

Erratum to: Who has Housing Affordability Problems? Disparities in Housing Cost Burden by Race, Nativity and Legal Status in Los Angeles

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An error was discovered in the coding of one variable pertaining to immigrants, 15 or more years in the United States. This error led to the inclusion of three cases that should have been set to missing and errors in the years of US experience reported for Latino immigrants. The author regrets this error and has revised the analyses using the correct sample size and values for immigrants' years of US experience. Substantive conclusions in the original text remain the same, with the exception that years of US experience is no longer a significant predictor of housing cost burden in the multivariate analyses with the Latino immigrant sample.

1. Last paragraph in the Data section, second to last sentence of the original text (p. 6 of the e-publication), reads: "The total analytic sample size is 876." Revised text: "The total analytic sample size is 873."
2. The first paragraph in the Descriptive Results section, fifth sentence, of the original text (p. 9 of the e-publication) reads: "Descriptive information on income and housing costs, used to construct the outcome variable, suggests that the high incidence of housing cost burden is due to low annual incomes (averaging \$19,089 for the pooled sample) coupled

with relatively high yearly housing costs (\$6,526)." Revised text: "Descriptive information on income and housing costs, used to construct the outcome variable, suggests that the high incidence of housing cost burden is due to low annual incomes (averaging \$19,085 for the pooled sample) coupled with relatively high yearly housing costs (\$6,524)."

3. The second paragraph in the Descriptive Results section, the first and second sentences, in the original text (p. 9 of the e-publication) reads: "Table 2 shows that nearly 61 % of the analytic sample is Latino, of varying nativity/legal statuses. Respondents are likely to be renters (a 32.4 % homeownership rate for the pooled sample), are young (about 63 % are 44 years old or under), live without minor children, and live in fairly small housing units (mean of 3.4 rooms in the unit)."

Revised text: "Table 2 shows that nearly 77 % of the analytic sample is Latino, of varying nativity/legal statuses. Respondents are likely to be renters (a 32.3 % homeownership rate for the pooled sample), are young (about 63 % are 44 years old or under), live without minor children, and live in fairly small housing units (mean of 3.4 rooms in the unit)."

4. Third paragraph in the Descriptive Results section, third sentence, in the original text (p. 9 of the e-publication) reads: "Low-income Latinos are much younger (72 % are under 44 years old) and less than half live without minor children."

Revised text: "Low-income native-born Latinos are much younger (72 % are under 44 years old) and less than half live without minor children."

5. Footnote 18 of the original text (p. 9 of the e-publication) reads: "The mean ratio of housing costs to income for the pooled sample is 38.8 %, with

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unauthorized Latino immigrants having the highest allocation of income to housing, averaging 42.4 % of income on housing costs.”

Revised text: “The mean ratio of housing costs to income for the pooled sample is 38.8 %, with unauthorized Latino immigrants having the highest allocation of income to housing, averaging 42.2 % of income on housing costs.”

6. Last paragraph of the Descriptive Results section, seventh sentence, of the original text (p. 10 of the e-publication) reads: “Both sets of Latino immigrants have extensive US experience: about 83 % of authorized immigrants and 93 % of unauthorized immigrants first came to the United States 15 or more years earlier.”
Revised text: “Both sets of Latino immigrants have US experience: about 73 % of authorized immigrants and 13 % of unauthorized immigrants first came to the United States 15 or more years earlier.”
7. Last paragraph of the Descriptive Results section, eighth sentence, of the original text (p. 10 of the e-publication) reads: “The long period of US residence for Latino immigrants, particularly those who are unauthorized, has been noted in other work (Taylor et al. 2011), and makes sense for Los Angeles, a long-term destination for Mexican immigrants.”
Revised text: “The long period of US residence for Latino immigrants has been noted in other work (Taylor et al. 2011), and makes sense for Los Angeles, a long-term destination for Mexican immigrants.”
8. Last paragraph of the Descriptive Results section, last sentence, in the original text (p. 10 of the e-publication) reads: “Statistical testing, not shown, indicates that authorized Latino immigrants are more likely to have used the English version of the survey than their unauthorized immigrant counterparts.”
Revised text: “Statistical testing, not shown, indicates that authorized Latino immigrants are more likely to have used the English version of the survey and to have more than 15 years of US experience than their unauthorized immigrant counterparts.”
9. In the Contrasts with White Natives paragraph in the Regression Results section (p. 11 of the e-publication), fifth sentence of the original text reads: “Unauthorized Latino immigrants are nearly three times as likely to be cost burdened as the omitted group in both regressions (odds ratio of 2.7627 and 2.5769, columns 1–2, top panel).”
Revised text: “Unauthorized Latino immigrants are nearly three times as likely to be cost burdened as the omitted group in both regressions (odds ratio of 2.7627 and 2.6249, columns 1–2, top panel).”
10. In the Contrasts with Latino Natives paragraph in the Regression Results section (p. 11 of the e-publication), third sentence of the original text reads: “However, in the fully specified model, African Americans have 70.4 % lower odds of being cost burdened than US-born Latinos (1—odds ratio of 0.2958, column 2, middle panel).”
Revised text: “However, in the fully specified model, African Americans have 70.2 % lower odds of being cost burdened than US-born Latinos (1—odds ratio of 0.2981, column 2, middle panel).”
11. In the Contrasts with Unauthorized Latino Immigrants paragraph in the Regression Results section (p. 12 of the e-publication), second sentence of the original text reads: “Turning first to the main effect for authorized Latino immigrant, the baseline specification indicates that authorized Latino immigrants have about 58.3 % lower odds of being cost burdened than their unauthorized counterparts (1—odds ratio of 0.4176, column 1).”
Revised Text: “Turning first to the main effect for authorized Latino immigrant, the baseline specification indicates that authorized Latino immigrants have about 58.2 % lower odds of being cost burdened than their unauthorized counterparts (1—odds ratio of 0.4181, column 1).”
12. In the Contrasts with Unauthorized Latino Immigrants paragraph in the Regression Results section (p. 12 of the e-publication), third sentence of the original text reads: “Controlling for variation in background variables, authorized Latino immigrants have 46.2 % lower odds of housing cost burden than the omitted group (1—odds ratio of 0.5378, column 2, bottom panel).”
Revised text: “Controlling for variation in background variables, authorized Latino immigrants have 46.8 % lower odds of housing cost burden than the omitted group (1—odds ratio of 0.5323, column 2, bottom panel).”
13. Footnote 27 (p. 12 of the e-publication) of the original text reads: “The significant *F*-adjusted mean residual goodness-of-fit statistic suggests that model lacks fit with the data ($p = .0165$).”
Revised text: “The significant *F*-adjusted mean residual goodness-of-fit statistic suggests that model lacks fit with the data ($p = .0022$).”
14. Footnote 28 (p. 12 of the e-publication) of the original text reads: “Collinearity diagnostics for the immigrant-only analyses indicate VIFs of 1.0, 1.33, and 1.35 (first, second, and third columns, respectively, Table 5).”
Revised text: “Collinearity diagnostics for the immigrant-only analyses indicate VIFs of 1.0, 1.32, and 1.39 (first, second, and third columns, respectively, Table 5).”

15. The immigrant-only analyses section, third sentence, of the original text (pp. 12–13 of the e-publication) reads: “First, the legal status gap observed in the baseline model declines slightly, but remains substantial once additional independent variables are included (significant odds ratios of 0.4176 and 0.5357, respectively, first and second columns, Table 5).”
Revised text: “First, the legal status gap observed in the baseline model declines slightly, but remains substantial once additional independent variables are included (significant odds ratios of 0.4181 and 0.5314, respectively, first and second columns, Table 5).”
16. The immigrant-only analyses section, sixth and seventh sentences, of the original text (p. 13 of the e-publication) reads: “Indeed, Latino immigrants with 15 years or more US experience have sixty % lower odds of housing cost burden than more recently arriving immigrants, net of other covariates (1- odds ratio of 0.4003, column 3, Table 5). Similarly, immigrant respondents using the English version of the L.A.FANS survey have less than half the odds of being cost burdened than immigrants using the Spanish survey (odds ratio of 0.3904, column 3).”
Revised text: “Indeed, immigrant respondents using the English version of the L.A.FANS survey have less than half the odds of being cost burdened than immigrants using the Spanish survey (odds ratio of 0.3904, column 3).”
17. The immigrant-only analyses section, second paragraph, second sentence, of the original text (p. 13 of the e-publication) reads: “Indeed, the main effect size of authorized Latino immigrant is nearly identical in the second and third models (odds ratios of 0.5357 and 0.5046, respectively, Table 5). This indicates that only a small part of the legal status gap among low-income Latino immigrants is explained by controlling for length of residence and survey language. Unauthorized Latino immigrants, most with at least a decade of US experience, are still more likely to experience housing affordability problems relative to immigrant peers with documents.”
Revised text: “Indeed, the main effect size of authorized Latino immigrant is nearly identical in the second and third models (odds ratios of 0.5314 and 0.5396, respectively, Table 5). This indicates that only a small part of the legal status gap among low-income Latino immigrants is explained by controlling for length of residence and survey language. Unauthorized Latino immigrants are still more likely to experience housing affordability problems relative to immigrant peers with documents.”
18. The immigrant-only analyses section, last sentence of the second paragraph, of the original text (p. 13 of the e-publication) reads: “The *F*-adjusted goodness-of-fit test produced for the third model shows that the model fit was improved by the addition of the two assimilation variables.”
Revised text: This statement is no longer correct.

Correction to the Tables

1. Table 2 was revised to reflect the correct sample size and descriptives.

Original

Table 2 Weighted descriptives of analytic sample

	Pooled sample	US-born whites	US-born blacks	US-born Latinos	Authorized Latino immigrants	Unauthorized Latino immigrants
<i>Dependent variable</i>						
Housing cost burdened (%)	60.0	53.7	48.3	62.0	57.2	76.2
Mean annual family income (\$)	19,089	18,308	20,233	20,064	20,221	17,523
Mean annual housing costs (\$)	6,526	5,790	6,468	6,774	7,071	6,629
Mean ratio of housing costs to income (%)	38.8	36.0	35.9	40.0	39.6	42.2
<i>Independent variables</i>						
Race/nativity/legal status (%)	100.0	26.8	12.3	9.4	29.0	22.4
Bank account (%)	46.1	68.2	38.4	64.8	45.2	17.4
Receives public assistance (%)	44.0	78.2	74.2	41.1	27.8	8.8
Own home (%)	32.4	52.6	37.6	44.8	29.6	4.0
Mean number of rooms	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.5
Nine years or more education (%)	72.8	97.0	98.6	85.9	50.0	54.0

Table 2 continued

	Pooled sample	US-born whites	US-born blacks	US-born Latinos	Authorized Latino immigrants	Unauthorized Latino immigrants
<i>Age (%)</i>						
18–29 years	27.0	18.4	18.6	50.0	17.5	44.9
30–44 years	35.7	23.4	36.8	22.0	42.4	46.7
45–59 years	15.2	12.0	14.0	8.8	26.7	7.7
60 years or older	22.1	46.3	30.6	19.2	13.4	1.0
Married (%)	50.0	42.9	21.6	50.2	61.9	58.9
Children present (%)	42.7	21.5	42.0	44.7	55.4	51.1
Location quotient of recent immigrants	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.5
Location quotient of median home price	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
15 years or more in USA (%)	–	–	–	–	82.7	93.0
English survey	–	–	–	–	16.0	2.1
Total <i>N</i>	876	105	97	96	339	239

Source Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey, wave 1

Percents may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

Corrected

Table 2 Weighted descriptives of analytic sample

	Pooled sample	US-born whites	US-born blacks	US-born Latinos	Authorized Latino immigrants	Unauthorized Latino immigrants
<i>Dependent variable</i>						
Housing cost burdened (%)	60.0	53.7	48.3	62.0	57.3	76.2
Mean annual family income (\$)	19,085	18,308	20,233	20,064	20,213	17,523
Mean annual housing costs (\$)	6,524	5,790	6,468	6,774	7,068	6,629
Mean ratio of housing costs to income (%)	38.8	36.0	35.9	40.0	39.6	42.2
<i>Independent variables</i>						
Race/nativity/legal status (%)	100.0	12.0	11.1	11.0	38.5	27.3
Bank account (%)	46.1	68.2	38.4	64.8	45.2	17.4
Receives public assistance (%)	44.1	78.2	74.2	41.1	28.0	8.8
Own home (%)	32.3	52.6	37.6	44.8	29.1	4.0
Mean number of rooms	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.5
Nine years or more education (%)	72.9	97.0	98.6	85.9	50.0	54.0
<i>Age (%)</i>						
18–29 years	27.1	18.4	18.6	50.0	17.6	44.9
30–44 years	35.5	23.4	36.8	22.0	42.0	46.7
45–59 years	15.3	12.0	14.0	8.8	26.8	7.7
60 years or older	22.1	46.3	30.6	19.2	13.5	1.0
Married (%)	50.1	42.9	21.6	50.2	61.9	58.9
Children present (%)	42.7	21.5	42.0	44.7	55.4	51.1
Location quotient of recent immigrants	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.5
Location quotient of median home price	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
15 years or more in USA (%)	–	–	–	–	73.3	13.1
English survey	–	–	–	–	15.8	2.1
Total <i>N</i>	873	105	97	96	336	239

Source Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey, wave 1

Percents may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

2. Table 3 was revised to reflect the correct sample size and results.

Original

Table 3 Logistic regression analyses of the effects of variables on housing cost burden: odds ratios

	(1) Baseline	(2) Full model
US-born white (reference) ^a		
US-born black	0.8058 (0.2824)	0.5250 (0.1910)
US-born Latino	1.4089 (0.4665)	1.7612 (0.6732)
Authorized Latino immigrant	1.1538 (0.3624)	1.3858 (0.5083)
Unauthorized Latino immigrant	2.7627** (1.0000)	2.5769* (1.2033)
	(1)	(2)
US-born Latino (reference)		
US-born white	0.7098 (0.2350)	0.5678 (0.2171)
US-born black	0.5719 (0.2004)	0.2981** (0.1208)
Authorized Latino immigrant	0.8189 (0.2870)	0.7869 (0.3145)
Unauthorized Latino immigrant	1.9609 (0.7501)	1.4632 (0.6563)
	(1)	(2)
Unauthorized Latino immigrant (reference)		
US-born white	0.3620** (0.1310)	0.3881* (0.1812)
US-born black	0.2917*** (0.0982)	0.2037*** (0.0922)
US-born Latino	0.5100 (0.1951)	0.6835 (0.3066)
Authorized Latino immigrant	0.4176*** (0.0736)	0.5378* (0.1322)

Source Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey, wave 1
Standard errors in parentheses. Baseline specification: main effects of race and nativity/legal status; full model: main effects of race and nativity/legal status and bank account, receives public assistance income, own home, number of rooms, 9 years or more education, married, categorical indicators of age, minor children present, LQs for median home prices and proportion recent immigrant

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

^a The complete results for the full model (*top panel*) are presented in Table 4

Corrected

Table 3 Logistic regression analyses of the effects of variables on housing cost burden: odds ratios

	(1) Baseline	(2) Full model
US-born white (reference) ^a		
US-born black	0.8058 (0.2824)	0.5249 (0.1915)
US-born Latino	1.4089 (0.4665)	1.7747 (0.6786)
Authorized Latino immigrant	1.1551 (0.3636)	1.3972 (0.5131)
Unauthorized Latino immigrant	2.7627** (1.0000)	2.6249* (1.2183)
	(1)	(2)
US-born Latino (reference)		
US-born white	0.7098 (0.2350)	0.5635 (0.2171)
US-born black	0.5719 (0.2004)	0.2958** (0.1202)
Authorized Latino immigrant	0.8198 (0.2866)	0.7873 (0.3142)
Unauthorized Latino immigrant	1.9609 (0.7501)	1.4791 (0.6621)
	(1)	(2)
Unauthorized Latino immigrant (reference)		
US-born white	0.3620** (0.1310)	0.3810* (0.1768)
US-born black	0.2917*** (0.0982)	0.2000*** (0.0903)
US-born Latino	0.5100 (0.1951)	0.6761 (0.3026)
Authorized Latino immigrant	0.4181*** (0.0732)	0.5323* (0.1272)

Source Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey, wave 1
Standard errors in parentheses. Baseline specification: main effects of race and nativity/legal status; full model: main effects of race and nativity/legal status and bank account, receives public assistance income, own home, number of rooms, 9 years or more education, married, categorical indicators of age, minor children present, LQs for median home prices and proportion recent immigrant

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

^a The complete results for the full model (*top panel*) are presented in Table 4

3. Table 4 was revised to reflect the correct sample size and results.

Original

Table 4 Logistic regression analyses of the effects of variables on housing cost burden: odds ratios

	Full model ^a
US-born white	–
US-born black	0.5250 (0.1910)
US-born Latino	1.7611 (0.6732)
Authorized Latino immigrant	1.3858 (0.5083)
Unauthorized Latino immigrant	2.5769* (1.2033)
Bank account	0.4734* (0.1344)
Receives public assistance	1.8431 (0.6065)
Own home	0.1817*** (0.0625)
Number of rooms	1.2931* (0.1295)
Nine years or more education	0.9705 (0.2831)
Age (30–44 years omitted)	
18–29 years	1.6396 (0.5175)
45–59 years	2.0233* (0.6019)
60 years or older	0.7206 (0.3897)
Married	0.3983*** (0.0904)
Children present	1.4167 (0.4575)
LQ median price	3.3771** (1.5139)
LQ recent immigrants	0.6921* (0.1101)
<i>F</i> -adjusted test statistic	2.557*

Source Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey, wave 1

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

^a Identical specification as the full model in the top panel of Table 3. Analyses when the reference group is US-born Latino or unauthorized Latino immigrant (column 2, middle and bottom panels of Table 3) rely on the same specification, and odds ratios and standard errors are identical beginning with the independent variable in the sixth row (“bank account”)

Corrected

Table 4 Logistic regression analyses of the effects of variables on housing cost burden: odds ratios

	Full model ^a
US-born white	–
US-born black	0.5249 (0.1915)
US-born Latino	1.7747 (0.6786)
Authorized Latino immigrant	1.3972 (0.5131)
Unauthorized Latino immigrant	2.6249* (1.2183)
Bank account	0.4785* (0.1357)
Receives public assistance	1.8648 (0.6101)
Own home	0.1795*** (0.0631)
Number of rooms	1.2924* (0.1302)
Nine years or more education	0.9892 (0.2945)
Age (30–44 years omitted)	
18–29 years	1.6469 (0.5250)
45–59 years	2.0465* (0.6319)
60 years or older	0.7220 (0.3951)
Married	0.3949*** (0.0897)
Children present	1.4093 (0.4525)
LQ median price	3.3672** (1.5107)
LQ recent immigrants	0.6924* (0.1108)
<i>F</i> -adjusted test statistic	3.44***

Source Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey, wave 1

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

^a Identical specification as the full model in the top panel of Table 3. Analyses when the reference group is US-born Latino or unauthorized Latino immigrant (column 2, middle and bottom panels of Table 3) rely on the same specification, and odds ratios and standard errors are identical beginning with the independent variable in the sixth row (“bank account”)

4. Table 5 was revised to reflect the correct sample size and results.

Original

Table 5 Logistic regression analyses of the effects of variables on housing cost burden for Latino Immigrants: odds ratios

Unauthorized Latino immigrant (reference)	(1) Baseline model	(2) Controls model ^a	(3) Immigration model ^a
Authorized Latino immigrant	0.4176*** (0.0734)	0.5357* (0.1346)	0.5046** (0.1301)
15 years or more in USA	–	–	0.4003* (0.1579)
English survey	–	–	0.3904* (0.1399)
<i>F</i> -adjusted test statistic		20.628***	2.069

Source Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey, wave 1
Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

^a Specification includes indicators of bank account, receives public assistance income, own home, number of rooms, 9 years or more education, categorical indicators of age, married, minor children present, LQs for median home prices and proportion recent immigrant

Corrected

Table 5 Logistic regression analyses of the effects of variables on housing cost burden for Latino Immigrants: odds ratios

Unauthorized Latino immigrant (reference)	(1) Baseline model	(2) Controls model ^a	(3) Immigration model ^a
Authorized Latino immigrant	0.4181*** (0.0730)	0.5314* (0.1308)	0.5396** (0.1421)
15 years or more in USA	–	–	1.0225 (0.3633)
English survey	–	–	0.5426* (0.1645)
<i>F</i> -adjusted test statistic		23.39***	17.24***

Source Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey, wave 1
Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

^a Specification includes indicators of bank account, receives public assistance income, own home, number of rooms, 9 years or more education, categorical indicators of age, married, minor children present, LQs for median home prices and proportion recent immigrant