

S1 Table. Geographical distribution of disease systems.

Region	All Systems (n = 330)	Epidemic Potential Zone*			Human Target (261)	High Priority Zoonotic Pathogens†	
		Dead-End (220)	Stuttering Chains (44)	Epidemic Potential (66)		Top 25% (109)	Top 10% (45)
North America	54.24% (179)	58.64% (129)	54.55% (24)	39.39% (26)	54.79% (143)	58.72% (64)	57.78% (26)
South America	42.73% (141)	45.45% (100)	45.45% (20)	31.82% (21)	44.44% (116)	39.45% (43)	33.33% (15)
Africa	46.06% (152)	42.73% (94)	59.09% (26)	48.48% (32)	44.83% (117)	47.71% (52)	48.89% (22)
Oceania	33.33% (110)	35.91% (79)	36.36% (16)	22.73% (15)	34.87% (91)	37.61% (41)	28.89% (13)
Europe	46.36% (153)	48.64% (107)	43.18% (19)	40.91% (27)	45.59% (119)	44.95% (49)	35.56% (16)
Asia	53.94% (178)	57.73% (127)	54.55% (24)	40.91% (27)	59.77% (156)	58.72% (64)	55.56% (25)

Data show the percentage of disease systems found on each continent. In addition to the pathogen being endemic on a continent, the reservoir and target were also required to occur. Many systems (n = 99) were classified as worldwide and are thus classified as being present on each of the listed continents. The number of systems is given in parentheses.

*The epidemic potential zone subsets represent the transmission potential of the pathogen in the target host population(s) following spillover. The zones are defined as follows: dead-end for a basic reproductive number (R_0) nearly equal to zero, stuttering chains for an R_0 greater than zero but less than one, and epidemic potential for an R_0 greater than one.

†High priority zoonotic pathogen subsets were determined by estimating the pathogen's representation in the scientific literature using the H-index. Each subset was created to include pathogens that are among the 25% (Top 25%) and 10% (Top 10%) most significant human pathogens known.