

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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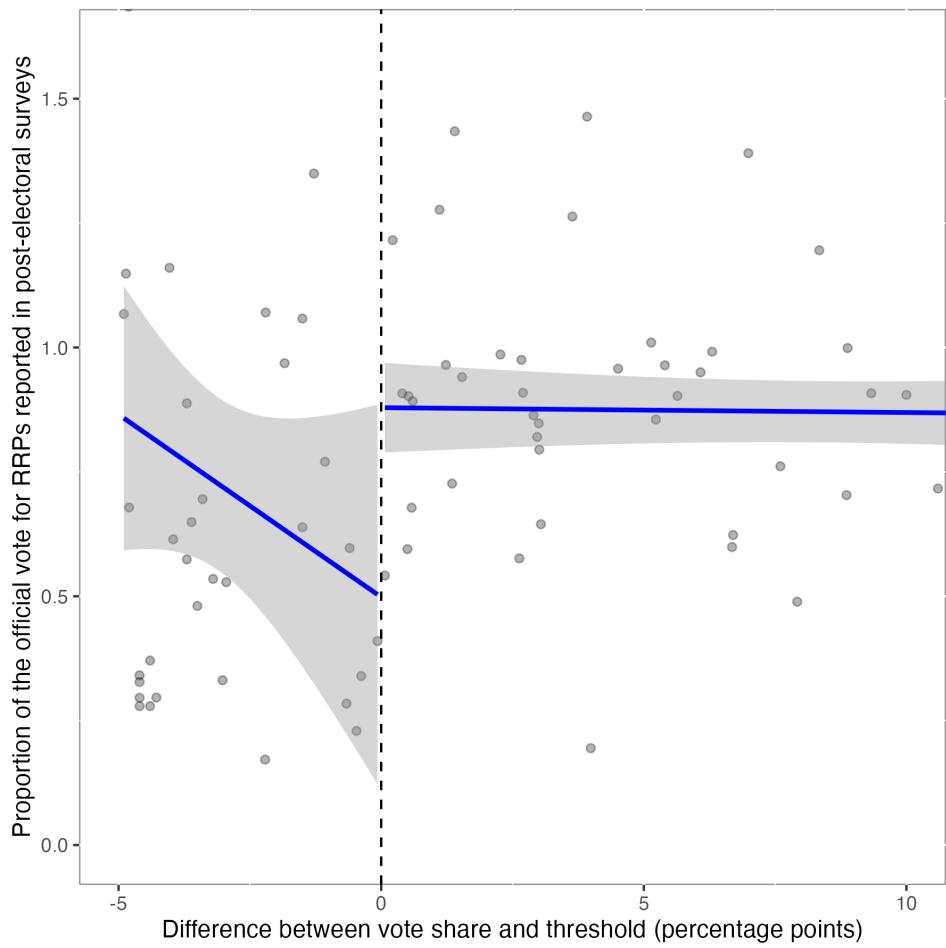


Figure 1: Update of Figure 7.2 in Valentim (2024).

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.