Supplementary Methods 1: Summary of questionnaire modules

Eight modules were assessed in the following sequence:

- (1) Demographic characteristics, household structure, and household migration history.
- (2) Dietary habits, measured in terms of the frequency of consumption of key nutritionally relevant food groups included in the Prime Diet Quality Score (PDQS)¹, a holistic metric of diet quality designed for use in diverse populations that we operationalized as a screening instrument by adapting published guidance (**Methods S2**).
- (3) Drivers of food choice (evaluating the subjective importance of diverse considerations in food choice decisions and related perceptions and behaviors, adapting a constructionist food choice process model and framework for understanding internal and external domains of food environments)^{2,3}.
- (4) Nutrition knowledge (evaluating participants' objective understanding of the relative nutritiousness of different food groups and application of nutrition knowledge in daily life, adapting FAO methodology)⁴.
- (5) International Physical Activity Questionnaire-Short Form (IPAQ-SF)⁵ analyzed using an Excel-based system⁶.
- (6) Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI)⁷ (higher scores indicate poorer sleep quality).
- (7) Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-Item (GAD-7) Scale⁸ (higher scores indicate a greater degree of generalized anxiety).
- (8) Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence⁹ (higher scores indicate more intense physical addition to nicotine).

The IPAQ, PSQI, GAD-7, and Fagerström Test have been extensively validated in diverse international contexts and all four of these instruments and metrics have been used in prior peer-reviewed studies in Mongolia and Kazakhstan based on a recent Google Scholar search). While the PDQS is a relatively new metric, it has also been widely applied and validated, including as part of research to develop the closely related Global Diet Quality Score (GDQS)¹⁰ which involved analysis of over 65,000 adults in numerous world regions.

Reference periods over which different sets of questions were asked varied from "prior to migration", "currently" or undefined, "past 2 weeks", "past month", to "past 3 months" to increase interpretability of questions and relevance of responses. Questions regarding dietary habits and nutrition knowledge were asked in reference to the past 3 months, such that the "combined" reference period for these questions across the four assessments ranged 12 months, i.e., from 3 months prior to migration to baseline (assessed at the baseline) to 6-9 months post-migration (assessed at 9 months).

An English version of the questionnaire used in this study is provided in **Methods S3**.

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- 9. Heatherton TF, Kozlowski LT, Frecker RC *et al.* The Fagerström test for nicotine dependence: a revision of the Fagerström Tolerance Questionnaire. Br J Addict. 1991 Sep;86(9):1119-27.
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Supplementary Methods 2: Operationalizing the PDQS metric for use as a dietary screener

The following methods were implemented in consultation with the developers of the PDQS and GDQS, with the understanding that it is appropriate to carefully adapt the design of these and other metrics of diet quality and dietary diversity, and the ways they are operationalized as dietary screening instruments, to suit the needs of different studies and contexts. Adaptations were also influenced by the fact that design and implementation of the current study occurred during a period in which the initial version of the PDQS¹ underwent iterative refinements which later led to the development of the first PDQS-based screening instrument² and the GDQS³.

List of food groups: To collectively operationalize PDQS food groups as a screening instrument, each group was described using local example foods (selected in consultation with dieticians in Ulaanbaatar and Almaty) adapting published guidance². All of the food groups included in the most recent published version of the PDQS metric² were represented in the screener. The following adjustments were made for local interpretability (as informed by the pilot test) and in consultation with the developers of the PDQS and GDQS.

- Fried foods were restricted to those obtained outside the home and deep orange fruits and vegetables were combined into one food group (as has been done in original and subsequent versions of the PDQS, respectively)^{1,4}.
- Sugar-sweetened beverages were expanded to include (non-homemade) fruit juice, considering evidence from large, prospective cohort studies on associations between consumption of fruit juice, weight gain, and incident type 2 diabetes which informed inclusion of fruit juice in the GDQS³.
- Low fat milk and dairy products (consumption of which were understood to be relatively low in both cities)^{5,6} were excluded and replaced with any milk and dairy (mostly representing high fat milk and dairy, which is also included in GDQS)³.
- Some adjustments were also made to the names of food groups for local interpretability.

Game meat and shellfish (which are represented in the GDQS)³ were not considered for inclusion in the screener because consensus on the importance of these foods to global diets and nutrition had not been reached by the GDQS development team until after implementation of the current study had begun. However, these foods were understood to be minor contributors to the diets of urban populations in landlocked Mongolia and Kazakhstan as informed by our prior research in Mongolia¹⁹ and in consultation with the research team at the Kazakh Academy of Nutrition.

Frequency response options: The range of PDQS frequency response options was expanded (as has been done in other frequency-based PDQS screening instruments)² from 0-1 per week, 2-3 per week, and ≥4 per week to <1 per week, 1 per week, 2-4 per week, 5-7 per week, and >1 per day. This approach was more easily interpreted in the pilot test, and provided greater resolution for understanding consumption patterns and deriving exploratory diet patterns (which were objectives of particular interest in this study).

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- 3. Bromage S, Batis C, Bhupathiraju SN *et al.* Development and validation of a novel food-based Global Diet Quality Score (GDQS). J Nutr. 2021 Oct;151(Supplement_2):75S-92S.
- 4. Gicevic S, Gaskins AJ, Fung TT et al. Demographic and socio-economic predictors of diet quality among adults in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Public Health Nutr 2019;22(17):3107–17.
- 5. Bromage S, Daria T, Lander RL et al. Diet and Nutrition Status of Mongolian Adults. Nutrients. 2020 May 22;12(5):1514.
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Supplementary Methods 3: English version of the questionnaire used in this study (8 pages)

I. Demographics		1. Today's date (DD/MM/YY)//				
2. Subject code						
Baseline Questions (skip during follow-u	p visits)					
3. Sex: O a. Male O b. Female 4. Date	of birth (DD/MI	M/YY)/	5. Ethnicity			
6. Highest education level	ol () c. Sec () g. Gra	condary school				
7. Occupation prior to migration	8. D welli	ng prior to migration: () a. Ger	b. House \bigcirc c. Apartment			
9. When did you migrate to Ulaanbaatar/Aln	naty? (DD/MM	/YY)/				
Where did you migrate from? 10. Aimag/O 12. \bigcirc a. Co	blast: ountryside/Rur	11. Soum/Rayon: al village	nter			
13. What was the purpose of your migration	?					
14. Had you lived in Ulaanbaatar/Almaty pre	eviously? () a.	No \bigcirc b . Yes				
15. How long will you reside in Ulaanbaatar	′Almaty?	Less than one year	e year or more			
Who lived in your household prior to migration 16. Relationship		nip to you and age in years) 18. Relationship	19. Age			
20. Relationship	21. Age	22. Relationship	23 . Age			
24. Relationship		26. Relationship	27. Age			
28. Relationship	29 . Age	30. Relationship	31 . Age			
Who migrated with you to Ulaanbaatar/Alma		O4 Deletionalia	25 A			
32. Relationship	_ 33. Age	34. Relationship	35 . Age			
36. Relationship						
40. Relationship		42. Relationship	43. Age			
44. Relationship		46. Relationship	47. Age			
Who do you currently live with in Ulaanbaat	ar/Almaty?					
48. Relationship	_ 49. Age	50. Relationship	51. Age			
52. Relationship	_ 53 . Age	54. Relationship	55. Age			
56. Relationship	_ 57. Age	62. Relationship	59. Age 63. Age			
Follow-up Questions (skip during baseline 64. Current Height (cm) 65.	ne visit)		<u> </u>			
66. What is your current occupation in Ulaar						
·	•					
67. Type of dwelling in Ulaanbaatar/Almaty:		-				
Who do you currently live with in Ulaanbaat						
68. Relationship	_ 69 . Age	70. Relationship	71 . Age			
72. Relationship	_ /3. Age		75. Age			
76. Relationship	_ / /. Age	78. Relationship 82. Relationship	79. Age 83. Age			
ou. nelationship	oi. Aue	oz. RelationSHD	os. Aue			

II. Dietary	habits
-------------	--------

1. Subject code 2. 7	Today's date (DD/MM/YY)/
------------------------------------	------------------------	----

How often, on average, have you used each food group **over the past 3 months**? Mark **one and only one** circle for each food group. <u>For example</u>: If you have usually eaten fish three times a week, please fill in "2-4 per week".

	Α	В	С	D	E
FOOD GROUP	<1 per week	1 per week	2-4 per week	5-7 per week	>1 per day
3. RED MEAT. Beef, sheep, goat, pig, horse, camel. Includes organs. Excludes processed meat.	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
4. PROCESSED MEAT. E.g. sausage, luncheon meat, bacon, pâté, chicken nuggets.	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
5. POULTRY. E.g. chicken, turkey, game birds. Excludes organs, chicken nuggets, lunch meat, pâté.		\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	
6. FISH. Includes canned, smoked, preserved fish. Excludes shellfish, other seafood.	\circ	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
7. MILK & MILK PRODUCTS. Includes liquid, soft, hard, powdered milk products. Excludes ice cream.	\circ	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
8. EGGS. Boiled eggs, fried eggs, poached eggs, scrambled eggs, omelets, raw yolks.	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
9. FRIED FOODS OUTSIDE HOME. E.g. fried fast food, street food, restaurant food eaten outside home.	\circ	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	
10. REFINED GRAINS & PRODUCTS. White rice; refined grain porridge, bread, noodles, biscuits.	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
11. POTATOES & OTHER WHITE TUBERS. Includes mashed potatoes, potato salad, homemade fries.	\circ	\bigcirc	0	0	\bigcirc
12. SWEETS & ICE CREAM. E.g. candy, candy bar, chocolate, chocolate biscuit, wafer, cake, ice cream.	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ	\bigcirc	
13. SUGARY DRINKS. Soda, juice, sweet tea, energy & sports drinks. Excludes homemade juice, dairy.	0	0	0	0	
14. CITRUS FRUITS. E.g. orange, lemon, mandarin, tangerine. Excludes juice, nectar, fruit sauce, jam.	\circ	\bigcirc	\circ	\bigcirc	
15. DEEP ORANGE FRUITS & VEGETABLES. E.g. apricot, mango, pumpkin, carrot, carrot salad.	0	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
16. OTHER FRUITS. Includes dried & preserved fruits, fruit salad. Excludes juice, nectar, fruit sauce, jam.	\circ	\bigcirc	\circ	\bigcirc	
17. DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES. E.g. spinach, lettuce, collards, bok choi, arugula, seaweed.	0	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
18. CRUCIFEROUS VEGETABLES. E.g. broccoli, cabbage, cabbage salad, kimchi, radish.	0	\circ	0	0	
19. OTHER VEGETABLES. E.g. pepper, onion, cucumber, tomato, beetroot, eggplant. Excludes legumes.	0	\bigcirc	0	0	\bigcirc
20. LEGUMES. Beans, peas, lentils. Includes bean products (e.g. tofu). Excludes nuts and seeds.	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
21. NUTS & SEEDS. E.g. sunflower seeds, pine nuts, peanuts, pistachios. Includes peanut butter.	0	0	0	0	
22. WHOLE GRAINS & PRODUCTS. Brown rice, millet; whole grain cereal, porridge, bread, noodles.	\circ	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
23. LIQUID OILS. Liquid vegetable oils for cooking & eating raw. E.g. sunflower oil, vegetable oil, olive oil.	0	0	0	\bigcirc	\circ

III. Drivers of food choice

1. Subject code	2. Today's da	ate	(DD/MM	1/YY) _		/	_/				
Compared with unhealthy food	s, healthy foods ar	e ge	enerally								
3.							r to cook difficulty to cook easier to	cook			
For each statement, indicate wh	ether you "Strongly	/ Dis	sagree",	, "Disag	ree", a	are "Ne	eutral", "Ag	gree",	or "Stron	igly Agree)".
			a. Stro		b Disa		c. Neutra	ıl	d. Agree		rongly gree
7. "I care about eating healthy for	oods.")	($\overline{)}$	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	($\overline{)}$
8. "My nutrition knowledge helps healthier food choices."			Č)	Ŏ		Ŏ		<u> </u>
9. "I pay attention to nutrition inf packaging."	ormation on food					$\overline{)}$	\bigcirc		\bigcirc		\supset
10. "I am capable of cooking he	althy foods.")		$\overline{)}$			\bigcirc	($\overline{)}$
11. "I eat worse when I am strestired."	ssed, depressed, or	•	Č						O		$\overline{\bigcirc}$
Describe the influence that each "None", "Weak", "Moderate", "S				over t	he pa	st 3 m	onths as:				
		a.	None	b. V	/eak	c. M	loderate	d. S	Strong	e. Very S	Strong
12. The price of food			0		<u> </u>		<u>O</u>		0	0	
13. The availability of food when	e you live		0		<u>) </u>		$\frac{O}{O}$		0	$\frac{0}{0}$	
14. The taste of food15. The time, effort, or skill requ	ired to each food		0))		0		0	$\overline{}$	
16. The nutritive quality of food	ired to cook lood		0)		$\frac{O}{O}$		$\frac{\circ}{\circ}$	$\overline{}$	
17. Public advisories, TV, radio,	or web programs		\bigcirc		<u>)</u>		$\overline{\bigcirc}$				
18. Information from medical pro			$\overline{\bigcirc}$		<u>)</u>		$\overline{\bigcirc}$		$\tilde{\cap}$	$\overline{\bigcirc}$	
19. Food safety concerns			$\overline{\bigcirc}$)		$\overline{\bigcirc}$		$\tilde{\bigcirc}$	$\overline{\bigcirc}$	
20. Compared with foods cooked at home, foods from outside are generally Much Less Healthy											
	a. Strongly Disag	ree	b. D	isagree	c.	Neutra	d. A	gree	e. Str	ongly Agr	ee
22. Health	O			0		0				0	
23. Physical fitness	0		1	<u>()</u>		0				<u>O</u>	
24. Physical appearance	0			\bigcirc		0				<u> </u>	
25. Bodyweight26. Household members' diets	0		-	\bigcirc		\bigcirc		<u>) </u>		\bigcirc	
LU. I IOUSCHOIU HICHIDEIS UIELS			1	\cup	1	\cup		ノ	1		

IV. Nutrition knowledge Subject code _______ **2.** Today's date (DD/MM/YY) _____/___/ Over the past 3 months... 3. ...how would you describe your diet overall? 7. ...how often has your household eaten together **a.** O Very Healthy a. All Meal **b.** O Most Meals **b.** \bigcirc Healthy c. O Average c. O Some Meals d. O Unhealthy d. () Few Meals e. O Very Unhealthy e. \(\cap \) No Meals **f.** O Not Applicable (single-person household) 4. ...how would you describe your nutrition knowledge? a. () Well Informed 8. ...how would you describe your bodyweight? **b.** \bigcirc Informed a. Overweight c. Average **b.** O Normal **d.** O Uninformed **c.** O Underweight e. O Very Uninformed 9. ...how would you describe your physical activity level? 5. ...how frequently has your household cooked its meals? **a.** \bigcirc High **b.** O Moderate **a.** \bigcirc All Meal **b.** O Most Meals c. \bigcirc Low c. O Some Meals d. Few Meals e. O No Meals 6. ...how would you characterize your own cooking skills? a. O Very Skilled **b.** O Skilled **c.** \bigcirc Average **d.** OPoor e. O Very Poor Check which among the following pairs of foods is generally more nutritious for healthy adults to eat habitually (if you are unsure or don't know, check that option): **10. a.** ORed Meat (mutton, beef, pork) **12 a.** Ocooking Oils (sunflower seed oil, other oils) **b.** O Lean Meat (chicken, fish) **b.** Ocooking Fats (solid animal fats, butter) **c.** O Unsure c. O Unsure **11. a.** O Whole Fat Milk and Dairy Products **13. a.** () Whole Grains (brown flour/bread/noodles/rice) **b.** O Reduced Fat Milk and Dairy Products **b.** O Refined Grains (white flour/bread/noodles/rice) c. Ounsure c. Ounsure Check whether it is generally more nutritious for healthy adults to eat more or less of each of the following foods

habitually (if you are unsure or don't know, check that option):

	a. More	b. Less	c . Unsure
14. Salt and Salty Foods:	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ
15. Sugar and Sugary Foods/Drinks:	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ
16. Fruits and Vegetables:	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ
17. Nuts and Seeds:	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ
18. Processed and Fast Foods:	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ
19. Alcoholic Drinks:	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ

V. Physical activity	1. Subject code	2 . Today's date (DD/MM/YY)	//
questions will ask you about the timeven if you do not consider yoursel	ne you spent being physi f to be an active person.	activities that people do as part of their evcally active in the last 1 month . Please are Please think about the activities you do at your spare time for recreation, exercise of	nswer each question work, as part of
	you breathe much harde	st 1 month. Vigorous physical activities re er than normal. Think only about those phy	
3. During the last 1 month , on how or fast bicycling?	many days did you do v	rigorous physical activities like heavy liftin	g, digging, aerobics,
a days per week	b.	igorous physical activities (skip to question	on 5)
4. How much time did you usually s	spend doing vigorous pl	nysical activities on one of those days?	
a hours and minutes	per day b. Don't kr	now/Not sure	
	you breathe somewhat I	st 1 month . Moderate activities refer to a narder than normal. Think only about those	
5. During the last 1 month , on how at a regular pace, or doubles tennis		noderate physical activities like carrying li g.	ght loads, bicycling
a days per week	b. \bigcirc No n	noderate physical activities (skip to questi	on 7)
6. How much time did you usually s	spend doing moderate p	hysical activities on one of those days?	
a hours and minutes	per day b. Don't kr	now/Not sure	
		n. This includes at work and at home, walk olely for recreation, sport, exercise, or leist	
7. During the last 7 days, on how r	many days did you walk	for at least 10 minutes at a time?	
a days per week	b. No wall	king (skip to question 9)	
8. How much time did you usually s	spend walking on one of	f those days?	
a hours and minutes	per day b. Don't kr	now/Not sure	
	during leisure time. This	ekdays during the last 1 month . Include ti s may include time spent sitting at a desk,	
9. During the last 1 month, how m	uch time did you spend s	sitting on a week day?	
a hours and minutes	per day b. Don't kr	now/Not sure	

VI. Sleep quality 1. Subject	ct code	2. Toda	ay's date (DD/	MM/YY)	
The following questions relate to you most accurate reply for the majority of					
During the past month					
 When have you usually gone to be How long (in minutes) has it taken What time have you usually gotter A. How many hours of actual slee How many hours were you in bed 	you to fall asleep each nup in the morning? _p did you get at night? ?	?			
During the past month , how often h	ave you nad trouble s	leeping becaus	se you		
		a. Not during the past month	b. Less than once a week	c. Once or twice a week	d. Three or more times a week
8. Cannot get to sleep within 30 m	inutes		0	0	0
9. Wake up in the middle of the nig	ght or early morning	0	0	0	Ō
10. Have to get up to use the bath	room	0	0	0	0
11. Cannot breathe comfortably		\circ	\circ	\circ	\bigcirc
12. Cough or snore loudly		\circ	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
13. Feel too cold		\circ	0	0	\bigcirc
14. Feel too hot		\circ	0	0	\bigcirc
15. Have bad dreams		\circ	0	0	\circ
16. Have pain		0	0	0	0
17. Other reason (s), please descr often you have had trouble sleepir reason (s):		0	0	0	0
18. During the past month, how ofter a. Not during the past month b. Less than once a week c. Once or twice a week d. Three or more times a week 19. During the past month, how ofter social activity? a. Not during the past month b. Less than once a week c. Once or twice a week d. Three or more times a week	·	T.			
 20. During the past month, how much a. Not during the past month b. Less than once a week c. Once or twice a week d. Three or more times a week 	ch of a problem has it	been for you to	o keep up entl	nusiasm to (get things done?
21. During the past month, how word a. Very good b. Fairly good c. Fairly bad d. Very bad	uld you rate your slee	p quality overal	1?		

VII. Generalized anxiety

1. Subject code	2	2. Today	/'s date ((DD/MM/YY)	/	1	1
II Cabjoot coac		•• · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, o aato ,		·		

Over the past **2 weeks**, how often have you been bothered by the following problems?

	a. Not at all sure	b. Several days	c. Over half the days	d. Nearly every day
1. Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge	0	0	0	\circ
2. Not being able to stop or control worrying	\circ	\circ	\circ	
3. Worrying too much about different things	0	0	\circ	\circ
4. Trouble relaxing	\circ	\bigcirc	\circ	\bigcirc
5. Being so restless that it's hard to sit still	0	0	0	0
6. Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	\circ	\circ	\circ	
7. Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen	O	0	0	

VIII. Nicotine dependence

1.	Subject code
a. b.	How soon after waking do you smoke your first cigarette? ○ Within 5 minutes ○ 5-30 minutes ○ 31-60 minutes
a.	Do you find it difficult to refrain from smoking in places where it is forbidden? E.g. church, library, etc.
a.	Which cigarette would you hate to give up? The first in the morning Any other
a. b. c.	How many cigarettes a day do you smoke? 10 or less 11-20 21-30 31 or more
a.	Do you smoke more frequently in the morning? ○ Yes ○ No
a.	Do you smoke even if you are sick in bed most of the day? Yes No

Supplementary Methods 4: Approach for scoring the PDQS and PDQS sub-metrics

The dietary screener was used to score the PDQS metric by adapting scoring principles described in published guidance¹ to the range of consumption frequency options adapted for use in this study: healthy food groups were assigned 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 points for responses of <1 per week, 1 per week, 2-4 per week, 5-7 per week, and >1 per day, respectively; scoring was reversed for unhealthy food groups; and the total score ranged from 0 to 80. "PDQS-healthy" and "PDQS-unhealthy" sub-metrics were also scored using only the healthy and unhealthy PDQS food groups, respectively, following principles for scoring the positive and negative sub-metrics of the related Global Diet Quality Score (GDQS)² (as with the GDQS sub-metrics, higher PDQS-healthy scores reflect higher consumption of healthy foods while higher PDQS-unhealthy scores reflect lower consumption of unhealthy foods).

The approach for classifying healthy and unhealthy PDQS food groups followed that which has been applied in published guidance^{1,3-5}, with the exception of eggs. Eggs, which the PDQS has varyingly classified as a neutral or healthy food group¹⁻⁵, were classified as a healthy group considering evolving evidence from large, prospective cohort studies on the relationship between egg consumption and health that informed inclusion of eggs in the GDQS².

Further, despite updated evidence that informed reclassification of red meat and high-fat milk and dairy products from the PDQS (which considers these to be unhealthy and neutral dietary components, respectively, for adults)¹ to the GDQS (which considers both components to be unhealthy only when consumed in excessive amounts)², we retained the classifications used in the PDQS, considering that:

- Red meat is consumed in extremely high amounts in the Mongolian and Kazakhstan general
 populations^{6,7} and it was assumed that habitual consumption by most participants could be reasonably
 classified as excessive (defined according to the GDQS as >46 g/day).
- High-fat milk and dairy products are also consumed in large amounts in the general population of both countries⁶⁻⁸. However, despite having expanded the range of PDQS frequency response options, the maximum consumption frequency captured by the screening instrument developed for use in this study was >1 per day, while the GDQS defines excessive consumption of high fat milk and dairy as >734 g/day (roughly equivalent to >3 servings or milk equivalents). This reasonably precluded adapting the GDQS scoring approach for high fat milk and dairy products in this study.

The final approach for scoring the PDQS and PDQS sub-metrics in this study is summarized below:

	Food avours	Point value	es associat	ed with each t	frequency re	sponse
l	Food groups	<1/wk	1/wk	2-4/wk	5-7/wk	>1/d
Healthy food groups	Citrus fruits	0	1	2	3	4
(included in the PDQS	Other fruits	0	1	2	3	4
metric and PDQS-	Dark green leafy vegetables	0	1	2	3	4
healthy sub-metric)	Cruciferous vegetables	0	1	2	3	4
	Other vegetables	0	1	2		4
	Deep orange fruits and vegetables	0	1	2		4
	Legumes	0	1	2	3	4
	Nuts and seeds	0	1	2	3	4
	Whole grains and products	0	1	2	3	4
	Liquid oils	0	1	2	3	4
	Fish	0	1	2	3	4
	Poultry	0	1	2	3	4
	Eggs	0	1	2	3	4
Unhealthy food groups	Red meat	4	3	2	1	0
(including in the PDQS	Processed meat	4	3	2	1	0
metric and PDQS -	Refined grains and products	4	3	2	1	0
unhealthy sub-metric)	Sweets and ice cream	4	3	2	1	0
	Sugary drinks	4	3	2	3 3 3 3 3 3	0
	Potatoes and other white tubers	4	3	2	1	0
	Fried foods from outside home	4	3	2	1	0
Not scored	Milk and milk products	0	0	0	0	0
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Supplementary Methods 5: R packages and functions used in this study

Derivation of exploratory diet patterns: *prcomp* function in the *stats* package¹.

Extraction and visualization of results of pattern analysis: fviz_eig, get_pca_var, and get_pca_ind functions in the factoextra package².

Linear mixed-effects regression models for continuous outcomes and generalized linear mixed models for one binary outcome: *Imer* and *glmer* functions in the *Ime4* package³.

Cumulative link mixed models for ordered categorical outcomes: clmm function in the ordinal package⁴.

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