This document serves as a self-published erratum for the publication:

Hester, N., & Gray, K. (2018). For Black men, being tall increases threat stereotyping and police stops. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 115(11), 2711-2715.

In the original paper, the analyses for Study 1 unintentionally did not include a subset of the data that was reported as being included (years 2011-2013). The inclusion of these three years changes the N of the dataset from 1,073,536 to 1,488,721.

The original Table S2 (i.e., the table with the results of the full model) as well as the revised Table S2 are provided below for comparison. None of the coefficients meaningfully change between the two models (which is, I guess, unsurprising given the sample sizes!).

Anyone publishing with this data or performing a replication is welcome to reference this document.

Item 1: Original table of results, unintentionally not including NYPD data from 2011-2013:

S4. Coefficient tables for Study 1.

Photographic IDs only, N = 1073536, Standardized Results

Model Term	Standardized	Standardized	t-value	p-value	95% CI,	95% CI,
	Coefficient	SE			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Intercept	1.650	.202	8.17	.000	1.254	2.046
Height (inches)	.072	.003	21.15	.000	.066	.079
Precinct Felony Rates	.483	.211	2.29	.022	.070	.897
High-Crime Area (Yes or No)	.072	.003	23.28	.000	.066	.078
Weight (pounds)	.041	.004	11.80	.000	.035	.048
Age (years)	104	.003	-32.38	.000	110	097
Height*Precinct Felony Rates	010	.003	-3.18	.001	017	004
Height*High-Crime Area	.007	.003	2.25	.025	.001	.013
Height*Weight	.047	.003	15.71	.000	.041	.053
Height*Age	.031	.003	9.669	.000	.025	.037

Photographic and Verbal IDs, N = 1915114, Standardized Results

Model Term	Standardized	Standardized	t-value	p-value	95% CI,	95% CI,
	Coefficient	SE			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Intercept	1.838	.208	8.79	.000	1.423	2.239
Height (inches)	.086	.003	30.70	.000	.080	.091
Precinct Felony Rates	.496	.218	2.28	.023	.069	.923
High-Crime Area (Yes or No)	.064	.002	25.53	.000	.059	.069
Weight (pounds)	.018	.003	6.29	.000	.012	.023
Age (years)	164	.003	-64.61	.000	169	159
Height*Precinct Felony Rates	011	.003	-4.18	.000	016	006
Height*High-Crime Area	.009	.002	3.66	.000	.004	.014
Height*Weight	.043	.002	18.29	.000	.039	.048
Height*Age	.032	.003	12.55	.000	.027	.037

Note: In order to standardize binary logistic regression coefficients in a multilevel framework, we standardized all predictors prior to centering (precinct felony rates, high-crime area) and group mean centering (height, weight, age) and used these values in our model. This standardization allows for interpretation and comparison of effect sizes.

Item 2: Corrected table of results, including NYPD data from 2011-2013:

S4. Coefficient tables for Study 1.

Photographic IDs only, N = 1488721, Standardized Results

Model Term	Standardized	Standardized	t-value	p-value	95% CI,	95% CI,
	Coefficient	SE			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Intercept	1.639	.200	8.24	.000	1.248	2.031
Height (inches)	.069	.003	23.79	.000	.063	.075
Precinct Felony Rates	.482	.208	2.32	.020	.074	.889
High-Crime Area (Yes or No)	.072	.003	27.22	.000	.066	.077
Weight (pounds)	.038	.004	12.75	.000	.035	.048
Age (years)	102	.003	-37.81	.000	108	097
Height*Precinct Felony Rates	011	.003	-3.84	.000	016	005
Height*High-Crime Area	.008	.003	3.25	.001	.003	.014
Height*Weight	.047	.003	18.79	.000	.043	.052
Height*Age	.033	.003	12.29	.000	.028	.038

Photographic and Verbal IDs, N = 2665900, Standardized Results

Model Term	Standardized	Standardized	t-value	p-value	95% CI,	95% CI,
	Coefficient	SE			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Intercept	1.826	.206	8.85	.000	1.422	2.231
Height (inches)	.081	.002	34.35	.000	.076	.085
Precinct Felony Rates	.493	.215	2.29	.022	.071	.914
High-Crime Area (Yes or No)	.062	.002	29.52	.000	.058	.066
Weight (pounds)	.014	.002	5.89	.000	.009	.019
Age (years)	167	.002	-77.80	.000	171	163
Height*Precinct Felony Rates	012	.002	-5.25	.000	016	007
Height*High-Crime Area	.010	.002	4.663	.000	.006	.014
Height*Weight	.044	.002	22.08	.000	.040	.048
Height*Age	.033	.002	15.34	.000	.028	.037

Note: In order to standardize binary logistic regression coefficients in a multilevel framework, we standardized all predictors prior to centering (precinct felony rates, high-crime area) and group mean centering (height, weight, age) and used these values in our model. This standardization allows for interpretation and comparison of effect sizes.