

## Corrigendum

\*These authors have contributed equal as senior/last authors

**Cite this article:** Gjerde LC *et al* (2023). The *p* factor of psychopathology and personality in middle childhood: Genetic and gestational risk factors – Corrigendum. *Psychological Medicine* 53, 4303–4304. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291723000879>

First published online: 4 April 2023

**Corresponding author:**

Line C. Gjerde,  
Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Box 222,  
Skøyen, N-0213 Oslo, Norway. Phone: 0047  
21078379, email: [Line.Gjerde@fhi.no](mailto:Line.Gjerde@fhi.no)

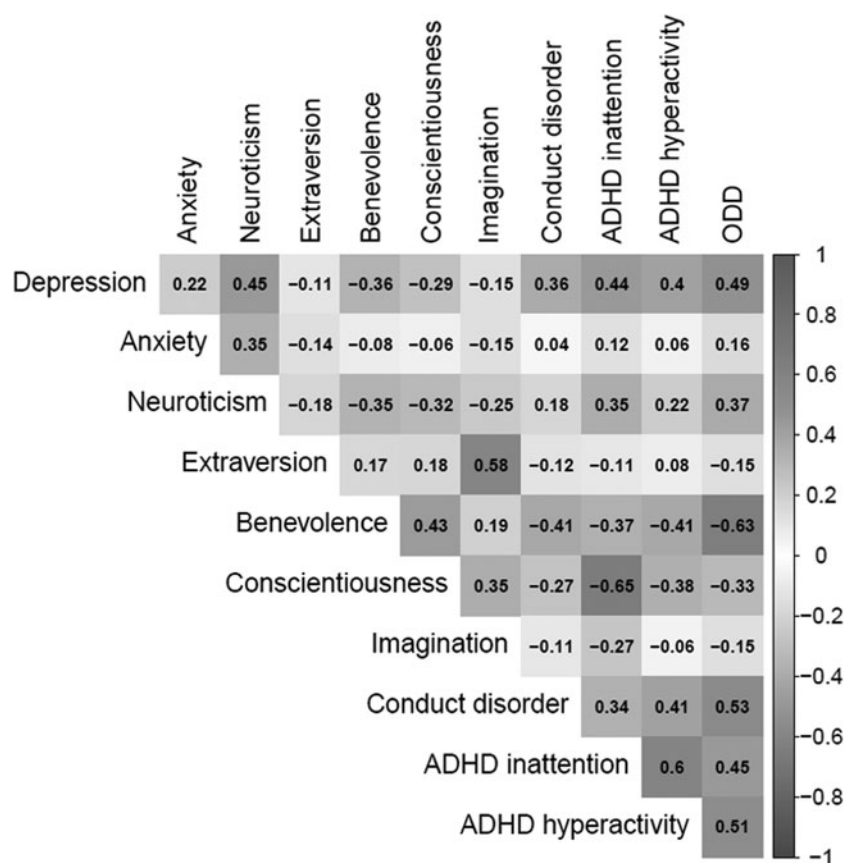
# The *p* factor of psychopathology and personality in middle childhood: Genetic and gestational risk factors – Corrigendum

Line C. Gjerde PhD<sup>1,2</sup>, Espen Moen Eilertsen PhD<sup>2,3</sup>, Tom A. McAdams PhD<sup>2,4</sup>, Rosa Cheesman PhD<sup>2</sup>, Terrie E. Moffitt PhD<sup>2,4,5</sup>, Avshalom Caspi PhD<sup>2,4,5</sup>, Thalia C. Eley PhD<sup>2,4</sup>, Espen Røysamb PhD<sup>2,6</sup>, Tom H. Rosenström PhD<sup>7,\*</sup> and Eivind Ystrom PhD<sup>1,2,8,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Mental Disorders, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway; <sup>2</sup>Promenta Research Center, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; <sup>3</sup>Centre for Fertility and Health, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway; <sup>4</sup>Social, Genetic & Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King's College, London, UK; <sup>5</sup>Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, USA; <sup>6</sup>Department of Child Development, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway; <sup>7</sup>Department of Psychology and Logopedics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland and <sup>8</sup>School of Pharmacy, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

[doi.org/10.1017/S0033291723000077](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291723000077), Published online by Cambridge University Press: 10 February 2023

The original publication of the article includes an error in [Figure 1](#). In the published figure, non-significant correlations between the included psychopathology and personality traits are crossed out. However, all correlations are statistically significant at  $p < 0.001$ . The misrepresentation is due to a coding error, in which the correlation matrix was used to calculate p-values instead of the data frame. The error only affected the p values and not the correlation coefficients and was isolated to this particular descriptive analysis only. The main analyses and conclusions are completely unaffected. The corrected [Figure 1](#) is shown below.



**Figure 1.** Correlations between included variables.  
Note: All correlations were statistically significant at  $p < 0.001$ .

© The Author(s), 2023. Published by Cambridge University Press. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution and reproduction, provided the original article is properly cited.

The finding of non-statistically significant correlations was however commented on shortly with regard to the anxiety trait under the limitations section. The original sentence was:

“The anxiety measure had a low Cronbach’s  $\alpha$  value (0.48), was not significantly correlated with any of the other included traits and had a lower association with p than expected.”

This sentence should be replaced with:

“The anxiety measure had a low Cronbach’s  $\alpha$  value (0.48) and had a lower association with p than expected.”

The authors would like to thank Professor Emeritus Jean-Pierre Rolland at the University Paris Nanterre for asking the question that led us to discover the coding error.