(S1) Results of univariable analysis for risk factors associated with self-reported Q fever among 287 unvaccinated Australian wildlife rehabilitators participating in a nationwide online survey conducted in 2018.

| Variable Name and Description | Total number | Self-reported Q fever disease | | | | |
		Yes	No	Odds ratio	95% LCL	*P*-value
Age	287					0.185
≤50		3	112	1		
>50		10	162	2.30	0.687 - 10.448	
Education level	287					0.036
University/Postgraduate		2	118	1		
High School Level/TAFE or private college		11	156	4.16	1.090 - 27.213	
Primary rehabilitated Australian wildlife at a veterinary clinic	287					0.011
No		9	256	1		
Yes		4	18	6.32	1.592 - 21.567	
Rehabilitate kangaroos or wallabies	287					0.185
No		2	87	1		
Yes		11	187	2.56	0.657 - 16.486	
No or non-ruminant occupational animals contact	287					0.014
No		8	243	1		
Yes		5	31	4.90	1.407 - 15.647	
Present at non-human mammalian births	287					0.167
No		5	137	1		
Have attended ruminant birth		6	61	2.69	0.783- 9.675	0.113
Have not attended ruminant birth		2	76	0.712	0.102 - 3.433	0.700
Kangaroos and/or wallabies living on the same property where wildlife is rehabilitated	287					
No		4	141	1		0.140
Yes		9	133	2.39	0.757 - 8.973	
Domestic ruminants living on the same property where wildlife is rehabilitated	287					0.006
No		6	223	1		
Yes		7	51	5.10	1.629 - 16.468	

TAFE - Technical and Further Education, CI – confidence intervals