After we published the article

Talati A et al (2007) Remission of maternal depression and child symptoms among single mothers - A STAR*D-Child report. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol 42(12):962–971 [The online version can be found at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00127-007-0262-4> (published online 12 October 2007)].

the author asked us to publish a revised version of Table 4.

The publisher apologises for any inconvenience caused by this mistake.

Table 4 Change in rates of child diagnoses by maternal remission and father's presence in household

Mother	Children in single parent households (n = 50)						Mother	Children in two parent households (n = 61)					
	Dx at baseline N (%)	Dx at 3 Mon. N(%)	Net Diff. ^a	Dx gain ^b N (%)	Dx loss ^c N (%)	AOR ^d (95% CI)		Dx at baseline N (%)	Dx at 3 Mon. N (%)	Net Diff. ^a	Dx gain ^b N (%)	Dx loss ^c N (%)	AOR ^d (95% CI)
Remitted (N = 10)	3 (30%)	3 (30%)	0	–	–	1.21 (0.58, 2.56)	Remitted (N = 25)	10 (40%)	6 (24%)	–15.4%	0	4 (40%)	2.33* (1.30, 6.80)
Unremitted (N = 39)	17 (43%)	19 (49%)	+5.1%	6 (29%)	4 (24%)		Unremitted (N = 33)	7 (21%)	10 (30%)	+9.0%	3 (12%)	0	

Ns may vary due to missing diagnostic data on the children

*P = 0.0097

^a Net change in the rates of diagnoses from baseline to 3 months

^b Rates of diagnosis gain; i.e., percent of children without a DSM-IV diagnosis at baseline, who acquired a diagnosis over the 3-month period

^c Rates of diagnosis loss; i.e., percentage of children with a DSM-IV diagnosis at baseline, who were diagnosis free at 3 months

^d AOR = Adjusted Odds Ratio (mothers remission versus non-remission); adjusted for the child's age and gender, as well as annual household income