

## Corrigendum

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We hereby correct and complement the Tables 1 and 2 present in the article titled “Depressive symptoms as an independent risk factor for mortality” (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1516-4446-2019-0749>), by Corrêa et al., published in the *Brazilian Journal of Psychiatry* in August 2020 in ahead of print mode and now as part of the present issue (pages 247-253).

In Table 1, reference to the second time period (“and 2013/2014”) was removed from the title. In addition, a new “n” subcolumn was added under “Presence of depressive symptoms ( $\geq 6$  symptoms),” at the editors’ request, indicating the number of patients to which the percentages and 90% confidence intervals presented next refer. Below we reproduce the revised, correct version of Table 1:

**Table 1** Descriptive analyses and frequency of depressive symptoms at baseline, EpiFloripa, Florianópolis, 2009/2010

Variable	n	% (95%CI)	Presence of depressive symptoms ( $\geq 6$ symptoms)		
			n	% (95%CI)	p-value
Gender					0.015
Male	507	38.4 (35.3-41.6)	101	19.8 (16.3-23.8)	
Female	884	61.6 (58.4-64.7)	236	25.8 (22.1-29.8)	
Educational attainment					< 0.001
Illiterate	119	6.9 (5.3-9.1)	55	45.2 (32.9-58.1)	
1 to 4 years	509	34.1 (28.7-39.9)	156	31.9 (26.9-37.5)	
5 to 8 years	240	16.6 (14.3-19.2)	53	19.7 (14.7-25.9)	
9 to 11 years	207	17.3 (14.8-20.1)	34	17.4 (10.6-27.2)	
12 years or more	316	25.1 (20.1-30.7)	39	12.7 (9.1-17.6)	
Family income per capita, $\times$ MW					< 0.001
$\leq 1 \times$ MW	159	9.8 (7.6-12.5)	44	24.2 (17.5-32.5)	
$> 1$ to $3 \times$ MW	353	24.9 (20.8-29.5)	106	30.1 (24.6-36.1)	
$> 3$ to $5 \times$ MW	268	18.8 (16.5-21.5)	76	31.0 (23.8-39.4)	
$> 5$ to $10 \times$ MW	323	24.1 (21.3-27.2)	67	17.4 (13.2-22.6)	
$> 10 \times$ MW	288	22.4 (18.2-27.1)	44	16.1 (11.7-21.7)	
Paid work					0.002
No	1,198	86.3 (84.1-88.3)	303	24.6 (21.4-28.0)	
Yes	193	13.7 (11.7-15.9)	34	16.7 (11.0-24.6)	
Smoking status					0.823
Never	838	59.0 (55.4-62.4)	213	23.1 (19.2-27.5)	
Former	435	32.7 (29.3-36.2)	99	23.7 (18.2-30.3)	
Current	118	8.4 (6.8-10.2)	25	25.2 (14.4-40.2)	
Alcohol consumption					< 0.001
Never	907	63.9 (59.8-67.8)	257	27.1 (23.8-30.7)	
Moderate	250	18.3 (15.0-22.1)	41	17.6 (11.0-26.9)	
Abusive	234	17.8 (14.7-21.4)	39	16.7 (11.9-23.0)	
Cardiovascular disease					< 0.001
No	981	70.5 (67.6-73.3)	191	18.5 (15.3-22.2)	
Yes	410	29.5 (26.7-32.4)	146	35.4 (28.8-42.6)	
Diabetes					< 0.001
No	1,072	77.7 (73.6-81.3)	220	20.1 (17.3-23.3)	
Yes	319	22.3 (18.7-26.4)	117	35.4 (28.5-42.9)	

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**Table 1** (continued)

Variable	n	% (95%CI)	Presence of depressive symptoms ( $\geq 6$ symptoms)		
			n	% (95%CI)	p-value
Hypertension					< 0.001
No	555	41.0 (37.9-44.2)	102	17.3 (13.8-21.6)	
Yes	836	59.0 (55.8-62.1)	235	27.8 (23.7-32.3)	
Current medication					0.003
None	126	9.6 (7.7-11.9)	14	13.9 (7.6-24.0)	
Any	1,265	90.4 (88.1-92.3)	323	24.5 (21.3-28.1)	
ADL difficulties					< 0.001
$\leq 3$ ADL	965	68.8 (65.2-72.2)	137	12.7 (10.6-15.2)	
$\geq 4$ ADL	426	31.2 (27.8-34.8)	200	47.3 (41.0-53.7)	
Cognitive impairment					< 0.001
No	1,061	79.0 (73.8-83.4)	199	18.1 (15.3-21.3)	
Yes	330	21.0 (16.6-26.2)	138	43.7 (37.6-50.0)	
BMI					0.581
Normal range	538	39.1 (36.5-41.7)	119	21.1 (16.7-26.2)	
Underweight	122	8.3 (6.9-9.9)	32	26.1 (17.6-36.7)	
Overweight	731	52.6 (49.8-55.4)	186	24.9 (20.0-30.6)	
Physical activity					< 0.001
Sedentary	748	51.6 (46.6-56.6)	235	31.8 (27.1-36.8)	
Insufficiently active	229	16.2 (14.1-18.5)	44	17.8 (12.6-24.6)	
Physically active	414	32.2 (27.6-37.2)	58	13.1 (10.1-16.8)	

95%CI = 95% confidence interval; ADL = activities of daily living; BMI = body mass index; MW = minimum wage.

In Table 2, considering that only one measure is presented, reference to the two study time periods was removed from the title ("2009/2010 and 2013/2014").

**Table 2** Crude and adjusted hazard ratios for the relationship between depressive symptoms and mortality risk, EpiFloripa, Florianópolis