

Online Appendix for “Towards a General Methodology of Bridging Ideological Spaces”

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Apply Bridging Method to UTAS 2009 dataset

In this section we analyze the UTokyo-Asahi Survey (UTAS), fielded in Japan during the House of Representatives election in 2009.¹ At each election, UTAS contains two sets of surveys—voters and candidates—that share an identical set of policy questions. All policy questions are answered on an ordinal scale and are thus compatible with OOC. The voter survey randomly samples 3000 respondents from Japan’s list of registered voters’ and responses are filled out using a mail-in questionnaire. The response rate is 69.5% (N=2085) in 2009. The candidate survey is sent to all congressional candidates in a given election. The response rate is 94.8% (N=1303) in 2009.

Similar to figures presented in the main text, [Table 1](#) and [Figure 1](#) demonstrates that the derived ideal points are highly data-driven, i.e., ideal points are strongly biased when using incorrect assumptions. Furthermore, the figures again demonstrate the potential issue

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¹UTAS is conducted by Masaki Taniguchi of the Graduate Schools for Law and Politics, the University of Tokyo and the Asahi Shimbun. The original dataset is available from the survey’s website (<http://www.masaki.j.u-tokyo.ac.jp/utas/utasindex.html>).

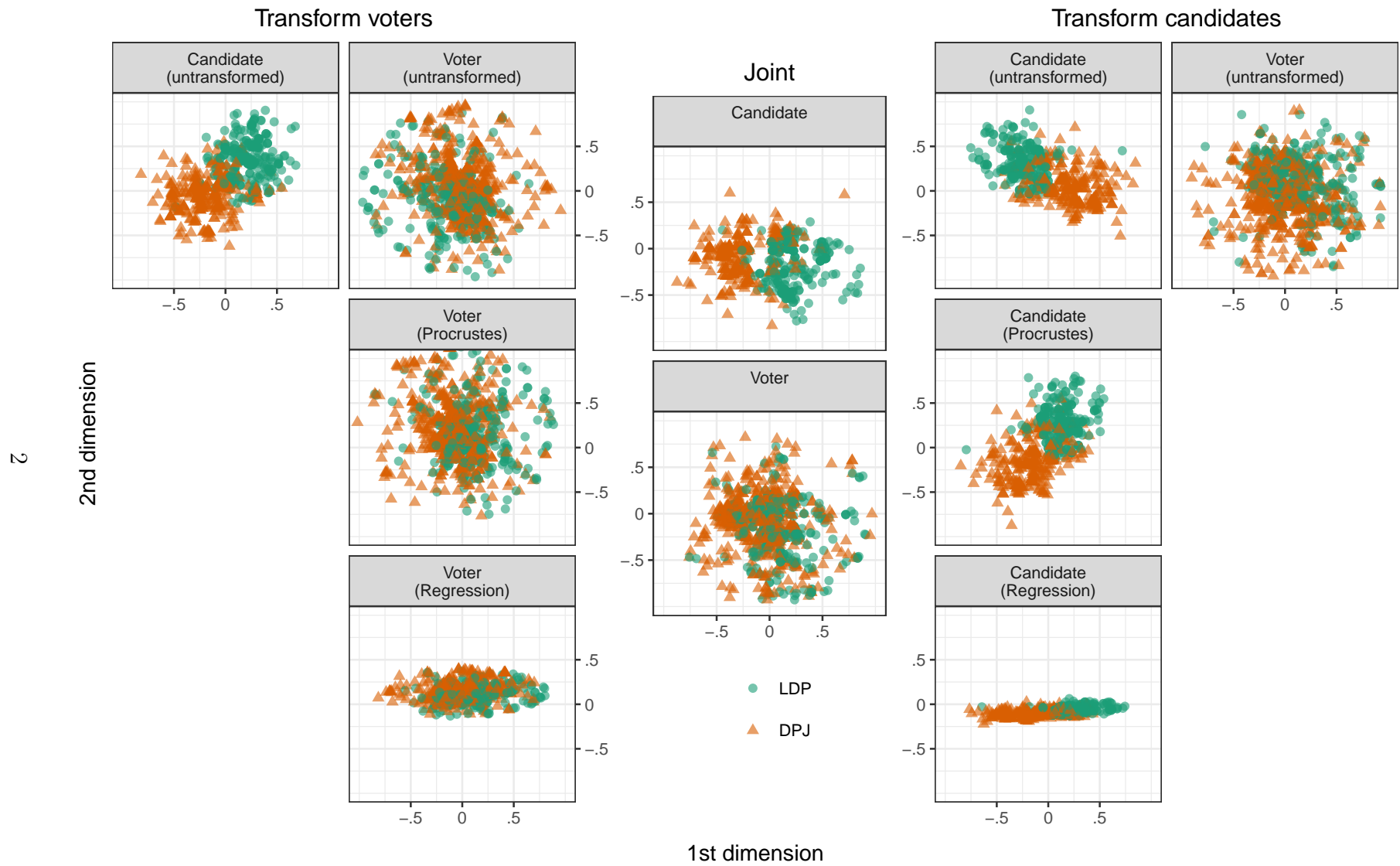


Figure 1: UTAS09 Data OOC Results

Table 1: Centroids by Partisan and Group (UTAS09)

Partisan	Group	Combination	Coordinates	Distance
LDP	Candidate	Candidate to Voter	(0.12, 0.26)	0.50
DPJ	Candidate	Candidate to Voter	(−0.16, −0.16)	0.50
LDP	Voter	Candidate to Voter	(0.11, 0.08)	0.16
DPJ	Voter	Candidate to Voter	(−0.01, −0.03)	0.16
LDP	Candidate	Voter to Senator	(0.21, 0.34)	0.57
DPJ	Candidate	Voter to Senator	(−0.19, −0.05)	0.57
LDP	Voter	Voter to Candidate	(0.07, 0.15)	0.14
DPJ	Voter	Voter to Candidate	(−0.07, 0.17)	0.14

with regression transformation—the transformed configuration is too compressed to be informative. As one can observe in the regression-transformed ideal point panels, regression transformation tends to project ideal points almost solely onto the x-axis, and this in turn distorts the information conveyed originally by the y-axis in the separate estimations.