Correction to: Declining Country-Level Food Self-Sufficiency Suggests Future Food Insecurities

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Correction to:

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained a mistake. The vertical axis labels in Fig. 3a, b, and c were incomplete. The correct version of Fig. 3 is given below. The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41247-019-0060-0>.

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Fig. 3 **a** 1965; **b** 2010, Dietary energy production (DEP) versus percent urbanization for 164 countries. Size of data markers proportional to population density. The four quadrants are defined as follows: (I) Gray is >50% urban and producing >2 k kcal/day (urban-producer); (II) Green is <50% urban and >2 k kcal/day (rural-producer); (III) Yellow is <50% urban and <2 k kcal/day (rural-consumer); (IV) Red is >50% urban and <2 k kcal/day (urban-consumer). **c** Net trajectories from 1965 to 2010 for 164 countries. Color of arrow indicates quadrant of 2010 data point. Black arrow is starting (37.5%, 2766 kcal/day) and ending (55.8%, 2067 kcal/day) averages of all 164 countries (not shown linear best-fit coefficient of determination of this line when drawn through all 10 averages calculated at all 10 time steps at 5 year increments from 1965 to 2010 is $R^2=0.97$). Total net movements over all 45 years between quadrants; IV gains 40 countries, I gains 10, II loses 44, and III loses 6. Some examples

are shown (23 of 164): (1) United States, (2) Ukraine, (3) Canada, (4) New Zealand, (5) Uruguay, (6) Australia, (7) Malaysia, (8) Paraguay, (9) Mauritius, (10) Fiji, (11) Kiribati, (12) Vanuatu, (13) Solomon Islands, (14) Trinidad and Tobago, (15) Antigua and Barbuda, (16) Grenada, (17) Maldives, (18) Djibouti, [note: final data point for 2010 is (77, -9666.9), but not shown to minimize graph size], (19) Cyprus, (20) United Arab Emirates, (21) Israel, (22) Venezuela, and (23) Belgium. **d** Global annual total dietary energy produced in zeta joules/year. In 2010, the 66 countries in quads I and II (producers with DEP > 2000 kcal/capita/day) supplied 0.0254 ZJ or 90.1% of total DEP (0.0282 ZJ) of caloric energy produced in the world. The remaining ninety-eight countries in quads III and IV (consumers with DEP < 2000 kcal/capita/day) together supplied remaining 9.9% or 0.0027 ZJ (Color figure online)