Associations between mother's level of education and offspring's smoking and alcohol use in adulthood: a 28-year longitudinal follow-up study

John Singhammer · Maurice B. Mittelmark

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In the paper “Associations between mother's level of education and offspring's smoking and alcohol use in adulthood: a 28-year longitudinal follow-up study” by Singhammer J., and Mittelmark, M., (Journal of Public Health, volume. 14, Number 3, June 2006), the following corrections should be made:

The prevalence of alcohol use should be changed to 4.1% among the females reporting using alcohol 2–3 times per week or more, compared to 12.7% of the males.

The results of the multivariate logistic regression analysis should be changed as well. Mother's education in 1970 was associated with a high level of alcohol use among males (OR=1.22; $p=0.00$), and females (OR=1.24; $p=0.00$), respectively. An increase in the level of education from 1970 to 1990 was associated with moderate alcohol use (OR=1.48; $P=0.00$), but only among female offspring.

The correction affects the conclusion of the paper so a change in the mothers' education level was *not* associated with tobacco and alcohol use.

A revised version of the paper including corrected tables can be obtained from the first author.

The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10389-006-0022-z>.

J. Singhammer (✉) · M. B. Mittelmark
Research Centre for Health Promotion,
University of Bergen,
Bergen, Norway
e-mail: John.Singhammer@psyhp.uib.no