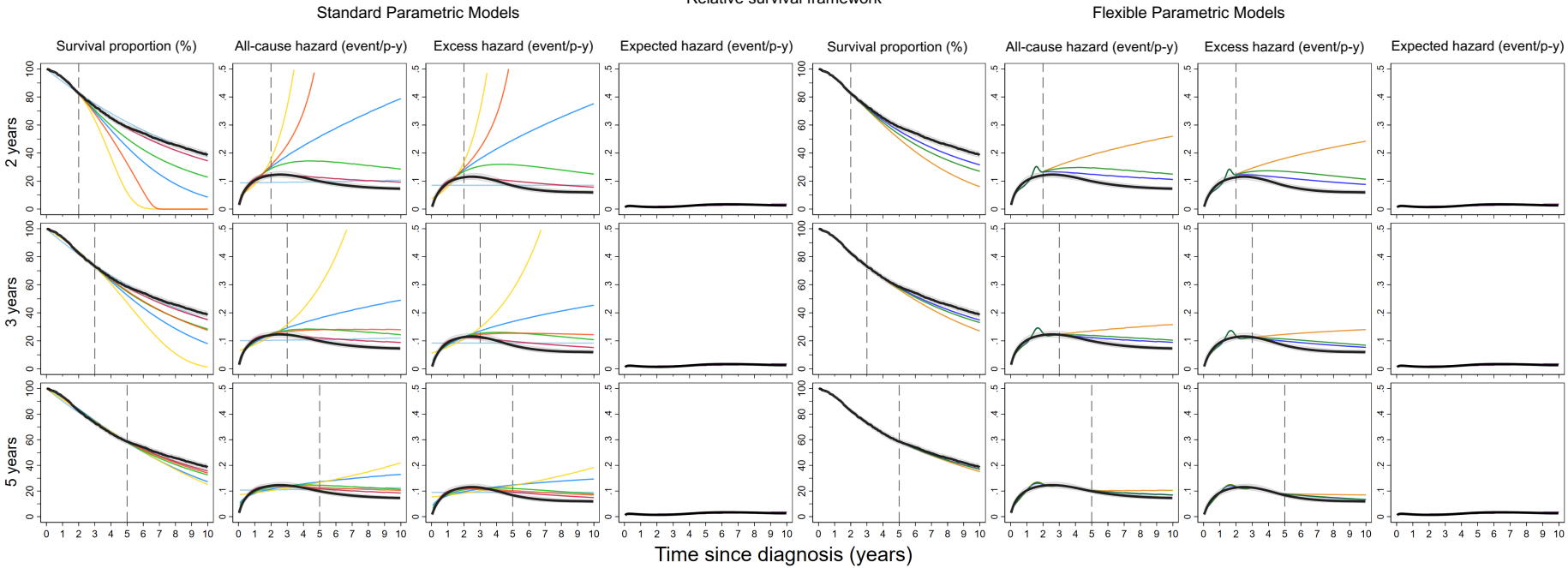

Figure D10. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for prostate cancer aged 18-59 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

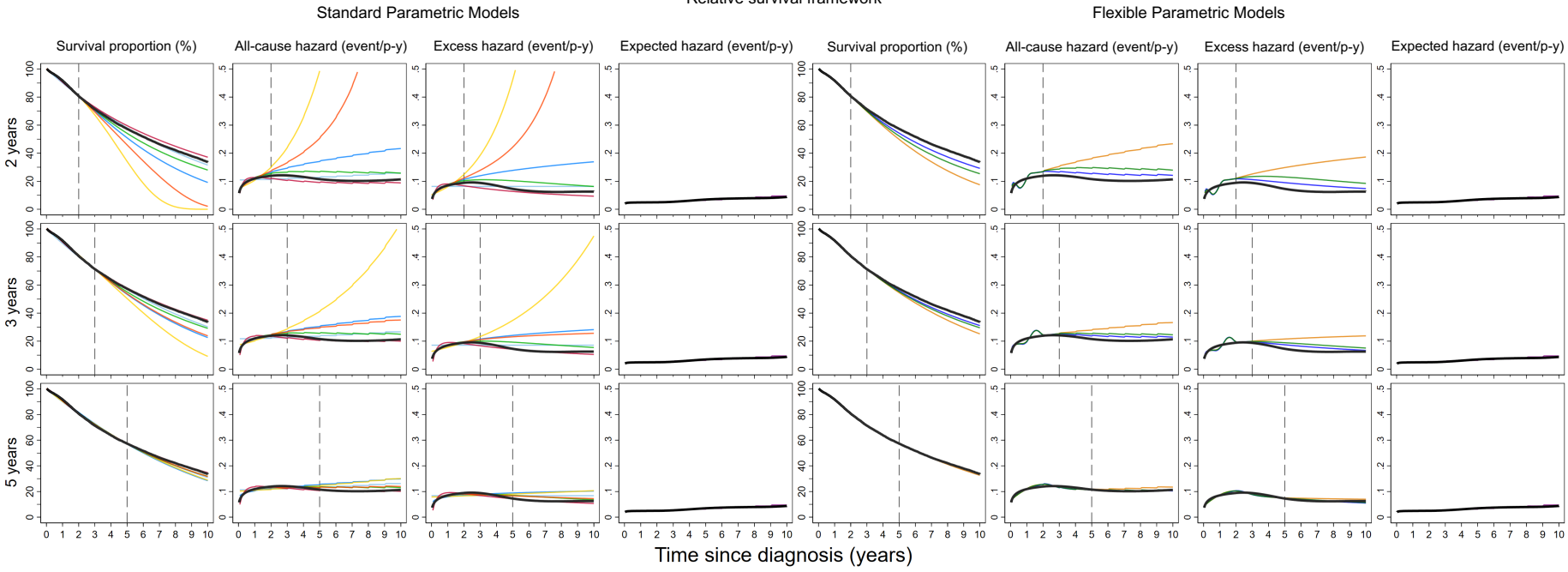

Figure D11. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for prostate cancer aged 60-69 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

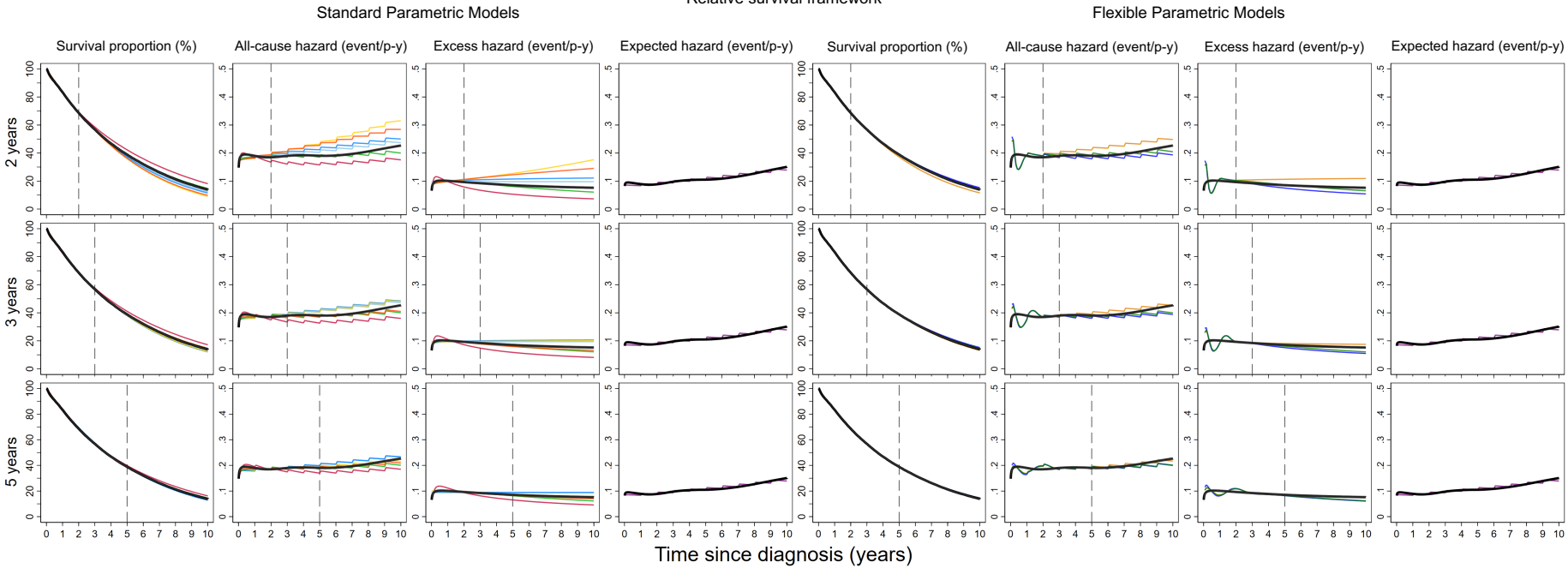

Figure D12. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for prostate cancer aged 70-99 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

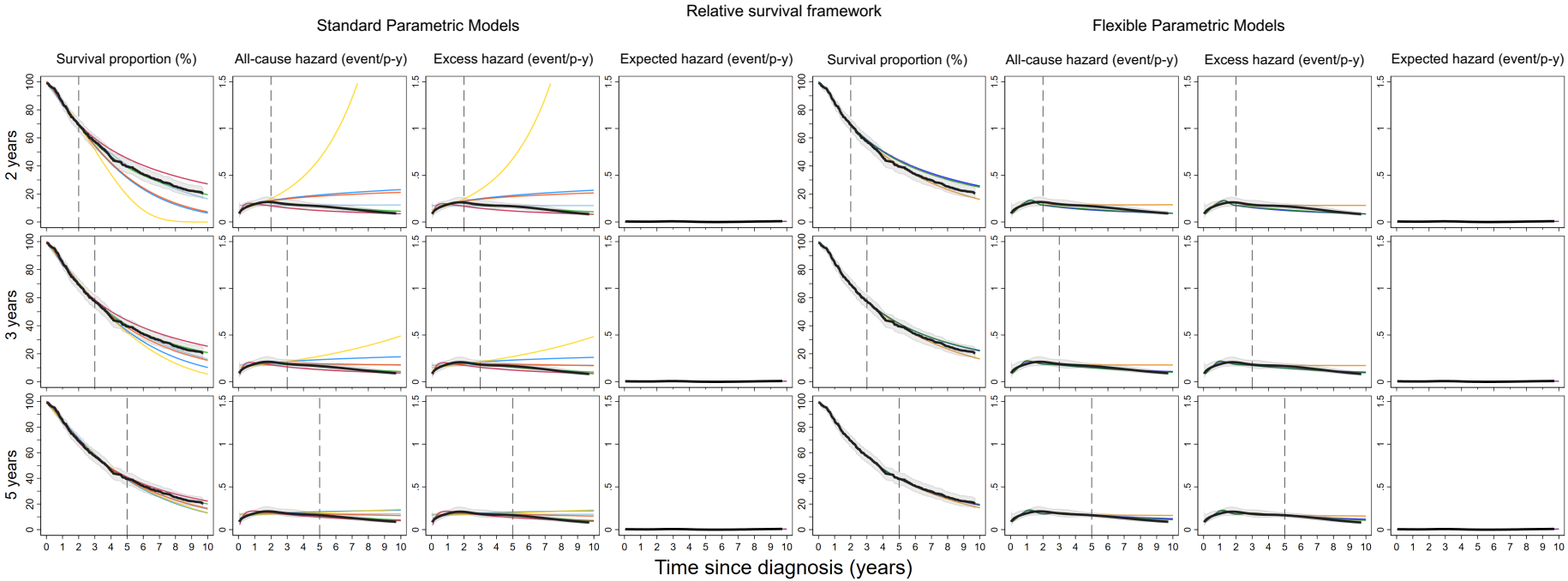

Figure D13. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) aged 18-59 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

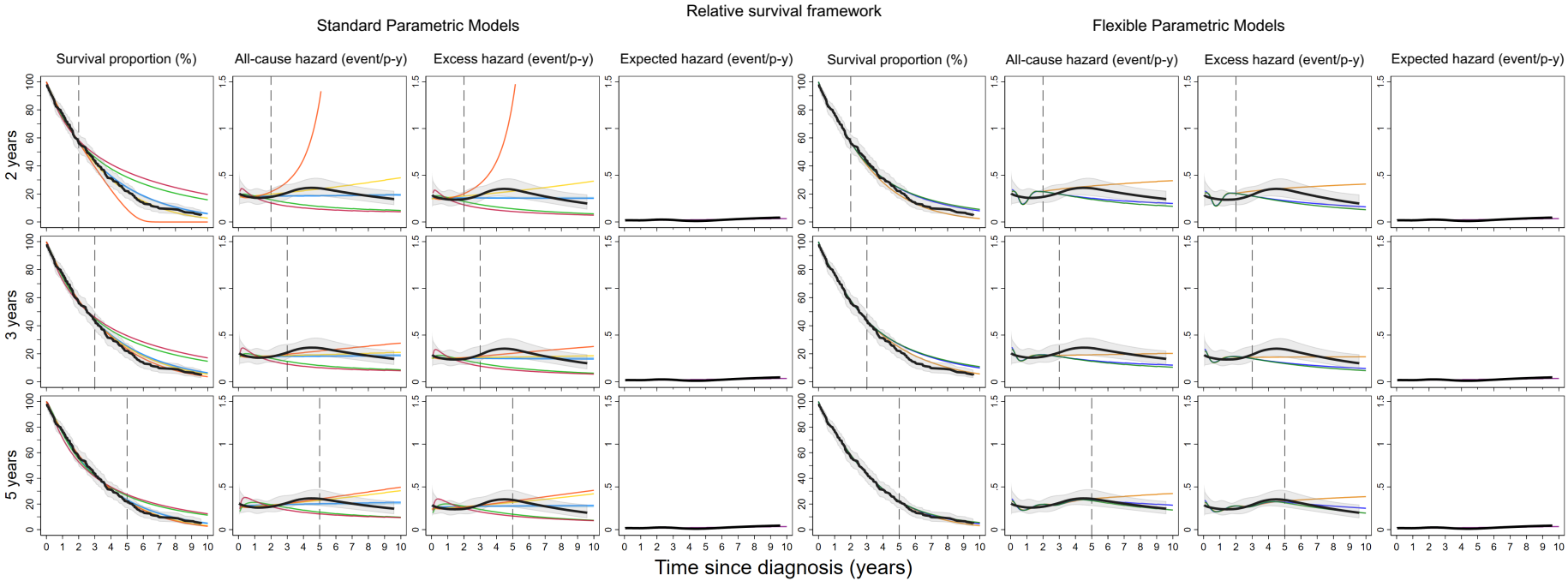

Figure D14. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) aged 60-69 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.

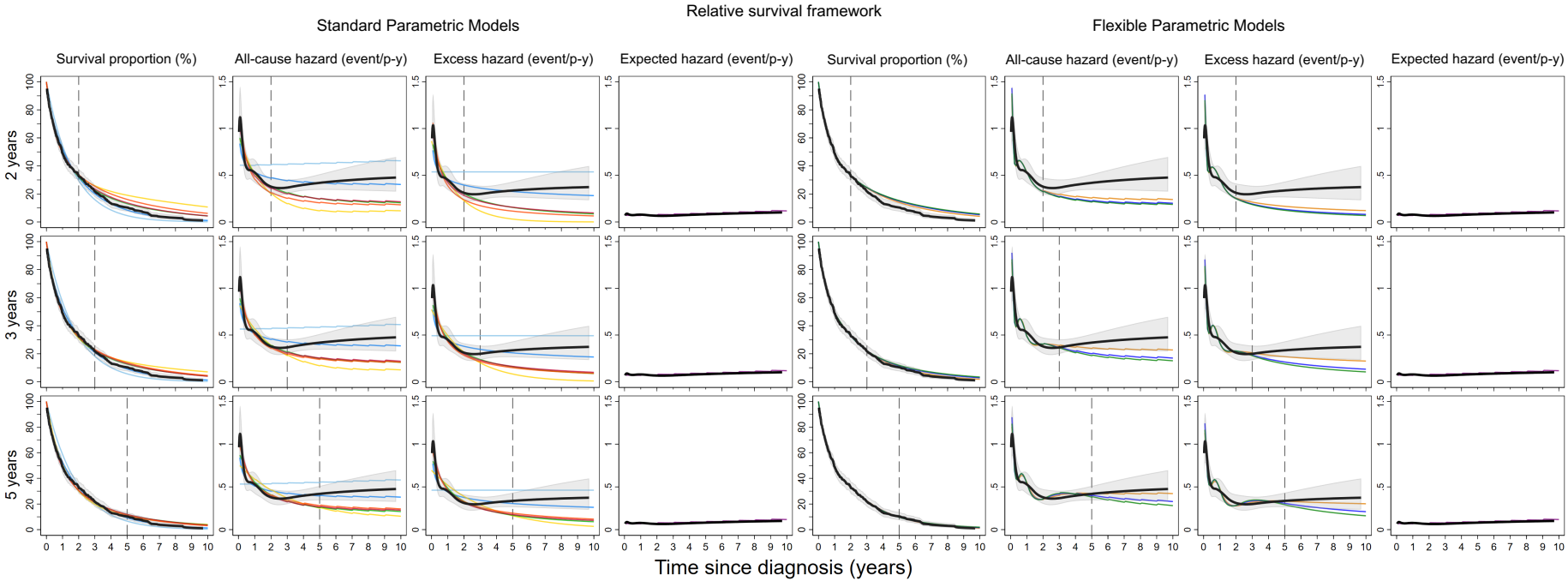

Figure D15. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to 10 years, for chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) aged 70-99 years. The observed estimates (black lines) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (shaded areas) were from the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates or the smoothed hazard functions. K-M, Kaplan-Meier; p-y, person-year.