

Erratum:

A comparative study on dietary behavior, nutritional knowledge and life stress between Korean and Chinese female high school students

Sohwan Son¹, Yoona Ro², Hwajin Hyun³, Hongmie Lee⁴ and Kyunghee Song^{1S}

¹Department of Food and Nutrition, Myongji University, 116, Myongji-ro, Cheoin-gu, Yongin, Gyeonggi 449-728, Korea

²Columbia University, 116th Street and Broadway, New York, NY 10027, USA

³Department of Food and Nutrition, Joongbu University, Chungnam 312-702, Korea

⁴Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Daejin University, Gyeonggi 487-711, Korea

Nutrition Research and Practice 2014;8(2):205-212; doi:10.4162/nrp.2014.8.2.205; pISSN 1976-1457 eISSN 2005-6168

Nutrition Research and Practice 2015;9(3):336; doi:10.4162/nrp.2015.9.3.336; pISSN 1976-1457 eISSN 2005-6168

Before correction

On page 207, Paragraph 1:

As for mothers' academic background, the percentage of Korean girls' mothers whose highest level of education was high school (60.2%), was higher than the percentage of Korean girls' mothers whose highest level of education was high school (38.8%), and the percentage of Chinese girls' mothers whose highest level of education was middle school (21.6%) was higher than the percentage of Korean girls' mothers whose highest level of education was middle school (3.2%).

After correction

On page 207, Paragraph 1:

As for mothers' academic background, the percentage of Korean girls' mothers whose highest level of education was high school (60.2%), was higher than the percentage of Chinese girls' mothers whose highest level of education was high school (38.8%), and the percentage of Chinese girls' mothers whose highest level of education was middle school (21.6%) was higher than the percentage of Korean girls' mothers whose highest level of education was middle school (3.2%).