

CORRECTION

Open Access



Correction: The UK Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and diet, physical activity, and sleep during the COVID-19 pandemic: evidence from eight longitudinal population surveys

Bożena Wielgoszewska^{1†}, Jane Maddock^{2†}, Michael J. Green^{3†}, Giorgio Di Gessa^{4†}, Sam Parsons^{1†}, Gareth J. Griffith⁵, Jazz Croft⁵, Anna J. Stevenson⁶, Charlotte Booth¹, Richard J. Silverwood¹, David Bann¹, Praveetha Patalay^{1,2}, Alun D. Hughes², Nishi Chaturvedi², Laura D. Howe⁴, Emla Fitzsimons¹, Srinivasa Vittal Katikireddi³ and George B. Ploubidis^{1*}

Correction: *BMC Med* 20, 147 (2022)
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-022-02343-y>

After publication, it came to the authors' attention that 143 individuals from ALSPAC G0 and 24 in ALSPAC G1 were incorrectly coded as "unemployed" pre-pandemic in our manuscript [1].

The following are a list of corrections to the original manuscript:

- i. We said: Across most studies approximately 3% of participants were no longer employed during the pandemic (8% in ALSPAC G0). Stable unemploy-

ment ranged in prevalence between 1% (GS) and 9% (ALSPAC G0).

This should read: Across most studies approximately 3% of participants were no longer employed during the pandemic (10% in ALSPAC G0). Stable unemployment ranged in prevalence between 1% (GS) and 6% (MCS).

- ii. We said: These analyses indicated that furlough was associated with increases in fruit and vegetable consumption (RR=1.22; [1.04-1.43]; I2=52%), time spent exercising (RR=1.19; [1.04-1.35]; I2=75%) and hours of sleep (RR=1.62; [1.39-1.90]; I2=80%) relative to stable employment.

This should read: These analyses indicated that furlough was associated with increases in fruit and vegetable consumption (RR=1.22; [1.04-1.43]; I2=52%), time spent exercising (RR=1.19; [1.04-1.36]; I2=76%) and hours of sleep (RR=1.63; [1.39-1.91]; I2=80%) relative to stable employment.

- iii. Figure 1 has been updated:

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-022-02343-y>.

[†]Bożena Wielgoszewska, Jane Maddock, Michael J. Green, Giorgio Di Gessa, and Sam Parsons are joint first authors.

*Correspondence: jane.maddock@ucl.ac.uk; g.ploubidis@ucl.ac.uk

¹ Centre for Longitudinal Studies, UCL Social Research Institute, University College London, Gower St, Bloomsbury, London WC1E 6BT, UK

² MRC Unit for Lifelong Health and Ageing, University College London, Gower St, Bloomsbury, London WC1E 6BT, UK

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s) 2022. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

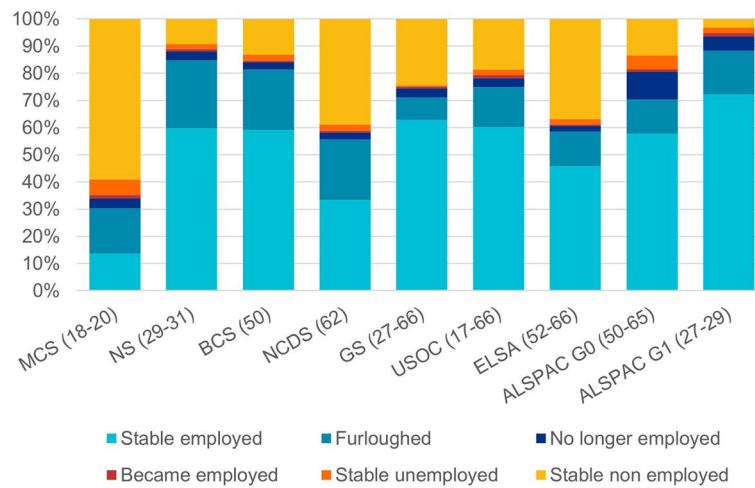


Fig. 1 Percent distribution of change in employment status during the pandemic by study.

iv. Results in additional files 1, 3 and 4 have been updated.

The corrections in this erratum do not influence any original conclusions in this study. We apologize for any inconvenience or misunderstanding that the errors may have caused.

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-022-02502-1>.

Additional file 1.

Additional file 3.

Additional file 4.

Author details

¹Centre for Longitudinal Studies, UCL Social Research Institute, University College London, Gower St, Bloomsbury, London WC1E 6BT, UK. ²MRC Unit for Lifelong Health and Ageing, University College London, Gower St, Bloomsbury, London WC1E 6BT, UK. ³MRC/CSO Social & Public Health Sciences Unit, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK. ⁴Institute of Epidemiology and Health Care, University College London, London, UK. ⁵MRC Integrative Epidemiology Unit, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK. ⁶Centre for Genomic and Experimental Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK.

Published online: 30 July 2022

Reference

1. Wielgoszewska B, et al. The UK Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and diet, physical activity, and sleep during the COVID-19 pandemic: evidence from eight longitudinal population surveys. BMC Med. 2022;20(1):147. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-022-02343-y>.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

