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Correction to: Prenatal alcohol exposure and infant gross motor development: a prospective cohort study

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors opted to revise two paragraphs of the article text.

Firstly, they revised the first paragraph under subsection "**Characteristics associated with maternal drinking in pregnancy**". Below is the updated version:

Characteristics associated with maternal drinking in pregnancy

Univariate tests compared whether abstainers and pregnancy drinkers (at any level) differed on background socio-demographics, other substance use, and physical and psychological factors (Table 3). The results show that, relative to abstainers, women who drank alcohol had greater odds of being older (e.g., 30–35 years, 1.97, 95% CI, 1.20–3.24); completing high school (2.61, 95% CI, 1.48–4.61); having moderate (2.29, 95% CI, 1.31–4.02) or high SES (4.42, 95% CI, 2.56–7.64); being born in an English speaking country (1.88, 95% CI, 1.33–2.66); and speaking English as their first language [2].34, 95% CI, 1.77–3.09); and lower odds of living in a single parent household (0.61, 95% CI, 0.39-0.95). Other factors associated with pregnancy drinking included: smoking in pregnancy (1.67, 95% CI, 1.18–2.36); higher estimated IQ (e.g., a score of 100–114, 3.02, 95% CI, 2.01–4.53); and lower anxiety (0.76, 95% CI, 0.57–0.99).

Secondly, they revised the first paragraph under subsection "**Characteristics of women drinking in pregnancy and their partners**". Please see below:

Characteristics of women drinking in pregnancy and their partners

Consistent with past research, pregnant women who consumed alcohol differed on socio-demographic characteristics compared to abstainers [36, 37]. Specifically, they were more likely to be older, tertiary educated, have moderate to high SEIFA scores (reflective of socio-economic advantage), be born in Australia or another English speaking country, and be less likely to live in a single parent household. Other factors associated with pregnancy drinking included: smoking in pregnancy; higher estimated IQ; and lower levels of anxiety. These results suggest pregnancy drinking is common among women from more affluent socio-demographic backgrounds, and among

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specific at-risk groups, such as women who smoke cigarettes. Targeting these populations may result in more effective preventive intervention for pregnancy drinking.

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