

## Erratum to: Understanding ethnic differences in mental health service use for adolescents' internalizing problems: the role of emotional problem identification

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In the original publication, internalizing problem symptoms at wave 1 were accidentally used in the adolescent model instead of internalizing problem symptoms at wave 2. Therefore, the means and confidence intervals presented in the last row of Table 1 are incorrect.

In the note under Table 1, the sentence, “Overlapping confidence intervals of emotional problem identification in the four groups indicate an absence of differences between the groups” should be changed to “Overlapping confidence intervals of emotional problem identification/internalizing problems in the four groups indicate an absence of differences between the groups”. The corrected Table 1 is reproduced in the following page.

In Fig. 2, the correlation between emotional problem identification and internalizing problems among adolescents should be 0.60 instead of 0.41 and there is an effect from Moroccan adolescents to internalizing problem symptoms (path A2). The corrected Fig. 2 is reproduced in the following page.

Furthermore, in the last paragraph of the results, the second sentence (line 4) “Among adolescents, there were also no effects of ethnicity on self-reported internalizing problem symptoms (path A2).” should read as “For Moroccan adolescents a negative effect was found from ethnicity to internalizing problem symptoms ( $\beta = -.15$ ; path A2).”

Despite these small changes in the results, the conclusions remained similar. For Moroccan adolescents, emotional problem identification mediated the association between ethnicity and mental health service use.

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**Table 1** Percentages of mental health service use, means (95 % confidence intervals) of emotional problem identification and internalizing problem symptoms for the different ethnic groups as reported by parents and adolescents

	Native Dutch	Surinamese	Turkish	Moroccan
<i>Parents</i>				
Mental health care (%)	31	18*	10*	7*
Problem identification	3.25 (2.77–3.73)	2.13 (1.64–2.62)*	1.47 (0.99–1.97)*	0.62 (0.10–1.13)*
Internalizing problems	9.00 (7.91–10.22)	7.38 (6.31–8.46)	9.13 (8.06–10.45)	3.99 (2.72–5.25)*
<i>Adolescents</i>				
Mental health care (%)	22	18	15	9*
Problem identification	3.59 (3.12–4.06)	2.47 (1.98–2.96)*	2.41 (1.94–2.91)*	2.13 (1.61–2.63)*
Internalizing problems	13.58 (11.97–15.36)	12.03 (10.45–13.62)	13.54 (11.97–15.49)	10.58 (8.71–12.44)

Problem identification = emotional problem identification. Overlapping confidence intervals of emotional problem identification/internalizing problems in the four groups indicate an absence of differences between the groups

\* Indicates that the specific immigrant group differs from the native Dutch reference group

**Fig. 2** Results of the mediation analyses showing the effects separately for parents (*P*) and adolescents (*A*), after controlling for age, gender, and education level of parents. Path *A1* and *A2* show the betas of the effects for the three immigrant groups, respectively, Surinamese, Turkish, and Moroccan. The **bold path** indicates a significant indirect effect

