*Erratum:* “Comparing Survival of a Sample to That of a Standard Population” by Finkelstein, et al. [J Natl Cancer Inst 2003; 95(19):1434-39] discusses a test for assessing whether there is a difference in survival between a sample and the standard population. The paper discusses designing a study to detect a specified relative risk for death, *R*, associated with the study sample compared to the standard population. The formula has caused several inquiries by readers and the purpose of this erratum is to provide the correct formula for the number of deaths required for such a study. Assuming a study design in which subjects are assessed and followed until a required number of deaths *D* have been observed, then to assure power of

1-β using the (2-sided α level) test provided in the paper, it is necessary to observe at least *D* deaths for



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Here, *Zu* is the tabled value of the *uth* Percentile of a standard normal distribution. The derivation of this formula as well as materials and program associated with the original paper can be found on the website <http://hedwig.mgh.harvard.edu/biostatistics/node/30>

The authors regret the error.