



## Correction to: The Effect of Police Body-Worn Cameras on Use of Force and Citizens' Complaints Against the Police: A Randomized Controlled Trial

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Published online: 17 September 2019

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### Correction to: *J Quant Criminol* (2015) 31:509–535

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10940-014-9236-3>

Table 4 in the published version of our article contained typographical errors, meaning that the stated upper-bound incidence rate ratios (IRRs) for both the treatment assignment variable (phase) and the intercept were incorrectly reported as equivalent to the IRR point estimate (e.g. both the IRR and upper-bound CI for treatment assignment were 2.082). We provide the corrected results in Table 4. Note that this correction does not alter the findings from the analysis, nor the interpretation of results.

There are two further points for clarification. First, the reported 95% CIs are the exponentiated results from the underlying Poisson model. Second, in Stata the standard errors for IRRs, odds ratios and hazard rate ratios are calculated using the so-called delta rule.<sup>1</sup> The calculation for odds ratios (but also generally) is:

$$se(OR_b) = \exp(b) * se(b)$$

<sup>1</sup> See: <http://www.stata.com/support/faqs/statistics/delta-rule/>.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10940-014-9236-3>.

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**Table 4** Generalised linear model with Poisson distribution and log link for use of force (n = 988)

	Outcome: UOF				
	Parameter estimates				
	IRR	Robust SE	95% CI		
		Lower	Upper		
Phase	2.082	0.883	0.907	4.783	
(Intercept)	0.016	0.006	0.008	0.033	

where  $\exp(b)$  is the reported IRR of 2.082 and  $se(b)$  is the standard error from the underlying Poisson model. Using this information, the calculation for the reported SE is:  $se(IRR_b) = 2.082 * 0.424 = 0.883$ .

We are indebted to John MacDonald and Anthony Braga for bringing these issues to our attention.

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