Correction to: “Best Things”: Parents Describe Their Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder Over Time

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There are errors in the interpretation of the significant results of the McNemar χ^2 test in the Results and Discussion sections. Please note the following corrections to this article:

In the Results, Page 8, column 1, paragraph 3, sentence 2:

“However, when cell sizes were adequate, endorsement was stable across three out of nine categories from T1 to T2; two out of nine categories from T2 to T3; and three out of nine categories from T1 to T3. The categories Wisdom and

Knowledge, Happiness, and Interests were stable across two of three comparisons.”

Instead should say:

“However, when cell sizes were adequate, endorsement was stable across six out of nine categories from T1 to T2; seven out of nine categories from T2 to T3; and six out of nine categories from T1 to T3. The categories Courage, Temperance, and Specific Skills were stable across all three comparisons.”

In the Results, Page 11, column 2, paragraph 1, sentence 2

“Wisdom and Knowledge traits were stable from T1-T2 (M ages 3.4 to 7.8) and T2-T3 (M ages (7.8 to 10.6), but were not from T1-T3 (M ages 3.4 to 10.6).”

Instead should say:

“Wisdom and Knowledge traits were not stable from T1-T2 (M ages 3.4 to 7.8) and T2-T3 (M ages (7.8 to 10.6), but were stable from T1-T3 (M ages 3.4 to 10.6).”

In the Discussion, Page 11, column 2, paragraph 1, sentence 4

“In contrast, Happiness, one of the four most highly endorsed traits by parents in this study was stable from all timepoints except T2-T3; the same pattern was seen for Interests (i.e., active/sports of passive/arts-based activities that the child enjoys).”

Instead should say:

“In contrast, Happiness, one of the four most highly endorsed traits by parents in this study, and Interest category traits were not stable from T1-T2 or T1-T3, but were stable from T2-T3.”

In the Discussion, Page 11, column 2, paragraph 2, sentences 1–5

“It is also interesting to note that parents who endorsed Happiness and Interest traits during the time of preschool and early school entry (T1-T2) endorsed them again when their children were older (T1-T3), despite the fact that the

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developmental experiences and societal expectations of 3-year-olds are very different than those of 10-year-olds. This occurred for humor as well, the primary trait in the Transcendence category which was also stable from T1–T3. Such longitudinal stability suggests that traits such as happiness and humor may be related to temperament, which is shaped by genetic predispositions and environmental input and remains relatively stable within individuals across the lifespan (Lee et al. 2020; Rothbart and Posner 2006). Lee et al. (2020) empirically classified children with ASD in the Pathways cohort into “even” and “reactive” temperament profiles and hypothesized that children with an even temperament (i.e., those who are more focused and easily soothed) might experience a higher frequency and duration of positive engagements with caregivers. If this is the case, character traits such as happiness and (good) humor might be outward manifestations of an even temperament.”

Instead should say:

“It is also interesting to note that parents who endorsed Courage traits (e.g., perseverance) and Temperance traits (e.g., self-regulation), during the time of preschool and early school entry (T1–T2) endorsed them again when their children were older (T2–T3, T1–T3), despite the fact that the developmental experiences and societal expectations of

3-year-olds are very different than those of 10-year-olds. This occurred for humor as well, the primary trait in the Transcendence category, which was also stable from T1–T2 and T2–T3, but not from T1–T3. Such longitudinal stability suggests that humor, Courage traits, and Temperance traits may be related to temperament, which is shaped by genetic predispositions and environmental input and remains relatively stable within individuals across the lifespan (Lee et al. 2020; Rothbart and Posner 2006). Lee et al. (2020) empirically classified children with ASD in the Pathways cohort into “even” and “reactive” temperament profiles and hypothesized that children with an even temperament (i.e., those who are more focused and easily soothed) might experience a higher frequency and duration of positive engagements with caregivers. If this is the case, Courage traits such as perseverance, and Temperance traits such as self-regulation might be outward manifestations of an even temperament.”

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