



## Correction to: Heterogeneous Trajectories of Problematic Alcohol Use, Depressive Symptoms, and their Co-Occurrence in Young Adults with and without Childhood ADHD

Frances L. Wang<sup>1</sup> · Sarah L. Pedersen<sup>1</sup> · Bernie Devlin<sup>1</sup> · Elizabeth M. Gnagy<sup>2</sup> · William E. Pelham Jr<sup>2</sup> · Brooke S. G. Molina<sup>1</sup>

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained a mistake. Specifically, the title of the article as a heading on the first page of the introduction was included, but this should be deleted. Section "Introduction", first paragraph should read:

Attention-Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a heterogeneous disorder emerging in childhood that includes varying levels of impulsivity, hyperactivity, and inattentiveness (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). ADHD has been conceptualized as an important risk factor for problematic drinking and depression in adulthood,

which are severe conditions that together have been shown to result in greater suicide attempts and alcohol severity, and poorer functioning and life satisfaction than either condition alone (Brière et al., 2014). Indeed, children with ADHD are disinhibited by definition, which is a trait with robust risk for alcohol problems (Tarter et al., 2003). Children with ADHD also routinely have poorer academic and relational functioning (Barkley et al., 2006) and emotion regulation (Pedersen et al., 2016) relative to children without ADHD, which may all contribute to greater depressive symptoms (Semeijn et al., 2015).

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✉ Frances L. Wang  
wangfl@upmc.edu

<sup>1</sup> Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, 3811 O'Hara St., Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA

<sup>2</sup> Department of Psychology, Florida International University, 11200 SW 8th Street, DM 256, Miami, FL 33199, USA