



Corrigendum: Exposure to Parenting by Lying in Childhood: Associations with Negative Outcomes in Adulthood

Rachel M. Santos¹, Sarah Zanette¹, Shiu M. Kwok¹, Gail D. Heyman² and Kang Lee^{1,3*}

¹ Department of Applied Psychology and Human Development, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada, ² Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, United States, ³ School of Education, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China

Keywords: parenting by lying, lying, dishonesty, psychosocial adjustment, development

A commentary on

Exposure to Parenting by Lying in Childhood: Associations with Negative Outcomes in Adulthood

by Santos, R. M., Zanette, S., Kwok, S. M., Heyman, G. D., and Lee, K. (2017). *Front. Psychol.* 8:1240. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2017.01240

OPEN ACCESS

Edited and reviewed by:

Kai S. Cortina,
University of Michigan, United States

*Correspondence:

Kang Lee
kang.lee@utoronto.ca

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Developmental Psychology,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Psychology

Received: 14 August 2017

Accepted: 13 October 2017

Published: 26 October 2017

Citation:

Santos RM, Zanette S, Kwok SM,
Heyman GD and Lee K (2017)
Corrigendum: Exposure to Parenting
by Lying in Childhood: Associations
with Negative Outcomes in Adulthood.
Front. Psychol. 8:1900.
doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2017.01900

In the original article, there were mistakes in **Figures 2–4** as published. The psychosocial maladjustment label in **Figures 3, 4** were incorrect. The corrected Figures appear below. Additionally, the authors have included the standardized beta coefficients in all three of the mediation figures.

Figure 2 Indirect-only mediation model between parenting by lying and internalizing problems. The solid lines represent the simple linear regressions (paths a, b, and c); the dotted line represents the bootstrapped direct and indirect effects of X on Y after controlling for M. Bracketed values indicate the standardized Beta coefficient. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.001$.

Figure 3 Indirect-only mediation model between parenting by lying and externalizing problems. The solid lines represent the simple linear regressions (paths a, b, and c); the dotted line represents the bootstrapped direct and indirect effects of X on Y after controlling for M. Bracketed values indicate the standardized Beta coefficient. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

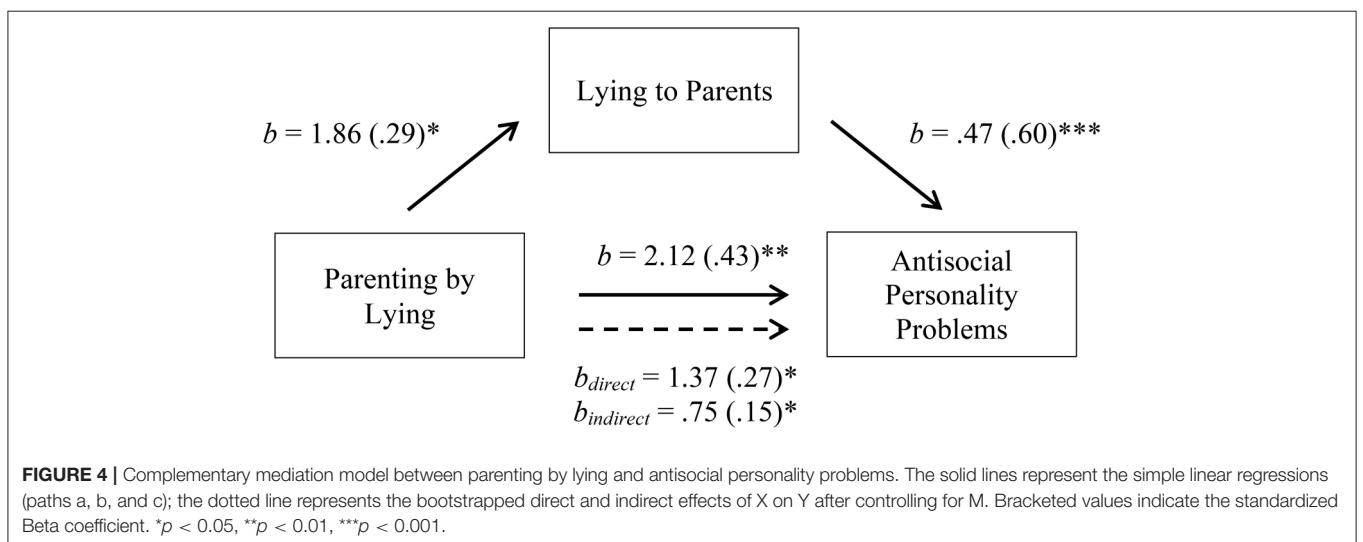
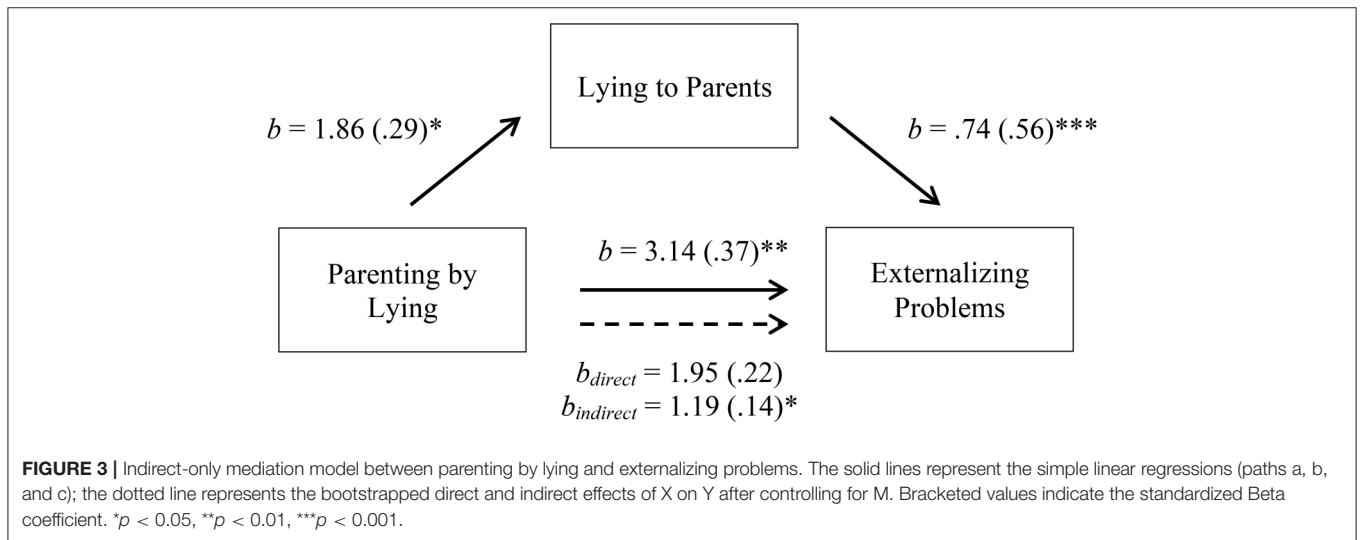
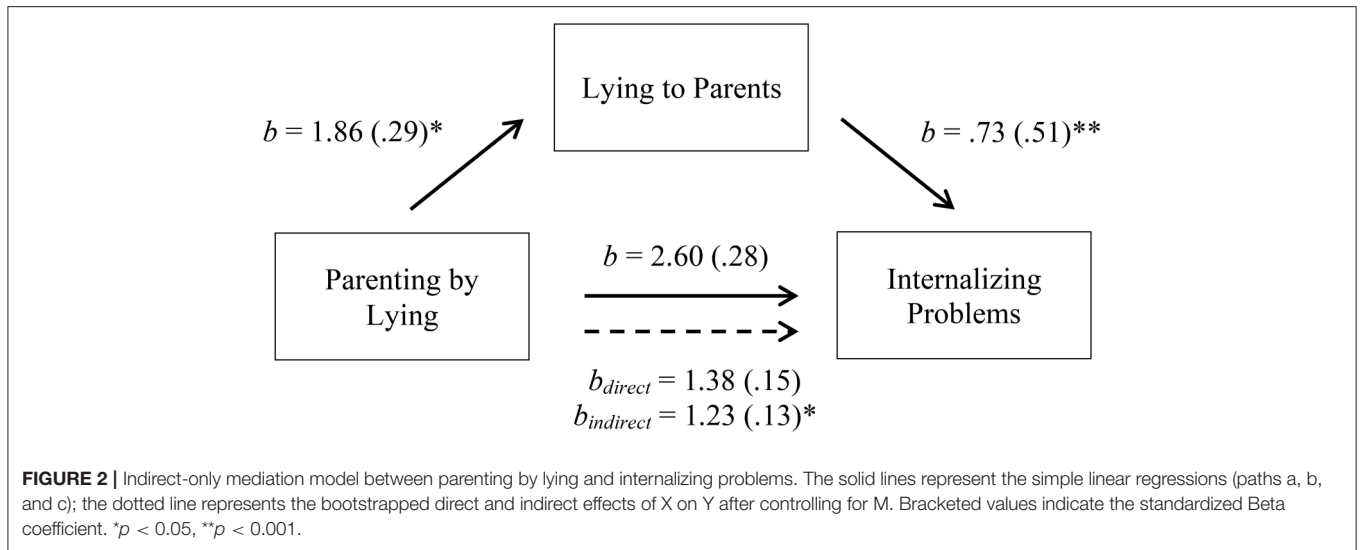
Figure 4 Complementary mediation model between parenting by lying and antisocial personality problems. The solid lines represent the simple linear regressions (paths a, b, and c); the dotted line represents the bootstrapped direct and indirect effects of X on Y after controlling for M. Bracketed values indicate the standardized Beta coefficient. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

In the original article, the standardized Beta value was reported in the text where the unstandardized b value should have been reported.

A correction has been made to the Results section, *Parenting by Lying and the Frequency of Lying to Parents*, paragraph one:

Parenting by Lying and the Frequency of Lying to Parents

We conducted a simple linear regression to determine whether parenting by lying is associated with the frequency of lying to parents. Parenting by lying was entered as the predictor variable and



lying to parents served as the dependent variable. Parenting by lying significantly predicted lying to parents, explaining 8% of the total variance, $\Delta R^2 = 0.08$, $\Delta F_{(1, 48)} = 4.33$, $p = 0.043$. Thus, as exposure to parenting by lying in childhood increased, the frequency of lying to parents during adulthood also increased, $b_{\text{parent lying}} = 1.86$, $SE = 0.89$, $t_{(49)} = 2.08$, $p = 0.043$, 95% CI [0.06, 3.65], $r_{\text{part}} = 0.29$.

The authors apologize for these errors and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2017 Santos, Zanette, Kwok, Heyman and Lee. 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) or licensor 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.