



OPEN ACCESS

APPROVED BY
Frontiers Editorial Office,
Frontiers Media SA, Switzerland

*CORRESPONDENCE
Nathalie Stegmüller
✉ nathalie.stegmueller@ur.de

RECEIVED 22 October 2024
ACCEPTED 23 October 2024
PUBLISHED 19 November 2024

CITATION
Stegmüller N, Binder K and Krauss S (2024)
Corrigendum: How general is the natural
frequency effect? The case of joint
probabilities. *Front. Psychol.* 15:1515434.
doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2024.1515434

COPYRIGHT
© 2024 Stegmüller, Binder and Krauss. 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: How general is the natural frequency effect? The case of joint probabilities

Nathalie Stegmüller^{1*}, Karin Binder² and Stefan Krauss¹

¹Mathematics Education, Faculty of Mathematics, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany,

²Mathematics Education, Institute of Mathematics, Ludwig Maximilian University Munich, Munich, Germany

KEYWORDS

joint probabilities, Bayesian reasoning, natural frequencies, visualization, net diagram

A Corrigendum on

How general is the natural frequency effect? The case of joint probabilities

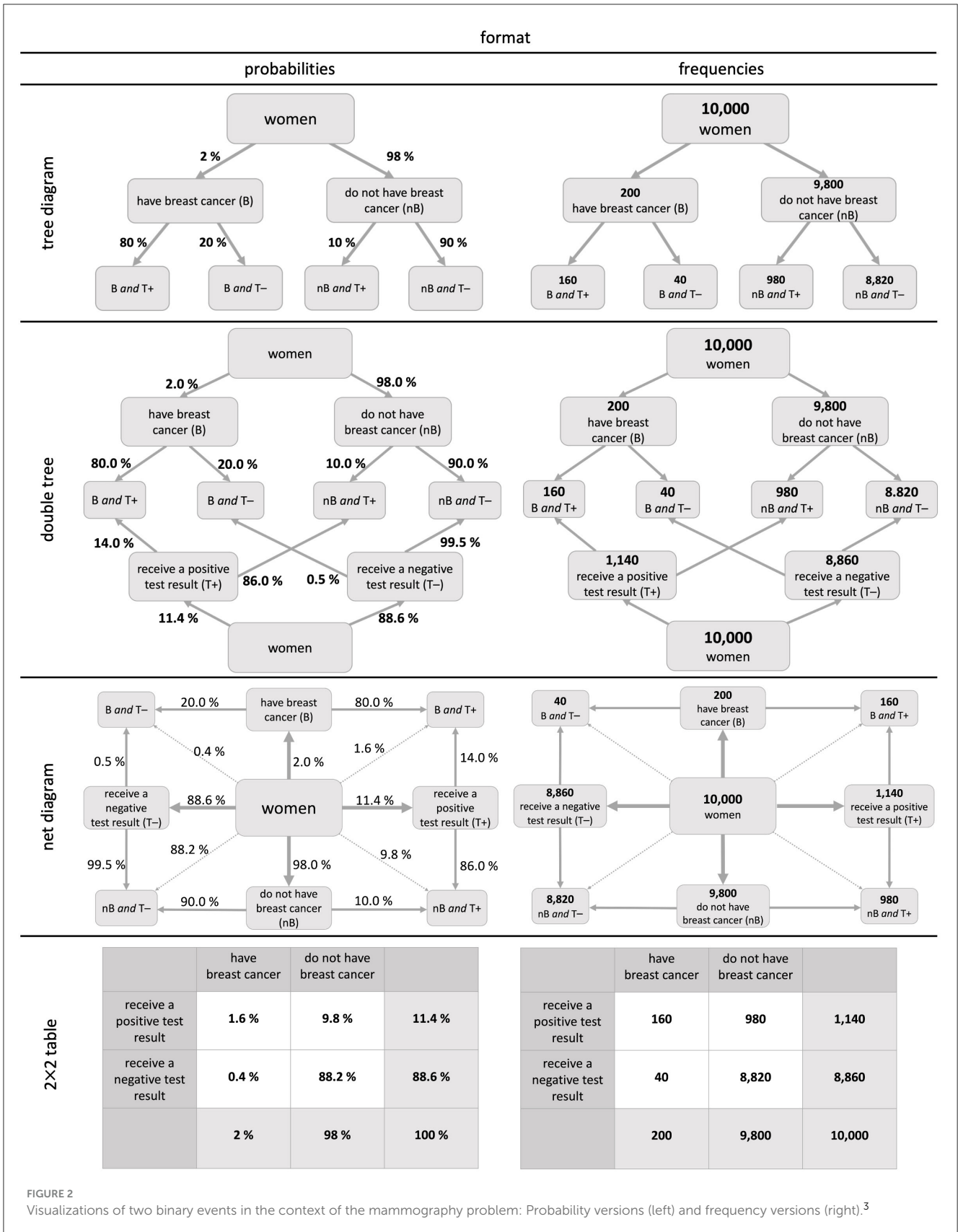
by Stegmüller, N., Binder, K., and Krauss, S. (2024). *Front. Psychol.* 15:1296359.
doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2024.1296359

In the published article, there was an error in [Figure 2](#) as published. In the left net diagram, it said “B and T+” (right, bottom), although it should be “nB and T+”. The corrected [Figure 2](#) and its caption appear below.

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.



³ Note that because of the plural “women” in our probability trees (e.g., in Figures 1, 2) these trees are basically percentage trees. However, since

research in Bayesian reasoning mostly distinguishes between probability and frequency format, we call them probability trees.