

**Correction to *Lancet Public Health* 2020; 5: e33–41**

Lewer D, Jayatunga W, Aldridge R, et al. Premature mortality attributable to socioeconomic inequality in England between 2003 and 2018: an observational study. *Lancet Public Health* 2020; 5: e33–41—In the methods section of the summary in this Article, mortality rates has been changed to mortality. This correction has been made as of Jan 3, 2020.

**Correction to *Lancet Public Health* 20219; published online Dec 18. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(19\)30188-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(19)30188-4)**

Stubbs JL, Thornton AE, Sevick JM, et al. Traumatic brain injury in homeless and marginally housed individuals: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Public Health* 2019; published online Dec 2. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(19\)30188-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(19)30188-4)—In this Article, five studies with overlapping samples were inadvertently included in the meta-analysis; four of them were completely excluded from the meta-analysis, whereas one was only excluded from the analysis of prevalence of traumatic brain injury (TBI) of any severity. The total number of studies is now 22 (originally 26), the sample size for lifetime history of any TBI is 9702 (originally 11 417), and the sample size for lifetime history of moderate or severe TBI is 5787 (originally 6302). The prevalence of any TBI has changed to 53·1% (46·4–59·7) from 53·4% (47·6–59·1), and the prevalence of moderate or severe TBI has changed to 22·5% (13·5–35·0) from 24·9% (16·3–35·9). The analysis has been revised throughout (Summary; main text; figures 1, 2; tables 1, 2; and panel). In the meta-regression analysis, the OSU TBI-ID structured interview remains significant, but the “Other screening tools” category is no longer significant ( $p=0\cdot11$ ). Additionally, there was miscoding of the loss of consciousness variable, which has consequently been removed from the meta-regression analysis. This correction has been made as of Dec 18, 2019.

**Correction to *Lancet Public Health* 2019; published online Dec 18. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(19\)30225-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(19)30225-7)**

Young JT, Hughes N. Traumatic brain injury and homelessness: from prevalence to prevention. *Lancet Public Health* 2019; published online Dec 2. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(19\)30225-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(19)30225-7)—In this Comment, the reported lifetime prevalence of TBI has been changed to 53·1% (46·4–59·7) from 53·4% (47·6–59·1), and the prevalence of moderate or severe TBI has been changed to 22·5% (13·5–35·0) from 24·9% (16·3–35·9), to reflect corrections made to the linked Article. This correction has been made as of Dec 18, 2019.

Published Online  
December 18, 2019  
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(19\)30257-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(19)30257-9)

Published Online  
December 18, 2019  
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(19\)30259-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(19)30259-2)