

Table S1. Descriptive information of the forty study households that raised guinea pigs for food in a semi-urban parish of Quito, Ecuador.

Guinea pig management practices among households surveyed	No. (% or range)
Average number of guinea pigs raised by each household (range)	12 (2-40)
Guinea pigs raised in a cage outside home	40 (100%)
Household reuses litter on property	40 (100%)
Household stores litter prior to land application	5 (12.5%)
Household allows guinea pig(s) in kitchen area	0 (0%)
Guinea pig(s) defecate in area where child can be exposed	1 (2.5%)
Household uses medicated feed	4 (10%)

Table S2. Prevalence ratio of *Campylobacter jejuni* carriage among domestic animals from a semi-rural parish of Quito, Ecuador

Comparison	Prevalence ratio ^a	95% CI ^b
Guinea pigs–Chickens	1.2	0.89 – 1.67
Guinea pigs–Dogs	2.9	1.64–5.14
Guinea pigs–Pigs	8.7	2.90–26.14
Guinea pigs–Rabbits	7.3	1.92–27.37
Chickens–Dogs	2.4	1.32–4.30
Chickens–Pigs	7.1	2.35–21.71
Chickens–Rabbits	6.0	1.56–22.69
Dogs–Pigs	3.0	0.90–10.05
Dogs–Rabbits	2.5	0.60–10.34
Rabbits–Pigs	1.2	0.22–6.59

^aA ratio greater than 1.0 indicates a higher prevalence of *C. jejuni* in the first animal type listed under the comparison column.

^b The bolded confidence intervals indicate that the differences are statistically significant.

Fig. S1. Guinea pigs contained six alleles (aspA 4, glnA 7, glyA 62, pgm 13, uncA 104 and tkt25) that were previously reported in other animal species (based on the pubMLST database).