Correction to: Re-evaluation of the Dutch approach: are recently referred transgender youth different compared to earlier referrals?

Marijn Arnoldussen¹ · Thomas D. Steensma¹ · Arne Popma¹ · Anna I. R. van der Miesen¹ · Jos W. R. Twisk² · Annelou L. C. de Vries¹

Published online: 16 December 2020
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2020

Correction to:
European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry
(2020) 29:803–811
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-019-01394-6>

The original version of this article inadvertently contained the wrong version of Fig. 4 and the descriptives derived from it.

Please, see the correct version of Fig. 4 and the descriptives below.

The mean percentage per year of diagnosed adolescents that started with affirmative medical treatment (puberty suppression and/or gender-affirming hormones) is 90.6%, the range is 70%–100%.

This inaccuracy has no further impact on the article because the correct percentages were used in all analyses. The answer to one of the research questions: 'Has the number of GD diagnosed adolescents who continue with medical treatment changed over time?' is therefore still correct.

Fig. 4 Percentage of adolescents with a GD diagnosis who started with puberty suppression and/or gender affirming hormonal treatment

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-019-01394-6>.

✉ Marijn Arnoldussen
m.arnoldussen@amsterdamumc.nl

¹ Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Center of Expertise on Gender Dysphoria, Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1117, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

² Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1117, Amsterdam, The Netherlands