**Electronic Supplement 1.A. Cross-national: Strength of Family Ties**

Data were downloaded from www.worldvaluessurvey.org for the following five items: 1) How important is family in your life? [we used the proportion of those that chose "very important"]; 2) the respondent had to endorse one of 2 statements: a) Regardless of what the qualities and faults of one's parents are one must always love and respect them, b) One does not have the duty to respect and love parents who have not earned it. [we used the proportion of those that chose 'a']; 3) the respondent was asked to endorse one of 2 statements: a) It is the parents' duty to do their best for their children even at the expense of their own well-being, b) Parents have a life of their own and should not be asked to sacrifice their own well-being for the sake of their children. [we used the proportion of participants that chose 'a']; 4) respondents were asked whether they lived with their parents. [we used the proportion that indicated they did live with their parents]; 5) respondents were asked about their goals in life. [we used the proportion of respondents that said one of their goals in life was to make their parents proud]. All proportions were arcsine-square-root transformed and then standardized. All five items were interrelated (Cronbach's $\alpha = .86$, $n = 72$).

**Electronic Supplement 1.B. United States: Collectivism and Strength of Family Ties USA.**

Vandello & Cohen's items (Vandello & Cohen 1999) comprising our *Collectivism* measure were: percentage of people living alone (reversed), percentage of elderly people (65 +) living alone (reversed), percentage of households with grandchildren in them, divorce to marriage ratio (reversed), percentage of people with no religious affiliation (reversed), average percentage voting Libertarian over the four presidential elections in 1980-1992 (reversed), ratio of people carpooling to work to people driving alone, and percentage of self-employed workers (reversed). Values ranged from 31 for Montana (highest individualism) to 91 for Hawaii (highest collectivism).

The *Strength of Family Ties USA* items were: the percentage of people living alone (reversed), percentage of elderly people (65 +) living alone (reversed), and the percentage of households with grandchildren in them. These three items were arcsine-square-root transformed and then standardized. All three items were interrelated (Cronbach's $\alpha = .73$; $n = 50$).

**Electronic Supplement 1.C. United States: Proportion of Religious Adherents**

According to the study codebook (located at http://www.thearda.com), total adherents was defined as "all members, including full members, their children and the estimated number of other participants who are not considered members; for example, the 'baptized', 'those not confirmed', 'those not eligible for communion', 'those regularly attending services', and the like." Finke and Scheitle (2005) provided a convincing argument for the necessity of adjusting these measures based on non-participation of some churches. We used these adjusted scores for the *Proportion of Religious Adherents* collected from the "Religious Congregations and Membership Study, 2000 (State File)"

obtained from the Association of Religion Data Archives (http://www.thearda.com). These values were arcsine-square-root transformed.

**Electronic Supplement 1.D. Cross-national: Religious Participation and Value**

The questions in the World Values Survey (www.worldvaluesurvey.org) comprising *Religious Participation and Value* were 1) "How often do you attend religious services?" We used the proportion of respondents that reported at least once a week. 2) "How important is God in your life?" Respondents indicated on a scale from 1 to 10 with 10 being the most important. We used the proportion of those that responded with a 10. And 3) "How important in religion in your life?" We used the proportion of those that indicated religion was very important. All proportions were arcsine square root transformed, standardized, and then summed to be *Religious Participation and Value* (Cronbach's $\alpha = .94$, $n = 93$). We analyzed the question "How often do you pray to God outside of religious services?" separately because this question had a restricted sample size (59 countries in comparison to 93). We used the proportion that responded 'pray every day'. This value was arcsine-square-root transformed and became the *Proportion that Prayed Every Day*.

**Electronic Supplement 1.E. United States: Religious Participation and Value USA.**

For *Religious Participation and Value USA* we collected data for the following 8 items from http://religions.pewforum.org/maps. 1) if the respondent indicated a religious affiliation they were asked to endorse one of two statements: a) My religion is the one, true faith leading to eternal life, or b) Many religions can lead to eternal life [we used the proportion that endorsed 'a']; 2) they were asked to indicate how often they prayed outside of attending religious services; [we used the proportion that indicated they prayed 'at least once a day']; 3) if the respondent indicated they prayed more than seldom they were asked "How often do you receive a definite answer to a specific prayer request?" [we used the proportion of respondents that indicated 'at least once a month']; 4) they were asked, "How important is religion in your life?" [we used the proportion that indicated religion was 'very important']; 5) they were asked, "Do you believe in God or a universal spirit?". If they said 'yes' they were asked, "How certain are you about this belief?" [we used the proportion that indicated they believed in God and were 'absolutely certain' in this belief]; 6) they were asked to endorse whether 'the Bible' (or relevant holy scripture based on the religious affiliation) was the word of God or not and whether the Bible was literally true. [we used the proportion that indicated they believed the Bible was the 'word of God, and literally true word for word']; 7) they were asked to indicate how often they attended religious services, aside from weddings and funerals. [we used the proportion that indicated they attended services 'at least once a week']; 8) if the respondent indicated they had a religious affiliation they were asked to endorse whether a) "There is only ONE true way to interpret the teachings of my religion.", or b) "There is MORE than one true way to interpret the teachings of my religion." [we used the proportion of those that responded there was only 'one true way to interpret the teachings']. The number of respondents for these items ranged from 30,236 to 35,556 for the entire U.S.A. All proportions were arcsine-square-root transformed and then

standardized. All 8 items were interrelated (Cronbach's $\alpha$ = .98, n = 46). We summed the 8 items to compile our measure called *Religious Participation and Value USA*. The Pew Forum combined the values for Connecticut and Rhode Island, the District of Columbia and Maryland, Montana and Wyoming, New Hampshire and Vermont, and North and South Dakota. We computed the mean between these state pairs for the variables we analyzed along with *Religious Participation and Value USA*.

**Electronic Supplement 1.F. In-group Assortative Sociality**

For the cross-national variable, *In-Group Assortativeness*, we standardized and then summed all 5 variables that comprised *Strength of Family Ties*, all 3 variables that comprised *Religious Participation and Value*, and *Proportion of Believers*. We used the *Proportion of Believers* and not the *Proportion of Religionists* because the *Proportion of Believers* was compiled from a variety of sources one of which is the source for the *Proportion of Religionists*. The Cronbach's $\alpha$ for these 9 items was .94 (n = 66). For the US analysis, we standardized and then summed all 3 variables that comprised *Family Ties USA*, all 8 variables that comprised *Religious Participation and Value USA*, the *Proportion of Religionists USA* and the *Proportion of Religious Adherents*, and called it *In-Group Assortativeness USA*. The Cronbach's $\alpha$ for these 13 items was .94 (n = 43).

**Electronic Supplement 1.G. Cross-national: Infectious Disease DALY.**

We used the population-adjusted rate of Infectious Disease DALY /100,000 population as reported by the World Health Organization (www.who.int). *Infectious Disease DALY* was Ln-transformed to reduce skewness and kurtosis.

**Electronic Supplement 1.H. Cross-national: Nonzoonotic vs. Zoonotic Parasite Prevalence.**

To determine the relative prevalence of nonzoonotic and zoonotic parasites we used the classification of Smith et al. (2007) as a basis. We collected from www.gideononline.com (GIDEON) during the period of June to December 2009, the prevalence of all diseases provided in GIDEON. For the majority of the diseases, we used GIDEON's 3-point scale of parasite prevalence (3=endemic, 2=sporadic and 1=not endemic) based on distribution maps provided in GIDEON. For a few other diseases that reported the rate of infections rather than the 3-point prevalence scale, we developed a 3-point scale based on the provided information. For example, measles was scored a '1' if not endemic, a '2' if the annual disease rate per 100,000 people was > 0 to 0.1, and a '3' if the annual disease rate per 100,000 people was > 0.1. In some cases, the prevalence for a country was indeterminable. In these cases, we inserted the mean prevalence score for that disease for all countries that had prevalence information. We made a few modifications to the Smith et al. (2007) classification based on name changes, new information, and reclassifications. *Electronic Supplement 4* contains the list of diseases and their classifications.

**Electronic Supplement 1.I. United States: Parasite-Stress USA.**

This index of parasite-stress, *Parasite-Stress USA*, is validated by the fact that it shows a negative correlation with latitude (-.45, n = 50, p = .0011; or after removing the latitudinal outliers Alaska and Hawaii, -.71, n = 48, p < .0001) just as do global measures of parasite-stress (Cashdan 2001a; Guernier et al. 2004). Furthermore, *Parasite-Stress USA* was correlated negatively with the average lifespan expectancy at birth for both sexes in the year 2000 according to data collected from www.census.gov (r=-.67, n=50, p<.0001). Similar patterns between infectious disease stress and lifespan expectancy are found in cross-national analyses (Thornhill et al. 2009).

**Electronic Supplement 1.J. Strength of National Ties**

The *Strength of National Ties* was compiled from data in the World Values Survey (the 2005-2006 wave). Participants were asked, "In your opinion, how important should the following be as requirements for somebody seeking citizenship of your country? Specify for each requirement if you consider it as very important, rather important or not important." The requirements were: having ancestors from my country, being born on my country's soil, adopting the customs of my country, abiding by my country's laws. Focusing on the proportion of those that indicated "very important" for each requirement, we combined the standardized values for having ancestors, being born in the country, and adopting customs (each was arcsine-square-root transformed prior to standardization). Abiding by the country's laws was not included in the *Strength of National Ties* because it lowered the intercorrelation between the items (The Cronbach's $\alpha$ with all 4 items was .73; removal of the item 'abiding by my country's laws' raised the Cronbach's $\alpha$ to .91).