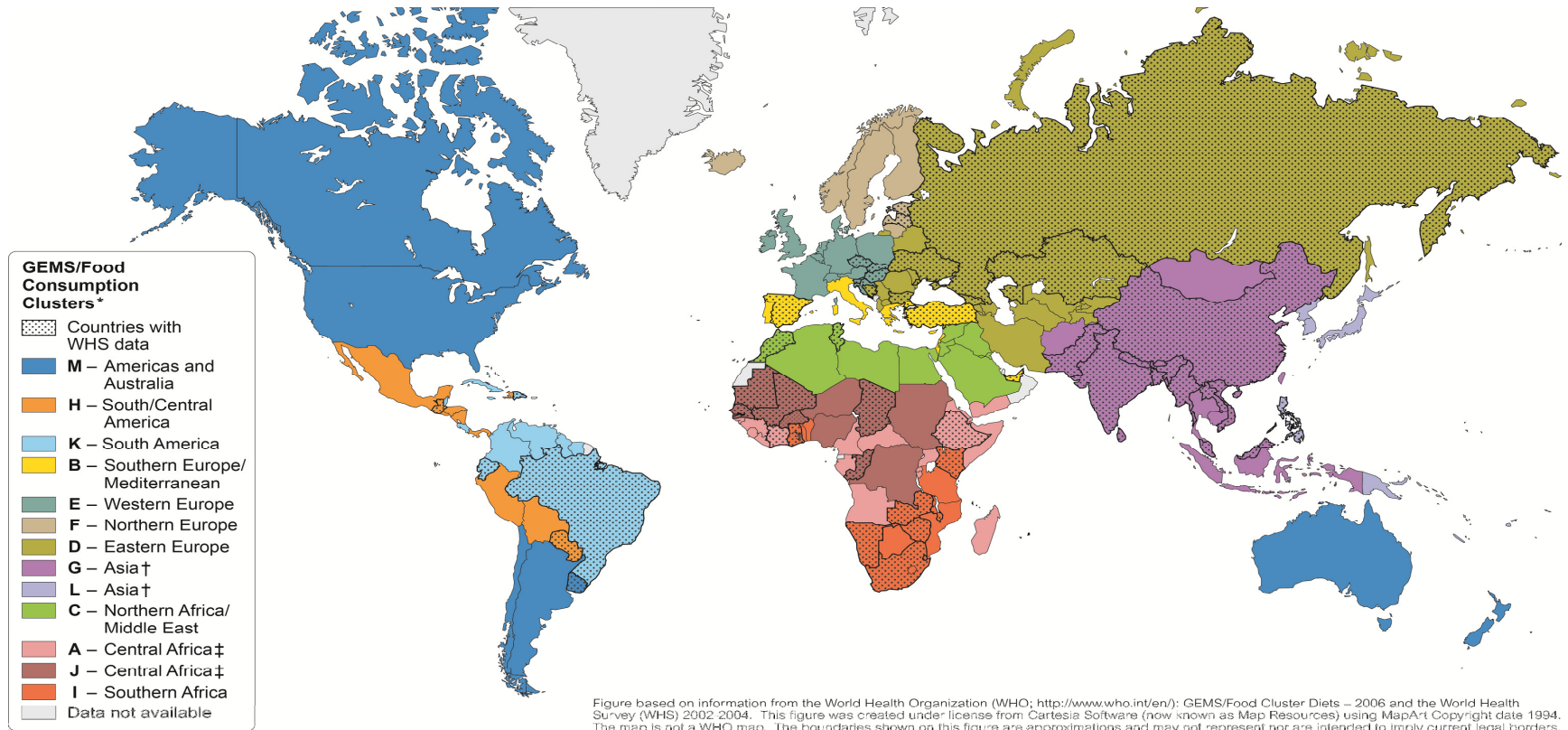


## Supplementary Data

**Figure S1. Thirteen Geographic Diet Clusters Corresponding to the 2006 GEMS/Food Consumption Clusters**



\* Data sources: 2006 Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS)/Food clusters and 2002-2004 World Health Survey (WHS) data.

† Asia was separated by GEMS into two clusters; both diets were high in rice and wheat. Cluster G was characterized by higher availability of fruiting vegetables, milk & milk products, potatoes, and fish/seafood & fish/seafood products, while cluster L was characterized by higher availability of fish/seafood & fish/seafood products, maize, milk & milk products, and brassica vegetables.

‡ Central Africa was separated by GEMS into two clusters. Cluster A was characterized by higher availability of plantains, cassava, rice, wheat, maize, and milk & milk products. Cluster J was characterized by higher availability of cassava, sorghum, milk & milk products, millet, rice, and maize.