

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Table S1: Germany: Ideal points and tactical incentives (posterior means and 95% highest probability density intervals).

	Office model			Confidence vote model			Anti-system party model		
	2.5%	mean	97.5%	2.5%	mean	97.5%	2.5%	mean	97.5%
CDU	0.203	0.356	0.514	0.202	0.351	0.520	0.217	0.376	0.543
FDP	-0.363	-0.108	0.134	-0.344	-0.101	0.131	0.042	0.225	0.411
GRU	-1.121	-0.999	-0.876	-1.114	-0.994	-0.878	-1.137	-0.991	-0.821
PDS	-1.376	-1.219	-1.066	-1.393	-1.231	-1.075	-1.201	-1.049	-0.873
SPD	-0.901	-0.790	-0.675	-0.897	-0.781	-0.669	-1.029	-0.891	-0.726
DVU	1.231	1.530	1.793	1.207	1.514	1.798	1.273	1.552	1.795
REP	0.769	1.123	1.475	0.781	1.143	1.505	0.794	1.110	1.412
NPD	-0.305	0.107	0.594	-0.305	0.099	0.562	-0.928	-0.332	0.275
Government (δ_1)	2.137	2.344	2.560	2.084	2.290	2.496	2.105	2.319	2.542
Opposition (δ_2)	3.055	3.209	3.374	2.964	3.125	3.299	3.393	3.597	3.813
Saliency (γ)				0.141	0.451	0.768	0.215	0.575	0.942
Anti-system party (δ_3)							4.253	5.035	5.905

Table S2: Germany: Probability that ideal point of ‘row’ party is to the left of ideal point of ‘column’ party (office model).

	GRU	SPD	FDP	NPD	CDU	REP	DVU
PDS	0.992	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
GRU		0.998	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
SPD			1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
FDP				0.771	1.000	1.000	1.000
NPD					0.832	0.998	1.000
CDU						1.000	1.000
REP							0.903

Figure S1: UK: Party locations in two-dimensional spaces using W-NOMINATE by election period. Vertical and horizontal lines show intervals of four standard errors for each coordinate based on the parametric bootstrap implemented in `wnominate` (? , 110). Correct classifications (APRE), clockwise from top-left: 95.3% (.832), 96.1% (.864), 96.2% (.871), 97.9% (.930).

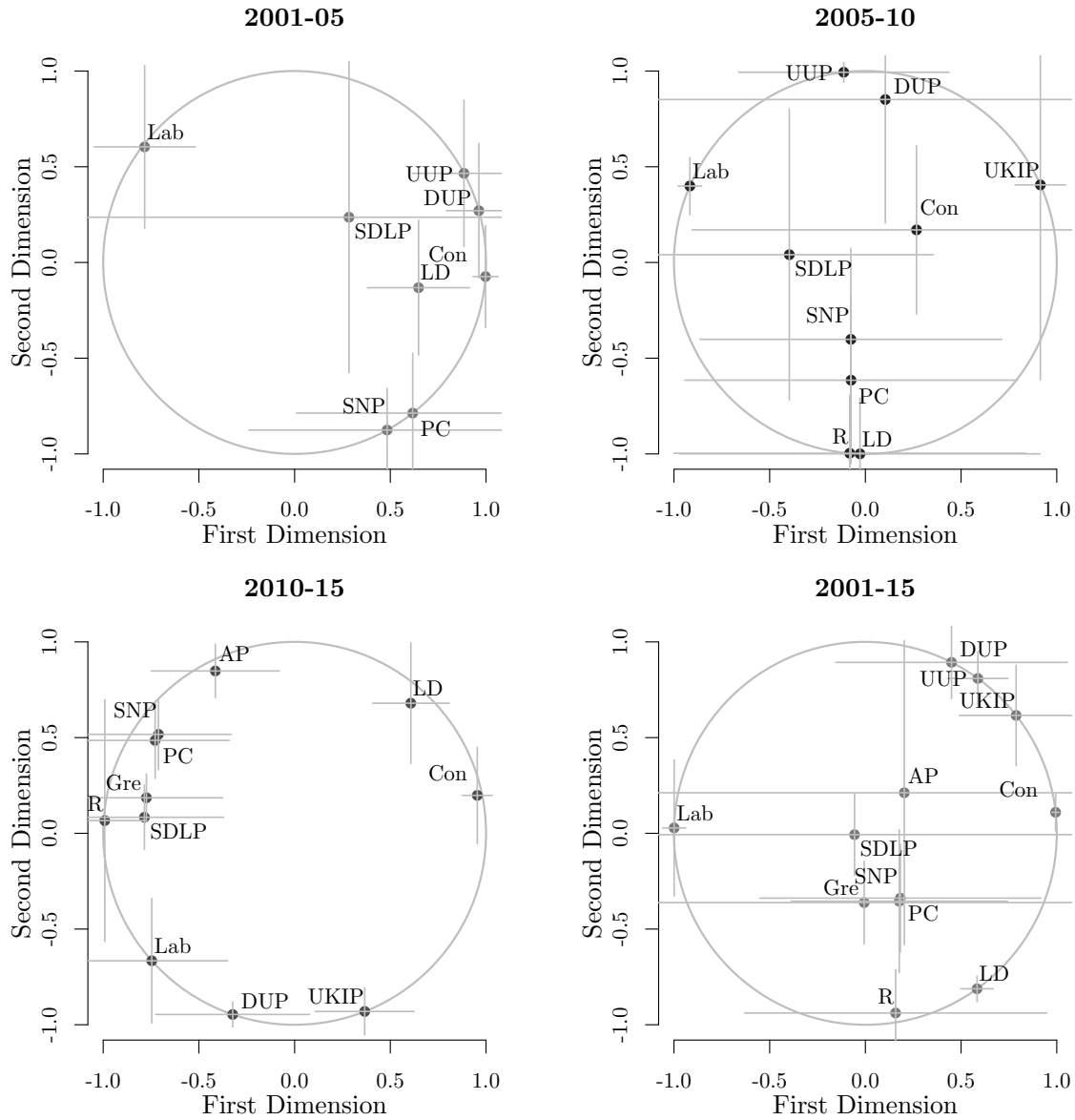


Table S3: UK: Ideal points and tactical incentive (posterior means and 95% highest probability density intervals).

	Office model			Confidence vote model			Private members' bill model		
	2.5%	mean	97.5%	2.5%	mean	97.5%	2.5%	mean	97.5%
Con	0.738	0.831	0.922	0.744	0.840	0.936	0.742	0.837	0.926
Lab	0.246	0.343	0.433	0.263	0.356	0.451	0.256	0.355	0.451
LD	-0.005	0.074	0.146	-0.013	0.067	0.141	-0.016	0.062	0.140
SNP	-0.658	-0.538	-0.425	-0.677	-0.566	-0.454	-0.688	-0.568	-0.454
DUP	0.779	0.876	0.973	0.799	0.896	0.995	0.794	0.895	0.995
PC	-0.551	-0.449	-0.354	-0.576	-0.473	-0.373	-0.577	-0.475	-0.375
Green	-0.900	-0.675	-0.475	-0.896	-0.660	-0.458	-0.868	-0.644	-0.440
SDLP	-2.412	-2.213	-2.002	-2.374	-2.168	-1.951	-2.388	-2.181	-1.957
UUP	0.832	0.949	1.074	0.832	0.954	1.079	0.831	0.955	1.082
AP	-0.620	-0.331	-0.081	-0.746	-0.402	-0.119	-0.706	-0.393	-0.122
R	-0.681	-0.388	-0.103	-0.688	-0.379	-0.090	-0.684	-0.372	-0.085
UKIP	1.279	1.522	1.778	1.298	1.535	1.786	1.281	1.529	1.785
Government (δ_1)	1.729	1.798	1.867	0.019	0.259	0.493	0.205	0.469	0.712
Opposition (δ_2)	2.622	2.712	2.803	0.885	1.131	1.369	1.037	1.323	1.592
Saliency (γ)				1.854	2.162	2.499	1.561	1.902	2.267
Private members' bill/gov. ($\delta_1 + \delta'_1$)							-0.719	-0.356	0.023
Private members' bill/opp. ($\delta_2 + \delta'_2$)							0.855	1.266	1.703

Table S4: UK: Probability that ideal point of 'row' party is to the left of ideal point of 'column' party (office model).

	Green	SNP	PC	R	AP	LD	Lab	Con	DUP	UUP	UKIP
SDLP	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Green		0.861	0.971	0.936	0.963	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
SNP			0.962	0.815	0.908	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
PC				0.655	0.786	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
R					0.616	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
AP						1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
LD							1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Lab								1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Con									0.829	0.977	1.000
DUP										0.896	1.000
UUP											1.000