Table S3: Successive linear regression analyses of nations with top IMRs (*n* = 30-47) and the resultant *r*-values (2009 data)

Number of nations in regression	Cutoff nation	2009 IMRs	Doses	*r*-value[a]	*p*-value
30	United States	6.22	26	0.70	<.00002
31	Croatia	6.37	19	0.66	.00006
32	Belarus	6.43	16	0.57	.0006
33	Lithuania	6.47	19	0.55	.001
34	Cyprus	6.60	21	0.55	.001
35	Serbia	6.75	19	0.53	.001
36	Poland	6.80	18	0.50	.002
37	Slovakia	6.84	19	0.48	.003
38	Estonia	7.32	19	0.46	.004
39	Chile	7.71	19	0.44	.005
40	Hungary	7.86	16	0.38	.016
41	Costa Rica	8.77	21	0.39	.012
42	Latvia	8.77	19	0.37	.016
43	Kuwait	8.96	19	0.35	.020
44	Ukraine	8.98	18	0.33	.030
45	Macedonia	9.01	19	0.32	.032
46	Bosnia & Herz	9.10	21	0.33	.023
47	Russia	10.56	16	0.27	.067[b]

[a]As nations with increasingly higher IMRs are added to the linear regression model, the correlation coefficients incrementally decrease (and *p*-values increase), likely due to worsening socioeconomic conditions and confounding.

[b]not statistically significant

Sources for raw data: A linear regression analysis was first performed on the top 30 nations using IMRs and total infant vaccine doses as originally reported in the Miller-Goldman study. 2009 IMR and total infant vaccine doses for each nation from Croatia #31 to Russia #47 were provided by Nysetvold et al. (accessible from their GitHub repository).