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Correction

Article title: What's on and who's Watching? Combining People-Meter Data and Subtitle Data to Explore Television Exposure to Political News
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When the article was first published online, the below footnotes were missed to include which has been updated now.

1. Previous work by Waterloo, Wennekers, and Wiegman (2018) has indicated that in 2018, Dutch citizens watched on average 3 hours and 5 minutes per day (including television, on-demand, distributed, and mobile viewing), listened on average 2 hours and 32 minutes (including radio and podcasts), communicated on average 1 hour and 4 minutes (including calling, texting, and using social media), and they merely read on average 42 minutes (including newspapers, magazines, and books).
2. To prevent that the installation of the meter affects viewing behaviour, viewing behaviour is registered after a concept period of three months.
3. For instance, when the television set is on, the meter asks every fifteen minutes whether everyone who is watching has logged in and those who have stopped watching have logged off. This is done by displaying the message 'Are log-ons correct?' for a few seconds. In the Dutch audience research, individuals only have to log on if they are actually watching television ('in the room and watching'). It is up to panel members themselves to decide when they are actually watching, but in the instructions provided by Panel Management it is stressed that even when someone is only 'half watching' (for example, watching television while eating a meal), they are still considered viewers and should log on.
4. To examine the robustness of our findings, we also conducted our analysis with D66 as a right-wing party. These findings also indicate that viewers voting for a right-wing party are somewhat less likely to watch programs within one genre, namely opinion ($b = -.10$, $p < .01$). Besides, we conducted our analyses using the Chapel Hill 2019 Expert Survey (Bakker et al., 2020). By doing so, political ideology is operationalized as the position of the party in terms of its overall ideological stance (ranging from 0 'Extreme left' to 10 'Extreme right'). Hence, we could only include CDA, PvdA, VVD, D66, GroenLinks, SGP, SP, ChristenUnie, PVV, Partij voor de Dieren, and 50Plus. This analysis also revealed that viewers voting for a right-wing party are somewhat less likely to watch programs within one genre, namely opinion ($b = -.01$, $p < .05$).
5. To examine whether this tool is optimal for our data set, and to prevent wrong or biased results, we validated the output. Since the topics of interest are not defined a priori, it is not possible to use a so-called gold standard (Maier et al., 2018). Instead,

two coders coded the returned topics for 120 chunks–the number of correct identified topics set against the number of total identified topics for each chunk–resulting in an average score of .84, indicating conceptually valid and useful output.

6. To examine the robustness of our findings, we also conducted multilevel regression analyses predicting exposure to television programs. This yielded identical findings. On average, a household consists of 1.8 viewers. This indicates that group sizes are rather small.