

## Migration and social determinants of mental health: Results from the Canadian Health Measures Survey

There was an error in Tables 2 and 3 of the article “Migration and social determinants of mental health: Results from the Canadian Health Measures Survey”.<sup>1</sup> In both Tables 2 and 3, the compared variables (immigrants vs. Canadians) were reported in the reversed order. Comparison of the health of immigrants to Canadians should read: “Migrants 0–5 years vs. Canadians”; “Migrants

6–10 years vs. Canadians”; “Migrants >10 years vs. Canadians”. We apologize for this error. The corrected tables appear below.

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## REFERENCE

1. Salami B, Yaskina M, Hegadoren K, Diaz E, Meherali S, Rammohan A, et al. Migration and social determinants of mental health: Results from the Canadian Health Measures Survey. *Can J Public Health* 2017;108(4):e362–67. PMID: 29120306. doi: 10.17269/CJPH.108.6105.

**Table 2.** Canadian Health Measures Survey (Cycles 1, 2, and 3): Predictors of self-perceived mental health

Variable		Odds ratio*	95% Confidence interval for odds ratio	p-value
Age	15–19 vs. 65–80	0.45	0.25–0.80	<0.0001
	20–34 vs. 65–80	0.46	0.28–0.73	
	35–44 vs. 65–80	0.42	0.27–0.65	
	45–64 vs. 65–80	0.40	0.29–0.56	
Gender	Male vs. female	0.91	0.67–1.22	0.52
Income	(rescaled per \$10 000)	1.16	1.11–1.22	<0.0001
Sense of community belonging	Very strong vs. very weak	3.91	2.42–6.32	<0.0001
	Somewhat strong vs. very weak	4.89	3.20–7.48	
	Somewhat weak vs. very weak	2.42	1.60–3.67	
Education	Less than secondary school graduation vs. post-secondary graduation	0.76	0.50–1.15	0.06
	Secondary school graduation vs. post-secondary graduation	0.67	0.46–0.97	
Employment	Unemployed vs. employed	0.51	0.34–0.75	0.0006
Time since immigration	Migrants 0–5 years vs. Canadians	3.98	2.06–7.70	0.0006
	Migrants 6–10 years vs. Canadians	0.66	0.25–1.78	
	Migrants >10 years vs. Canadians	1.01	0.58–1.74	

\* Weighted multivariable logistic regression models used to calculate odds ratios, 95% CI and p-values.

**Table 3.** Canadian Health Measures Survey (Cycles 1, 2, and 3): Predictors of self-reported diagnosis of mood disorders

Variable		Odds ratio*	95% Confidence interval for odds ratio	p-value
Age	15–19 vs. 65–80	1.08	0.72–1.63	<0.0001
	20–34 vs. 65–80	1.68	1.02–2.78	
	35–44 vs. 65–80	2.47	1.80–3.39	
	45–64 vs. 65–80	2.31	1.74–3.07	
Gender	Male vs. female	0.58	0.46–0.73	<0.0001
Income	(rescaled by 1/10 000)	0.94	0.91–0.97	0.0002
Sense of community belonging	Very strong vs. very weak	0.36	0.24–0.53	<0.0001
	Somewhat strong vs. very weak	0.44	0.31–0.61	
	Somewhat weak vs. very weak	0.54	0.38–0.75	
Employment	Unemployed vs. employed	1.85	1.39–2.48	<0.0001
	Employed vs. senior non-employed	0.29	0.16–0.52	
Time since immigration	Migrants 0–5 years vs. Canadians	0.23	0.10–0.53	0.001
	Migrants 6–10 years vs. Canadians	1.05	0.37–3.01	
	Migrants >10 years vs. Canadians	0.66	0.46–0.94	
Education	Less than secondary school graduation vs. post-secondary graduation	1.33	0.94–1.90	0.19
	Secondary school graduation vs. post-secondary graduation	0.97	0.71–1.30	

\* Multivariable logistic regression models used to calculate odds ratios, 95% CI and p-values.