

Corrigendum to: Parental Autonomy Support and Psychological Well-Being in University Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Role of Autonomy Satisfaction



Ananda Rainy Akram¹, Fitri Ariyanti Abidin^{2,4,*} and Fitriani Yustikasari Lubis^{3,4}

¹Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, West Java, Indonesia

²Department of General and Experimental Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, West Java, Indonesia

³Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, West Java, Indonesia

⁴Center for Psychological Innovation and Research, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, West Java, Indonesia

© 2024 The Author(s). Published by Bentham Open.

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Public License (CC-BY 4.0), a copy of which is available at: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>. This license permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.



Cite as: Akram A, Abidin F, Lubis F. Corrigendum to: Parental Autonomy Support and Psychological Well-Being in University Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Role of Autonomy Satisfaction. Open Psychol J, 2024; 17: e18743501244151. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2174/01187435012682418743501244151>

Published: April 26, 2024



Send Orders for Reprints to reprints@benthamscience.net

The authors declare after the publication of the article entitled “**Parental Autonomy Support and Psychological Well-Being in University Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Role of Autonomy Satisfaction**”, published in The Open Psychology Journal, 2022, 15, e187435012208100 [1], that following change in the text.

Original:

1. We used SPSS version 28.0 to analyze the data by calculating the study variables' mean standard deviation. Saphiro-Wilk's normality test showed a result of $p > 0.05$, indicating the data fulfilled the normality assumption. We also calculated the correlation between variables using Pearson correlation.

2. Descriptive statistics, internal consistency, and Pearson correlation coefficients among variables are summarized in Table 3. There was found to be an excellent internal consistency in parental autonomy support ($\alpha = 0.90$), while autonomy satisfaction ($\alpha = 0.78$) and psychological well-being ($\alpha = 0.77$) are within the acceptable [49]. Results also showed that all variables were positively correlated with each other. According to the Guilford (1956) categorization, the correlation level

between parental autonomy support and autonomy satisfaction is considered as a medium ($r=0.54$)—also applies to the correlation between autonomy satisfaction and psychological well-being ($r = 0.51$) [52]. Meanwhile, the correlation between parental autonomy support and psychological well-being is considered weak ($r = 0.32$).

Table 3. Internal consistency and correlation analysis.

S.No	Variable	M	SD	α	1	2	3
1	Parental Autonomy Support	4.14	0.77	0.90	-	-	-
2	Autonomy Satisfaction	3.91	0.72	0.78	0.54*	-	-
3	Psychological Well-Being	4.24	0.59	0.77	0.32*	0.51*	-

Note: * $p < 0.001$.

The mediation test result is presented in Table 4. The effect of parental PVF on PWB was found positive and insignificant ($B = 0.05$, $SE = 0.05$, $p > 0.05$). We further analyzed the mediation model hypothesis with autonomy satisfaction included in the relationship between parental PVF and psychological well-being. The result shows that parental PVF positively affects psychological well-being ($B = 0.20$) as confidence intervals did not contain zero (0.12 to 0.28). Therefore, it can be concluded that the

relationship between parental PVF and psychological well-being is fully mediated by autonomy satisfaction.

Corrected:

We used SPSS version 28.0 to analyze the data by calculating the study variables' mean standard deviation. Shapiro-Wilk's normality test showed a result of $p > 0.05$ for parental autonomy support and psychological well-being, indicating the data fulfilled the normality assumption. However, the data for autonomy satisfaction was not found to be normally distributed ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, Spearman's rank was used to calculate the correlation between variables.

2. Descriptive statistics, internal consistency, and Spearman's rank correlation coefficients among variables are summarized in Table 3. There was found to be an excellent internal consistency in parental autonomy support ($\alpha = 0.90$), while autonomy satisfaction ($\alpha = 0.78$) and psychological well-being ($\alpha = 0.77$) were within the acceptable ranges [49]. Results also showed that all variables were positively correlated with each other. According to the Guilford (1956) categorization, the correlation level between parental autonomy support and autonomy satisfaction is considered medium ($r = 0.50$), which also applies to the correlation between autonomy satisfaction and psychological well-being ($r = 0.43$) [52]. Meanwhile, the correlation between parental autonomy support and psychological well-being is considered weak ($r = 0.26$).

The mediation test result is presented in Table 4. The

effect of parental autonomy support on psychological well-being was found to be positive and insignificant ($B = 0.05$, $SE = 0.05$, $p > 0.05$). We further analyzed the mediation model hypothesis with autonomy satisfaction included in the relationship between parental autonomy support and psychological well-being. The result showed that parental autonomy support positively affected psychological well-being ($B = 0.20$), as confidence intervals did not contain zero (0.12 to 0.28). Therefore, it can be concluded that the relationship between parental autonomy support and psychological well-being is fully mediated by autonomy satisfaction.

Table 3. Internal consistency and correlation analysis.

S.No	Variable	M	SD	α	1	2	3
1	Parental Autonomy Support	4.14	0.77	0.90	-	-	-
2	Autonomy Satisfaction	3.91	0.72	0.78	0.50*	-	-
3	Psychological Well-Being	4.24	0.59	0.77	0.26*	0.43*	-

Note: * $p < 0.001$.

The original article can be found online at <https://openpsychologyjournal.com/VOLUME/15/ELOCATOR/e187435012208100/FULLTEXT/>

REFERENCES

- [1] Ananda Rainy A, Fitri A, Fitriani L. Parental Autonomy Support and Psychological Well-Being in University Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Role of Autonomy Satisfaction. *Open Psychol J* 2022; 15:e187435012208100 <http://dx.doi.org/10.2174/18743501-v15-e2208100>