



Correction to: Psychopathology Subgroups and HIV Risk Among Women in Psychiatric Treatment

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Correction to: AIDS and Behavior (2018) 22(5):1446–1460
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The published article contained errors in analyses related to missing data coding of 4 variables: total income (reported in Table 3) and three condom use variables (male application, male removal, and female condom application (reported in Table 4). For these 4 variables, numerical values which should have indicated missingness were erroneously included in analyses. Coding errors were corrected, and analyses were rerun with missing cases properly excluded. Analyses were conducted to determine if any relationships existed between cluster group and incorrectly included data or total missingness on variables after correction. For erroneously included observations, one significant relationship was found for male condom removal $\chi^2(2) = 9.29, p = 0.01$, with 4 instances occurring in the LPC, 2 in the MPC, and 9 in the HPC. No significant relationships were found between cluster membership and total missingness for variables after correction.

Table 3 on page 1453 should reflect the corrected means and standard deviations for Total Income: M (SD) for the LPC \$465.13 (\$348.03), MPC \$537.73 (\$429.46), HPC \$477.20 (\$380.72), and total clustered sample \$493.39 (\$385.88). Under section heading *Cluster Demographic and Substance Use Differences*, the first sentence of the second paragraph reporting on differences by cluster in

Total Income should be corrected to read: total income $F(2, 211) = 0.761, p = 0.468$.

On page 1455 the entire *Condom Use Skills* section should be replaced by:

“ANOVA revealed that cluster subgroups differed on condom use skills for both the application of male condoms $F(2, 219) = 5.13, p = .007$ and female condoms $F(2, 186) = 4.55, p = .012$. No significant differences were found between clusters on male condom removal $F(2, 215) = 0.34, p = .713$. Post-hoc comparisons using a Tukey-HSD correction revealed that the HPC exhibited significantly less skill than the LPC for both application of male condoms (*Mean Difference* = $-0.92, SE = 0.293, p = .005$) and female condoms (*Mean Difference* = $-0.98, SE = 0.379, p = .028$). It was also found the HPC demonstrated significantly less female condom application skill than the MPC (*Mean Difference* = $-1.06, SE = 0.38, p = .016$).”

Corrections to Table 4 found on page 1454 for the condom use variables (male condom application, male condom removal, and female condom application) are provided in the corrected table below.

On page 1455 under the heading *Exploratory Covariate Analysis* the third and fourth sentences should be deleted. Sentences to be deleted follow: “Cluster differences were no longer significant in predicting male condom use application skills after controlling for the covariates; however, this was likely due to a change in degrees of freedom judging by the small change in the p-values. Without covariates, the results for the cluster differences in male condom use was ($F(2, 230) = 3.03, p = 0.05$), with the covariate of alcohol use it was ($F(2, 224) = 2.62, p = 0.075$), with the covariate of drug use ($F(2, 224) = 2.65, p = 0.073$), and with the covariate of serostatus ($F(2, 226) = 2.9, p = 0.057$).”

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-017-1686-9>.

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Table 4 HIV risk and risk-related indicators by cluster subgroup

Variable	LPC <i>n</i> = 94	MPC <i>n</i> = 84	HPC <i>n</i> = 65	Total clustered sample <i>n</i> = 243
<i>AIDS anxiety</i>	7.30 (2.75)	7.82 (3.00)	8.55 (2.77)	7.82 (2.88)
<i>Condom use attitudes</i>	12.82 (3.11)	13.36 (3.02)	12.92 (3.13)	13 (3.08)
<i>Sexual self-efficacy</i>	22.58 (3.82)	21.67 (3.67)	20.80 (3.48)	21.79 (3.74)
<i>Confident communication</i>	16.59 (3.88)	17.05 (3.31)	16.08 (3.65)	16.61 (3.64)
Male condom application	5.09 (1.64)	4.85 (1.8)	4.17 (1.76)	4.76 (1.76)
Male condom removal	2.62 (1.75)	2.66 (1.69)	2.43 (1.59)	2.59 (1.69)
Female condom application	3.56 (2.08)	3.64 (2.02)	2.58 (1.97)	3.34 (2.07)
Number of sexual partners	1.43 (1.97)	1.4 (2.36)	2.48 (5.2)	1.70 (3.3)
Number of unprotected vaginal and anal sex acts	8.48 (18.17)	6.74 (15.19)	6.64 (18.13)	7.39 (17.14)
Trading behavior (3 months)	8.5%	14.5%	23.8%	14.6%
Trading behavior (30 days)	5.3%	9.6%	22.2%	11.3%

Sexual behavior items reflect last 3-months. Results are presented as *M* (SD), or as a percentage of endorsement for trading behaviors. Missing data was present in some observations; as such, statistics are presented on available data only as imputation was not used

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