**Online Appendix**

**TABLE A1.** *Ordinary least squares estimates of Trump’s (2016) two-party vote share compared with Romney’s (2012) two-party vote share*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Over 65 (% Pop.) | 0.244\*\*\* | 0.242\*\*\* | 0.235\*\*\* | 0.232\*\*\* |
|   | (0.039) | (0.039) | (0.038) | (0.039) |
| White (% Pop.) | 0.045\*\*\* | 0.045\*\*\* | 0.048\*\*\* | 0.054\*\*\* |
|   | (0.011) | (0.011) | (0.012) | (0.012) |
| Hispanic (% Pop.) | -0.106\*\*\* | -0.106\*\*\* | -0.107\*\*\* | -0.107\*\*\* |
|   | (0.011) | (0.011) | (0.011) | (0.010) |
| Log Wage | 3.907\*\*\* | 3.944\*\*\* | 3.941\*\*\* | 3.865\*\*\* |
|   | (0.969) | (0.971) | (0.962) | (0.931) |
| Female (% Pop.) | 0.036 | 0.035 | 0.038 | 0.039 |
|   | (0.087) | (0.086) | (0.087) | (0.087) |
| College (% Pop.) | -0.260\*\*\* | -0.261\*\*\* | -0.254\*\*\* | -0.242\*\*\* |
|   | (0.019) | (0.019) | (0.020) | (0.019) |
| Log Population | -0.295\* | -0.303\* | -0.304\* | -0.303\* |
|   | (0.160) | (0.160) | (0.164) | (0.166) |
| Business Services (2015) | -0.226\*\*\* | -0.226\*\*\* | -0.226\*\*\* | -0.222\*\*\* |
|   | (0.048) | (0.048) | (0.049) | (0.048) |
| Decline in manufacturing employment share (1970 vs. 2015) | 0.047\*\*\* | 0.048\*\*\* | 0.045\*\*\* | -0.146\*\*\* |
|   | (0.015) | (0.015) | (0.015) | (0.045) |
| China Shock (2000-2015) |   | -0.030 |   |   |
|   |   | (0.023) |   |   |
| Average unemployment (2010-2015) |   |   | 0.068 | -0.107 |
|   |   |   | (0.083) | (0.079) |
| Average unemployment (2010-2015) x |   |   |   | 0.024\*\*\* |
| Decline in manufacturing employment share |   |   |   | (0.005) |
| Observations | 2605 | 2605 | 2605 | 2605 |
| R2 | 0.732 | 0.732 | 0.732 | 0.738 |

\* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

*Note:* Ordinary least squares regressions use county-level data. Election data are from David Leip’s Election Atlas. The demographic characteristics are from the US Census American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2013 through 2017. Average wage is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 2015. Business services employment is the share of workers employed in business services in 2015 as reported by US Bureau of Labor Statistics. Manufacturing employment data come from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. Declines are computed such that positive values indicate a smaller share of workers employed in the manufacturing sector in 2015 compared with in 1970. The China Shock measures changes in Chinese imports 2000 through 2015, weighted by county-level US employment in 2000, following Autor, Dorn, and Hanson (2013). For the construction of the China shock, the import data are from Comtrade; the employment data are from the County Business Patterns, using the scripts provided by David Dorn (<https://www.ddorn.net/data.htm>, accessed 1 August 2018). Robust standard errors. Estimates weighted by county population in 2000. A constant is estimated but not reported.

**FIGURE A1.** *Business services employment and support for Trump in the 2016 US presidential election (county-level regression estimates)*



*Note:* This partial regression plot demonstrates the relationship between Trump support and the share of workers employed in business services, after controlling for demographic and economic variables. All variables are measured at the county level. The full model estimates appear in Table A1, column 1.

**FIGURE A2.** *The estimated effect of unemployment on support for Trump across changes in manufacturing employment shares*



*Note:* Figure based on estimates appearing in Table A1, column 4.