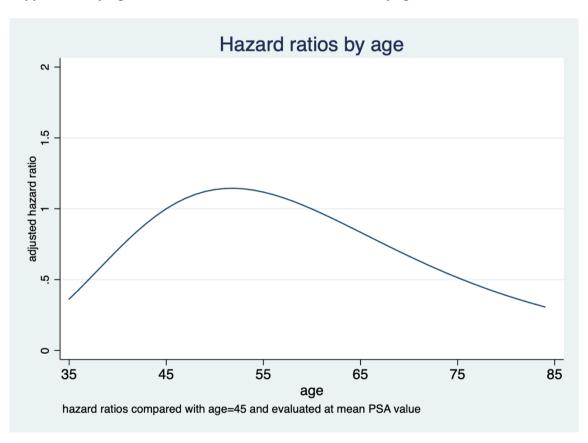
Supplementary Table S1: Crude Rates of Prostate Cancer per 10,000 person years on QResearch. n/a indicates fewer than 5 cases where counts have been suppressed

	QResear	ch Derivation Cohort	QResearch Validation Cohort			
Age Band at cohort entry	Cases	Incidence Rate	Cases	Incidence Rate 85.07 (83.67 to 86.49)		
total	40,821	84.86 (84.04 to 85.68)	14,033			
25-29 years	14	3.66 (2.17 to 6.18)	n/a	0.76 (0.11 to 5.42)		
30-34 years	78	7.29 (5.84 to 9.10)	23	6.50 (4.32 to 9.79)		
35-39 years	393	17.28 (15.65 to 19.07)	107	14.16 (11.71 to 17.11)		
40-44 years	1158	31.10 (29.36 to 32.95)	366	29.32 (26.46 to 32.48)		
45-49 years	2506	48.33 (46.47 to 50.26)	859	48.44 (45.30 to 51.79)		
50-54 years	5111	73.43 (71.45 to 75.47)	1643	68.26 (65.04 to 71.64)		
55-59 years	6453	91.76 (89.55 to 94.03)	2269	93.71 (89.93 to 97.64)		
60-64 years	7596	110.29 (107.84 to 112.80)	2647	112.07 (107.88 to 116.42)		
65-69 years	7239	118.68 (115.98 to 121.44)	2453	117.33 (112.78 to 122.07)		
70-74 years	5335	122.15 (118.92 to 125.47)	1910	125.72 (120.20 to 131.48)		
75-79 years	3445	125.39 (121.27 to 129.64)	1211	128.66 (121.61 to 136.11)		
80-84 years	1493	108.56 (103.19 to 114.21)	544	110.57 (101.66 to 120.27)		

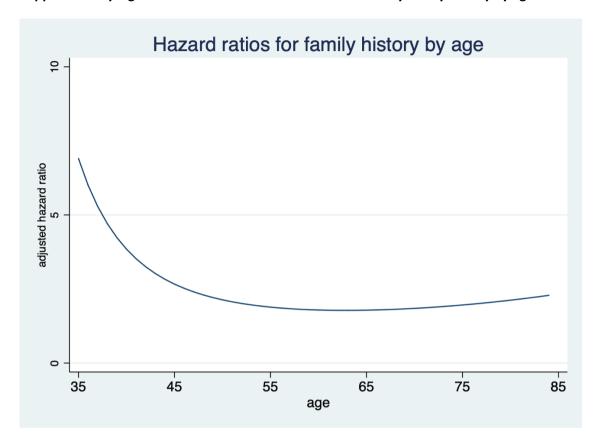
Supplementary Figure S1

Supplementary figures 1a-e show graphs of the adjusted hazard ratios for the fractional polynomial terms for age, body mass index, and PSA as well as interaction terms. Increasing deprivation was associated with a decreased risk of prostate cancer. A positive family history of prostate cancer was associated with an 83% (95% CI 66 to 102%) increased risk of prostate cancer at the mean age. Black Caribbean ethnicity was associated with a 56% (95% CI 46% to 67%) increased risk of prostate cancer and Black African ethnicity with a 14% (95% CI 4% to 26%) increased risk compared with the white/not recorded ethnic group. Chinese, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and the other Asian ethnic groups all had significantly lower risks of prostate cancer than the white/not recorded group.

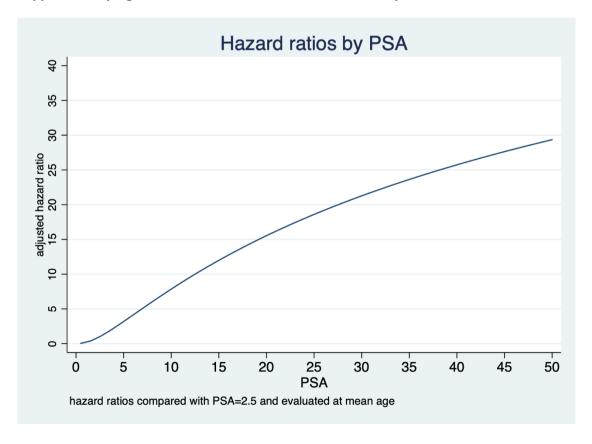
Supplementary Figure S1a Hazard ratios for the final model by age



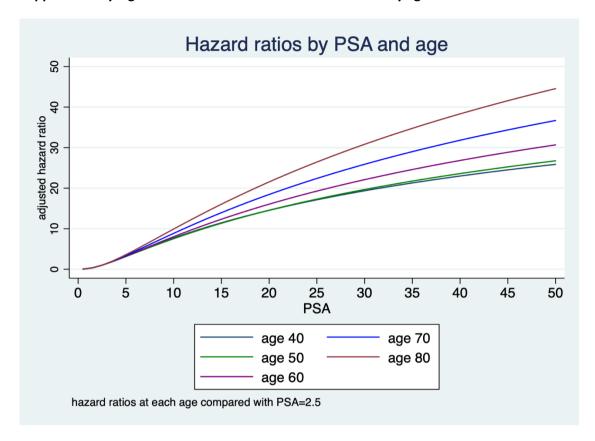
Supplementary Figure S1b Hazard ratios for the final model by family history by age



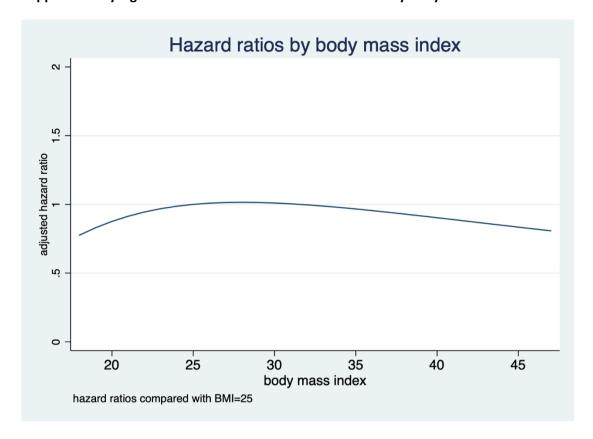
Supplementary Figure S1c Hazard ratios for the final model by PSA

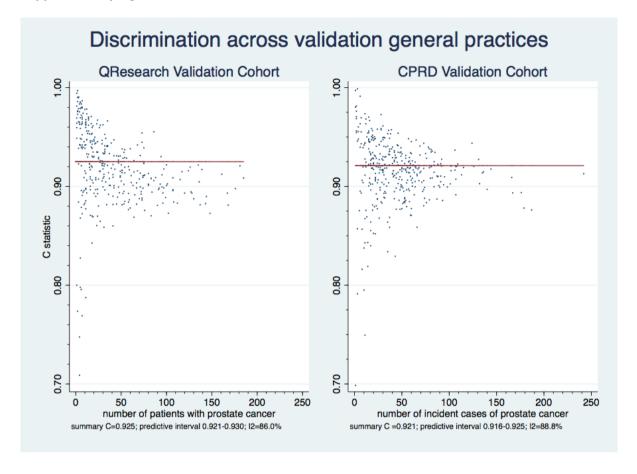


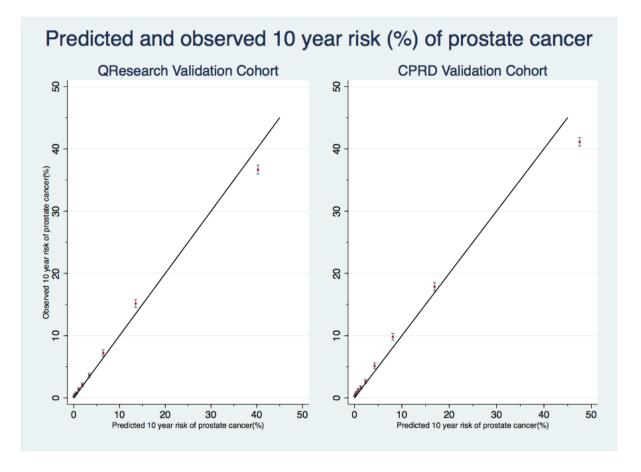
Supplementary Figure S1d Hazard ratios for the final model by age



Supplementary Figure S1e Hazard ratios for the final model by body mass index







Supplementary Table S2. Sensitivity, specificity and observed 10-year risk based on tenths of predicted 10-year risk of prostate cancer in the QResearch validation cohort. There were 12,886 cases of prostate cancer during 10 years follow-up from a cohort of 292,084 men.

	Risk	True	False	False	True	Sensitivity	Specific	Observed 10-year
	threshold (%)	Negative	Negative	Positive	Positive	(%)	ity (%)	risk (95% CI)
top 10% of risk	20.1	258,426	4,450	20,772	8,436	65.5	92.6	36.7 (35.9 to 37.4)
top 20% of risk	9.0	231,586	2,082	47,612	10,804	83.8	82.9	25.9 (25.4 to 26.4)
top 30% of risk	4.5	203,297	1,162	75,901	11,724	91.0	72.8	19.7 (19.3 to 20.0)
top 40% of risk	2.5	174,531	720	104,667	12,166	94.4	62.5	15.6 (15.3 to 15.9)
top 50% of risk	1.4	145,579	463	133,619	12,423	96.4	52.1	12.9 (12.7 to 13.2)

Supplementary Figure S4: Web calculator showing 10-year risk of developing prostate cancer in two clinical examples

