

Online appendix for Chapter 8 of *Why Regional Parties*

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Text reference	Description of content	Material presented in the appendix
p. 204 (fn 1)	Replication of Figure 8.1 using state-level vote shares	Figure D1. State-wise vote shares by four party types (1951-2007) using state-level vote shares
p. 236 (fn 16)	Correlation between a state capital’s distance from Delhi and regional party vote share	Table D1. Distance from Delhi and regional party vote shares in national elections (1957-2014)
p. 238 (fn 17)	Replication of Figure 8.3 using regionalist party vote shares instead of regional party vote shares	Figure D2. Regional loyalty and regionalist party vote shares in India (2004)

Figure D1. State-wise vote shares by four party types (1951-2007) using state-level vote shares

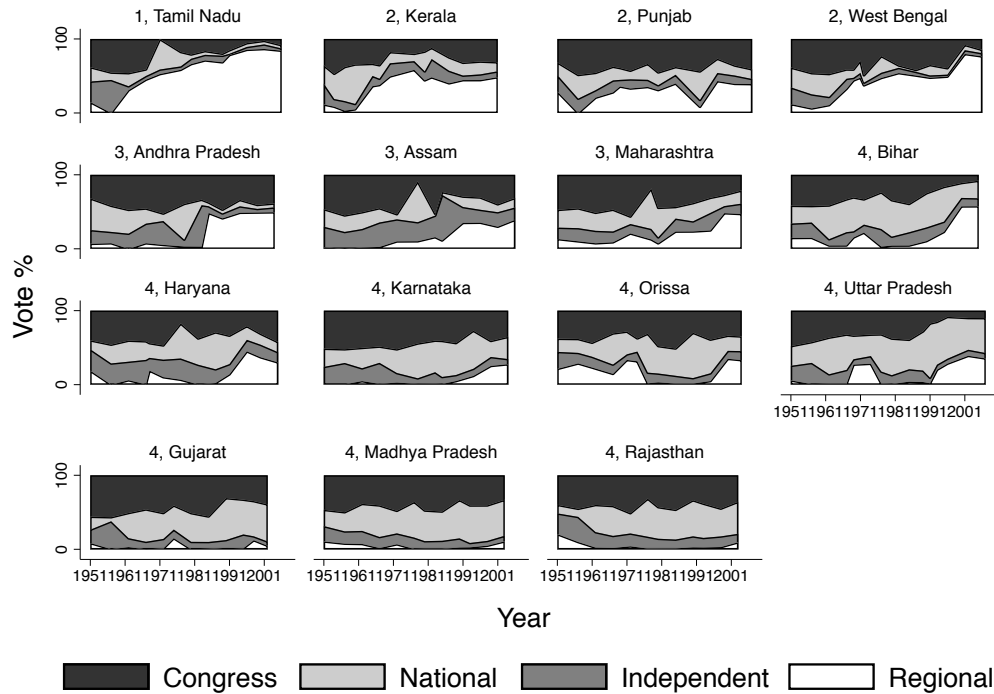


Figure D1 replicates Figure 8.1 on page 205, but instead of using national-level vote shares, it uses state-level vote shares. Figure D1 uses a slightly different time period. It includes state elections from 1951 through 2007, whereas Figure 8.1 includes national elections from 1957 through 2014. I code parties as regional or national based on national-level election results. Figure D1 differs in two other ways from Figure 8.1. First, unlike in Figure 8.1., for continuity I treat the CPM as a regional party in the 1989 election (when it was coded as a national party) and the BSP as a national party in all elections from 1989 onward. Second, for states that did not exist for the whole time period (e.g., Haryana, Gujarat, and Maharashtra), I generate state-level election results for periods before the creation of these states using the electoral districts in the areas that would eventually become these states. In spite of these differences, Figures 8.1 and D1 look very similar and paint very similar pictures of the states' electoral trajectories.

Table D1. Distance from Delhi and regional party vote shares in national elections (1957-2014)

	(1)	(2)
Distance	0.01* (0.00)	0.01*** (0.00)
Constant	0.19*** (0.06)	0.19*** (0.02)
Year fixed effects	N	Y
R^2	0.10	0.12
N	227	227

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

In Table D1, the dependent variable is the state-level vote share for regional parties. Each observation is a state in a national election, including only major states in elections from 1957 through 2014. Models are estimated using OLS. In model 1, the sole independent variable is the distance from the state's capital to New Delhi, measured in hundreds of kilometers using Google Maps to estimate the shortest driving route. Standard errors are clustered by state. In model 2, I include year fixed effects. In both models, as the capital's distance from New Delhi increases, so too do regional party vote shares.

Figure D2. Regional loyalty and regionalist party vote shares in India (2004)

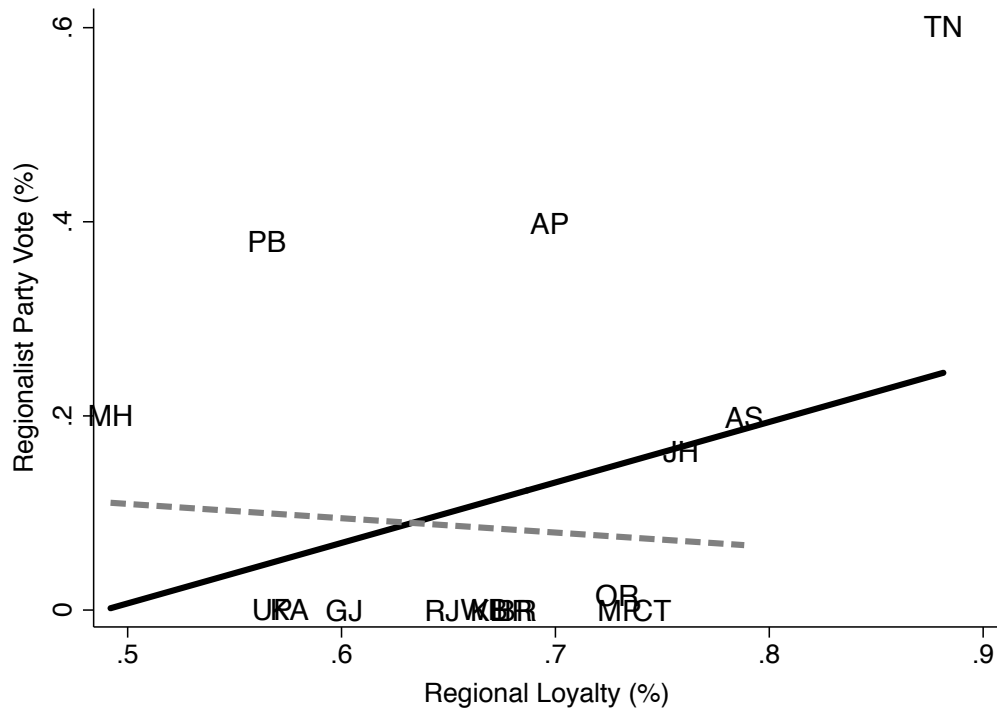


Figure D2 replicates Figure 8.3 on page 237, but instead of plotting the regional party vote on the horizontal axis, it plots the regionalist party vote. As in Figure 8.3, the solid black line is a fit line based on a bivariate regression of *loyal share*, the share of respondents who agree with the statement about regional loyalty, on *regionalist party vote*. The dashed gray line is the same fit line, except that it excludes Tamil Nadu (TN). As in Figure 8.3., the positive slope on the black line is driven entirely by Tamil Nadu. Without Tamil Nadu, the fit line has a negative slope.

AP = Andhra Pradesh, AS = Assam, BR = Bihar, CT = Chhattisgarh, GJ = Gujarat, HR = Haryana, JH = Jharkhand, KA = Karnataka, KL = Kerala, MH = Maharashtra, MP = Madhya Pradesh, OR = Odisha, PJ = Punjab, RJ = Rajasthan, TN = Tamil Nadu, UP = Uttar Pradesh, WB = West Bengal.