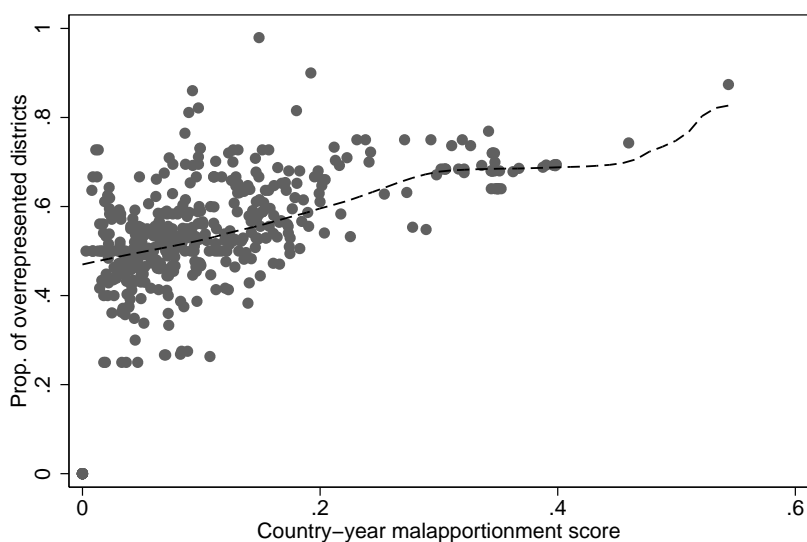Online Appendix for Bhavnani, Rikhil R. Forthcoming. "The Effects of Malapportionment on Cabinet Inclusion: Subnational Evidence from India," *British Journal of Political Science.*

Online Appendix Figure 1: The cross-national relationship between malapportionment and the proportion of overrepresented districts

Notes: Data are calculated using the Constituency-Level Elections Archive (Kollman et al 2014) and are for 447 country-years. The malapportionment score (M) for each district or constituency is calculated as $v_{i,c,t}/\bar{v}_{c,t}$, where v is the electorate size for a district, $\bar{v}$ is the average electorate size per district, and i, c, and t denote the district, country and year, respectively. An overrepresented district is a relatively small one, with a malapportionment score that is less than 1. The malapportionment score for each country-year is calculated as $(\sum |M - 1|)/2$. It may be interpreted as the proportion of legislative votes that would need to be reallocated to ensure equal representation.

Online Appendix Table 1: Robustness tests for the effects of malapportionment on cabinet inclusion

Sample:	Pre-2001	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full
Estimator:	Logit	Logit	Logit	Logit	Logit	Logit	OLS	Logit
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Malapportionment score	-0.758**		-1.032**				-0.0624*	-0.750**
	[0.384]		[0.466]				[0.0323]	[0.322]
Lagged malapportionment score		-0.662*	-0.0484					
		[0.388]	[0.477]					
Log malapportionment score				-0.608*				
				[0.330]				
Relative Representation Index					0.418*			
					[0.253]			
Log Relative Representation Index						0.608*		
						[0.330]		
Effective number of parties								-0.405***
								[0.0438]
Constituency fixed effects?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
State-year fixed effects?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Observations	9,187	9,015	9,015	11,375	11,375	11,375	23,885	11,375
Pseudo R-squared	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05		0.06
Adjusted R-squared							0.02	

Notes: Standard errors, clustered by constituency, in parentheses. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Online Appendix Table 2: Logistic regressions for the effects of malapportionment on cabinet inclusion, national data

	1	2	3
Malapportionment score	-0.126	-1.113	-1.022
	(0.265)	(0.690)	(0.729)
Constituency fixed effects?	N	Y	Y
Year fixed effects?	N	N	Y
Observations	4,820	2,249	2,249
Pseudo R-squared	0.00	0.00	0.09
Marginal effect of malapportionment	-0.01	-0.207***	-0.201**

Notes: Standard errors, clustered by constituency, in parentheses. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Online Appendix Table 3: District-level OLS regressions for the effects of district-level malapportionment on cabinet inclusion, using pre- and post-reapportionment data

	1	2	3
District malapportionment score	0.396	-1.139*	-1.077**
	(0.371)	(0.649)	(0.480)
District fixed effects?	N	Y	Y
State-year fixed effects?	N	N	Y
Observations	875	875	875
Centered R-squared	0.00	0.55	0.57

References

Kollman, Ken, Allen Hicken, Daniele Caramani, David Backer, and David Lublin. 2014. Constituency-Level Elections Archive. Produced and distributed by Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan.