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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "Socioeconomic status in childhood predicts sleep continuity in adult Black and White men" *Sleep Health*. 4 (2018) 49–55

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The authors regret that three men should not have been included in the data set because of malfunctioning actigraphs and that some decision rules for scoring the actigraphy for sleep intervals and naps had not been followed consistently. Tables 3 and 5 present results that have been corrected after rescoring all actigraphy data and removal of three participants with suspect data. The corrected model 1 Table 5 shows that men who had lower socioeconomic status (SES) at age 7 and smaller increases in SES from ages 7 to 16 years had more minutes awake after sleep onset (WASO). However, based on multivariate analyses that included adult SES (model 2) and other covariates (model 3), men with more WASO did not have lower SES at age 7 as originally reported. Several univariate correlations between sleep measures and other variables change. Readers interested in copies of all corrected tables and figures should contact Matthewska@upmc.edu. The authors would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused.

Table 3
Univariate correlations between sleep measures and other concurrent variables

	Sleep Duration	Wake After Sleep Onset	Perceived Sleep Quality
Hollingshead scores	0.01	−0.25****	0.01
BMI	−0.01	−0.10	0.02
Waist/hip ratio	−0.02	−0.02	0.00
Medications affecting sleep	0.18***	−0.00	−0.07
Depressive symptoms	−0.14**	0.08	−0.33****
Proportion days during sleep study:			
Smoked	0.01	0.10	−0.02
Exercised	−0.13**	−0.12*	0.02
Drank alcohol	−0.18***	0.03	0.00
Used illegal drugs	−0.12*	0.14**	−0.08
Daysleeper (yes =1)	−0.03	0.05	−0.11
Night Shift Worker (yes =1)	−0.14**	−0.00	−0.04
Less sleep/trouble sleeping at age 7	−0.13*	−0.06	0.10
Sleep more/nightmares at age 7	0.03	0.02	−0.01
Early behavior problem group (High = 1)	0.01	0.02	0.04

*P < .10, **P < .05 ***P < .01 ****P < .001.
Note that the correlations for perceived quality were based on data from 237 to 239 men, whereas the correlations for duration and wake after sleep onset were based on 239 to 241 men.

Table 5
Regression coefficients (SE) from multiple regression analyses of wake after sleep onset in minutes (square root transformed)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Race	0.20 (0.10)	0.13 (0.10)	0.11 (0.11)
Risk group	−0.01 (0.20)	−0.15 (0.20)	−0.16 (0.21)
Childhood SES:			
Intercept	−0.03 (0.01) *	−0.02 (0.01)	−0.02 (0.01)
Slope	−0.56 (0.22) *	−0.55 (0.22) *	−0.58 (0.22) **
Adult SES	–	−0.03 (0.01) **	−0.02 (0.01) **
Covariates:			
Exercised	–	–	−0.73 (0.35) *
Used illegal drugs	–	–	0.47 (0.28)
Daysleeper	–	–	0.09 (0.39)
Night Shift Worker	–	–	0.00 (0.36)

p < .05* p < .01** p < .001***.
Ns for models 1 to 3 were 241, 239, and 237 respectively.

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