



CORRIGENDUM

Gender and LGBT Affinity: The Case of Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne – CORRIGENDUM

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In the original online version of the article by Albaugh and Baisley (2023), the word “effect” appears incorrectly once in the article title and twice in the abstract, as follows:

Gender and LGBT Affinity Effects: The Case of Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne
and

When a party selects an out lesbian as its leader, do women and LGBT people evaluate that leader more positively? And do they become more likely to vote for that party? We answer these questions using the case of Kathleen Wynne, premier of Ontario, Canada, from 2013 to 2018. We draw on four large-sample surveys conducted by Ipsos before and after the 2011 and 2014 Ontario elections. We compare shifts in best premier choice and vote choice among non-LGBT men, non-LGBT women, LGBT men, and LGBT women from 2011 to 2014. We find gender and LGBT affinity effects in leader evaluations. However, we find that only non-LGBT women and LGBT men were more likely to vote Liberal after Wynne became leader. This article contributes to research on affinity effects by examining LGBT affinity in a real-world election and the intersection of gender and LGBT affinity.

These should appear as follows:

Gender and LGBT Affinity: The Case of Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne
and

When a party selects an out lesbian as its leader, do women and LGBT people evaluate that leader more positively? And do they become more likely to vote for that party? We answer these questions using the case of Kathleen Wynne,

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In addition, two other sentences should be corrected as follows:

From:

Another possibility is that there is only LGBT affinity. Given past work that has found that lesbian and gay voters are more likely to vote for lesbian and gay candidates, our second set of hypotheses considers the possibility of only LGBT affinity effects.

To:

Another possibility is that there is only LGBT affinity. Given past work that has found that lesbian and gay voters are more likely to vote for lesbian and gay candidates, our second set of hypotheses considers the possibility of only LGBT affinity.

And from:

These results for vote choice most closely fit H3b (Double Advantage—Gender and LGBT Affinity Voting), except the effect is small and nonsignificant among LGBT women.

To:

These results for vote choice most closely fit H3b (Double Advantage—Gender and LGBT Affinity Voting), except the relationship is weak and nonsignificant among LGBT women.

This has been corrected.

Reference

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