

Erratum: Effects of age and hearing mechanism on spectral resolution in normal hearing and cochlear-implemented listeners [J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 141(1), 613–623 (2017)]

David L. Horn,^{1,a)} Daniel J. Dudley,¹ Kavita Dedhia,¹ Kaibao Nie,² Ward R. Drennan,¹ Jong Ho Won,¹ Jay T. Rubinstein,¹ and Lynne A. Werner³

¹Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Virginia Merrill Bloedel Hearing Research Center, University of Washington, Box 357923, Seattle, Washington 98195, USA

²School of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics, University of Washington, Bothell, Washington 98011, USA

³Department of Speech and Hearing Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195, USA

(Received 16 March 2017; accepted 16 March 2017; published online 1 May 2017)

[<http://dx.doi.org/10.1121/1.4979463>]

[JFL]

Pages: 2977–2977

Due to an inadvertent author error during the electronic submission process, a duplicate copy of Fig. 1 was uploaded as Fig. 4. The previously published Fig. 4 captions refer to the correct figure provided with this erratum. There are no changes to the results or conclusions of the original paper.

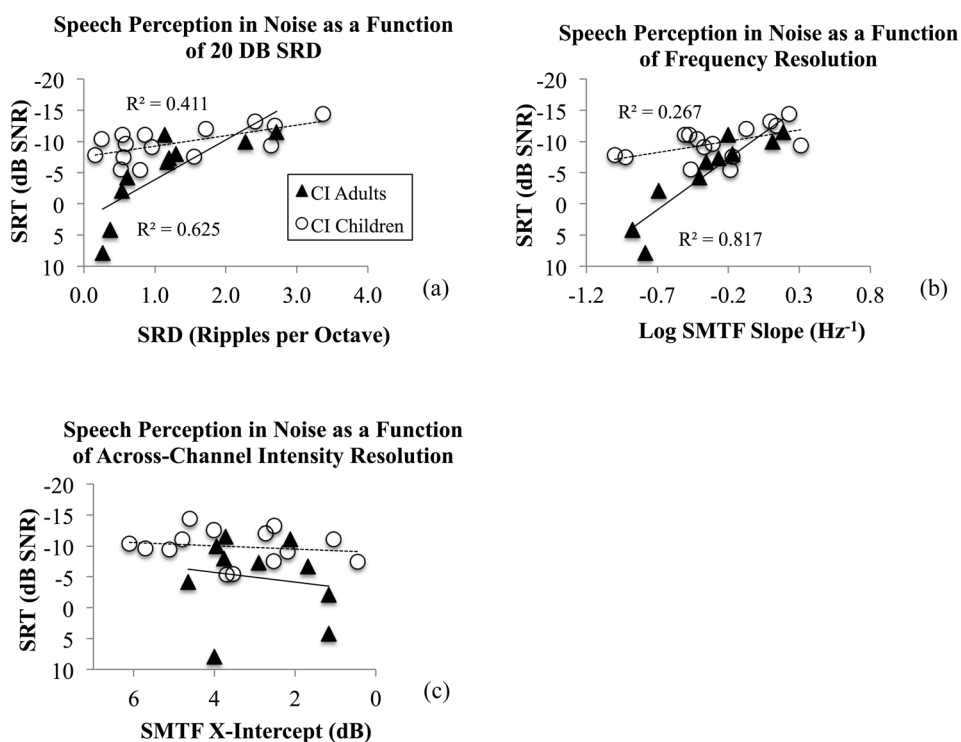


FIG. 4. Scatterplots illustrating individual speech reception in steady state noise (SNR-50) as a function of SRD threshold at 20 dB (a), SMTF slope (b), and SMTF x-intercept (c) in CI listeners stratified by age group. Line of best fit to data for each age group is shown with corresponding R^2 values for significant correlations. More negative SNR-50 indicates better speech reception in noise. Higher values of coefficient “B” indicate better frequency resolution. Higher values of coefficient “A” indicate poorer across-frequency intensity resolution.

^{a)}Electronic mail: david.horn@seattlechildrens.org