To calculate a party’s raw nichness score σ\_(p)

Party NS1 = SQRT ((Party\_NS\_PDC1 – (Party\_NS\_PDC2 \* vote share2 + Party\_NS\_PDC3 \* vote share3 + …) / vote share 2 + 3+…) ^ 2)

PDC: Policy Dimension Codes; the per codes for each dimension, CMP.

E.g.

policy dimension (immigration) we have the following scores:

Lab: 0.527

LD: 0.354

Con: 0.601

UKIP: 1.667

weight by party vote:

Lab: 39.99

LD: 7.37

Con: 42.35

UKIP: 1.85

Raw nicheness scores:

Lab =SQRT((0.527-(7.37\*0.354+42.35\*0.601+1.85\*1.667)/51.75)^2) == 0.074841159

Con =SQRT((0.601-(39.99\*0.527+7.37\*0.354+1.85\*1.667)/49.21)^2) == 0.057052428

LD =SQRT((0.354-(39.99\*0.527+42.35\*0.601+1.85\*1.667)/84.19)^2) == 0.235274617

UKIP =SQRT((1.667 - (39.99 \* 0.527 + 7.37 \* 0.354 + 42.35 \* 0.601) / 89.71 ) ^ 2) == 1.119278899

Mean nicheness µ\_(-p)

Party\_RNS2 \* vote share2 + Party\_RNS3 \* vote share3 + …) / (vote share2 + vote share3 + …) =mean nicheness

e.g. (0.057\*42.35 + 0.235\*7.37 + 1.119\*1.85) / (42.35 + 7.37 + 1.85) = 0.1205

To get standardised nicheness score σ\_(p) - µ\_(-p)

Labour 0.0748 - 0.1205 = -0.0457

Labour is therefore a mainstream party.