

Parliamentary Representation and the Normalization of Radical Right Support: Corrigendum

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Abstract: Upon careful replication, I was made aware of the existence of inaccuracies in the construction of the data used for Study 1 in this paper. These errors result from the voting data being incorrect in one of the CSES cases and from an error in the code for Figure 4. In this note I report the analyses after these errors have been corrected. Correcting them does not substantively affect the interpretation of the findings. While these data are also used in my book (“The Normalization of the Radical Right”, Oxford University Press 2024), the error is not present in the dataset used there.

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Upon careful replication, I was made aware of the existence of mistakes in some of the data used for my paper, *Parliamentary Representation and the Normalization of Radical Right Support*, which was published in *Comparative Political Studies*, volume 54, number 14, pp. 2475 –2511. These errors result from the voting data being incorrect in one of the CSES cases and from an error in the code for the dataset used in Figure 4. After correcting them, I have replicated the figures reported in the paper with the findings for this study. Below, I report the original and corrected figures. The interpretation of the results remains identical after the corrections have been made. I am wholeheartedly thankful to Tim Allinger for his careful replication of my work, which uncovered this issue.

I also want to note that I used some of these data in my book (Valentim, 2024), which was published later than the article. The errors are not present in the dataset used in the book, and hence the issues corrected in this note do not affect any of the analyses reported in the book.

I start with the main findings of Study 1, which are reported in Figure 2 (p. 2490) of the paper. This Figure reports the results of the regression discontinuity design estimating the effect of the parliamentary representation of a radical-right party on its normalization. Figure 1 compares the original and corrected plots for this Figure. Panel (a) shows the original figure published in the journal. Panel (b) shows the same figure after correction. As the Figure shows, the correction does not lead to any meaningful change in the size, significance, or interpretation of the main findings.

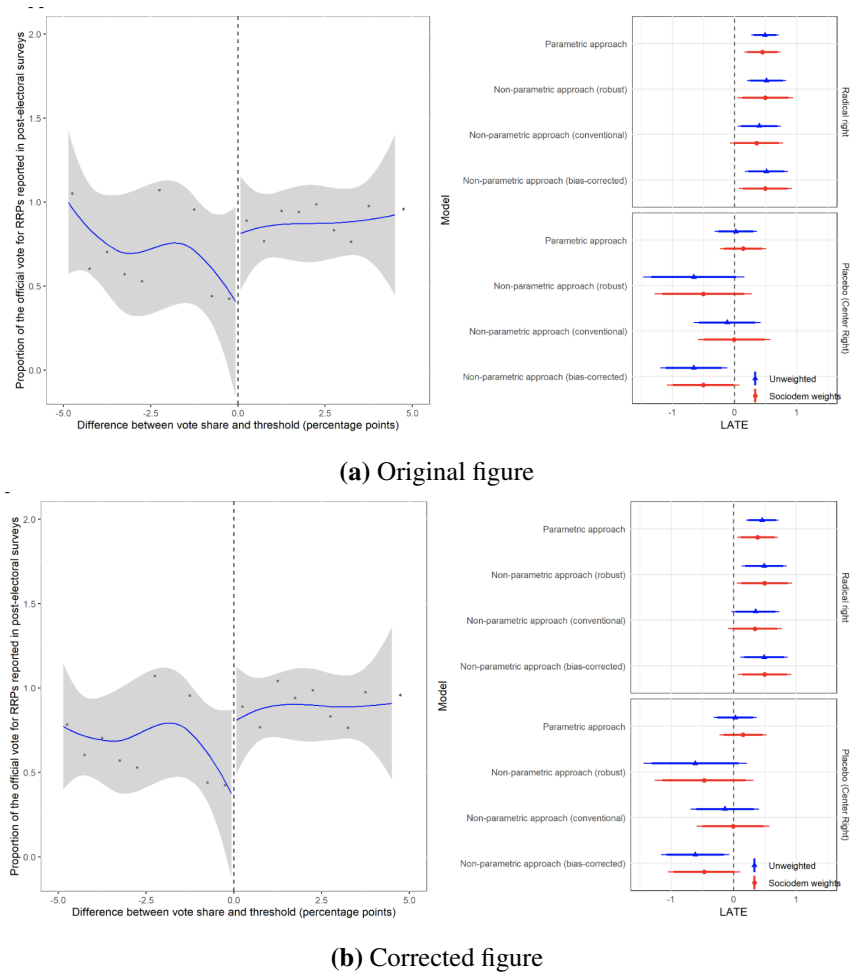


Figure 1: Figure reporting the main findings from Study 1 in Valentim (2021); original and corrected.

I then move to the secondary figures reported in Study 1. These are Figure 1 (p. 2483), which compares the official vote for parties to its reported vote in surveys; Figure 3 (p. 2494), which compares the discontinuity for elections with high and low thresholds; and Figure 4 (p. 2495), which plots the reported

probability of having reported voting for a radical right party as a function of the distance between the date of the election and the date of the survey interview.

These plots are reported in Figure 2. The left-hand side panels report the original figures; while the right-hand side panels report how they look like after correction. Panels (a) and (b) do so for Figure 1; panels (c) and (d) do so for Figure 3; panels (e) and (f) do so for Figure 4.

The Figure shows that the correction of the errors leaves the plots very similar to the original version that was published in the journal. The only noticeable difference is in Figure 4 in the paper, but that difference is still minor and the interpretation of the Figure remains identical. As in the original figure, there is no clear jump immediately after the election, which is what the information shock mechanism would suggest. Instead, while the probability of declaring having voted for a radical-right party that does not enter parliament is stable across time, the probability of declaring having voted for a radical-right party that does enter parliament increases as the distance from the election increases.

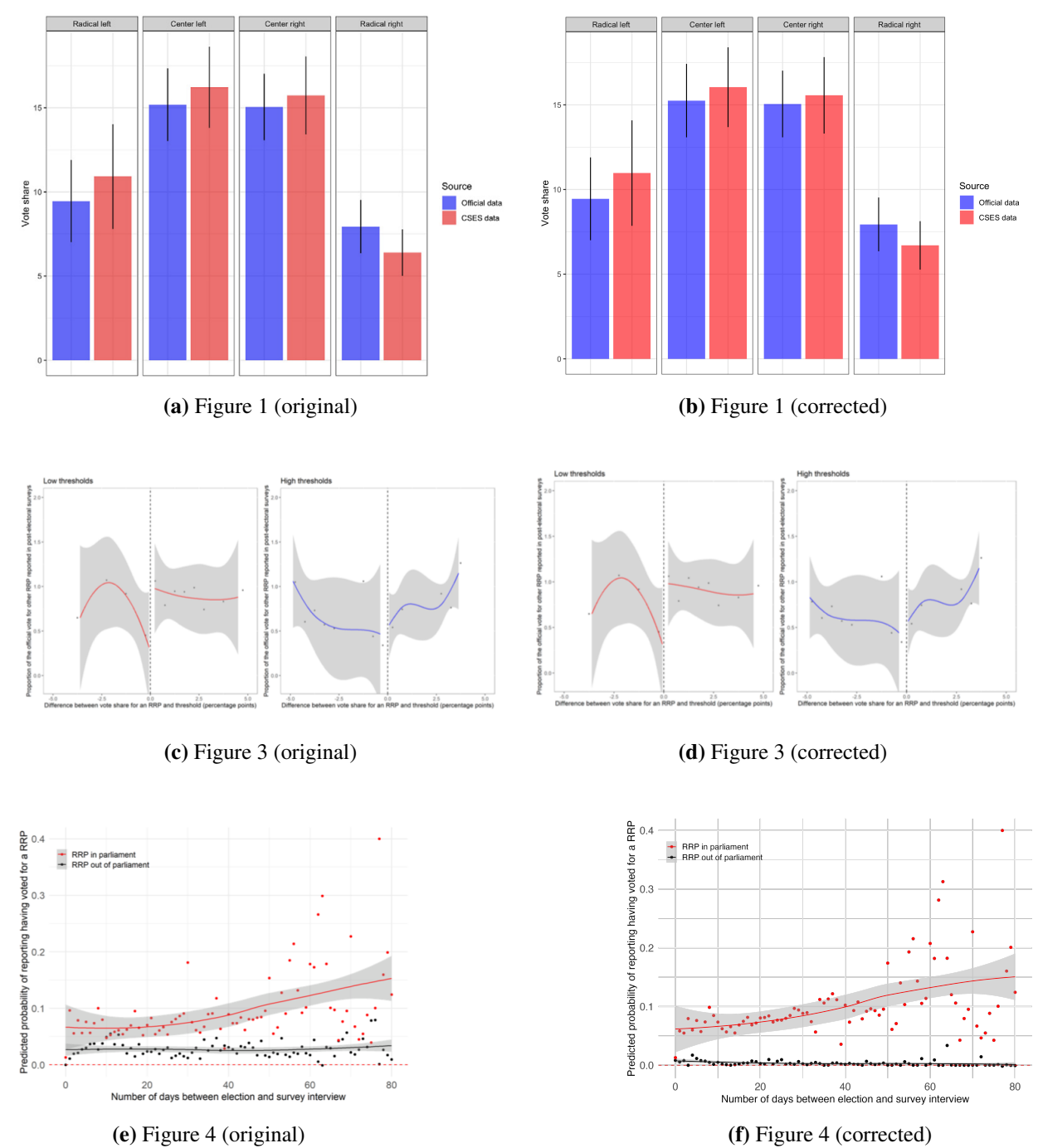


Figure 2: Figures for secondary analyses reported in Study 1; original and corrected.

References

- Valentim, Vicente (2021). “Parliamentary Representation and the Normalization of Radical Right Support”.
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- (2024). *The Normalization of the Radical Right: A Norms Theory of Political Supply and Demand*.
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