Supplementary Data

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

† 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.

Figure based on information from the World Health Organization (WHO; http://www.who.int/en). GEMS/Food Cluster Diets - 2006 and the World Health Survey (WHS) 2002-2004. This figure was created under license from Carboth Software (now known as Map Resources) using Maplnf Copyright date 1994. The map is not a WHO map. The boundaries shown on this figure are approximations and may not represent the exact current legal borders.