Erratum

The Authors wish to make a correction to their article published in *JAMDA* (https://www.jamda.com/article/S1525-8610(19)30188-4/pdf). “Sociodemographic Factors and Characteristics of Caregivers as Determinants of Skilled Nursing Facility Admissions When Modeled Jointly With Functional Limitations”

The authors have detected an error in the reporting of the categories of the educational variable. In the article, the categories of the educational variable should have been presented as “<9th grade education (reference), 9th-12th grade education or high school, vocational training, and ≥college.” instead of “≥college (reference), <9th grade education, 9th-12th grade education or high school, and vocational training” as it was presented in the published article. Consequently, the following sentences ‘a’ should be replaced with the wordings in sentences ‘b’ in the article. The changes are underlined:

**Abstract:**

a) For sociodemographic factors, non-Hispanic white, <9th grade education, and having at least 1 caregiver were associated with higher hazards of SNF admission than other race/ethnicity, college or higher education and no caregiver, respectively.

b) For sociodemographic factors, non-Hispanic white, 9th-12th grade education or high school, and having at least 1 caregiver were associated with higher hazards of SNF admission than other race/ethnicity, <9th grade education and no caregiver, respectively.

**Methods variables (page 1600)**

a) Educational level was categorized as ≥college (reference), <9th grade education, 9th-12th grade education or high school, and vocational training.

b) Educational level was categorized as <9th grade education (reference), 9th-12th grade education or high school, vocational training, and ≥college.

**Results Joint Modeling of Functional Limitations and SNF Admissions (page 1601)**

a) For SNF admissions, non-Hispanic whites, <9th grade education, and more caregivers were associated with increased hazards of SNF admission compared to their respective references.

b) For SNF admissions, non-Hispanic whites, 9th-12th grade education or high school, and more caregivers were associated with increased hazards of SNF admission compared to their respective references.

**Discussion Sociodemographic Factors and SNF Admission (page 1602)**

a) For educational level, we found increased hazards of SNF admissions among those with <9th grade education in contrast to the meta-.....

b) For educational level, we found increased hazards of SNF admissions among those with 9th-12th grade education or high school in contrast to the meta-.....

**Conclusion and Implications (page 1603)**

a) High-risk populations are identified by the following characteristics: non-Hispanic white, living alone, <9th grade education, and more caregivers.

b) High-risk populations are identified by the following characteristics: non-Hispanic white, living alone, 9th-12th grade education or high school, and more caregivers.

**Table 1 (page 1602), Table 2 (page 1602), Table S3 (1604.e2), Table S4 (1604.e3), and Table S5 (1604.e4)**

The order of the categories in the educational variable should be: “<9th grade education (reference), 9th-12th grade education or high school, Vocational training, College or higher” instead of: “College or higher (reference), <9 grade education, 9th-12th grade education and high school, Vocational training” as it is presented in the article.

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