

S2 Table. Summary of transmission types found in all disease systems and subsets.

Transmission Type	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)
Direct Contact	41.52% (137)	33.18% (73)	54.55% (24)	60.61% (40)	36.78% (96)	37.61% (41)	53.33% (24)
Indirect Contact	15.45% (51)	15.00% (33)	11.36% (5)	19.70% (13)	13.03% (34)	14.68% (16)	8.89% (4)
Vector-Borne	37.88% (125)	36.82% (81)	40.91% (18)	39.39% (26)	39.46% (103)	44.04% (48)	44.44% (20)
Trophic	27.88% (92)	32.73% (71)	27.27% (12)	12.12% (8)	30.27% (79)	27.52% (30)	24.44% (11)

Data show the percentage of systems with each type of transmission between the reservoir and the target. A single system may be categorized as showing more than one transmission type. Trophic transmission included both food- and water-borne transmission. Vector-borne is limited to transmission by arthropods. 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.