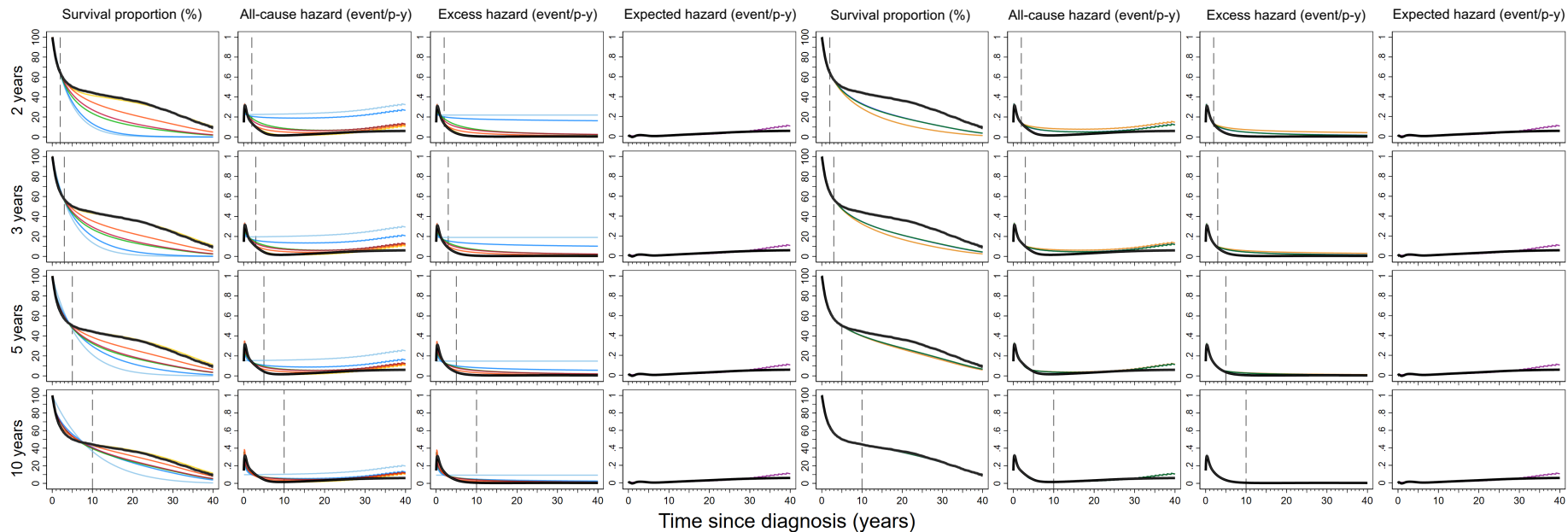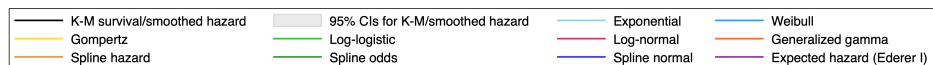# Colon Age 18-59

Relative survival framework

Figure F1. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.

Colon Age 60-69

Relative survival framework

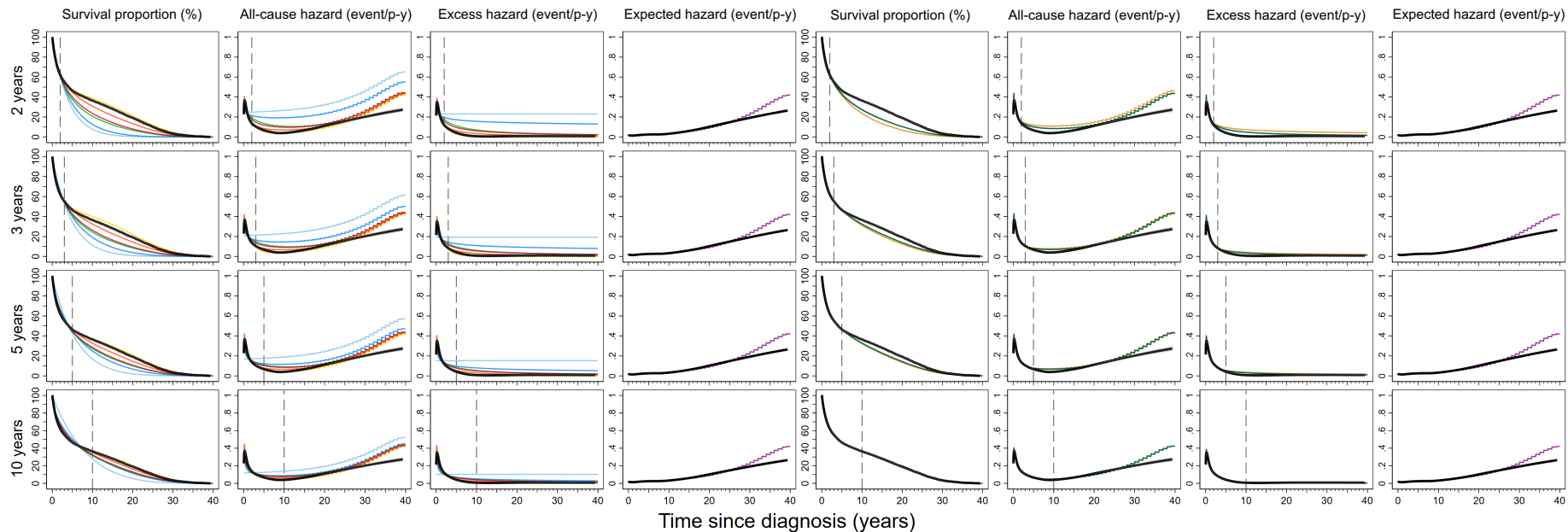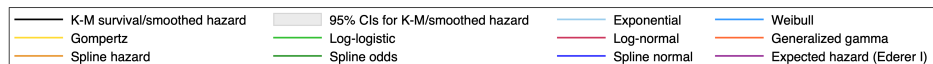Standard Parametric Models

Flexible Parametric Models

Figure F2. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.

Colon Age 70-99

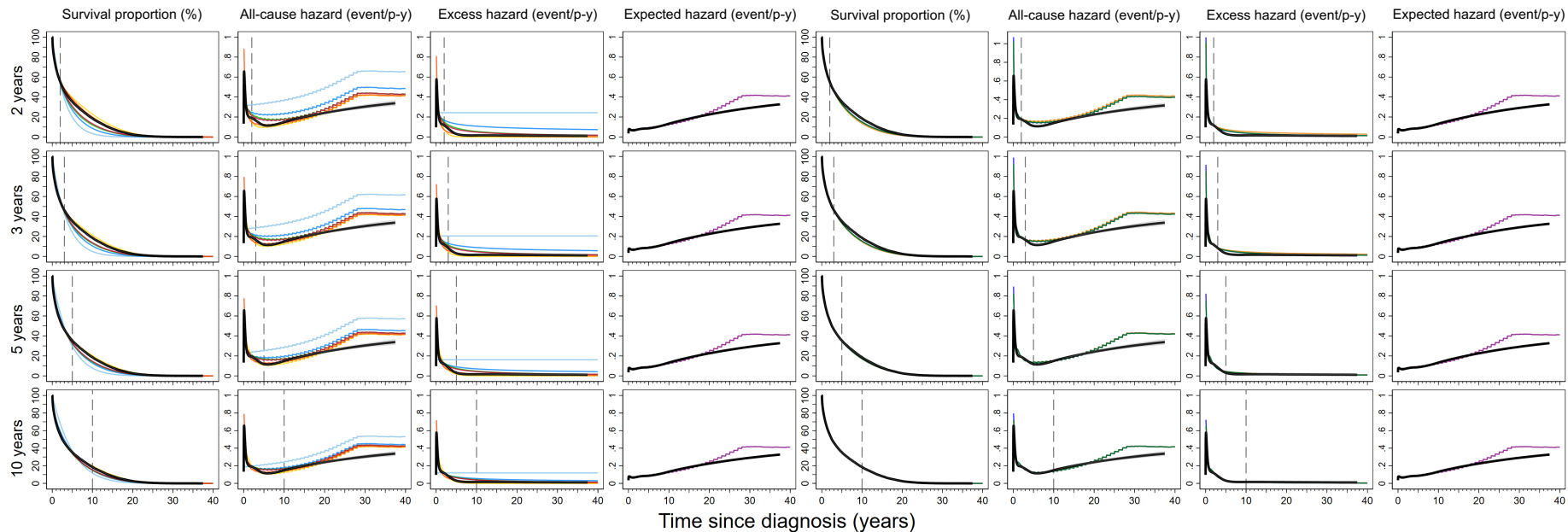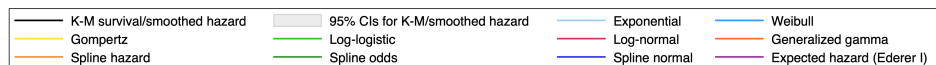## Relative survival framework

Figure F3. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.

Breast Age 18-59

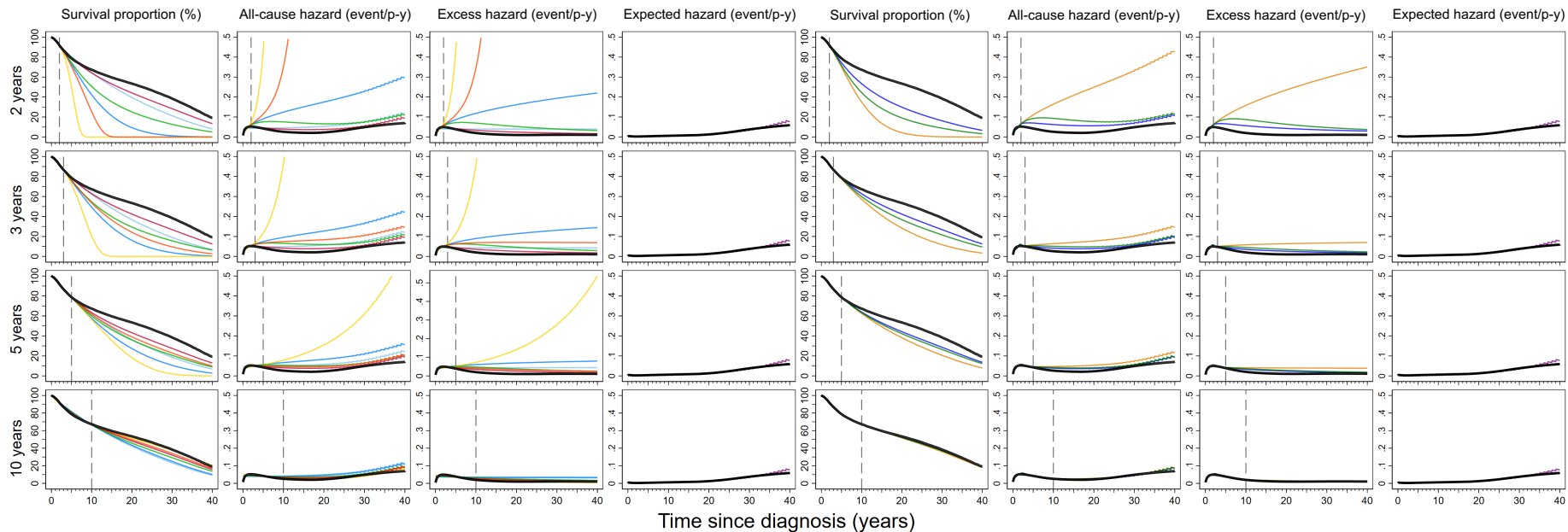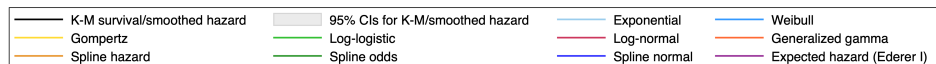## Relative survival framework

Figure F4. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.

Breast Age 60-69

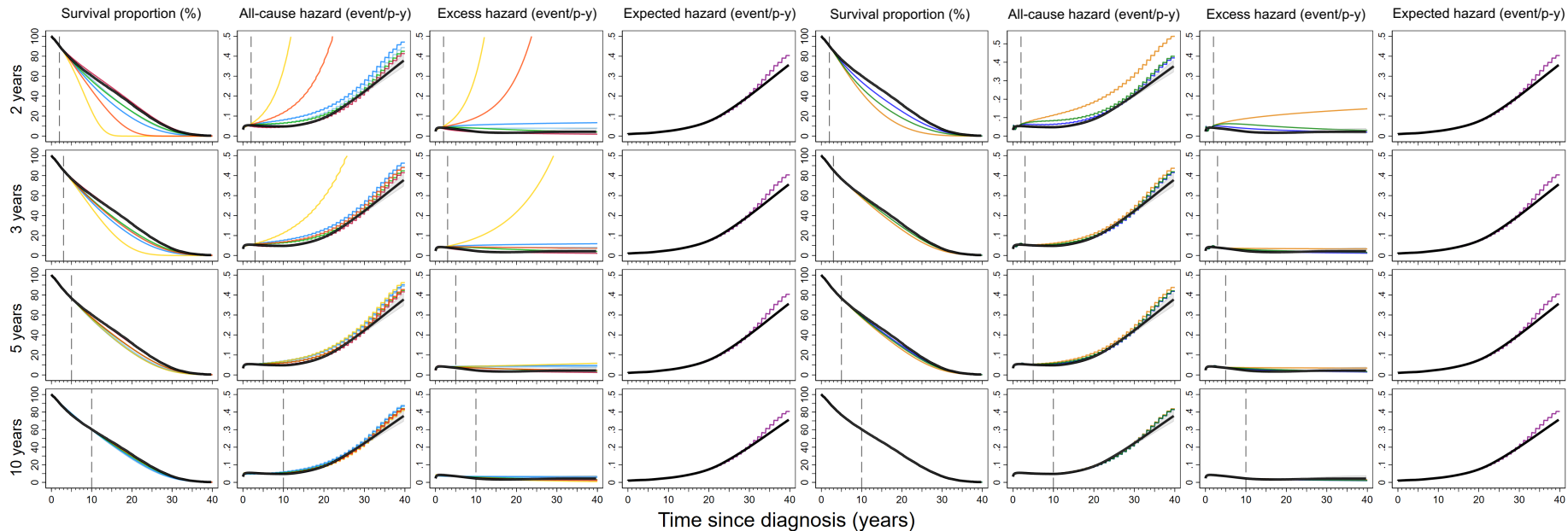## Relative survival framework

Figure F5. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.

Breast Age 70-99

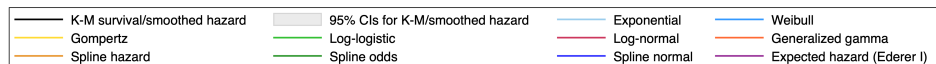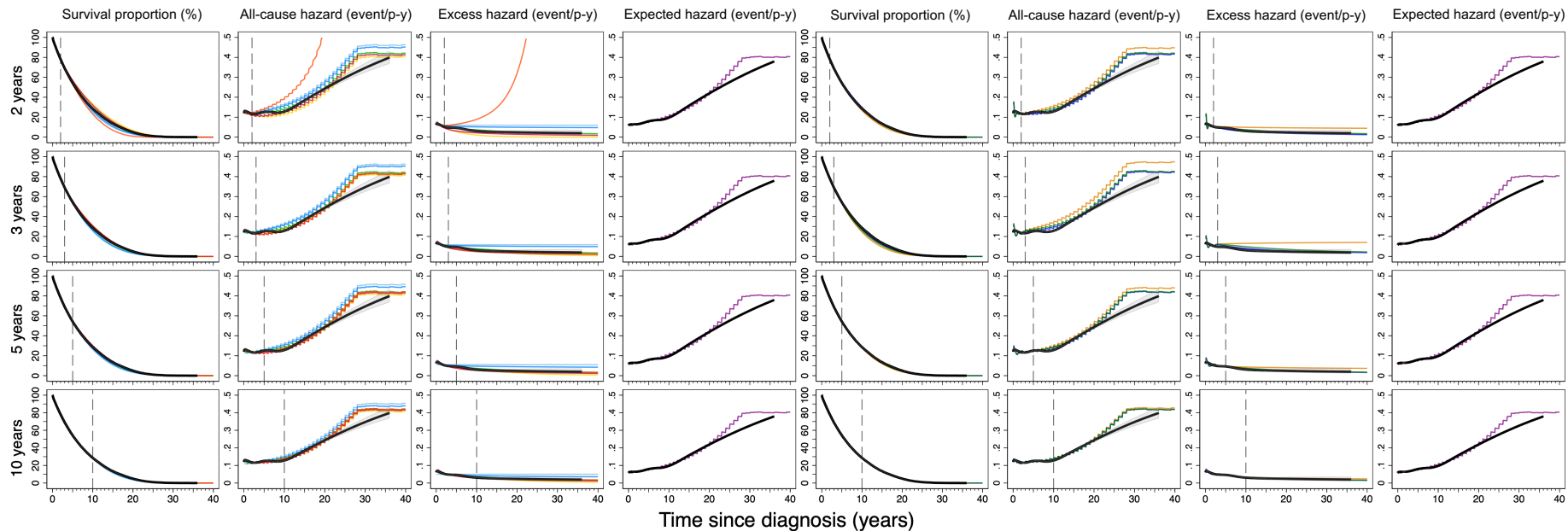## Relative survival framework

Figure F6. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.
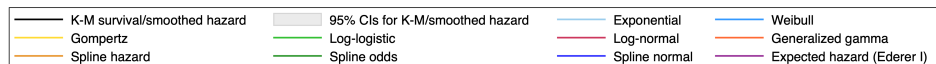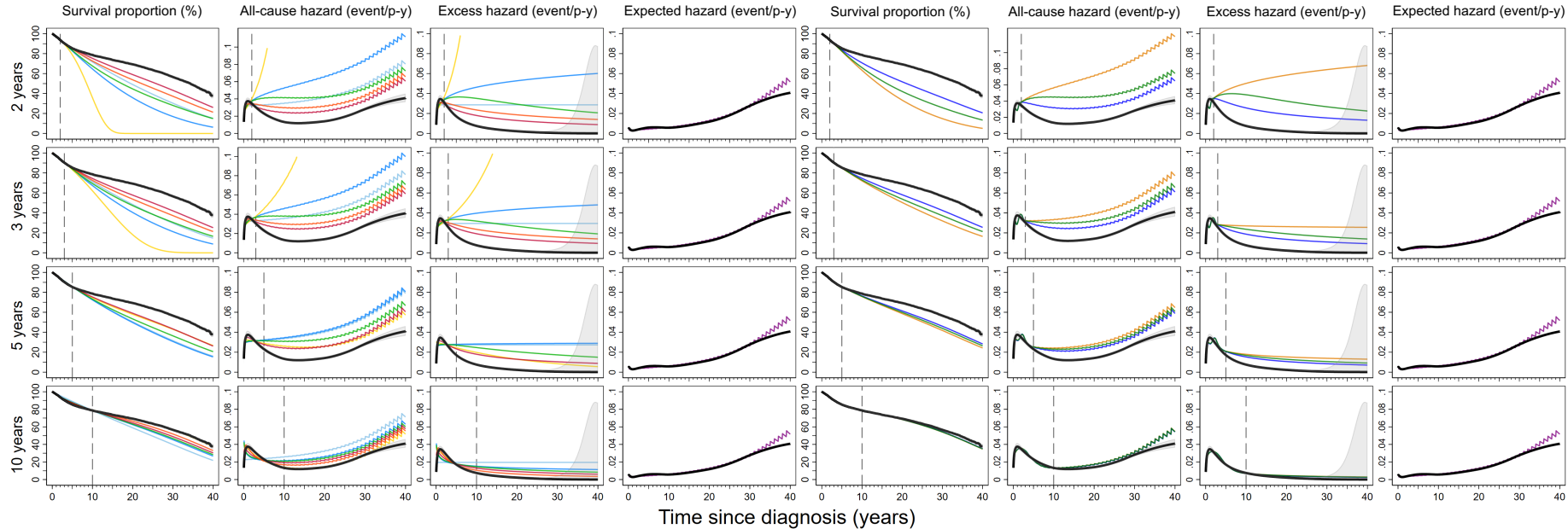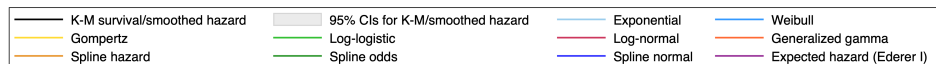
Melanoma Age 18-59

Figure F7. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.

Melanoma Age 60-69
Relative survival framework

Standard Parametric Models

Survival proportion (%) | All-cause hazard (event/p-y) | Excess hazard (event/p-y) | Expected hazard (event/p-y)

Flexible Parametric Models

Survival proportion (%) | All-cause hazard (event/p-y) | Excess hazard (event/p-y) | Expected hazard (event/p-y)

Rows: 2 years, 3 years, 5 years, 10 years
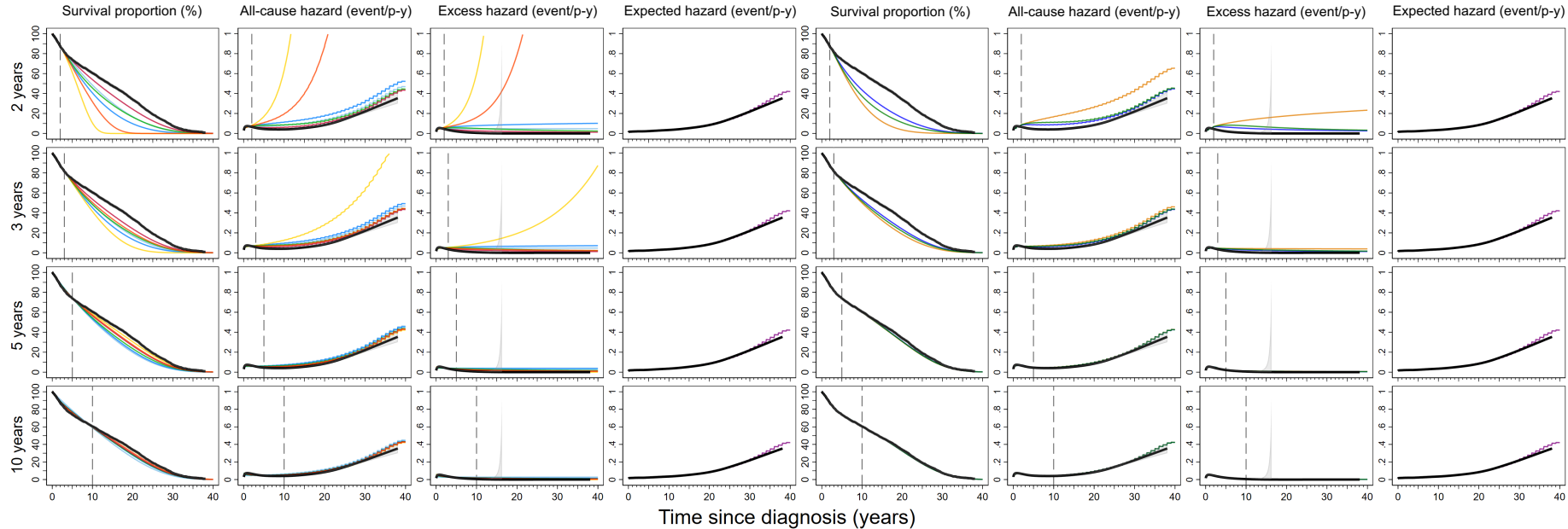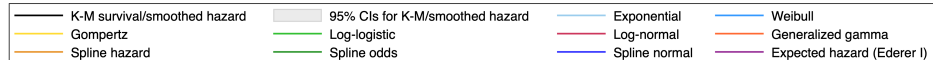
Time since diagnosis (years)

Figure F8. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.

Legend:
- K-M survival/smoothed hazard
- Gompertz
- Spline hazard
- 95% CIs for K-M/smoothed hazard
- Log-logistic
- Spline odds
- Exponential
- Log-normal
- Spline normal
- Weibull
- Generalized gamma
- Expected hazard (Ederer I)

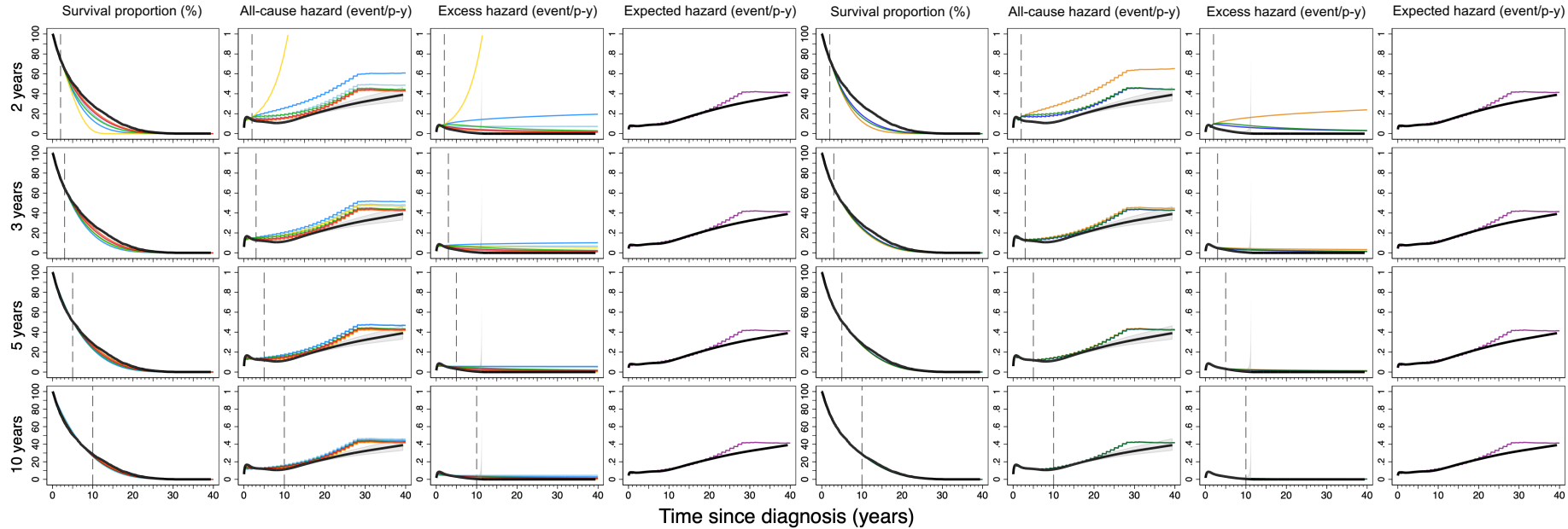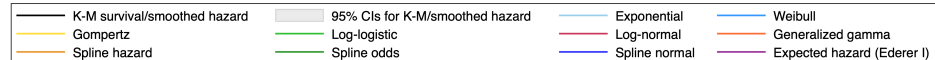# Melanoma Age 70-99

Relative survival framework

Figure F9. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.

Prostate Age 18-59

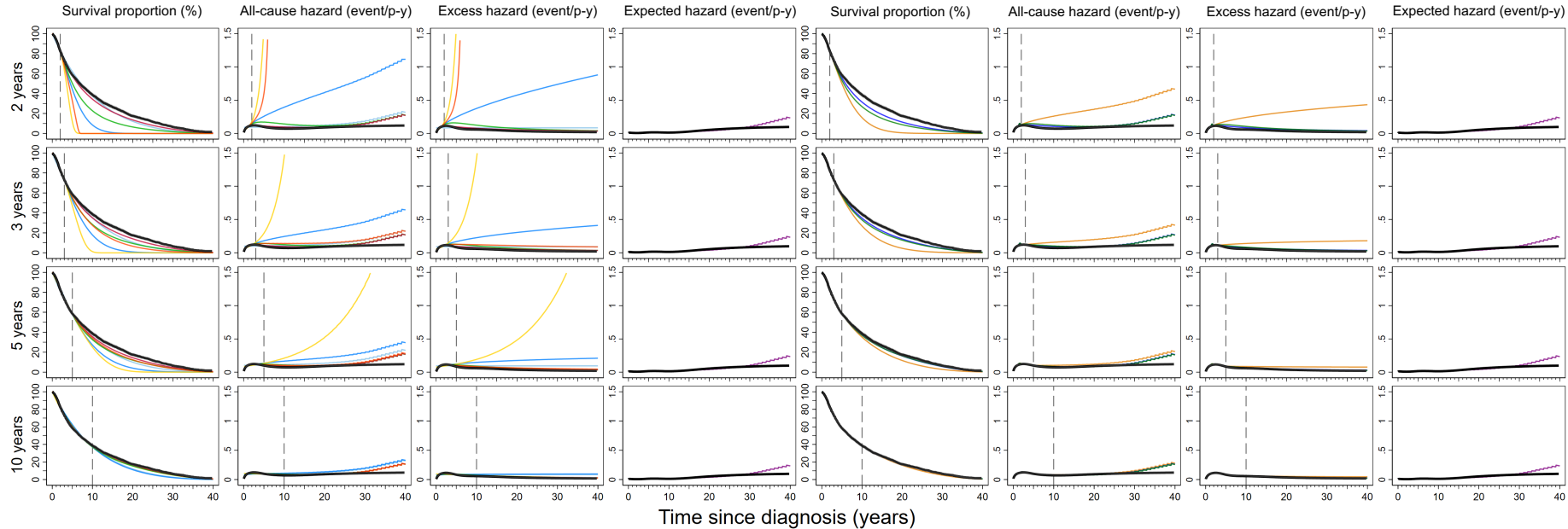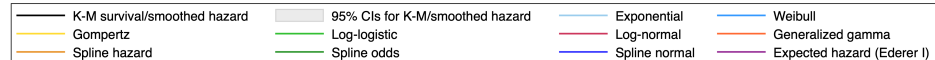## Relative survival framework

Figure F10. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.

Prostate Age 60-69
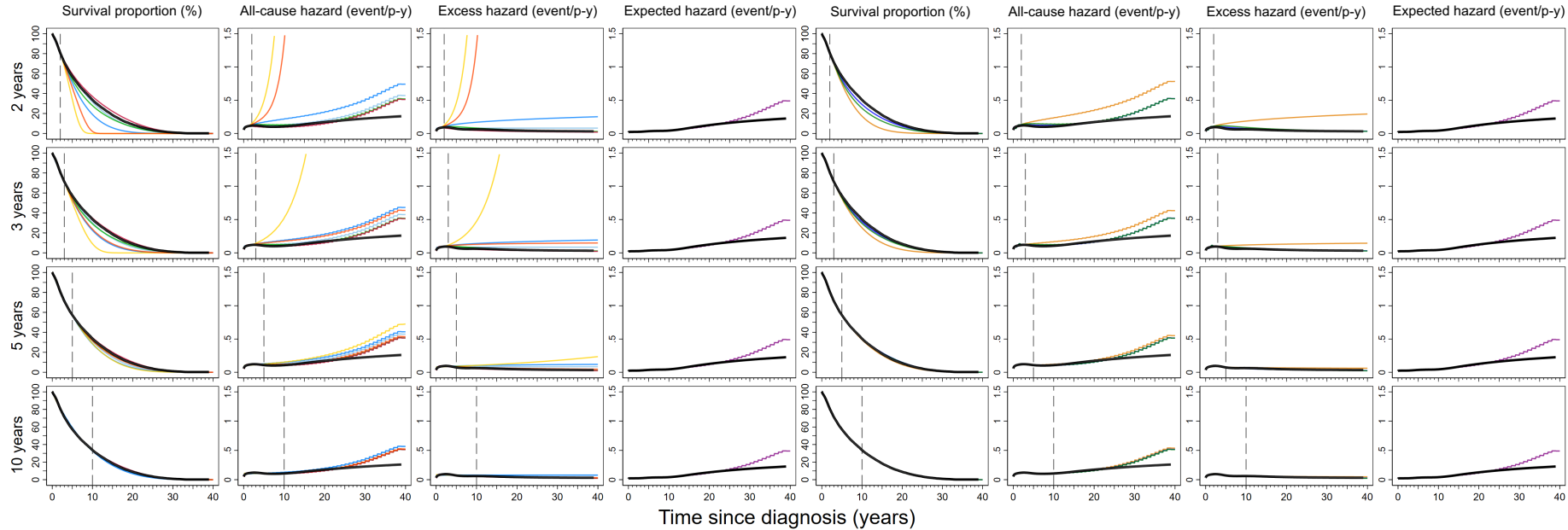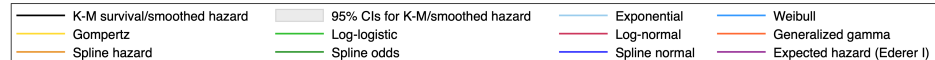## Relative survival framework

Figure F11. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.

Prostate Age 70-99
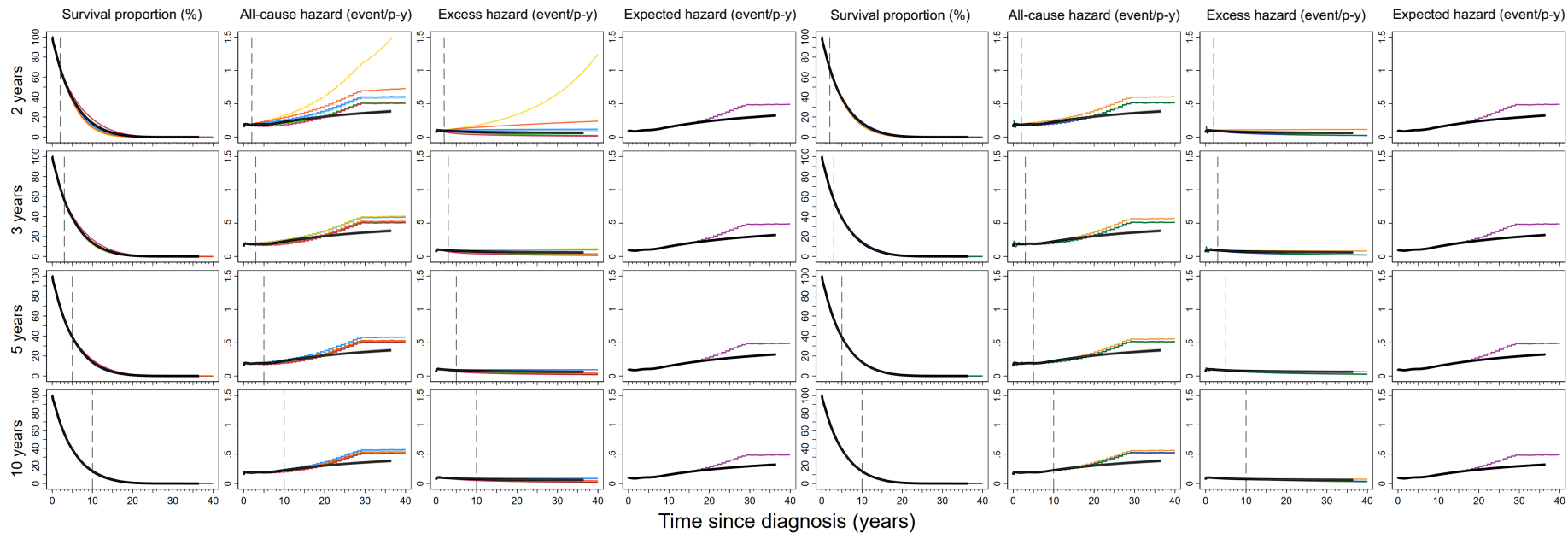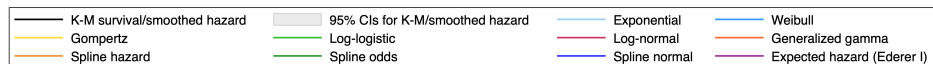
Relative survival framework

Figure F12. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.
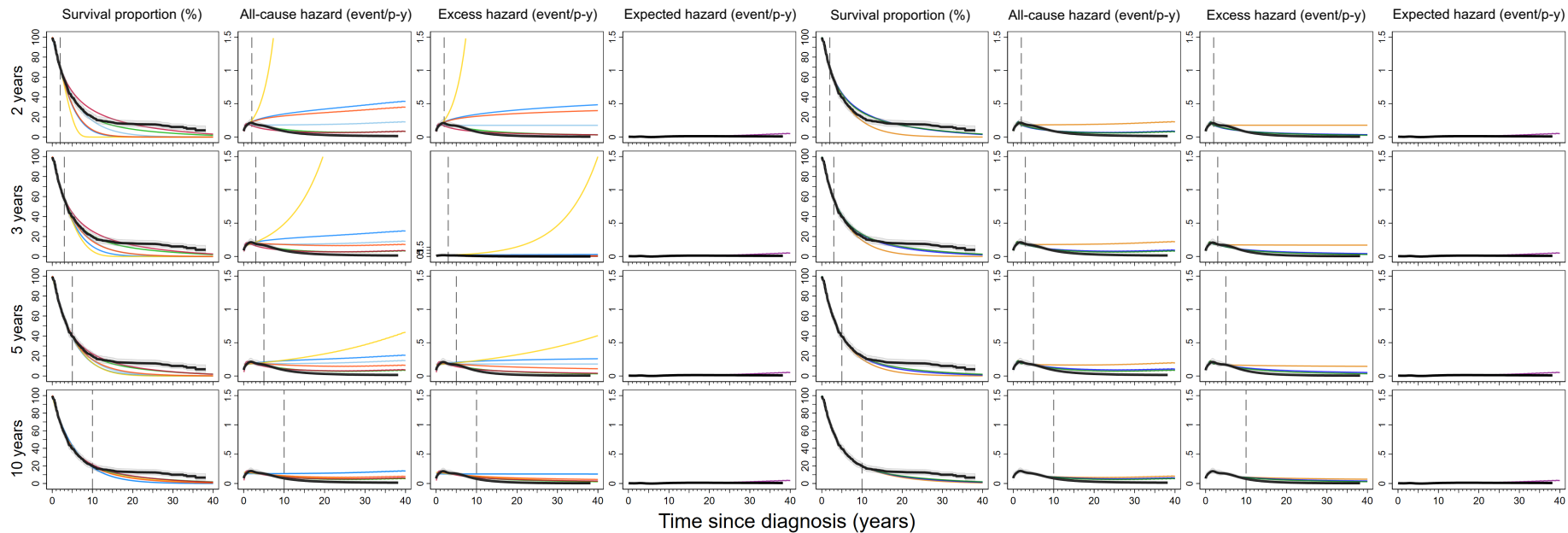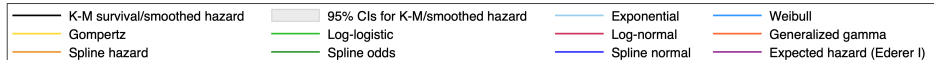
CML Age 18-59

Figure F13. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.

CML Age 60-69

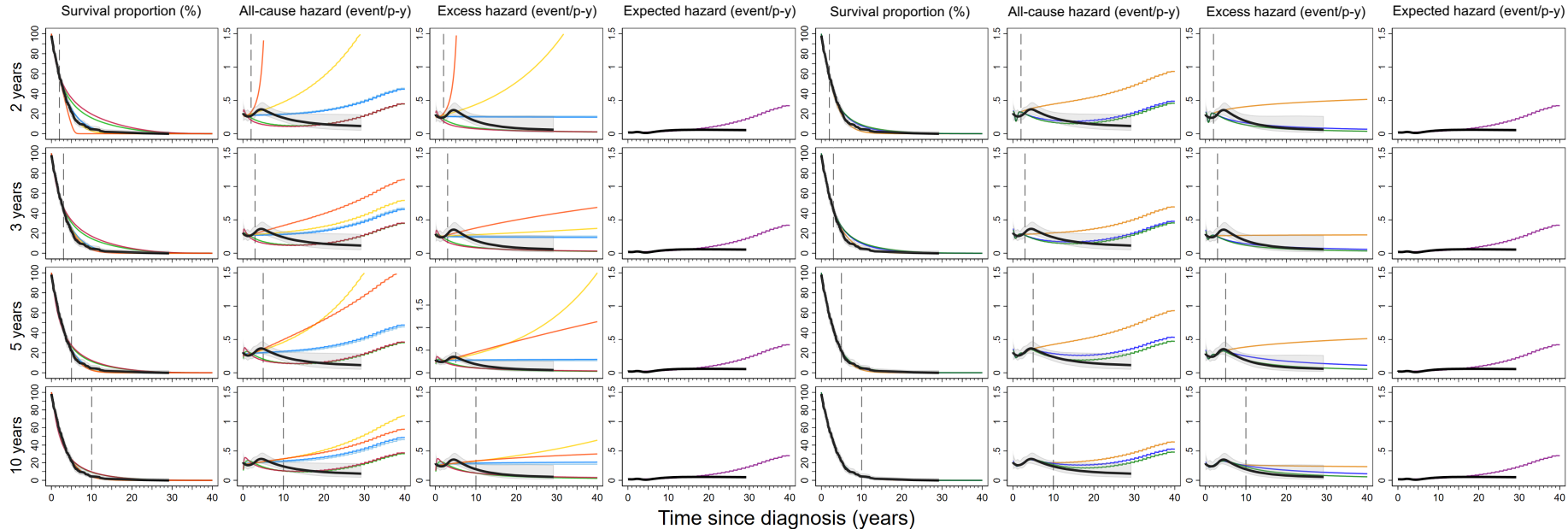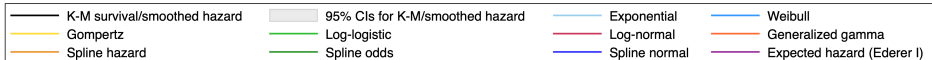## Relative survival framework

Figure F14. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.
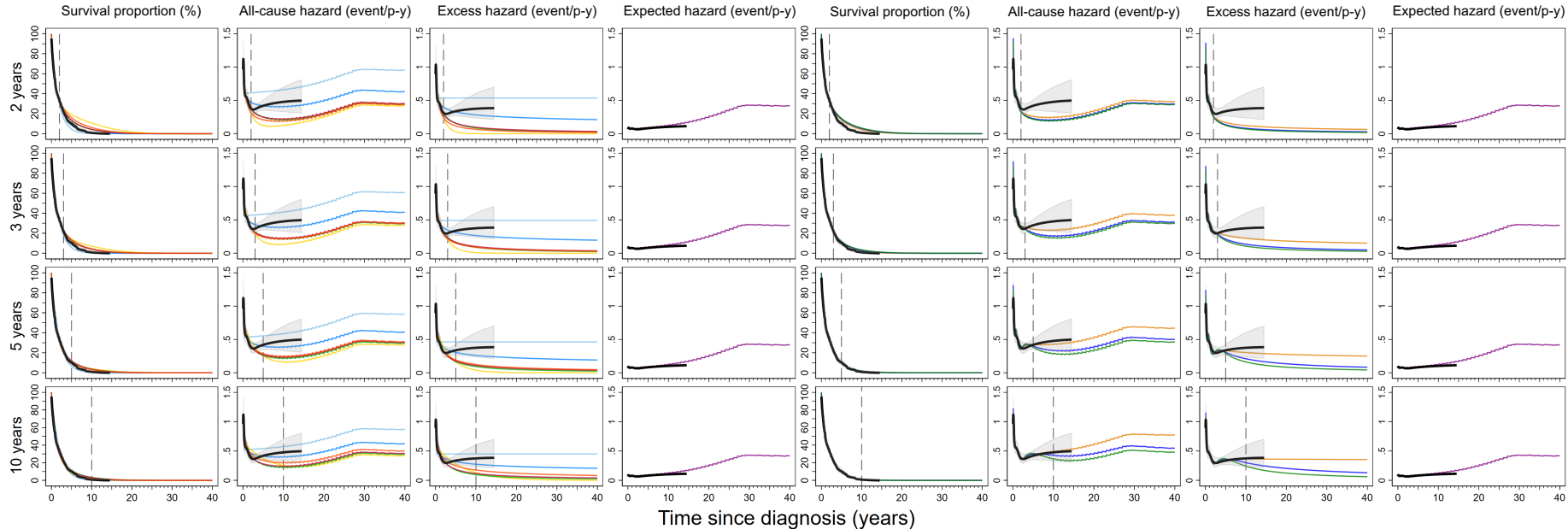
CML Age 70-99

Figure F15. Plots show the extrapolated survival and hazard functions within a relative survival framework by model, and follow-up time used for extrapolation to lifetime or 40 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.