Supplementary Information for

A global meta-analysis on risk of parasitic infection in domestic cats (*Felis catus*) with outdoor access

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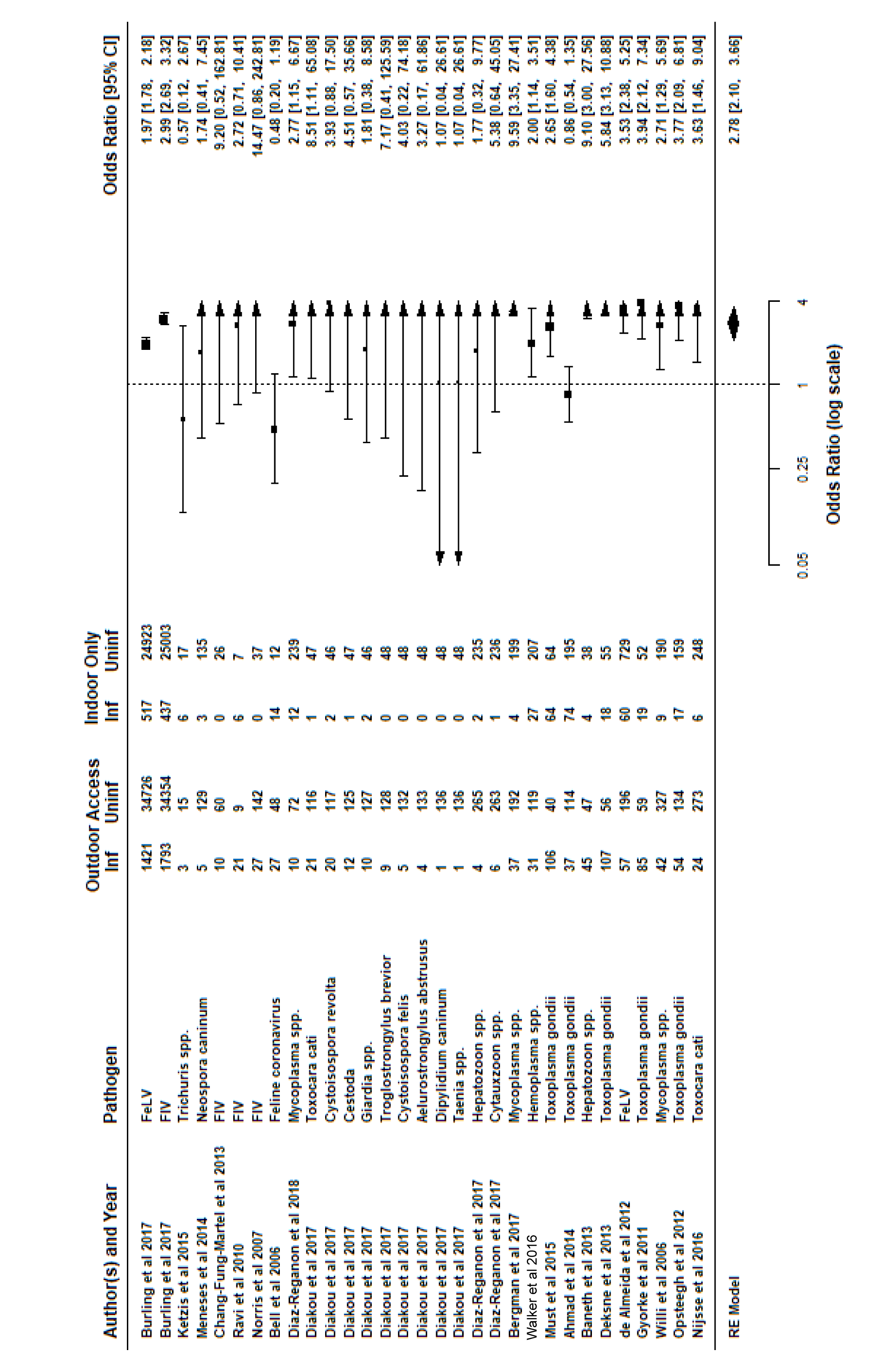


Fig. S1. **Forest plot with odds ratio by study/parasite, with Author/Year of study, pathogen, raw parasite prevalence proportions between outdoor access and indoor-only groups, and odds ratios with confidence limits provided graphically and numerically. A**rrows on odds ratio graph indicate confidence limits stretching beyond the range of the provided odds ratio scale. Raw values used to conduct meta-analysis provided for each study and parasite. “Outdoor Access” indicates groups of cats that were allowed outdoors, and “Indoor Only” cats did not have any outdoor access. “Inf” indicates the number of cats infected with the given parasite in the study within Outdoor Access or Indoor Only groups, and “N” indicates the number of cats sampled within either Outdoor Access or Indoor Only groups.

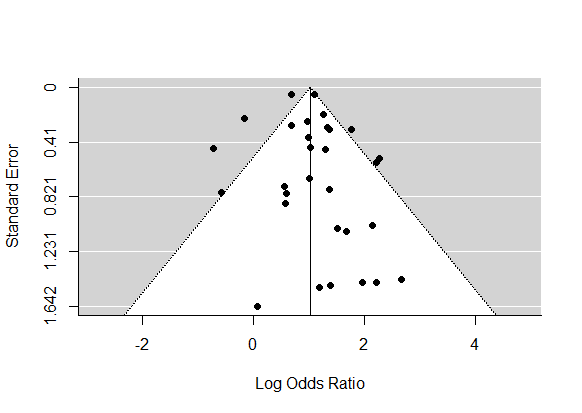


Fig. S2. (a) Funnel plot demonstrating relatively even distribution of study/parasites across a range of odds ratio values for outdoor access as a risk factor.

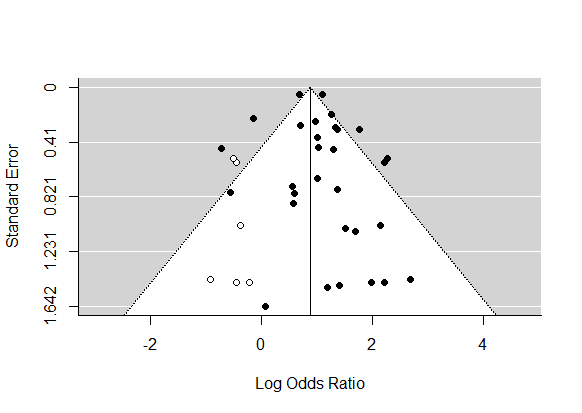
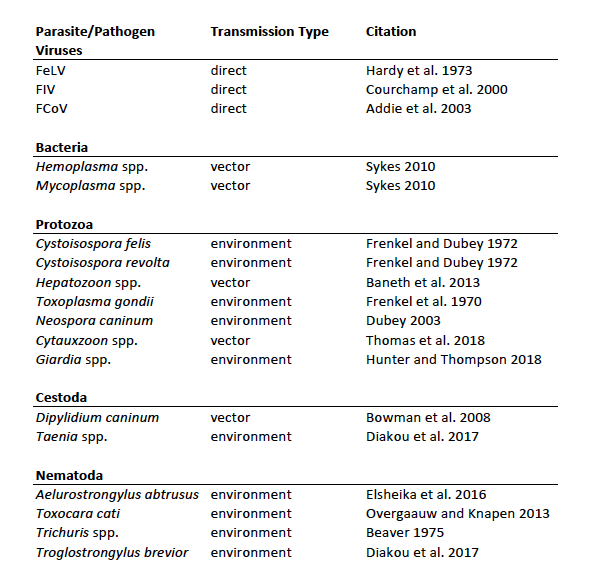


Fig. S2 (b) Funnel plot after performing a publication bias analysis using the trim and fill function with hollow circles indicating the balancing “missing” studies. With these 6 additional estimated studies included, effect of outdoor access on infection status was still a significant risk factor (2.39 OR; p < 0.0001)

Table S1. Transmission types and citations



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