



OPEN Correction: Associations of personality traits with actigraphic sleep in middle-aged and older adults

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The original version of this Article contained a repeated error. Due to an error in the reference group coding, the findings involving sex interactions were misrepresented. As a result,

In the Results section, under the subheadings ‘Total sleep time (TST)’;

“Regression coefficients indicate that greater agreeableness is associated with greater increases in TST among women, but not men. In addition, greater neuroticism was associated with greater increases in TST among men, but not women.”

now reads:

“Regression coefficients indicate that greater agreeableness is associated with greater increases in TST among men, but not women. In addition, greater neuroticism was associated with greater increases in TST among women, but not men.”

Under the subheading ‘Sleep efficiency (SE)’;

“Among men, greater agreeableness was associated with greater increases in SE, but smaller increases in SE in women, although point estimates were not significant.”

now reads:

“Among women, greater agreeableness was associated with greater increases in SE, but smaller increases in SE in men, although point estimates were not significant.”

In addition, in the Discussion section, under the subheading ‘TST’;

“Participant sex moderated the cross-sectional association of actigraphic TST with neuroticism and agreeableness, with point estimates suggesting that higher neuroticism and lower agreeableness are associated with shorter actigraphic TST among men, and longer TST among women. Although previous studies have found that sex did not moderate associations between personality traits and self-reported sleep²², we are unaware of prior studies of sex differences in links between personality and objectively measured TST. Regarding the finding that higher neuroticism was associated with longer TST among women compared to men, some research has shown that women have fewer sleep disturbances following a stressor compared to men, which may contribute to longer TST³⁸; however, other work has shown that the association between distress and poor sleep is not influenced by participant sex³⁹, and a meta-analysis found no moderation effects of the association of pre-stress induction and sleep by sex⁴⁰. Our finding that agreeableness is associated with greater increases in TST among women, but not men, is likely due to the fact that women tend to be higher in agreeableness⁴¹.”

now reads:

“Participant sex moderated the cross-sectional association of actigraphic TST with neuroticism and agreeableness, with point estimates suggesting that higher neuroticism and lower agreeableness are associated with shorter actigraphic TST among women, and longer TST among men. Although previous studies have found that sex did not moderate associations between personality traits and self-reported sleep²², we are unaware of prior studies of sex differences in links between personality and objectively measured TST. Regarding the finding that higher neuroticism was associated with longer TST among men compared to women, some research has shown that women have fewer sleep disturbances following a stressor compared to men, which may contribute to longer TST³⁸; however, other work has shown that the association between distress and poor sleep is not influenced by participant sex³⁹, and a meta-analysis found no moderation effects of the association of pre-stress induction and sleep by sex⁴⁰. Our finding that agreeableness is associated with greater increases in TST among men, but not women, is likely due to the fact that women tend to be higher in agreeableness⁴¹.”

Finally, in Table 3, the ‘Women * time’ and ‘Men * time’ headings were interchanged.

The original Article has been corrected.

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