SCOPING REVIEW

Codebook

1. IDENTIFICATION CATEGORIES

A – Author(s) [STRING] – Enter the name of the corresponding author(s).

B – Sex of Author(s) [STRING] – Enter the sex of the corresponding author(s).

F. Female

M. Male

C – Institution country [STRING] – Enter the country of the institution(s) with which the author(s) were affiliated when the work was published.

D – Year [STRING] – Enter the year when it was published (data in the official reference, not the first publication).

E – Title [STRING] – Enter the full title of the reference.

F – Journal [STRING] – Enter the name of the journal in which the reference has been published.

G – Keywords [STRING] – Enter the keywords of the article in separate cells (G.1, G.2, G.3, etc.). If keywords not available, write 'n.a.' (*not applicable*).

H – Summary description of research [STRING] – Briefly describe the overall subject of research (or research question) of the reference.

I – Abstract [STRING] – Enter the full abstract of the reference.

2. SCOPE AND PARTY CATEGORIES

J.1 – Number of researched countries [NUMERIC] – Enter the number of countries researched in the publication ('n.a.' if not applicable).

J.2 – Name of researched countries/regions [STRING] – Enter the name of the countries or regions (if applicable) researched in the publication.

K – Period of study [STRING] – Specify the timeframe of the study – year (e.g. 2014) or period of time (e.g. 1989–2018) ('n.a.' if not applicable).

L.1 – Size of sample [NUMERIC] – Enter total number of parties studied (including non-RLPs).

L.2 – Number of RLPs [NUMERIC] – Enter number of RLPs included in the study.

M – RLPs that are studied [STRING] – Enter the name/acronym of the RLPs that are studied.

N – Designation for RLPs [STRING] – Enter the terms used to designate (or refer to) the RLPs that are analysed (e.g. 'radical left', 'communists', 'neo-communists', 'far-left', etc.).

O.1 – Exclusive focus on RLPs? – Is the reference exclusively focused on radical left parties?

0. No

1. Yes **[Jump to P]**

O.2 – Shared focus with what type of parties? – Insert type of party studied besides radical left parties.

1. Radical right

2. Social democratic

3. Greens

4. Other (specify – e.g. 'former communist', 'populist').

O.3 – Non-RLPs studied [STRING] – Enter the name of the non-RLPs that are studied.

P – Established comparison – The reference establishes a comparison between RLPs and what type of parties?

1. Not a comparative study (single case)

2. Other radical left parties

3. Non-RLPs

4. Both RLPs and non-RLPs

3. RESEARCH DIMENSION CATEGORIES

Q.1 – Main dimensions of research (as presented by title and abstract) – Enter the main dimension(s) of research according to the title or abstract.[1] These are considered the 'main' dimensions that the article seeks to explain or emphasize, although it can analyse or refer to other aspects of parties in less depth and as secondary focus.

1. Voters and supporters (e.g. profile, attitudes)

2. Electoral performance (e.g. electoral support, success, resilience)

3. Linkage with societal organizations:

    3.1 Unions

    3.2 Social movements

    3.3 Other (*specify*)

4. Political communication / discourse

5. Electoral campaigning

6. Party organization:

    6.1 Membership (e.g. militant base, members' profile, demographic composition)

    6.2 Elites and candidates

    6.3 Recruitment

    6.4 Funding (e.g. party financing)

    6.5 Leadership

    6.6 Internal structures and functioning (e.g. organizational model, party bodies)

    6.7 Organizational change (i.e. changes in internal organization and functioning)

    6.8 Participatory linkage (e.g. intra-party democracy)

7. Programmatic and ideological (*specify when possible*: e.g. 'euroscepticism', 'populism', etc.)

[1] Largely following the 'four key dimensions of political parties' listed by Luther and Müller-Rommel (2002: 5–6) *Political Parties in the New Europe: Political and Analytical Challenges*. Oxford University Press.

8. Formation and maintenance of government

8.1 Coalition formation process

8.2 Government participation

8.3 Determination of policy (e.g. governmental policies)

9. Party strategy

10. Relationship with institutional environment

10.1 Party system (e.g. inter-party competition/cooperation)

10.2 Transnational parties and international cooperation

10.3 European Union and its institutions

10.4 State organization (e.g. territorial organization)

10.5 Electoral system

10.6 Party law

10.7 Media

11. Party historical analysis (i.e. an account of certain historical events)

12. General profile (i.e. seeks to provide only an overview of the party or party family, without focusing on a specific dimension or feature)

13. Other (*specify*)

Q.2 – Main dimensions of research (as identified in full-text) – Enter the main dimension(s) of research according to analysis of full-text.

(same coding as the category above)

4. METHODOLOGICAL CATEGORIES

R – Author's description of research [STRING] – Enter a citation where the article self-describes the methodological research approach.

S – Methodological section – Does the publication have a methodological chapter or presents a specific methodology?

0. No

1. Yes

T – Research design – What research design is used?[2] The classification is made in relation to the number of cases (parties) analysed, not the units of analysis / variables used in the study ('n.a.' if not applicable).

1. Single case study – it is considered a 'single case' even when a quantitative large-n analysis is performed (e.g. of voters of a particular party), as it remains a single party study.
2. Comparative
    - 2.1 Small-n: binary (2 parties)
    - 2.2 Small-n (3 to 5 parties)
    - 2.3 Intermediate-n (more than 5 parties)
3. Large-n analysis – where each party constitutes only a small part of a large universe of cases and barely receives any individual attention.
4. Mixed design (*specify*)
5. Experimental (or quasi-experimental)

U – Methods – Enter the main methods used in the analysis. This classification refers to the main methodological approaches and tools used by each article in its analysis and/or production of results.

1. Statistical analysis (e.g. descriptive, regressive statistics)
2. Content analysis
    - 2.1 Non-systematic / interpretative (e.g. of documents, interviews, etc.)

[2] As in Toshkov D (2016) *Research design in political science*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

2.2 Systematic (*specify* – e.g. quantitative, qualitative, from pre-existing datasets)

3. Discourse analysis (*specify*)

4. Ethnographic

5. Literature review (i.e. critical appraisal or discussion based on literature)

6. Theoretical-analytical framework (i.e. theoretically driven analysis using a framework derived from literature)

7. Essay/free analysis – a more essayistic approach, resulting from the author's knowledge or reflection rather than empirical data.

8. Other (*specify*)

V.1 – Sources of data – Enter the main sources of data.

1. Secondary literature (i.e. based on existing literature)

2. Party official documents (e.g. by-laws, manifestos, press releases, etc.)

3. Other official documents and data (e.g. country data on elections, economy, demographics)

4. Media/news

5. Party webpages and social media content

6. Interviews (*specify*)

6.1 Academic (primary data)

6.2 Non-academic (e.g. from the media)

7. Speeches or statements (e.g. elites, MPs, leadership, plenary debates)

8. Surveys (elite, members, voters, experts, web)

9. Voting behaviour (inside political institutions: parliaments, party congress)

10. Observation (participant and non-participant)

11. Party legislative action (voting behaviour, bills, questions)

12. No specific source – results mainly based on knowledge or reflection by the author.

V.2 – Specification of data sources used [STRING] – Specify the data sources that are used, when relevant (e.g. datasets, surveys, archives, etc.).