

Correction

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND COGNITIVE SCIENCES

Correction for “The emotional and mental health impact of the murder of George Floyd on the US population,” by Johannes C. Eichstaedt, Garrick T. Sherman, Salvatore Giorgi, Steven O. Roberts, Megan E. Reynolds, Lyle H. Ungar, and Sharath Chandra Guntuku, which published September 20, 2021; 10.1073/pnas.2109139118 (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **118**, e2109139118).

The authors note that Fig. 3 appeared incorrectly. Specifically, the main comparison for anxiety in panel *B* showed four significance stars. The correct level is one star, representing a *P* value of 0.011, as given in Fig. S10 in the *SI Appendix*. The corrected figure and its legend appear below. The online version has been corrected.

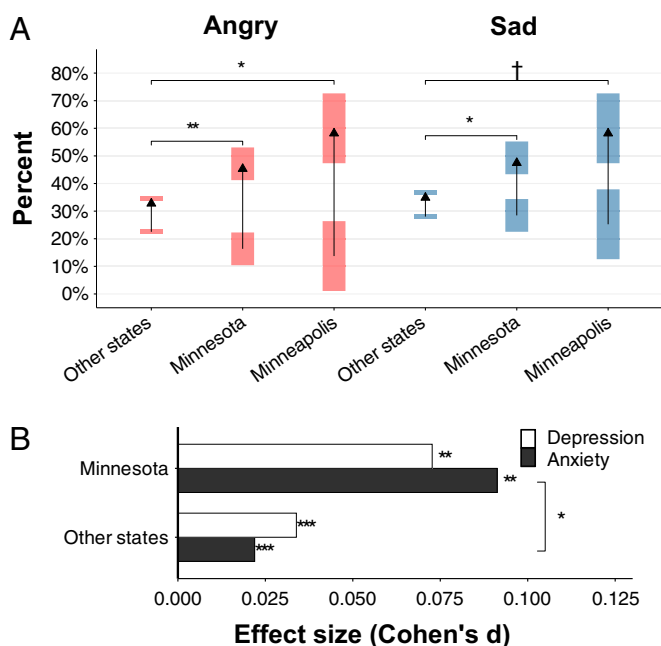


Fig. 3. (A) Increases in sadness and anger reported in the week following Floyd’s death compared to the four baseline weeks (analogous to Fig. 1 C and D). Increases in anger and sadness were significantly larger in Minnesota than in other states during the same period. (B) Increases in anxiety and depression as standardized effect sizes (Cohen’s *d* values) during the week of Floyd’s death, as compared to the previous five-week baseline period using data from the US Census Household Pulse survey (analogous to Fig. 2). While anxiety and depression symptom severity increased significantly ($P < 0.001$) nationwide in response to Floyd’s death, these increases were more pronounced in Minnesota. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$; † $P < 0.1$.

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