

isting policies and innovative approaches to the further integration of midwifery into perinatal care in the United States. □

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Errata

In: Rigotti NA, Bourne D, Rosen A, Locke JA, Schelling TC. Workplace compliance with a no-smoking law: a randomized community intervention trial. *Am J Public Health*. 1992;82:229-235.

This study should be attributed to the Institute for the Study of Smoking Behavior and Policy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

In: Cohen D, Scribner R, Clark J, Cory D. The potential role of custody facilities in controlling sexually transmitted diseases. *Am J Public Health*. 1992;82:552-556.

The authors' professional associations at the time of the study were as follows: For nearly the entire project, Deborah Cohen was with the University of Southern California, acting as a consultant for the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services; Richard Scribner and David Cory were with the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services. The authors' current associations are as follows: Deborah Cohen and Richard Scribner are with the University of Southern California, and David Cory is an independent consultant. (John Clark's affiliation with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is unchanged.)

The following disclaimer should have been included: "The views expressed in the article are those of the authors and may not represent the views of the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services."

In: Jemmott JB III, Jemmott LS, Fong GT. Reduction in

HIV risk-associated sexual behaviors among black male adolescents: effects of an AIDS prevention intervention. *Am J Public Health*. 1992;82:372-377.

In Table 2, the 95% Confidence Intervals of Difference for Attitudes and Intentions were misaligned. The corrected table is printed here:

TABLE 2—Adjusted^a 3-Month Follow-up Means by Experimental Condition

Variable	AIDS			
	Prevention Condition	Control Condition	Difference	95% CI of Difference
Knowledge	47.20 (83)	44.40 (67)	.28	.72, 4.88
Attitudes	3.13 (82)	3.38 (67)	-.25	-.54, .04
Intentions	2.87 (82)	3.30 (67)	-.43	-.74, -.12
Risky behavior	-.12 (76)	.24 (62)	-.36	-.64, -.08

Note. Numbers of respondents are shown in parentheses. CI = confidence interval. Higher numbers indicate greater AIDS knowledge, more positive attitudes toward behaviors that increase risk of sexually transmitted HIV infection, stronger intentions to engage in such risky behaviors, and more reports of risky sexual behavior.

^aFor each variable, the preintervention measure is partialled out of the 3-month follow-up measure.