

CORRECTION

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Correction: Cross-sectional survey of attitudes and beliefs towards dementia risk reduction among Australian older adults

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Correction: BMC Public Health 23, 1021 (2023)
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The original publication of this article contained a typo on page 6 related to the economic status of participants. The incorrect and correct information is listed in this correction article. The original article has been updated.

Incorrect

After accounting for other factors in the final linear regression model, women ($\beta = -0.35$, $p = 0.02$), younger participants ($\beta = -0.72$, $p = 0.001$), participants who were from a lower socioeconomic status ($\beta = 0.99$, $p < 0.01$), and those reporting less perceived susceptibility ($\beta = 0.05$, $p = 0.04$), more benefits ($\beta = 0.07$, $p = 0.03$) and fewer barriers ($\beta = 0.10$, $p < 0.05$) to adopting a healthy lifestyle

had significantly lower dementia risk scores ($R^2 = 0.97$, $F(18,745) = 3.56$, $p < 0.001$) (Table 4).

Correct

After accounting for other factors in the final linear regression model, women ($\beta = -0.35$, $p = 0.02$), younger participants ($\beta = -0.72$, $p = 0.001$), participants who were from a higher socioeconomic status ($\beta = 0.99$, $p < 0.01$), and those reporting less perceived susceptibility ($\beta = 0.05$, $p = 0.04$), more benefits ($\beta = 0.07$, $p = 0.03$) and fewer barriers ($\beta = 0.10$, $p < 0.05$) to adopting a healthy lifestyle had significantly lower dementia risk scores ($R^2 = 0.97$, $F(18,745) = 3.56$, $p < 0.001$) (Table 4).

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Reference

1. Siette J, Dodds L, Deckers K, et al. Cross-sectional survey of attitudes and beliefs towards dementia risk reduction among Australian older adults. *BMC Public Health*. 2023;23:1021. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-15843-0>.



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