

Erratum to: Evolution of educational inequalities in mortality among young adults in an urban setting

Hannelore De Grande · Patrick Deboosere ·
Hadewijch Vandenheede

Published online: 13 February 2015
© Swiss School of Public Health 2015

Erratum to: Int J Public Health (2013) 58:825–835
DOI 10.1007/s00038-013-0478-x

Due to an error in the calculation of the standard population, the age-standardised mortality rates (ASMRs) in Table 2 were underestimated.

The interpretation of the results does not change.

We hereby provide the corrections for the text and the revised table with the corrected ASMRs, directly standardised to the Brussels population.

Corrected text:

P 828: The ASMR for *men* is 145.1 [135.1–155.1] (per 100,000 PY) in the period 1991–1996, compared to 86.2 [78.6–93.8] in 2001–2006 (Table 2).

P 829: First of all, mortality rates do not differ as much between the two periods as they do among men: from 61.4 [54.9–68.0] to 40.2 [35.0–45.4].

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:[10.1007/s00038-013-0478-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-013-0478-x).

H. De Grande (✉) · P. Deboosere · H. Vandenheede
Interface Demography, Department of Sociology, Vrije
Universiteit Brussel, Pleinlaan 5, 1050 Brussels (Elsene),
Belgium
e-mail: hannelore.de.grande@vub.ac.be

H. Vandenheede
Research Department of Epidemiology and Public Health,
Institute of Epidemiology and Health Care, University College
London, London, UK

Corrected table:**Table 2** Age-standardised all-cause mortality rates (ASMRs) and the relative index of inequality (RII), separately for men and women and period, according to educational level of the Brussels-Capital Region (Belgium)

	1991–1996			2001–2006		
	PY ^a	ASMR	Deaths	PY ^a	ASMR	Deaths
Men						
No/primary	79,889	231.6 [193.4–269.9]	182	35,091	120.5 [82.8–158.3]	43
Lower secondary	71,452	167.8 [137.2–198.3]	118	99,077	105.1 [84.1–126.2]	99
Higher secondary	185,437	140.3 [120.7–160.0]	230	157,725	86.3 [70.8–101.8]	129
Higher education	135,911	99.7 [77.4–122.1]	125	192,331	44.2 [32.7–55.6]	81
Missing	98,961	159.3 [134.0–184.6]	165	91,735	152.4 [127.1–177.7]	143
Total	571,650	145.1 [135.1–155.1]	820	575,959	86.2 [78.6–93.8]	495
		RII = 3.07*** [2.33–4.06]			RII = 4.09*** [2.78–6.03]	
Women						
No/primary	82,419	85.4 [60.1–110.7]	67	36,938	73.5 [46.0–101.1]	29
Lower secondary	59,269	67.3 [45.9–88.8]	39	87,416	32.2 [19.7–44.7]	27
Higher secondary	180,527	69.1 [55.2–83.1]	108	147,801	34.2 [24.1–44.4]	47
Higher education	159,147	41.0 [26.9–55.2]	55	225,089	32.2 [24.3–40.0]	76
Missing	92,318	81.2 [62.8–99.6]	79	81,607	61.6 [44.4–78.8]	50
Total	573,680	61.4 [54.9–68.0]	348	578,851	40.2 [35.0–45.4]	229
		RII not relevant ^b				

Standard Population: Brussels' population 2001 Census

Source: Belgian Census and Death Certificates of 1991–1996 and 2001–2006

*** Significant at the 0.001-level

^a Person years^b As there is no linear relationship between education and mortality among women, the calculation of an RII is not relevant