To determine human-to-human transmission for zoonotic pathogens, we expanded data from Geoghegan et al. 2016 *PNAS*.

For the 83 missing rows, we screened for information on person-to-person transmission in the following virology texts.

1. Cook, G.C. & Zumla, A. (2009). *Manson’s Tropical Diseases*. Elsevier Health Sciences
2. Maclachlan, N.J. & Dubovi, E.J. (2010). *Fenner’s Veterinary Virology*. Academic Press
3. Leitner, T. (2002). *The Molecular Epidemiology of Human Viruses*. Springer Science & Business Media
4. Strauss, E.G. & Strauss, J.H. (2007). *Viruses and Human Disease*. Academic Press
5. Tabor, E. (2006). *Emerging Viruses in Human Populations*. Elsevier
6. Mahy, B.W.J. (2009). *The Dictionary of Virology*. Academic Press
7. Kaslow, R.A., Stanberry, L.R. & Duc, J.W.L. (2014). *Viral Infections of Humans: Epidemiology and Control*. Springer

We also used a targeted search in GoogleScholar using two strings:

“VIRUS NAME” AND (“human transmission” OR “human-human transmission” OR person-person transmission” OR “human-to-human transmission” OR “person-to-person transmission”)

“VIRUS NAME” AND “transmission”

To determine pathogen release for all host-virus interactions for zoonoses, we expanded data from X on whether viruses were transmitted by vectors.

For the 242 missing (non-vector-borne, no human reservoir) rows, we repeated the above screening using the same virology texts and a similar targeted GoogleScholar search:

“HOST NAME” and “VIRUS NAME” AND “transmission”