

Fig. S1. Percentage of melanoma cases with missing information on tumour thickness and ulceration per year (1983–2019), by sex. The vertical dashed line marks the establishment of the Norwegian Melanoma Registry in 2008.

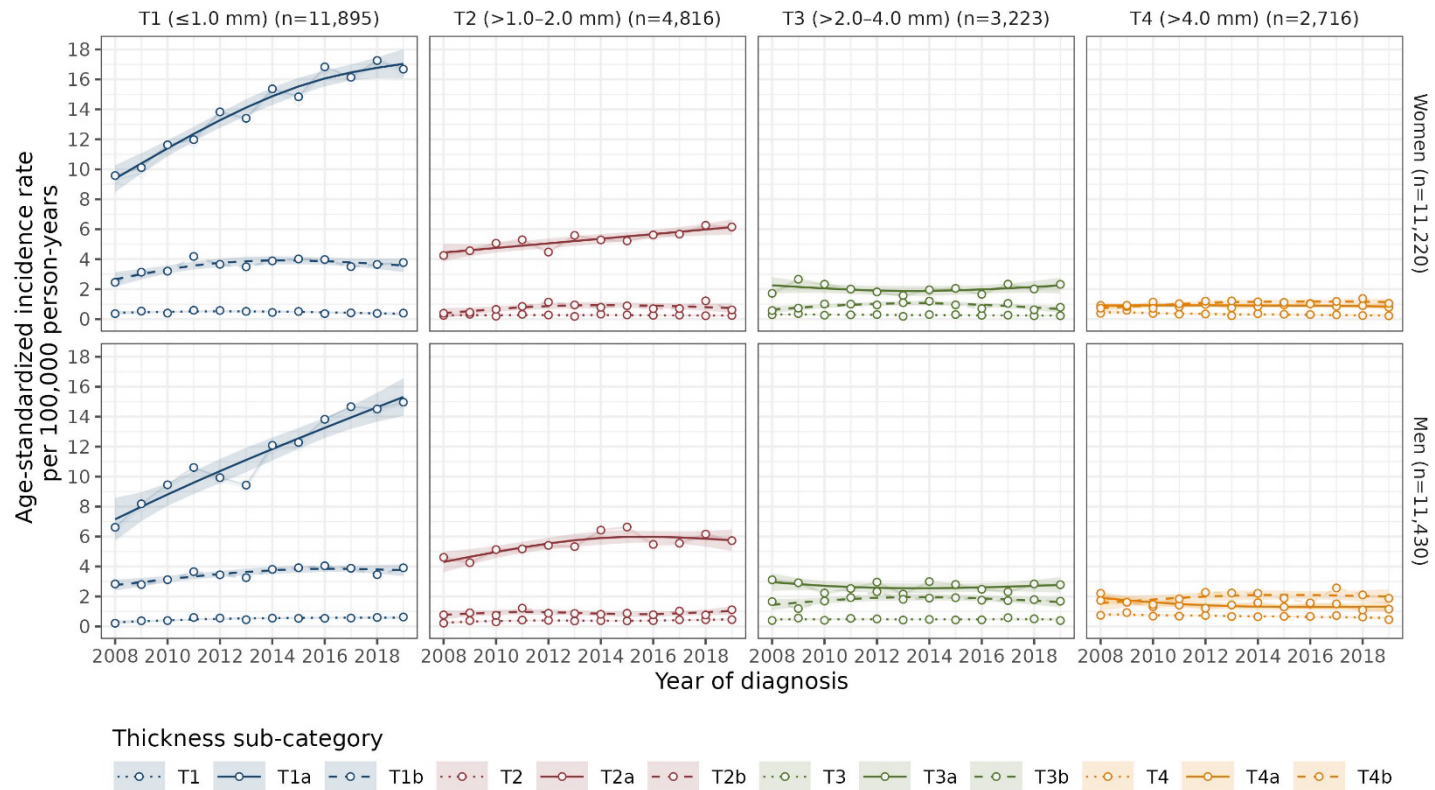


Fig. S2. Age-standardized (European standard population) incidence rates of melanoma per year of diagnosis (2008–2019) for each T subcategory, by sex. Darker colours represent the results from multiple imputation and lighter colours the complete case results. Here the difference is small due to few cases with unspecified thickness since 2008. n is the number of cases averaged over the 30 imputed datasets. T1: ≤ 1.0 mm, ulceration unknown or unspecified; T1a: < 0.8 mm without ulceration; T1b: < 0.8 mm with ulceration or 0.8 – 1.0 mm with or without ulceration; T2: > 1 – 2 mm, ulceration unknown or unspecified; T2a: > 1 – 2 mm without ulceration; T2b: > 1 – 2 mm with ulceration; T3: > 2 – 4 mm, ulceration unknown or unspecified; T3a: > 2 – 4 mm without ulceration; T3b: > 2 – 4 mm with ulceration; T4: > 4 mm, ulceration unknown or unspecified; T4a: > 4 mm without ulceration; T4b: > 4 mm with ulceration.

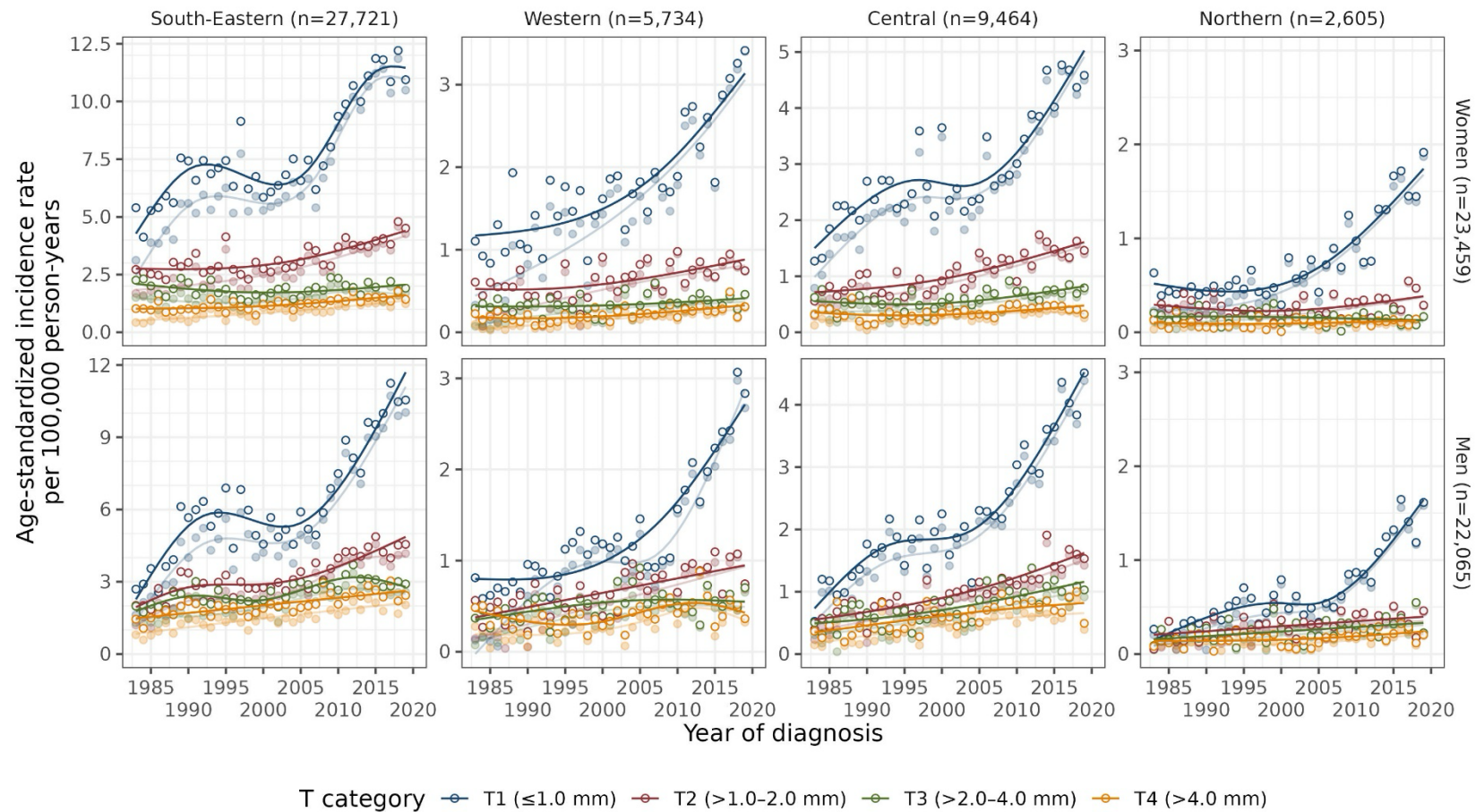


Fig. S3. Age-standardized (European standard population) incidence rates of melanoma per year of diagnosis (1983–2019) for each T category, by residential region, and sex. Darker colours represent the results from multiple imputation and lighter colours the complete case results. n is the number of cases averaged over the 30 imputed datasets. Note that the y-axis is different in each residential region. Annual percentage change for each line (from multiple imputation analysis) is presented in Table SV.

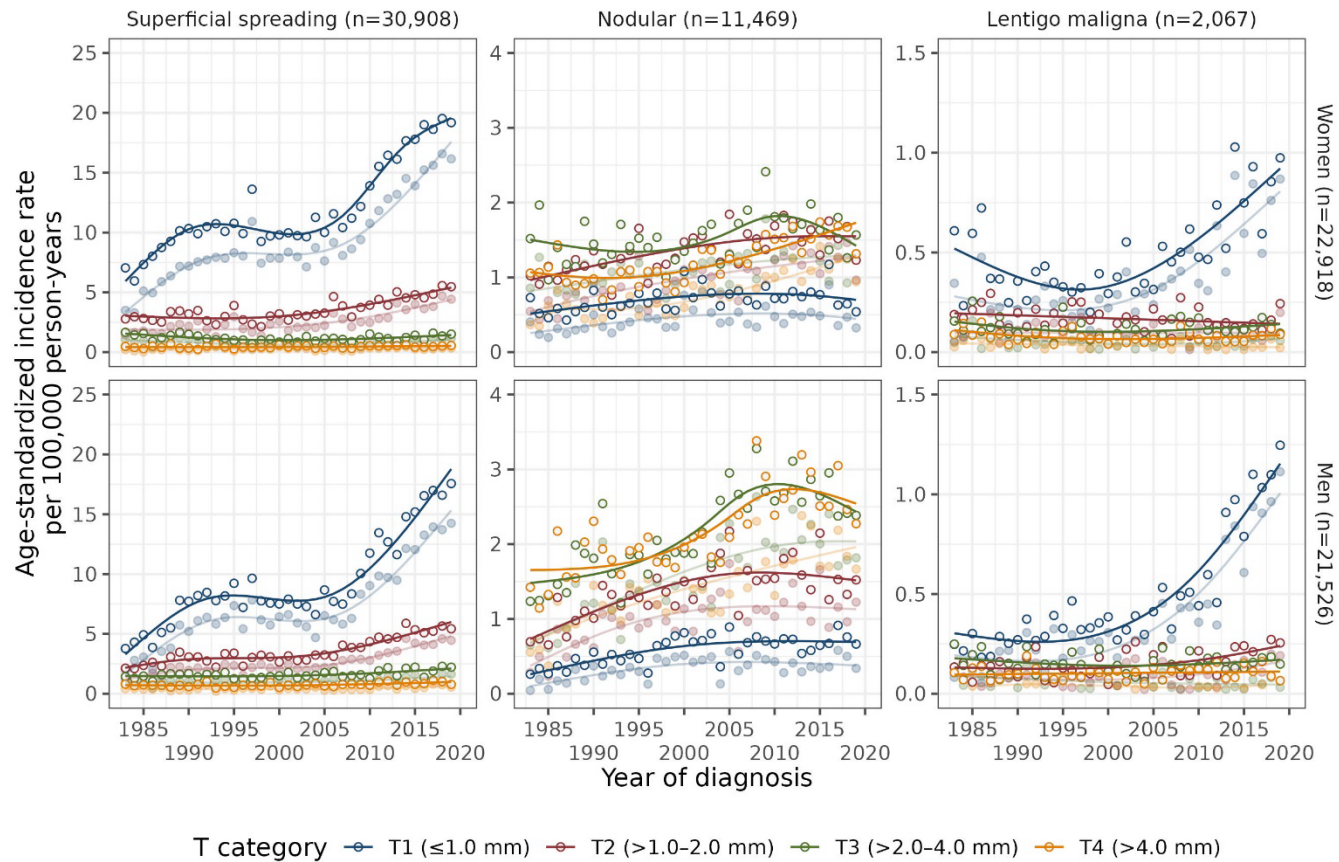


Fig. S4. Age-standardized (European standard population) incidence rates of melanoma per year of diagnosis (1983–2019) for each T category, by melanoma subtype and sex. Darker colours represent the results from multiple imputation and lighter colours the complete case results. n is the number of cases averaged over the 30 imputed datasets. Note that n is lower than the total n since the ‘Other’ category for melanoma subtype is not included. Also note that the y-axis is different for each melanoma subtype. Annual percentage change for each line (from multiple imputation analysis) is presented in Table SVII.

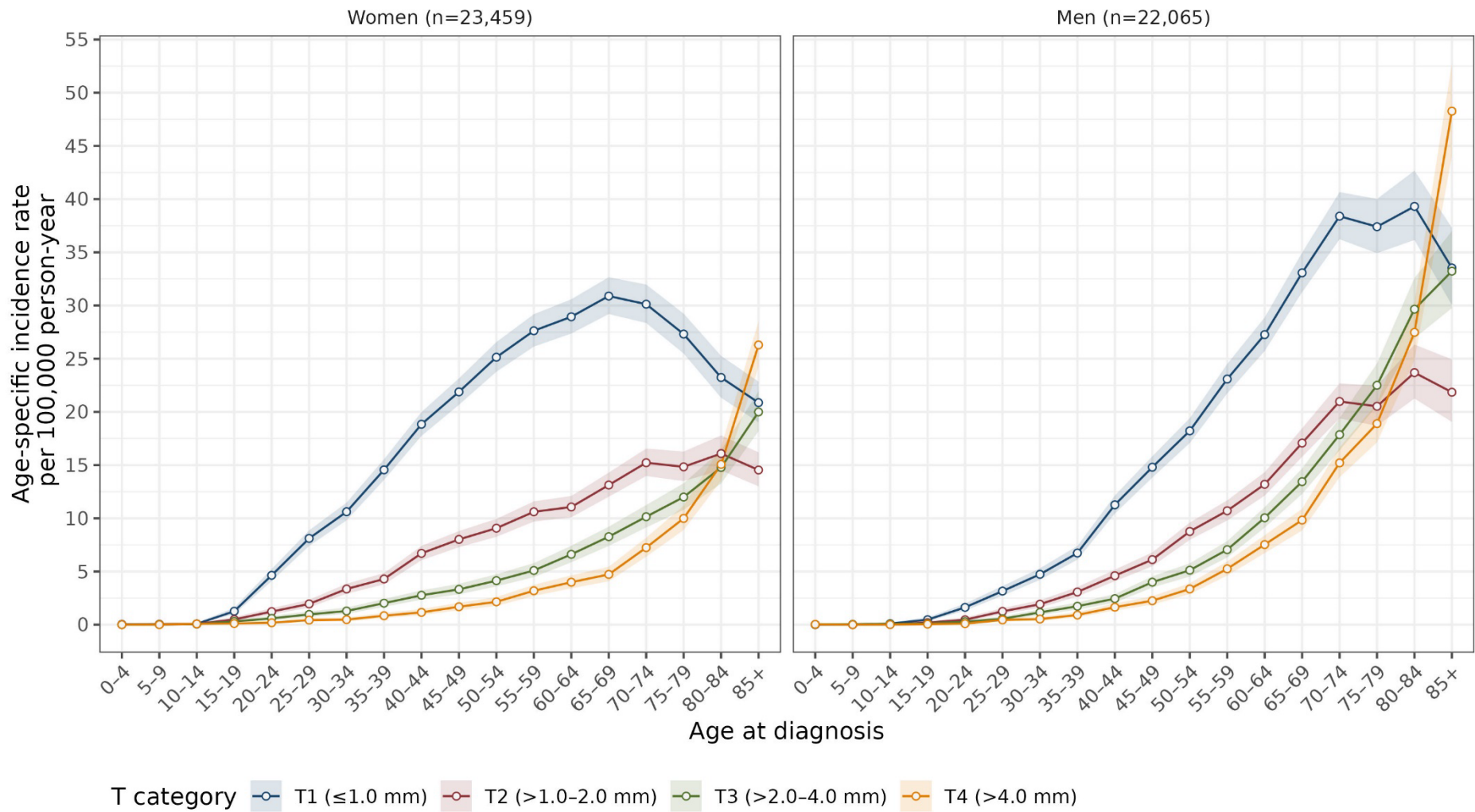


Fig. S5. Incidence rates with 95% confidence interval of melanoma in 1983–2019 per age category for each T category by sex

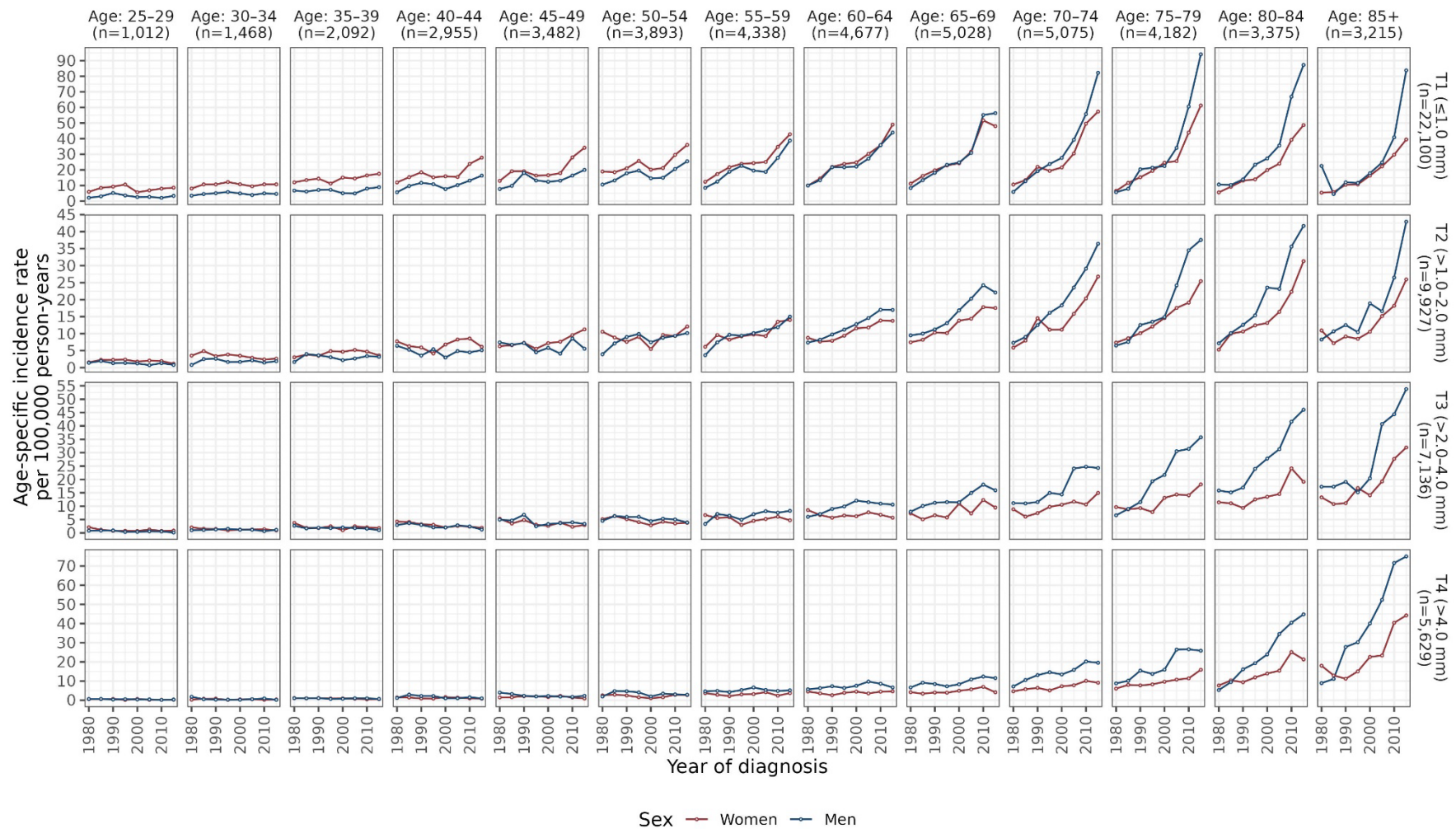


Fig. S6. Age-specific melanoma incidence rates (age ≥ 25 years) by year of diagnosis, sex, and T category. n is the number of cases averaged over the 30 imputed datasets. Note that the y-axis is different in each T category.

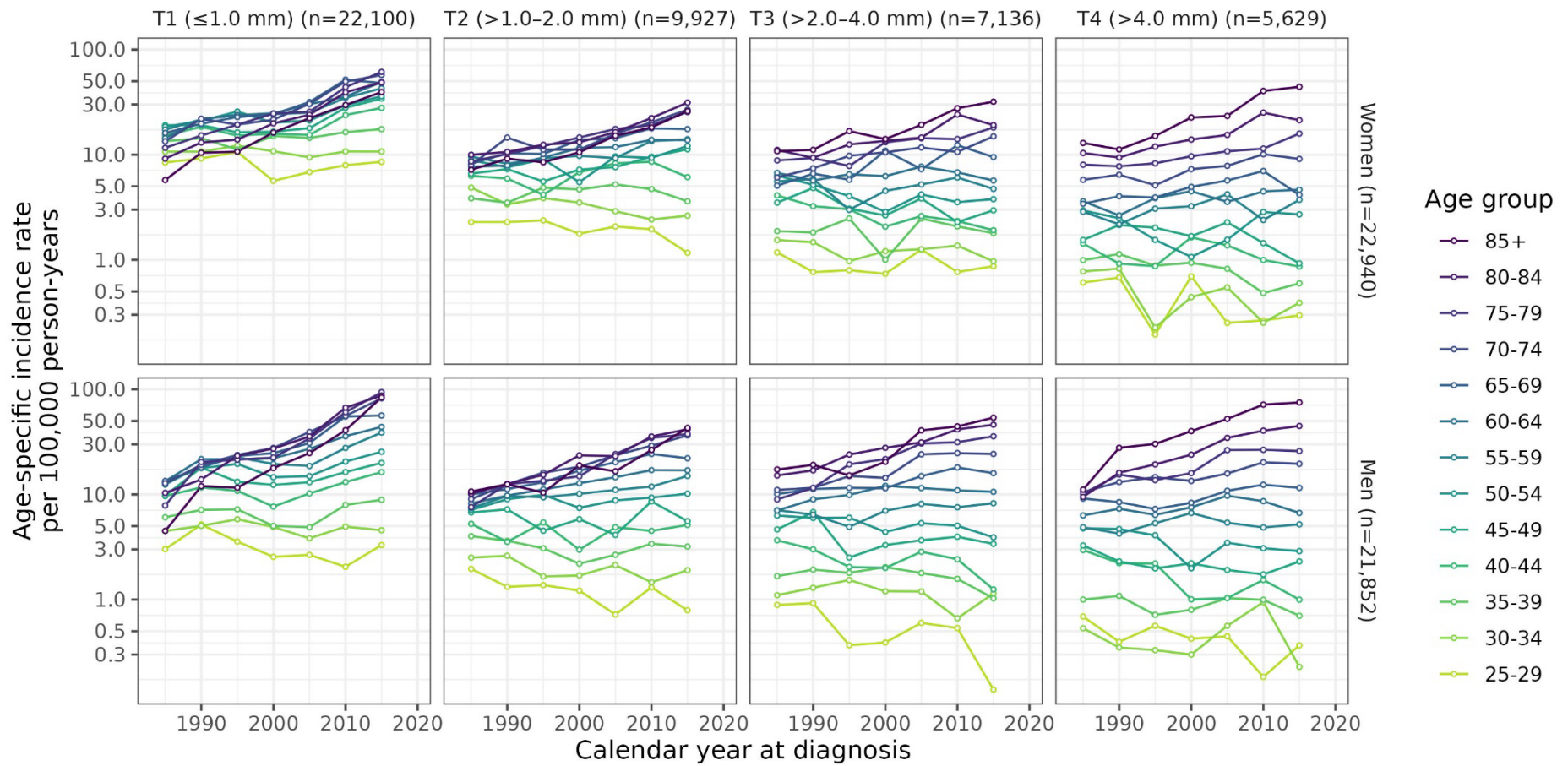


Fig. S7. Age-specific incidence rates (age ≥ 25 years) by year of diagnosis, T category, and sex. n is the number of cases averaged over the 30 imputed datasets. The y-axis is the age-specific incidence rate per 100,000 person-years averaged over imputed datasets on the log-scale.

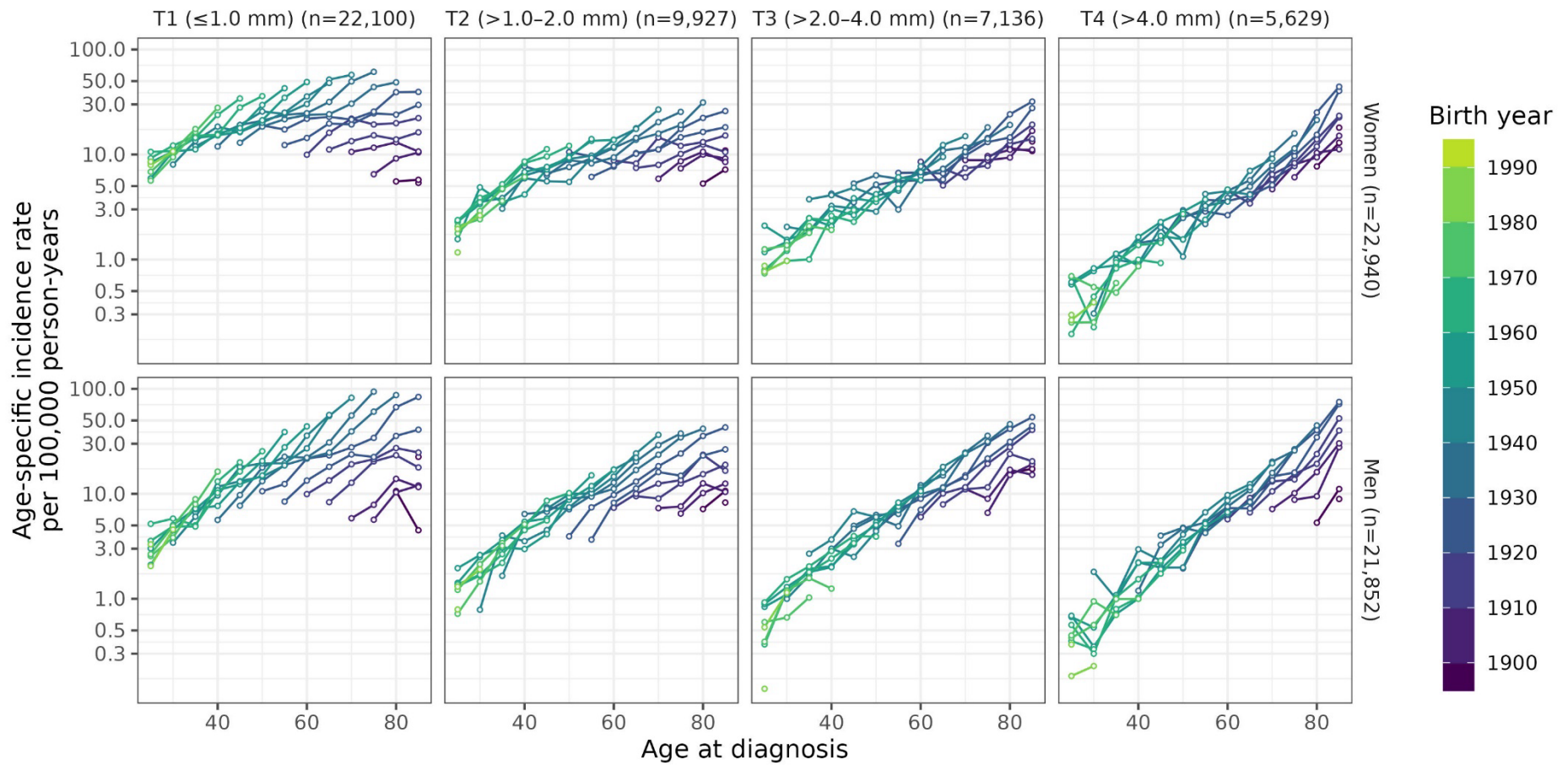


Fig. S8. Age-specific melanoma incidence rates (age ≥ 25 years) by birth-year, T category, and sex. n is the number of cases averaged over the 30 imputed datasets. The y-axis is the age-specific incidence rate per 100,000 person-years averaged over imputed datasets on the log-scale.