



## OPEN ACCESS

APPROVED BY  
Frontiers Editorial Office,  
Frontiers Media SA, Switzerland

\*CORRESPONDENCE  
Michael R. Kramer  
✉ mkram02@emory.edu

RECEIVED 23 March 2023  
ACCEPTED 19 April 2023  
PUBLISHED 10 May 2023

CITATION  
Dixon M, Dunlop AL, Corwin EJ and Kramer MR  
(2023) Corrigendum: Joint effects of individual  
socioeconomic status and residential  
neighborhood context on vaginal microbiome  
composition. *Front. Public Health* 11:1192743.  
doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2023.1192743

COPYRIGHT  
© 2023 Dixon, Dunlop, Corwin and Kramer.  
This is an open-access article distributed under  
the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution  
License \(CC BY\)](#). The use, distribution or  
reproduction in other forums is permitted,  
provided the original author(s) and the  
copyright owner(s) are credited and that the  
original publication in this journal is cited, in  
accordance with accepted academic practice.  
No use, distribution or reproduction is  
permitted which does not comply with these  
terms.

# Corrigendum: Joint effects of individual socioeconomic status and residential neighborhood context on vaginal microbiome composition

Meredith Dixon<sup>1</sup>, Anne L. Dunlop<sup>1,2</sup>, Elizabeth J. Corwin<sup>3</sup> and Michael R. Kramer<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Epidemiology, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States, <sup>2</sup>Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, United States, <sup>3</sup>Columbia University School of Nursing, New York, NY, United States

## KEYWORDS

microbiota, social environment, neighborhood characteristics, pregnancy, United States, dysbiosis

## A corrigendum on

[Joint effects of individual socioeconomic status and residential neighborhood context on vaginal microbiome composition](#)

by Dixon, M., Dunlop, A. L., Corwin, E. J., and Kramer, M. R. (2023). *Front. Public Health* 11:1029741. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2023.1029741

## Text correction

In the published article, there was an error.

A correction has been made to Methods section, Paragraph 5. This section previously stated:

“To quantify aspects of the racial and economic diversity of each woman’s neighborhood during the day (e.g., from non-residents visiting), we used a large database of daily mobility as captured from mobile phone GPS apps, as provided by Cuebiq, a data aggregation firm. Cuebiq aggregated mobile phone location data, which are collected by select smartphone apps from about 15 million anonymous users who opted in to data collection for research purposes through a GDPR and CCPA compliant framework.”

The corrected sentence appears below:

“To quantify aspects of the racial and economic diversity of each woman’s neighborhood during the day (e.g., from non-residents visiting), we used a large database of daily mobility as captured from mobile device GPS apps. Mobile device location data were collected by select apps and subsequently aggregated from about 15 million anonymous users who opted in to data collection for research purposes through a GDPR and CCPA compliant framework.”

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

## Publisher's note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated

organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.