

Updating Regression Discontinuity Analyses in “The Normalization of the Radical Right”, ch. 7

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In my book “The Normalization of the Radical Right” (Valentim, 2024), I draw upon analyses of data from the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. In this note I update those analyses to include more data that recently came out. I focus on the main analyses carried out there with these data: the regression discontinuity used in Study 1 of the CPS piece and in Chapter 7 of the book. These analyses were also included in my 2021 CPS piece (Valentim, 2021).

	Radical-right parties (1)
LATE	0.47349*** (0.16959)
BW est. (h)	3.327
BW bias (b)	4.327
Total no. obs.	95
Effective no. obs.	36
Left of cutoff	15
Right of cutoff	21

* $p < 0.1$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$
Standard errors in parentheses
Standard errors are clustered by election

Table 1: Update of Model 1 in Table 7.1 in Valentim (2024).

Figure 1 below reports the regression discontinuity plot (Figure 7.2 in

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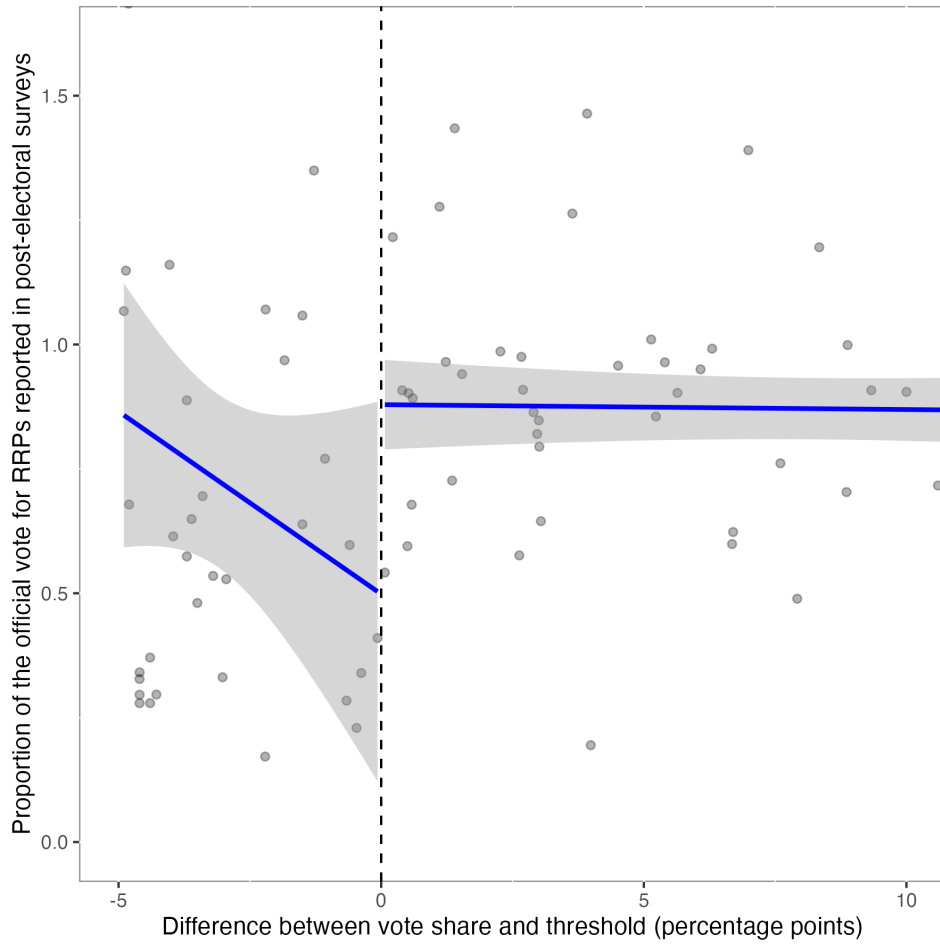


Figure 1: Update of Figure 7.2 in Valentim (2024).

the book) with updated data. Table 1 updates Model 1 in Table 7.1, which reports the analyses for radical-right parties. In both cases, the results remain very similar to the ones reported in the book. They suggest that, for each ten individuals that vote for a radical-right party, four more are willing to declare having done so if that party narrowly entered parliament than if it narrowly failed to do so.

References

- Valentim, Vicente (2021). “Parliamentary Representation and the Normalization of Radical Right Support”. en. In: *Comparative Political Studies* 54.14, pp. 2475–2511.
- (2024). *The Normalization of the Radical Right: A Norms Theory of Political Supply and Demand*. Oxford Studies in Democratization. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press.