

Corrigendum: The Social Reach: 8-Month-Olds Reach for Unobtainable Objects in the Presence of Another Person

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Original article: Ramenzoni, V. C., & Liskowski, U. (2016). The social reach: 8-month-olds reach for unobtainable objects in the presence of another person. *Psychological Science*, 27, 1278–1285. doi:10.1177/0956797616659938

The test statistics (F and t) and p values reported in this article were inconsistent with one another because of errors copying values from previous drafts, missed lines in the SPSS output, and reference to outdated data sets and analyses during a protracted write-up process (2011–2016). These errors are now being corrected. The means for the main analyses were reported correctly in the original article, and the pattern of statistical significance and the interpretation of the findings remain unchanged. The authors apologize for the errors. The data sets on which the interpretation is based are posted at the Open Science Framework, <https://osf.io/msfcn/>. The authors are also adding measures of effect size to the reported results: η_p^2 in the case of analyses of variance (ANOVAs) conducted in SPSS and unbiased Cohen's d s and confidence intervals in the case of pairwise t -test comparisons. The latter effect-size measures were based on Cumming (2014) and were obtained using the calculators at <https://thenewstatistics.com/its/esci/>. In addition, oversights in the reporting of methods and errors in minor calculations are now being corrected.

When we rechecked the participant sheets, we found that the experimenter's on-line calculations of the reaching distances in Experiment 1 were slightly off in five cases, but the distances still corresponded to the intended experimental manipulations of distance (i.e., within, at, and far out of reach). The end of the second paragraph in the Procedure section for Experiment 1 should read, "The average distance at which objects were displayed was approximately 43.40 cm ($SD = 6.88$ cm, range = 31–54 cm) in the far-out-of-reach condition, 34.19 cm ($SD = 4.43$ cm, range = 25–41 cm) in the at-reach condition, and 19.99 cm ($SD = 4.98$ cm, range = 14–30 cm) in the within-reach condition."

Three statistical results in the second paragraph of the Results section for Experiment 1 are being corrected. The ANOVA results for the significant interaction between social condition (parent present vs. parent

absent) and distance (far out of reach vs. at reach vs. within reach) should read, " $F(2, 38) = 6.01, p = .005, \eta_p^2 = .24$." The t -test results for the comparison between the parent-present condition and the parent-absent condition for the far-out-of-reach objects should read, " $t(19) = -2.97, p = .008, d_{unbiased} = -0.66, 95\% CI = [-1.18, -0.18]$." The t -test results for the comparison between the far-out-of-reach and within-reach objects in the alone condition should read, " $t(19) = 2.39, p = .028, d_{unbiased} = 0.58, 95\% CI = [0.07, 1.12]$."

In the third paragraph of the Results section for Experiment 1, the mean for the duration of reaching in the at-reach condition with parent absent should be 2.1 s instead of 2.2 s. In addition, the results of the subsidiary analysis on vocalizations should read, "The percentage of trials on which the infants vocalized did not differ between the two social conditions (parent-absent trials: 22.50%; parent-present trials: 25.83%), $t(19) = -0.55, p = .59$." At the end of this paragraph, the statistics comparing the frequency of looks toward the parent with the frequency of looks toward the empty chair should read, " $t(19) = 1.35, p = .19$."

In Experiment 2, 2 additional infants had been tested but excluded from the reported analyses. The first sentence in the Participants section should read, "Twenty-two 8-month-olds (10 female; mean age = 8.02 months, range = 7.6–8.7 months, $SD = 0.26$ months) and their parents participated in the experiment. Two participants were excluded from the analyses—one because of experimental error and the other because he did not complete all conditions in the study."

The original article mentioned that a new baby chair was introduced in Experiment 2 (see the picture at <https://osf.io/x6n74/>), but did not report that this change necessitated a corresponding adjustment of the distances at which the objects were displayed. The last sentence of the Materials section should read, "The chair put the infants' torsos a couple of centimeters further away from the edge of the table than in Experiment 1,

which required a change in the object distances (see the Procedure section).” In the Procedure section, the sentence describing the distance conditions should read, “Second, only two distance conditions were tested: far out of reach and within reach (40% greater than and 20% less than maximum reach, respectively).” The categorical distinction remains the same as originally reported: The objects were either within or out of reach. Later in this same paragraph, the descriptive statistics for the distances at which the objects were displayed are also being corrected. The sentence presenting these statistics should read, “The average distance of the objects was 33.25 cm ($SD = 2.61$ cm, range = 28–38 cm) in the far-out-of-reach condition and 19 cm ($SD = 1.75$ cm, range = 16–21 cm) in the within-reach condition.”

In the first sentence of the Results section for Experiment 2, the range of the infants’ reaching ability is being corrected to read “20–27 cm.” In the second paragraph of this section, three statistical results are being corrected. The ANOVA results for the significant interaction between social condition (parent present vs. alone vs. experimenter present) and distance (far out of reach vs. within reach) should read, “ $F(2, 38) = 6.42, p = .004, \eta_p^2 = .25$.” The t -test results for the far-out-of-reach objects should read, “parent-present versus alone condition: $t(19) = -4.53, p < .000, d_{unbiased} = -1.17, 95\% \text{ CI} = [-1.86, -0.56]$; experimenter-present versus alone condition: $t(19) = -3.77, p = .001, d_{unbiased} = -1.04, 95\% \text{ CI} = [-1.73, -0.41]$.”

In the fourth paragraph of the Results section for Experiment 2, the percentages of vocalizations were reported incorrectly because of calculation errors. The sentence comparing the percentages of trials with vocalizations in the three social conditions should read, “Paired-samples t tests comparing the percentages of trials with vocalizations revealed no significant differences between social conditions (alone condition: 37.5%; experimenter-present condition: 32.5%; parent-present condition: 37.5%).”

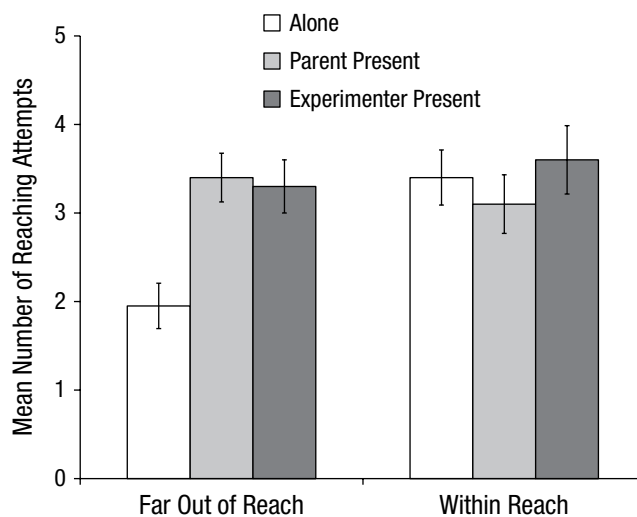


Fig. 3. Results of Experiment 2: mean number of reaching attempts as a function of social condition (alone, parent present, experimenter present) and distance (far out of reach, within reach). Error bars represent ± 1 SEM for each condition.

In the following paragraph, the discussion of looks should read, “Their looks were primarily toward the experimenter (46.3% of trials) and the parent (35.0% of trials), rather than the empty chair (10.0% of trials). Paired-samples t tests showed that the infants looked at the experimenter, $t(19) = -4.92, p < .001, d_{unbiased} = -1.25, 95\% \text{ CI} = [-1.95, -0.63]$, and the parent, $t(19) = -4.87, p < .001, d_{unbiased} = -1.13, 95\% \text{ CI} = [-1.76, -0.56]$, significantly more than at the empty chair.”

The error bars in Figure 3 in the original article reflected a calculation mistake (the means were shown correctly). This figure is now being corrected.

Reference

Cumming, G. (2014). The new statistics: Why and how. *Psychological Science, 25*, 7–29.