ERRATUM

Gatz, M., Svedberg, P., Pedersen, N.L., Mortimer, J.A., Berg, S., & Johansson, B. (2001). Education and the risk of Alzheimer's disease: Findings from the Study of Dementia in Swedish Twins. Journals of Gerontology: Psychological Sciences, 56, P292-P300.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of cases

	Zygosity (% MZ)	Gender (% women)	Diagnoses (% Alzheimer's disease)	Age of onset (mean, SD, range)
MATCHED PAIRS SAMPLE:				
Prevalent cases (N=90 pairs)	26.8%	70.0%	67.6%	76.1, 7.8, 50-89
Incident cases (N=66 pairs)	36.4%	65.2%	73.9%	82.0, 5.6, 63-92
CASE CONTROL SAMPLE:				
Prevalent cases (N = 131)	30.5%	70.2%	58.8%	76.2, 7.8, 50-92
Incident cases (N = 90)	38.9%	63.3%	60.0%	82.8, 5.4, 63-93

Table 2. Case control analyses: Low education as a risk factor

	Proportion of cases with low education	Proportion of controls with low education	Odds ratio [95% confidence intervals] [a]	Odds ratio adjusted for age and gender [95% confidence intervals] [a]
Prevalent cases, all dementias	112/131 (85.5%)	210/262 (80.2%)	1.46 [0.82, 2.59]	1.47 [0.82, 2.62]
Prevalent cases, Alzheimer's disease only	68/77 (88.3%)	119/154 (77.3%)	2.22 [1.02, 4.84]	2.26 [1.02, 5.02]
Incident cases, all dementias	78/90 (86.7%)	151/180 (83.9%)	1.25 [0.60, 2.58]	1.25 [0.60, 2.60]
Incident cases, Alzheimer's disease only	50/54 (92.6%)	92/108 (85.2%)	2.17 [0.70, 6.73]	2.17 [0.69, 6.86]

[a] 95% confidence intervals correspond to $p < 0.05$. If the confidence interval does not include 1.0, then the risk factor is significant.

Table 3. Matched pairs analyses: Low education as a risk factor

	% of cases with low education	% of partners with low education	Total number of pairs	Pairs discordant for education		Odds ratio [95% confidence intervals] [a]
				Case has lower education	Partner has lower education	
Prevalent cases, all dementias	84.4%	85.6%	90	6	7	0.86 [0.29, 2.55]
Prevalent cases, Alzheimer's disease only	86.5%	80.8%	52	5	2	2.50 [0.49, 12.89]
Incident cases, all dementias	84.8%	84.8%	66	6	6	1.00 [0.32, 3.10]
Incident cases, Alzheimer's disease only	92.9%	85.7%	42	4	1	4.00 [0.45, 35.79]

[a] 95% confidence intervals correspond to $p < 0.05$. If the confidence interval does not include 1.0, then the risk factor is significant.

Table 4. Comparative risk results in twin pairs discordant for dementia

Exposure	All dementias			Alzheimer's disease		
	N of pairs	% of cases with the exposure	95% Confidence Intervals [a]	N of pairs	% of cases with the exposure	95% Confidence Intervals [a]
Read more books before age 20	19	31.6%	10.7, 52.2	15	33.3%	9.5, 57.1
Read more books as an adult	20	25.0%	6.0, 44.0	16	25.0%	3.8, 46.2
Better grades in school	17	41.2%	17.8, 64.6	14	50.0%	23.8, 76.2
Found learning in school easier	14	42.9%	17.0, 68.8	12	50.0%	21.7, 78.3
Found one's way better in unfamiliar places	21	28.6%	9.3, 47.9	15	20.0%	0.0, 40.2

[a] 95% confidence intervals correspond to $p < 0.05$. If the confidence interval does not include 50.0%, then the percent of cases with the exposure is significantly less than chance and cases are more likely to have the risk factor than are their twin partners.