

Corrigendum to COVID-19 and ventilation in the home; investigating peoples' perceptions and self-reported behaviour (the COVID-19 Rapid Survey of Adherence to Interventions and Responses [CORSAIR] study)

Source: Environmental Health Insights, 16(1)

Published By: SAGE Publishing

URL: <https://doi.org/10.1177/11786302221109025>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

Corrigendum to COVID-19 and ventilation in the home; investigating peoples' perceptions and self-reported behaviour (the COVID-19 Rapid Survey of Adherence to Interventions and Responses [CORSAIR] study)

Environmental Health Insights
Volume 16: 1
© The Author(s) 2022
DOI: 10.1177/11786302221109025



TYPE: Corrigendum

FUNDING STATEMENT: This work was funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Health Services and Delivery Research programme (NIHR project reference number 11/46/21). Surveys were commissioned and funded by Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC), with the authors providing advice on the question design and selection. LS, RA and GJR are supported by the National Institute for Health Research Health Protection Research Unit (NIHR HPRU) in Emergency Preparedness and Response, a partnership between the UK Health Security Agency, King's College London and the University of East Anglia. RA is also supported by the NIHR HPRU in Behavioural Science and Evaluation, a partnership between the UK Health Security Agency and the University of Bristol. HWWP has received funding from Public Health England and NHS England. NTF is part funded by a grant from the UK Ministry of Defence. The views

expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NIHR, UK Health Security Agency, the Department of Health and Social Care or the Ministry of Defence. The Department of Health and Social Care funded data collection (no grant number).

COMPETING INTERESTS STATEMENT: All authors had financial support from NIHR for the submitted work. RA is an employee of the UK Health Security Agency; HWWP received additional salary support from Public Health England and NHS England; HWWP receives consultancy fees to his employer from Ipsos MORI and has a PhD student who works at and has fees paid by Astra Zeneca. At the time of writing GJR is acting as an expert witness in an unrelated case involving Bayer PLC, supported by LS. NTF is a participant of an independent group advising NHS Digital on the release of patient data. All authors were participants of the UK's Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies or its subgroups.

Smith LE, Potts HWW, Amlôt R, Fear NT, Michie S and Rubin GJ. COVID-19 and ventilation in the home; investigating peoples' perceptions and self-reported behaviour (the COVID-19 Rapid Survey of Adherence to Interventions and Responses [CORSAIR] study) *Environ Health Ins.* 2021: 1-2.

In the above-mentioned article, the authors have noticed some errors. There have been some errors with the datasets delivered to the authors. There was a problem concerning the variable denoting responder ID. For one panel used, all respondents were assigned unique IDs each time they completed a survey, regardless of whether they had previously

completed the survey. Therefore, repeat respondents were not appropriately identified. This affected data in waves 8 to 57 (inclusive). The authors have since worked with the market research companies to rectify this problem. The previously published manuscript states that "10,207 responses from 10,199 participants" were used. The corrected figures are 10,207 responses from at least 10,152 participants.

This change does not affect the results nor conclusions in the manuscript.

The online files have been updated.



Creative Commons CC BY: This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>) which permits any use, reproduction and distribution of the work without further permission

provided the original work is attributed as specified on the SAGE and Open Access pages (<https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/open-access-at-sage>).

Downloaded From: <https://bioone.org/journals/Environmental-Health-Insights> on 14 Sep 2024

Terms of Use: <https://bioone.org/terms-of-use>