

Correction to: Why lower educated people are more likely to cast their vote for radical right parties: Testing alternative explanations in The Netherlands

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In the original publication of the article, Table 2 (Model 6) and Tables A1, A2, A3 in Appendix section contained some minor incorrectnesses. This has no impact on our conclusions, which remain unchanged. The correct Tables [2](#), [A1](#), [A2](#) and [A3](#) are given below:

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41269-016-0031-z>.

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Table 2 Influence of educational attainment and mediators on radical right voting (N = 774)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Intercept	- 1.520	1.242	- 1.173	1.269	- 1.648	1.243	- .924	1.264
Educational attainment (years)	- .268	.066***	- .279	.067***	- .234	.067***	- .237	.067***
Interethnic contact			- .489	.329				
Associational involvement					- .305	.164~		
Social trust							- .371	.156*
Eurocepticism								
Perceived ethnic threat								
Anti-Muslim attitudes								
Nationalistic attitudes								
Authoritarian attitudes								
Present relative deprivation								
Future economic decline								
Political trust								
Nagelkerke R ²	.201		.207		.211		.216	
	Model 5		Model 6		Model 7		Model 8	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Intercept	- 2.284	1.300~	- 4.651	1.385***	- 5.427	1.431***	2.570	1.336~
Educational attainment (years)	- .244	.067***	- .185	.072*	- .196	.069***	- .270	.066***
Interethnic contact								
Associational involvement								
Social trust								
Eurocepticism	.393	.187*						
Perceived ethnic threat			1.395	.218***				



Table 2 (continued)

	Model 5		Model 6		Model 7		Model 8			
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE		
Anti-Muslim attitudes					1.354	.244***	.415	.191*		
Nationalistic attitudes										
Authoritarian attitudes										
Present relative deprivation										
Future economic decline										
Political trust					.294		.215			
Nagelkerke R^2	.213		.327							
	Model 9		Model 10		Model 11		Model 12		Model 13	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Intercept	-3.009	1.311*	-2.045	1.278	-2.156	1.297~	-1.111	1.296	-6.579	1.648***
Educational attainment (years)	-.232	.067***	-.249	.066***	-.254	.066***	-.253	.067***	-.127	.076~
Interethnic contact										
Associational involvement									-.220	.180
Social trust									-.133	.174
Eurocepticism									.015	.227
Perceived ethnic threat									.965	.250***
Anti-Muslim attitudes									.648	.286*
Nationalistic attitudes									.088	.219



Table 2 (continued)

	Model 9		Model 10		Model 11		Model 12		Model 13	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Authoritarian attitudes	.566	.156***							.329	.167*
Present relative deprivation			.305	.167~					.109	.199
Future economic decline					.249	.151~			-.066	.179
Political trust							-.092	.083		
Nagelkerke R ²	.241		.210		.208		.204		.365	

Source: Religion in Dutch Society (SOCON, 2011/2012)

All models are controlled for age, gender, religiosity, marital status, occupational status and region (results available upon request)

*** Significant $p < .001$; ** significant $p < .01$; * significant $p < .05$; ~ significant $p < .10$





Appendix

Table A1 Confirmatory factor analyses with oblique rotation ($N = 774$)

	Factor					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Decline of neighbourhood due to ethnic minorities	.779	.081	.062	-.009	-.065	.001
Presence minorities increases criminality Netherlands	.499	-.071	.084	.061	.274	-.137
Minorities get turn before Dutch people	.466	-.039	-.165	.046	.095	.099
Dutch people fired because of minorities	.531	-.007	-.136	-.012	.006	.138
Minorities are threat to our own culture	.652	.053	-.078	.125	.078	-.104
Education for ethnic children at expense of Dutch children	.651	-.019	-.066	-.016	.051	-.048
Presence minorities increases criminality neighbourhood	.596	.000	.014	.022	.021	.084
Muslims easily resort to violence	.220	.043	-.071	.014	.543	-.008
Muslim husbands dominate their wives	.007	-.014	-.030	.088	.620	.094
Muslims raise their children in authoritarian way	-.036	-.007	-.026	-.023	.550	.098
Muslims lock themselves out of Dutch society	.167	.032	-.001	-.018	.627	-.040
Most Muslims have no respect for homosexuals	-.029	.040	-.006	.036	.600	-.061
Be able to afford less coming years	-.066	.903	-.007	-.006	.085	-.084
Adjusting present lifestyle coming years	.011	.679	-.030	.028	-.048	.125
Worries about decline of financial prospects	.078	.743	.035	-.014	.001	.043
Difficulties to buy necessary things from salary	.073	.245	-.114	.057	-.026	.511
Very unsatisfied with present social standing	.016	.041	.002	-.079	.060	.468
Very unsatisfied with present income	.000	-.017	.036	.063	.023	.724
Netherlands have much to gain from EU membership	.005	-.047	-.639	-.062	.018	.009
EU poses a threat against the Dutch culture	.044	.045	-.755	.083	.001	-.073
Netherlands should cancel EU membership	-.022	.020	-.794	-.008	.017	.024
Proud to be Dutch	-.039	-.027	.021	.698	.065	.035
Dutchman should honour national symbols	.047	.028	-.013	.725	-.048	-.025

Source: *Religion in Dutch Society (SOCON, 2011/2012)*

Table A2 Correlation matrix attitudinal explanatory variables (N = 774)

	<i>Social trust</i>	<i>Eurocepticism</i>	<i>Perceived ethnic threat</i>	<i>Anti-Muslim attitudes</i>	<i>Nationalistic attitudes</i>	<i>Authoritarian attitudes</i>	<i>Present relative deprivation</i>	<i>Future economic decline</i>	<i>Political trust</i>
Social trust	1.000	-.254***	-.225***	-.219***	.049	-.085*	-.179***	-.079*	.191***
Eurocepticism		1.000	.353***	.280***	.035	.204***	.180***	.135***	-.354***
Perceived ethnic threat			1.000	.618***	.253***	.314***	.218***	.225***	-.123**
Anti-Muslim attitudes				1.000	.215***	.294***	.245***	.211***	-.126**
Nationalistic attitudes					1.000	.230***	.027	.082*	.178***
Authoritarian attitudes						1.000	.144***	.138***	-.095**
Present relative deprivation							1.000	.438***	-.204***
Future economic decline								1.000	-.237***
Political trust									1.000

Source: *Religion in Dutch Society (SOCON, 2011/2012)*

***Significant $p < .001$; **significant $p < .01$; *Significant $p < .05$



Table A3 Descriptive statistics (N = 774)

	<i>Range</i>	<i>Mean/per cent</i>	<i>Sid. Dev.</i>
<i>Dependent variable</i>			
Radical right voting (voting for the PVV)	0/1	8.40 per cent	
<i>Independent variable</i>			
Educational attainment (years) (6=0)	0–15	6.45	2.85
<i>Mediating variables</i>			
Interethnic contact	0/1	31.65 per cent	
Associational involvement (# org.)	0–3	1.03	1.11
Social trust	0–4	2.48	0.85
Euroscepticism	0–4	1.52	0.74
Perceived ethnic threat	0–4	1.82	0.75
Anti-Muslim attitudes	0–4	2.44	0.69
Nationalistic attitudes	0–4	2.82	0.79
Authoritarian attitudes	0–4	2.48	1.12
Present relative deprivation	0–4	1.24	0.84
Future economic decline	0–4	2.16	0.99
Political trust	0–10	5.63	1.58
<i>Controls</i>			
Age (18 = 0)	0–52	28.12	13.10
<i>Gender</i>			
Male (ref.)	0/1	43.93 per cent	
Female	0/1	56.07 per cent	
<i>Religiosity—church att. never/hardly ever (ref.)</i>			
Religiosity—church att. sometimes	0/1	26.10 per cent	
Religiosity—church att. once a month or more	0/1	17.83 per cent	
<i>Marital status—not married (ref.)</i>			
Marital status—married	0/1	57.49 per cent	
Marital status—divorced/widowed	0/1	13.31 per cent	
<i>Occupational status high (ref.)</i>			
Occupational status low	0/1	14.34 per cent	
Occupational status mid	0/1	37.34 per cent	
Occupational status other (unemployed/students etc.)	0/1	29.59 per cent	
<i>Region north (ref.)</i>			
Region large cities	0/1	5.30 per cent	
Region west	0/1	25.06 per cent	
Region east	0/1	15.25 per cent	
Region south	0/1	27.00 per cent	
Region suburban district	0/1	3.10 per cent	

Source: *Religion in Dutch Society (SOCON, 2011/2012)*

