Schizophrenia Bulletin vol. 42 no. 5 pp. 1303–1304, 2016
doi:10.1093/schbul/sbw025
Advance Access publication March 16, 2016

Correction to: Roiser JP, Howes OD, Chaddock CA, Joyce EM, McGuire P (2013). Neural and behavioral correlates of aberrant salience in individuals at risk for psychosis. Schizophr Bull. 39(6):1328–36. doi: 10.1093/schbul/sbs147.

This manuscript contained an error in the description of the cognitive task (the Salience Attribution Test), as the version used was slightly different to that of the original study (Roiser et al 2009, Psychol Med; 39:199–20).

The text on the second page of the manuscript (page 1329 of the journal), under the heading *Salience Attribution Test*, should read as follows:

The SAT is a speeded-response game, rewarded with money, which measures responses to task-relevant and task-irrelevant cue features.[13,24] During the game, participants responded to a probe after seeing 1 of 4 categories of cues (blue animals, red animals, blue household objects, and red household objects), which varied along 2 dimensions (color and form; see online supplementary figure 1). Participants received monetary reward (5–100 pence) on some trials, with more money for faster responses. The probability of reward varied along one of the cue dimensions (task-relevant dimension, eg, color—blue stimuli: 87.5% rewarded; red stimuli: 0% rewarded), but not for the other (task-irrelevant dimension, eg, form—animal and household stimuli: both equally rewarded). The contingencies between category and reward probability were counterbalanced across participants and remained constant throughout the task. Two experimental sessions (64 trials each) were performed during fMRI. The SAT provides measures of adaptive (relevant) and aberrant (irrelevant) motivational salience on the basis of visual analogue scale ratings (VAS: explicit salience) and reaction times (RTs: implicit salience; see online supplementary methods).

The online supplementary methods file has been corrected.