

There was an unintentional error in coding the variables related to infant position. To correct this error, the authors re-coded variables related to position and re-imputed the data as explained in the Methods section of original article. The re-imputation process resulted in minor changes to other variables. The authors state that the error did not change the outcomes or conclusions of the article. The published online article has been updated to reflect these changes.

On page 1, in the Abstract, under Results, the text read: “who died out-of-home were more likely to be in a stroller/car seat (adjusted odds ratio, 2.6; 95% confidence interval, 2.1–3.4; P < .001) and other locations (adjusted odds ratio, 1.9; 95% confidence interval, 1.5–2.3; P < .001), and placed prone (adjusted odds ratio, 1.1; 95% confidence interval, 1.02–1.27; P = .02). There were no differences in sleeping in an adult bed/on person, on a couch/chair, or objects in the sleep environment.” This should have read: “Infants who died out-of-home were more likely to be in a stroller/car seat (adjusted odds ratio, 2.6; 95% confidence interval, 2.1–3.4; P < .001) and other locations (adjusted odds ratio, 1.9; 95% confidence interval, 1.5–2.3; P < .001), and placed prone (adjusted odds ratio, 1.18; 95% confidence interval, 1.05–1.32; P < .01). There were no differences in sleeping on a couch/chair or objects in the sleep environment.”

On page 3, under the sub-heading Population Characteristics, beginning with the last sentence in paragraph 1, the text read: “Parents were most frequently the supervisor (85.3%) at the time of death. Comparing in-home and out-of-home deaths, a higher percentage of infants who died in-home were <4 months of age (70.8% in-home vs 63.9% out-of-home; P < .0001). A higher percentage of non-Hispanic white infants died out-of-home compared with in-home (47.8% out-of-home vs 43.9% in-home), whereas non-Hispanic black infants were more likely to die in-home (32.4% in-home vs 28.9% out-of-home; P = .01). In infants’ homes, 93.3% of primary supervisors were parents, compared with 53.3% in the out-of-home setting (P < .0001). In the out-of-home setting, a higher percentage of primary supervisors at the time of death were licensed and unlicensed child care providers (23.9% vs 1.2%) and relatives (17.4% vs 4.8%; P < .0001).” This should have read: “Parents were most frequently the supervisor (85.2%) at the time of death. Comparing in-home and out-of-home deaths, a higher percentage of infants who died in-home were <4 months of age (70.8% in-home vs 63.9% out-of-home; P < .0001). A higher percentage of non-Hispanic white infants died out-of-home compared with in-home (47.8% out-of-home vs 43.9% in-home), whereas non-Hispanic black infants were more likely to die in-home (32.4% in-home vs 28.9% out-of-home; P < .01). In infants’ homes, 93.2% of primary supervisors were parents, compared with 53.3% in the out-of-home setting (P < .001). In the out-of-home setting, a higher percentage of primary supervisors at the time of death were licensed and unlicensed child care providers (24.0% vs 1.3%) and relatives (17.4% vs 4.9%; P < .001).”
On page 3, under the sub-heading Sleep Environment Risk Factors: Bivariate Analyses, on lines 1–9, the text read: “Overall, 7.7% of infants had no sleep environment risk factors present. This percentage was similar among deaths occurring in out-of-home (9.0%) and in-home settings (7.4%). The majority of all infants were placed for sleep supine (54.2%), on an adult bed or a person (51.6%), and was bed sharing (54.7%) at the time of death (Table 2).” This should have read: “Overall, 9.0% of infants had no sleep environment risk factors present. This percentage was similar among deaths occurring in out-of-home (10.1%) and in-home settings (8.7%). The plurality of all infants were placed for sleep supine (42.4%), on an adult bed or a person (51.9%), and were bed sharing (54.7%) at the time of death (Table 2).”

Also on page 3, under the subheading Sleep Environment Risk Factors: Bivariate Analyses, on lines 13–32, the text read: “In-home deaths were more likely to occur on an adult bed or while held by a person (53.1%) compared with those that occurred in out-of-home settings (45.7%; P < .0001). Bed sharing was also more likely to be present in in-home (57.1%) than out-of-home (45.3%) deaths (P < .001). Infants who died out-of-home were more likely to be found prone after being placed to sleep in the supine or side position.” This should have read: “In-home deaths were more likely to occur on an adult bed or while held by a person (53.4%) compared with those that occurred in out-of-home settings (45.7%; P < .001). Bed sharing was also more likely to be present in in-home (57.1%) than out-of-home (45.3%) deaths (P < .001). Infants who died out-of-home were more likely to be found prone after being placed to sleep in the supine or side position.”

On page 4, under the sub-heading Multivariate Models for Sleep Environment, on lines 2–8, the text read: “Out-of-home infants were also slightly more likely to have been placed to sleep in the prone position (odds ratio, 1.14; 95% CI, 1.02–1.27; P = .02).” This should have read: “Out-of-home infants were also slightly more likely to have been placed to sleep in the prone position (odds ratio, 1.18; 95% CI, 1.05–1.32; P < .01).”

Also on page 4, in the Discussion, on lines 9–12, the text read: “Our findings also suggest that out-of-home, infants have slightly higher odds of having been placed in the prone position at the time of death.” This should have read: “Our findings also suggest that out-of-home, infants have higher odds of having been placed in the prone position at the time of death.”

On page 5, in the Discussion, column 1, lines 14–19, the text read: “Although parents were the majority of supervisors among in-home deaths, child care providers and relatives/friends comprised the majority of supervisors for out-of-home deaths.” This should have read: “Although parents were the majority of supervisors among in-home and out-of-home deaths, child care providers and relatives/friends comprised a higher percentage of supervisors for out-of-home deaths than for in-home deaths.”

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