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Correction

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Correction

Article title: Sociocultural, behavioural and political factors shaping the COVID-19 pandemic: the need for a biocultural approach to understanding pandemics and (re)emerging pathogens

Author: Anna Friedler

Journal: *GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH*

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An outdated version of this article was originally sent to production. This error was detected after publication, and for this reason we have made some grammatical changes, revised some incorrect sections of text, and republished the article.

The sections of newly revised text are as follows:

Page 5: “Biocultural hubs such as markets represent heightened risk for novel pathogen behaviours and host crossovers due to their capacity to link sociocultural and eco-biological networks. Similar to the idea of ‘superspreaders’ (Stein, 2011) they represent ‘superconnected axes’ linking potentially diverse habitats. For example, in countries with high diversities of ecosystems, such as in and around the Amazon, markets can form a direct link between habitats such as tropical forest and mountainous regions (Uhart et al., 2012). There are also clear links between biodiversity and potential for transference events from one host species to another (K. E. Jones et al., 2008; World Health Organization & Convention on Biological Diversity, 2018). Additionally, human disruptions to ecosystems have the potential to form ‘triggering events’ for host jumping, whilst psychological stress in captive animals has been linked to immunosuppression (de Passillé & Rushen, 2005). Zoonotic host-jumping events in hotspots of socioecological interchange have already been observed during the Ebola (Alexander et al., 2015; Meseko et al., 2015) and Nipah virus (Daszak et al., 2013) outbreaks, and with other coronaviruses such as SARS (Sims & Peiris, 2013) and MERS-CoV (Zumla et al., 2016).”

Page 10: “In countries with high political instability there is also the potential for this data to be actively suppressed by governmental [...]”