

Corrigendum

The association between parenting quality and offspring's biological aging evaluated by telomere length: A systematic review and meta-analysis – CORRIGENDUM

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In the original published article, one study was inadvertently mischaracterized.

Specifically, Sullivan et al., (2023) were included and described as assessing telomere length (TL), whereas they examined epigenetic age acceleration. Although both TL and epigenetic age are biomarkers of cellular aging, they represent distinct constructs measured with different methodologies. All other studies included in the authors' review directly assessed offspring TL.

Following this clarification, the authors re-ran all analyses excluding this study, reducing the synthesis from 15 studies ($k = 23$; $N = 3,599$) to 14 studies ($k = 21$; $N = 3,538$). Importantly, the overall meta-analytic results and conclusions remain unchanged:

- Original analysis (15 studies): Positive parenting was associated with longer offspring TL ($r = .16$, 95% CI [.11, .20]); negative parenting with shorter TL ($r = -.17$, 95% CI [-.28, -.06]).
- Corrected analysis (14 studies): Positive parenting was associated with longer offspring TL ($r = .17$, 95% CI [.12, .23]); negative parenting with shorter TL ($r = -.18$, 95% CI [-.29, -.07]).

Thus, although one study was erroneously included, the direction, strength, and significance of the results remain essentially unchanged, and the conclusions of the review and meta-analysis are unaffected. Positive parenting is significantly associated with longer offspring TL, and negative parenting with shorter TL.

The authors apologise for this error.

Reference

Fogel-Yaakobi, S., Gordon, I., Lavidor, M., Burstein, O., Salomon, N., & Shai, D. (2025). The association between parenting quality and offspring's biological aging evaluated by telomere length: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Development and Psychopathology*, 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S095457942500015X>

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