CrossMark

ERRATUM

Erratum to: Neighborhood matters: the impact of Hispanic ethnic density on future depressive symptoms 1-year following an ACS event among Hispanic patients

Ellen-ge D. Denton[1] · Jonathan A. Shaffer[2] · Carmela Alcantara[3] · Esteban Cadermil[4]

Erratum to: J Behav Med
DOI 10.1007/s10865-015-9679-5

The values in Tables 1 and 2 were not aligned correctly in the original publication. It is now corrected with this Erratum.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s10865-015-9679-5.

✉ Ellen-ge D. Denton
  ellenge.denton@csi.cuny.edu

[1] Department of Psychology, City University of New York, College of Staten Island, 2800 Victory Blvd., Building 4S, Room 229, Staten Island, NY 10314, USA

[2] University of Colorado Denver - Denver Campus, CLAS-Psychology, 3NC North Classroom, 1255 10th Street Mall, Denver, CO 80217, USA

[3] Columbia University School of Social Work, 1255 Amsterdam Avenue, Room 810, MC 4600, New York, NY 10027, USA

[4] Department of Psychology, Clark University, 950 Main Street, Worcester, MA 01610-1477, USA

Table 1 Descriptives, individual- and neighborhood-level characteristics by gender and unadjusted associations of individual and neighborhood characteristics with 1-year depressive symptoms among 252 Hispanic participants with acute coronary syndrome

Individual-and-neighborhood level characteristics	Total sample mean (SD) unless otherwise noted	Male mean (SD) or N (%)	Female mean (SD) or N (%)	Bivariate correlation with 1-year BDI score	Bivariate correlation with Δ BDI score
Demographic factors					
Age	61.4 (11.0)	60.7 (11.4)	62.6 (10.4)	−0.14*	−0.14*
English fluency	1.9 (1.5)	2.0 (1.5)	1.9 (1.6)	0.04	−0.01
Education (years)	10.4 (4.4)	10.8 (4.6)	9.8 (3.9)*	−0.22	0.03
Foreign-born	261 (80.1)	162 (62.1)	99 (37.9)	0.05	0.05
Male sex, N (%)	199 (61 %)	–	–	0.20**	0.20**
Cardiovascular factors					
Charlson comorbidity index	1.7 (1.7)	1.4 (1.5)	2.1 (1.9)**	0.19**	−0.12
Left ventricular ejection fraction	50.3 (12.6)	49.1 (12.4)	52.2 (12.6)*	0.03	0.15*
GRACE prognostic risk score	89.6 (30.0)	88.7 (29.2)	91.1 (31.4)	−0.12	−0.24**
Baseline BDI score	9.2 (8.2)	6.7 (5.9)	12.8 (10.0)**	0.63**	−0.45**
1-year BDI score	7.1 (8.2)	5.5 (6.2)	9.5 (10.0)**	–	0.41**
Neighborhood SES factors					
Median income ($)	41,556 (24,483)	41,251 (21,411)	42,029 (28,686)	−0.09	−0.03
Households receiving public assistance (%)	6.3 (4.5)	6.4 (4.5)	6.1 (4.4)	0.01	0.01
Hispanic density (%)	56.1 (26.6)	55.7 (26.5)	56.7 (26.6)	0.08	−0.02
Residential density (N)	2308.2 (955.7)	2318.4 (942.6)	2292.5 (979.3)	−0.06	−0.004

GRACE global registry of acute coronary events, BDI beck depression inventory

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

Table 2 Descriptives for demographic, clinical, and neighborhood factors by tertile Hispanic ethnic density among 252 Hispanic participants with acute coronary syndrome

Demographic, clinical, and neighborhood factors	Low density Mean (SD) or N (%)	Moderate density Mean (SD) or N (%)	High density Mean (SD) or N (%)	p
Demographic factors				
Age	61.5 (9.8)	62.9 (11.2)	60.9 (11.1)	0.47
Male	20 (10.1)	40 (20.1)	139 (69.8)	0.76
English fluency	2.7 (1.6)	2.7 (1.4)	1.6 (1.4)	<0.001
Education (years)				
Foreign-born	11.8 (4.1)	11.9 (3.6)	9.8 (4.5)	<0.001
Cardiovascular factors	18 (6.9)	49 (18.8)	194 (74.3)	0.002
Charlson comorbidity index	2.1 (1.7)	1.7 (1.8)	1.6 (1.7)	0.33
Left ventricular ejection fraction	53.0 (12.2)	51.4 (12.9)	49.6 (12.5)	0.30
GRACE prognostic risk score	88.5 (28.7)	89.0 (32.2)	90.0 (29.7)	0.95
Baseline BDI score	8.1 (7.1)	9.0 (7.9)	9.6 (8.5)	0.62
Neighborhood SES factors				
Median income ($)	96,709 (45,184)	54,255 (24,594)	32,931 (9560)	<0.001
Households receiving public assistance (%, SD)	1.3 (1.7)	4.2 (4.9)	7.4 (4.0)	<0.001
Hispanic density (%, SD)	5.2 (3.0)	24.0 (8.9)	70.3 (14.4)	<0.001
Residential density (N, SD)	1674.1 (599.6)	1729.6 (787.6)	2536.4 (930.7)	<0.001
1 year BDI score	5.0 (5.0)	6.3 (7.7)	7.5 (8.6)	0.29
Δ BDI score	−2.6 (5.4)	−2.3 (5.5)	−1.9 (7.7)	0.86

p values are based on the analysis of variance for continuous measures

p values are based on the χ^2 test for categorical measures

GRACE Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events, BDI beck depression inventory