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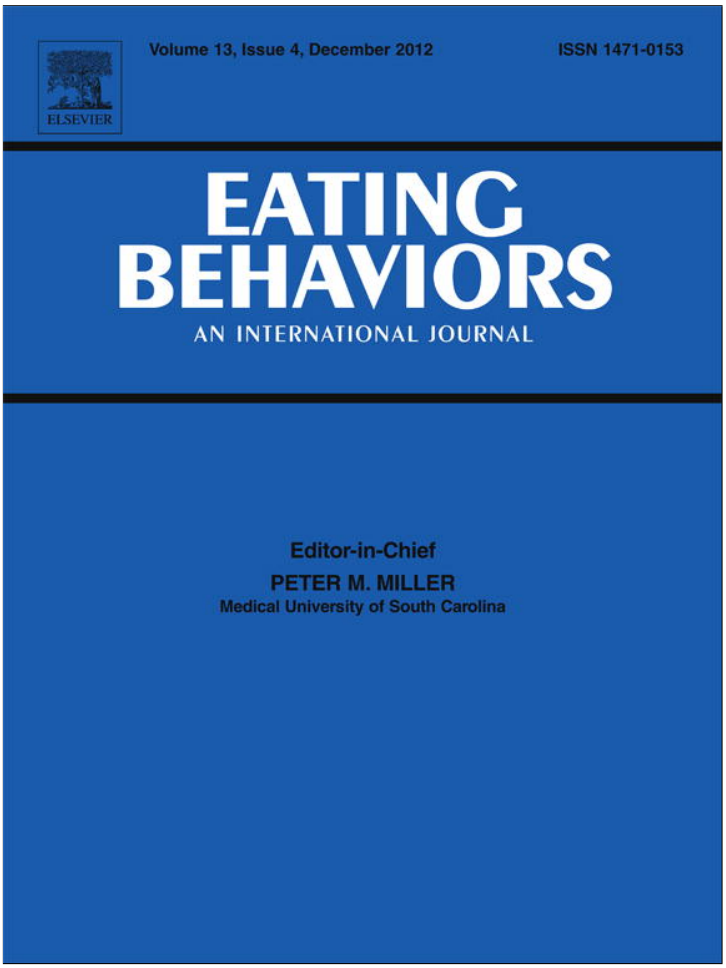


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Corrigendum

# Corrigendum to "Food cravings in food addiction: The distinct role of positive reinforcement" [Eat Behav 13 (3) (2012) 252–255]

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The authors regret that the interaction effect of the regression analysis presented in this article was misinterpreted. On page 253, it is stated that "[…] food addiction symptoms were predicted by increasing experience of food craving and concomitantly decreasing anticipation of positive reinforcement ($\beta = .11$, $p < .001$)". To examine the nature of this interaction, we have now computed simple slopes for the regression of anticipation of positive reinforcement on food addiction symptoms for individuals with low food cravings (one standard deviation below the mean) and those with high food cravings (one standard deviation above the mean; Fig. 1). A significant negative relationship between food addiction symptoms and anticipation of positive reinforcement was particularly observed for individuals with low food cravings ($\beta = -.32$, $t_{(612)} = -7.11$, $p < .0001$), but was weak for those with high food cravings ($\beta = -.12$, $t_{(612)} = -2.71$, $p < .01$). These results indicate that high anticipation of positive reinforcement through eating with concomitant low food cravings is associated with less food addiction symptoms. However, there is only a weak relationship between anticipation of positive reinforcement and food addiction symptoms when food cravings are high. In this case, food addiction symptoms are markedly increased while the influence of anticipation of positive reinforcement from eating is negligible. Nevertheless, individuals with both high food cravings and low anticipation of positive reinforcement displayed the most food addiction symptoms (Fig. 1).

The authors would like to apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused to the readers of the journal and would like to thank Ruben Real for his help in data analyses and presentation.

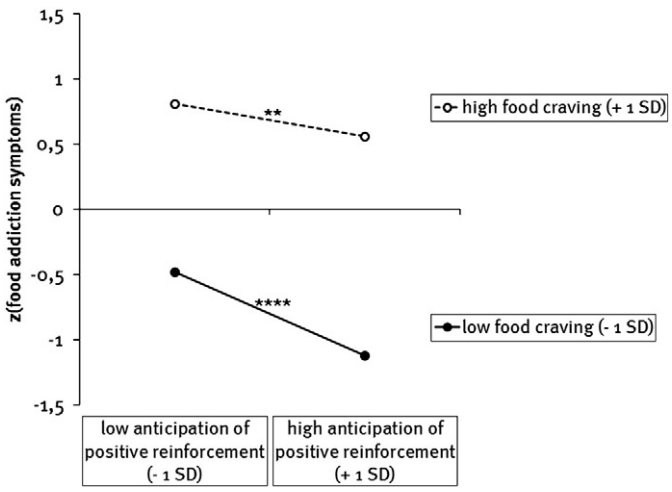


**Fig. 1.** Predicted food addiction symptoms as a function of food cravings and anticipation of positive reinforcement (all variables are *z*-standardized). High and low values represent plus or minus one standard deviation from the respective mean. ** indicates $p < .01$ and **** indicates $p < .0001$.

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