



Erratum

Erratum to “The puzzle of intrafamilial child sexual abuse:
A meta-analysis comparing intrafamilial and extrafamilial
offenders with child victims”
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The publisher regrets that the printed version of the above article contained a number of formatting errors. The correct and final version follows. The publisher would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused.

The bolded values of Table 4 that indicate statistical significance ($p < .05$) of effect sizes were omitted from the published version of the manuscript. The correctly formatted table is provided below.

Asterisks were added to two Q statistics (indicating significant variability across studies) during the formatting process, which is incorrect. There should be no asterisk beside the Q statistic for *Poor childhood*

attachment with mother in Table 2 ($Q = 1.69$) or the Q statistic for *Impression management* in Table 5 ($Q = 6.40$).

Two incorrect values were also introduced in the publication. The random-effects d for *Juvenile delinquency* (Table 4) should read .076 and not .06 and the p value associated with the Z test for PCL-R scores in Table 6 should read .352 and not 0.35.

Lastly, a reference list of the studies included in the meta-analysis is available as an online supplemental material here: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2016.02.003>. The hyperlink was not included in the published version.

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Table 4

Comparison between intrafamilial and extrafamilial offenders against children on markers of antisocial tendencies.

Markers of antisocial tendencies	Fixed-effect		Random-effects		Q	I ²	N (k)
	d	[95% CI]	d	[95% CI]			
Static-99 scores	1.353	[1.293, 1.413]	1.236	[1.041, 1.431]	70.86***	83.1%	6125 (13)
Any prior offenses	.203	[-.154, .252]	.193	[-.106, .281]	85.74***	55.7%	9097 (39)
Prior violent offenses	.161	[.077, .246]	.151	[.016, .286]	30.09**	53.5%	3393 (15)
Callousness	-.037	[-.119, .045]	-.127	[-.446, .191]	119.23***	90.8%	2739 (12)
Callousness outlier removed	.037	[-.047, .120]	.066	[-.083, .216]	20.01*	50.0%	2621 (11)
Lack of cooperation with supervision	.141	[-.0004, .283]	.196	[-.035, .427]	8.07	50.4%	1012 (5)
Self-regulation problems	.102	[.016, .187]	.102	[.010, .195]	20.81	8.7%	2939 (20)
Impulsivity	.082	[.001, .163]	.082	[.001, .163]	17.37	0.0%	3229 (19)
Poor problem solving	.067	[-.074, .207]	-.023	[-.266, .220]	10.53	52.5%	881 (6)
Hostility	.064	[-.004, .132]	.076	[-.027, .179]	36.29*	42.1%	4343 (22)
Hostility towards women	.236	[.094, .378]	.356	[-.159, .870]	46.53***	89.2%	969 (6)
Low victim empathy	1.052	[.749, 1.355]	1.005	[.596, 1.414]	3.38	40.9%	192 (3)
Offense-supportive attitudes	.178	[.096, .261]	.239	[.008, .470]	82.42***	81.8%	2760 (16)
Offense-supportive attitudes outlier removed	.117	[.033, .201]	.106	[-.014, .227]	19.82	29.4%	2649 (15)
Any substance misuse	-.013	[-.075, .049]	-.013	[-.075, .049]	24.48	0.0%	5163 (26)
Substance use during offense	.062	[-.086, .211]	.057	[-.110, .224]	10.60	15.1%	1607 (10)
Drug misuse	.020	[-.063, .104]	.011	[-.087, .110]	10.26	12.3%	3146 (10)
Alcohol misuse	-.097	[-.169, -.025]	-.097	[-.169, -.025]	13.72	0.0%	3836 (16)
Employment problems	.159	[-.004, .321]	.149	[-.110, .408]	7.74	48.3%	755 (5)
Negative peer group	.173	[.089, .257]	.360	[.053, .666]	62.55***	90.4%	2633 (7)
Negative peer group outliers removed	.052	[-.038, .142]	.052	[-.038, .142]	1.82	0.0%	2325 (5)
Antisocial	.166	[.109, .223]	.119	[.017, .222]	59.81***	58.2%	5752 (26)
PCL-R scores	.223	[.151, .296]	.216	[.089, .344]	24.80**	55.6%	3713 (12)
PCL-R factor 1 (interpersonal/affective)	.096	[-.001, .193]	.020	[-.229, .269]	13.56**	70.5%	1724 (5)
PCL-R factor 2 (behavioral)	.255	[.155, .355]	.255	[.155, .355]	3.07	0.0%	1630 (5)
Childhood maladjustment	-.050	[-.201, .101]	-.037	[-.242, .168]	7.81	36.0%	969 (6)
Juvenile delinquency	.087	[-.065, .239]	.076	[-.285, .438]	25.07***	76.1%	1259 (7)

Note. A positive *d* indicates that extrafamilial offenders had more characteristics that were inherently problematic (e.g., antisocial tendencies) than intrafamilial offenders. Bolded values indicate that the group differences were statistically significant, $p < .05$. *Q* refers to Cochran's *Q* statistic, which is a statistical significance test for variability in the effect sizes across studies. *I*² is a measure of effect size for variability across, above what was expected by chance. *I*² values of 25% are considered low, 50% moderate, and 75% high variability.

* $p < .05$.

** $p < .01$.

*** $p < .001$.