

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary dataset S1: Serovar distribution

All serovars where n>100 isolates

<i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serovar	Number	% of total isolates
<i>S.</i> Typhimurium	33,081	56.2%
<i>S.</i> Enteritidis	2,554	4.3%
<i>S.</i> Mississippi	2,249	3.8%
<i>S.</i> Virchow	1,755	3.0%
<i>S.</i> Infantis	1,461	2.5%
<i>S.</i> Bovismorbificans	1,309	2.2%
<i>S.</i> Saintpaul	1,066	1.8%
<i>S.</i> Stanley	858	1.5%
<i>Salmonella</i> 1,4,[5],12:i:-	801	1.4%
<i>S.</i> Newport	798	1.4%
<i>S.</i> Agona	611	1.0%
<i>S.</i> Singapore	535	0.9%
<i>S.</i> Hadar	496	0.8%
<i>S.</i> Anatum	460	0.8%
<i>S.</i> Derby	406	0.7%
<i>S.</i> Heidelberg	391	0.7%
<i>S.</i> Chester	388	0.7%
<i>S.</i> Weltevreden	358	0.6%
<i>S.</i> Havana	351	0.6%
<i>S.</i> Mbandaka	336	0.6%
<i>S.</i> Muenchen	329	0.6%
<i>S.</i> Birkenhead	265	0.5%
<i>S.</i> Senftenberg	258	0.4%
<i>S.</i> Montevideo	252	0.4%
<i>S.</i> Corvallis	240	0.4%
<i>S.</i> Oranienburg	230	0.4%
<i>S.</i> Give	209	0.4%
<i>S.</i> Hvittingfoss	208	0.4%
<i>S.</i> Ohio	205	0.3%
<i>S.</i> subsp II ser Sofia	205	0.3%
<i>S.</i> Cerro	194	0.3%
<i>S.</i> Kottbus	189	0.3%
<i>S.</i> Potsdam	177	0.3%
<i>S.</i> Zanzibar	177	0.3%
<i>S.</i> Hessarek	170	0.3%
<i>S.</i> Blockley	168	0.3%
<i>S.</i> Victoria	160	0.3%
<i>S.</i> Bareilly	158	0.3%
<i>S.</i> Panama	149	0.3%
<i>S.</i> London	147	0.2%
<i>S.</i> Kiambu	146	0.2%
<i>S.</i> Schwarzengrund	146	0.2%

<i>S. Braenderup</i>	139	0.2%
<i>S. Adelaide</i>	131	0.2%
<i>S. Javiana</i>	129	0.2%
<i>S. Tennessee</i>	127	0.2%
<i>S. Oslo</i>	124	0.2%
<i>S. Aberdeen</i>	118	0.2%
<i>S. Kentucky</i>	110	0.2%
<i>S. Thompson</i>	110	0.2%
<i>S. Reading</i>	108	0.2%
<i>S. Rissen</i>	107	0.2%
<i>S. Bredeney</i>	106	0.2%
<i>S. Orientalis</i>	105	0.2%
<i>Salmonella</i> 16:l,v:-	105	0.2%
<i>S. Dublin</i>	102	0.2%
Other serovars	2,563	4.4%
Total	58,830	

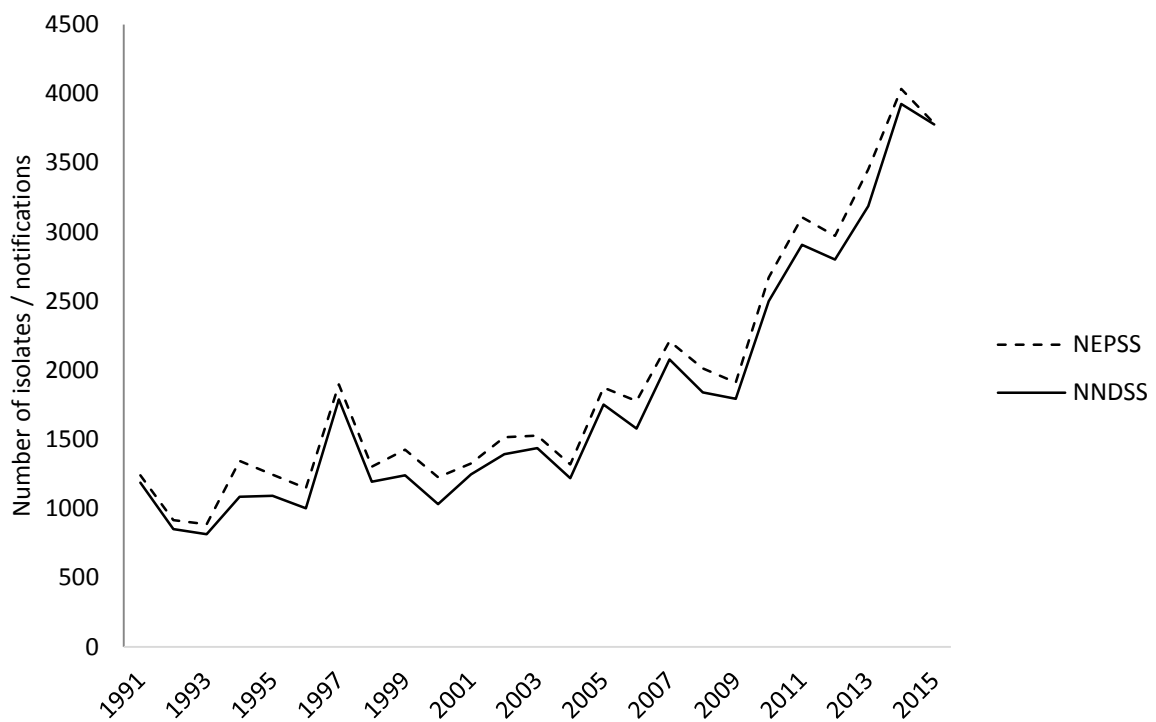
Supplementary dataset S2: Serovars associated with critical resistances, 1984-2015

<i>Salmonella</i> serovar	Non-susceptible (n)	Total (n)	%	Adjusted OR ^a	95% CI	P-value
Multidrug resistance (non-susceptible to three or more classes of antimicrobials)						
<i>S. Blockley</i>	111	168	66.1	51.3	(34.8, 75.7)	<0.001
<i>Salmonella</i> 1,4,[5],12:i:-	588	801	73.4	48.9	(41.1, 58.2)	<0.001
<i>S. Panama</i>	114	149	76.5	46.9	(31.7, 69.5)	<0.001
<i>S. Kentucky</i>	79	110	71.8	33.5	(21.8, 51.5)	<0.001
<i>S. Rissen</i>	68	107	63.6	23.7	(15.9, 35.4)	<0.001
<i>S. Schwarzengrund</i>	72	146	49.3	21.8	(14.8, 32.2)	<0.001
<i>S. Corvallis</i>	101	240	42.1	9.2	(7.1, 12.0)	<0.001
<i>S. Kiambu</i>	40	146	27.4	5.6	(3.8, 8.1)	<0.001
<i>S. Hadar</i>	118	496	23.8	5.3	(4.3, 6.6)	<0.001
<i>S. Stanley</i>	206	858	24.0	4.7	(4.0, 5.6)	<0.001
<i>S. Derby</i>	45	406	11.1	2.6	(1.8, 3.6)	<0.001
<i>S. Give</i>	22	209	10.5	2.4	(1.5, 3.8)	<0.001
<i>S. London</i>	17	147	11.6	2.2	(1.3, 3.6)	0.003
<i>S. Agona</i>	66	611	10.8	2.0	(1.5, 2.6)	<0.001
<i>S. Anatum</i>	50	460	10.9	1.9	(1.4, 2.7)	<0.001
<i>S. Newport</i>	69	798	8.6	1.6	(1.2, 2.1)	<0.001
Overall	3,783	58,830	6.4			

^a logistic regression, adjusted for year (reference serovar, *S. Typhimurium*)

Supplementary Dataset S3: MIC breakpoint concentrations used in this study

Class	Antimicrobial(s)	Breakpoint concentration (mg/L)
Penicillin	Ampicillin	16
Chloramphenicol	Chloramphenicol	16
Folate inhibitors	Trimethoprim	8
	Sulphathiozole	512
Fluoroquinolones	Nalidixic acid	16
	Ciprofloxacin (decreased susceptibility)	0.06
	Ciprofloxacin	2
Cephalosporins	Cefotaxime	1
Tetracycline	Tetracycline	8
Aminoglycosides	Streptomycin	32
	Gentamicin	8
	Kanamycin	16
Carbapenems	Meropenem	1



Supplementary Figure 1. Number of non-typhoidal *Salmonella enterica* isolates received through the National Enteric Pathogen Surveillance Scheme (NEPSS) from Victoria and Tasmania (dashed line) and number of notifications for salmonellosis recorded in the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (solid line).