

CORRECTION

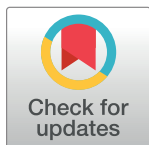
Correction: Twitter and Facebook posts about COVID-19 are less likely to spread misinformation compared to other health topics

David A. Broniatowski, Daniel Kerchner, Fouzia Farooq, Xiaolei Huang, Amelia M. Jamison, Mark Dredze, Sandra Crouse Quinn, John W. Ayers

There are errors in the Funding section. The correct Funding statement is: This work was supported in part by grant number R01GM114771 to D.A. Broniatowski and S.C. Quinn, by grant number SES-2029420 to D. A. Broniatowski, and by the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation to the GW Institute for Data, Democracy, and Politics. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Reference

1. Broniatowski DA, Kerchner D, Farooq F, Huang X, Jamison AM, Dredze M, et al. (2022) Twitter and Facebook posts about COVID-19 are less likely to spread misinformation compared to other health topics. PLoS ONE 17(1): e0261768. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0261768> PMID: 35020727



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Broniatowski DA, Kerchner D, Farooq F, Huang X, Jamison AM, Dredze M, et al. (2024) Correction: Twitter and Facebook posts about COVID-19 are less likely to spread misinformation compared to other health topics. PLoS ONE 19(2): e0298907. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0298907>

Published: February 12, 2024

Copyright: © 2024 Broniatowski et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.