Correction to Hecht et al. (2016)

In the article “Parsing the Heterogeneity of Psychopathy and Aggression: Differential Associations Across Dimensions and Gender” by Lisa K. Hecht, Joanna M. Berg, Scott O. Lilienfeld, and Robert D. Latzman (Personality Disorders: Theory, Research, and Treatment, 2016, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 2–14. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/per0000128), there was an error in Table 3 and in the fifth paragraph of the Results.

The first row of Table 3, “Step 3” results were switched for “Primary × Gender” and “Secondary × Gender” under the “Reactive aggression” column. The correct data for “Primary × Gender” under the “Reactive aggression” column are: β: −.07; t: −1.00. The correct data for “Secondary × Gender” under the “Reactive aggression” column are: β: .16; t: 2.41”.

The fifth paragraph of the Results section, “Explaining Reactive and Proactive Aggression From Dimensions of PPI-R Psychopathy” reflected the error in Table 3. The paragraph should read as follows:

After accounting for demographic variables, LSRP psychopathy contributed an additional 4.7% of the variance for RA (see Table 3). Primary Psychopathy was negatively (β = −.12, t = −2.95, p < .001) and Secondary Psychopathy positively (β = .26, t = 7.39, p < .001) associated with RA. In addition, the association between LSRP Secondary Psychopathy and RA was significantly moderated by gender (β = .16, t = 2.41, p < .05). As shown in Figure 1, examination of simple slopes revealed that the association between Secondary Psychopathy and RA was significantly stronger for women (β = .30, p < .001) than for men (β = .15 p < .05). Thus, although higher levels of Secondary Psychopathy predicted higher levels of RA in both men and women, the magnitude of this association was stronger for women.

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