Table S1. Miller-Goldman dataset of IMRs and infant vaccine doses per nation (*n* = 30), from their original study

Nations	2009 IMRs	Doses
Singapore	2.31	17
Sweden	2.75	12
Japan	2.79	12
Iceland	3.23	12
France	3.33	19
Finland	3.47	13
Norway	3.58	12
Malta	3.75	15
Czech Rep	3.79	19
Germany	3.99	18
Switzerland	4.18	18
Spain	4.21	20
Israel	4.22	18
Slovenia	4.25	15
South Korea	4.26	15

Nations	2009 IMRs	Doses
Denmark	4.34	12
Austria	4.42	23
Belgium	4.44	19
Luxembourg	4.56	22
Netherlands	4.73	24
Australia	4.75	24
Portugal	4.78	21
United Kingdom	4.85	19
New Zealand	4.92	17
Canada	5.04	24
Ireland	5.05	23
Greece	5.16	23
Italy	5.51	18
Cuba	5.82	22
United States	6.22	26

In 2011, we published a study in *Human and Experimental Toxicology* using data from the year 2009. The dataset (*n* = 30) included the United States, a nation that required the most vaccines for their infants, and all nations with better infant mortality rates (IMRs) than the United States. Linear regression analysis yielded a statistically significant positive correlation of $r = 0.70$ ($p < .0001$) that revealed a counterintuitive relationship: *among the most highly developed nations, those requiring the most vaccine doses for their infants tended to have the highest (worse) IMRs.*

Source for IMR data 2009:
CIA. Country comparison: infant mortality rate (2009). *The World Factbook.* www.cia.gov (accessed 13 April 2010).

Sources for vaccine schedules 2009:
1. European vaccination schedules were located here: www.euvac.net (accessed 13 April 2010).
2. WHO/UNICEF. *Immunization Summary: A Statistical Reference Containing Data Through 2008* (The 2010 Edition). www.childinfo.org
3. Immunization schedules provided by national governments (presumed to be the most reliable).