S5 Table. Population attributable fractions of deaths prior to age 75 given the distribution of covariates in the EPIC cohort, using waist-to-hip ratio to assess for obesity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Covariate</th>
<th>All participants</th>
<th>Never-smokers</th>
<th>Current-smokers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overall^2</td>
<td>Cumulative^3</td>
<td>Overall^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and Men Smoking</td>
<td>0.30 [0.30, 0.31]</td>
<td>0.30 [0.30, 0.31]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet</td>
<td>0.13 [0.11, 0.16]</td>
<td>0.40 [0.38, 0.41]</td>
<td>0.12 [0.10, 0.14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight and obesity (WHR)</td>
<td>0.09 [0.08, 0.11]</td>
<td>0.46 [0.44, 0.47]</td>
<td>0.09 [0.08, 0.11]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High blood pressure</td>
<td>0.09 [0.07, 0.10]</td>
<td>0.51 [0.49, 0.52]</td>
<td>0.09 [0.07, 0.11]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical inactivity</td>
<td>0.07 [0.05, 0.09]</td>
<td>0.54 [0.52, 0.56]</td>
<td>0.08 [0.06, 0.10]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol intake</td>
<td>0.03 [0.03, 0.04]</td>
<td>0.56 [0.54, 0.58]</td>
<td>0.02 [0.01, 0.02]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>0.56 [0.54, 0.58]</td>
<td>0.34 [0.31, 0.37]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women Smoking</td>
<td>0.26 [0.25, 0.26]</td>
<td>0.26 [0.25, 0.26]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet</td>
<td>0.13 [0.10, 0.16]</td>
<td>0.35 [0.33, 0.38]</td>
<td>0.12 [0.09, 0.15]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight and obesity (WHR)</td>
<td>0.07 [0.04, 0.09]</td>
<td>0.40 [0.37, 0.42]</td>
<td>0.07 [0.04, 0.09]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High blood pressure</td>
<td>0.09 [0.07, 0.11]</td>
<td>0.46 [0.43, 0.48]</td>
<td>0.10 [0.08, 0.12]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical inactivity</td>
<td>0.06 [0.03, 0.09]</td>
<td>0.49 [0.46, 0.52]</td>
<td>0.06 [0.03, 0.10]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol intake</td>
<td>0.02 [0.01, 0.02]</td>
<td>0.50 [0.47, 0.52]</td>
<td>0.01 [0.01, 0.02]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>0.50 [0.47, 0.52]</td>
<td>0.32 [0.28, 0.35]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men Smoking</td>
<td>0.35 [0.33, 0.36]</td>
<td>0.35 [0.33, 0.36]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet</td>
<td>0.13 [0.09, 0.16]</td>
<td>0.43 [0.41, 0.46]</td>
<td>0.13 [0.09, 0.16]</td>
</tr>
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<td>Overweight and obesity (WHR)</td>
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<td>0.11 [0.09, 0.14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High blood pressure</td>
<td>0.08 [0.04, 0.11]</td>
<td>0.55 [0.52, 0.58]</td>
<td>0.08 [0.04, 0.11]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical inactivity</td>
<td>0.07 [0.04, 0.09]</td>
<td>0.59 [0.55, 0.61]</td>
<td>0.07 [0.04, 0.09]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol intake</td>
<td>0.05 [0.04, 0.07]</td>
<td>0.61 [0.58, 0.64]</td>
<td>0.03 [0.02, 0.05]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>0.61 [0.58, 0.64]</td>
<td>0.36 [0.31, 0.40]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^1 Attributable fractions were calculated based on the difference in expected cumulative risk given the observed covariate distributions in EPIC and the expected cumulative risk under the following scenarios. **Smoking**: A population of never smokers. **Diet**: A population of people in the healthy category. **Blood pressure**: A population of people with normal blood pressure. **High alcohol intake**: A population who drink at most 1-2 drinks per day. **Physical Activity**: A population of people in the active category. **Overweight and obesity**: A population of people with WHR below the lowest sex-specific quintile. These attributable risks thus represent a best case, in that they are calculated based on a hypothetical reference population with risk factors removed entirely.

^2 Estimated using predictions from a model mutually adjusted for all listed covariates as well as age at baseline. Attributable fractions are based on modifying one covariate at a time, with the distribution of the remaining covariates left as observed in EPIC.

^3 The cumulative attributable fraction after the sequential addition of each covariate.