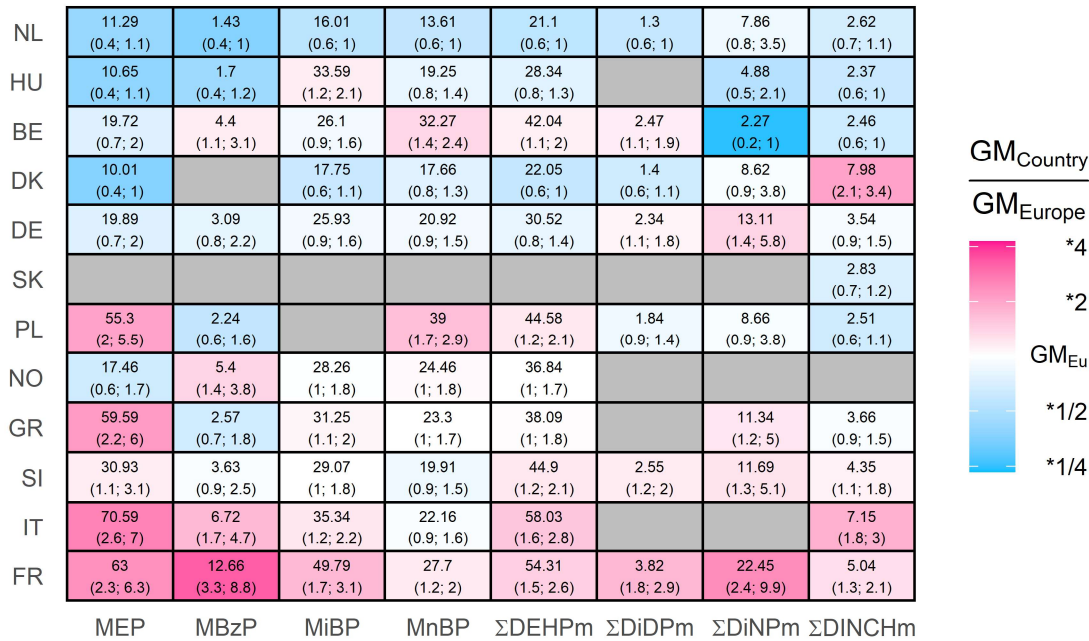
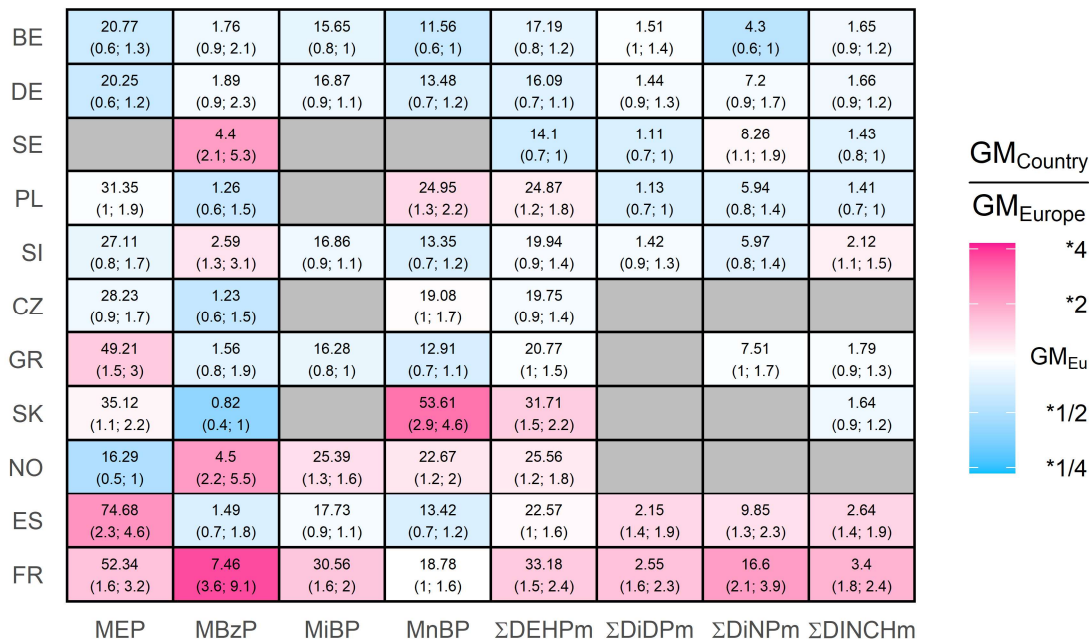


Children, GM in  $\mu\text{g/g crt}$   
(factor relative to GMEu; factor relative to lowest concentration)



Adolescents, GM in  $\mu\text{g/g crt}$   
(factor relative to GMEu; factor relative to lowest value per substance)



**Supplementary Figure 4.** Heatmap of comparisons of each study's GM (geometric mean;  $\mu\text{g/g crt}$ ) to the European GMs ( $\text{GM}_{\text{Eu}}$ ,  $\mu\text{g/g crt}$ ; in white). The darker pink cells indicate relatively higher metabolite concentrations of a specific phthalate/DINCH compared to the  $\text{GM}_{\text{Eu}}$  and the darker blue cells indicate relatively lower metabolite concentrations of a specific phthalate/DINCH compared to the  $\text{GM}_{\text{Eu}}$ , while the white cells indicate similar metabolite concentrations of a specific phthalate/DINCH in the present study as the  $\text{GM}_{\text{Eu}}$ . Grey cells show missing data (e.g. no quality-assured data). Each cell gives the respective GM (calculated with survey methods) for a metabolite or sum from a country in  $\mu\text{g/g crt}$ . The first value in the brackets gives the proportion of that GM relative to the  $\text{GM}_{\text{Eu}}$  (e.g. 0.5 meaning this GM is half the  $\text{GM}_{\text{Eu}}$ ). The second value in the bracket gives the proportion relative to the lowest GM of that metabolite or sum (e.g. 1 = the lowest GM; 7 = GM is 7 times higher than the lowest GM for that metabolite or sum).