

# Online Appendix for “Depolarization of the Rich” *Perspectives on Politics*

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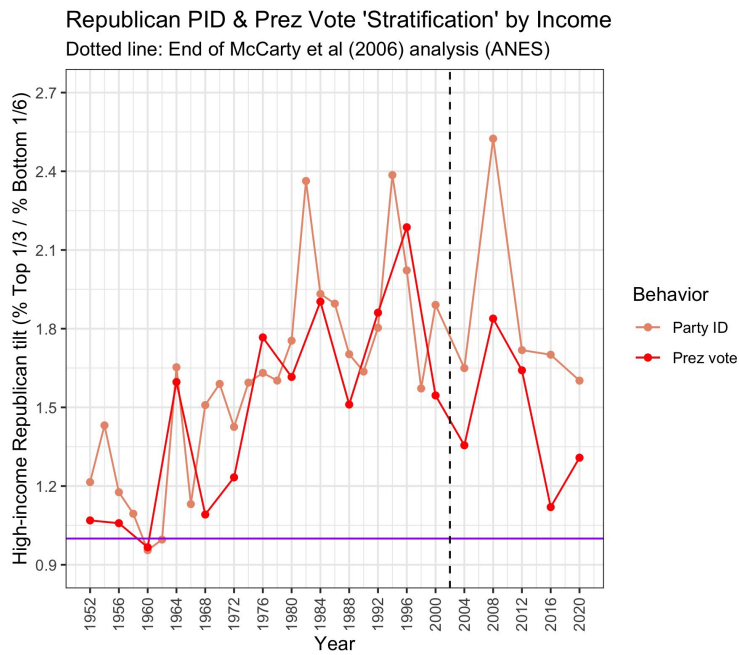


Figure 1: *Replication of McCarty, Poole, and Rosenthal (2006).*

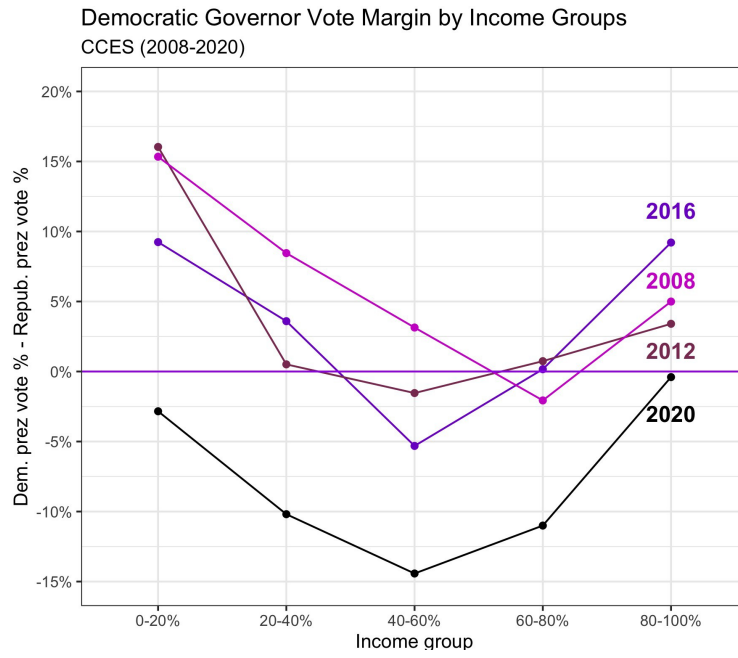


Figure 2: U-shape of Democratic voting coalition by votes for state gubernatorial candidates.

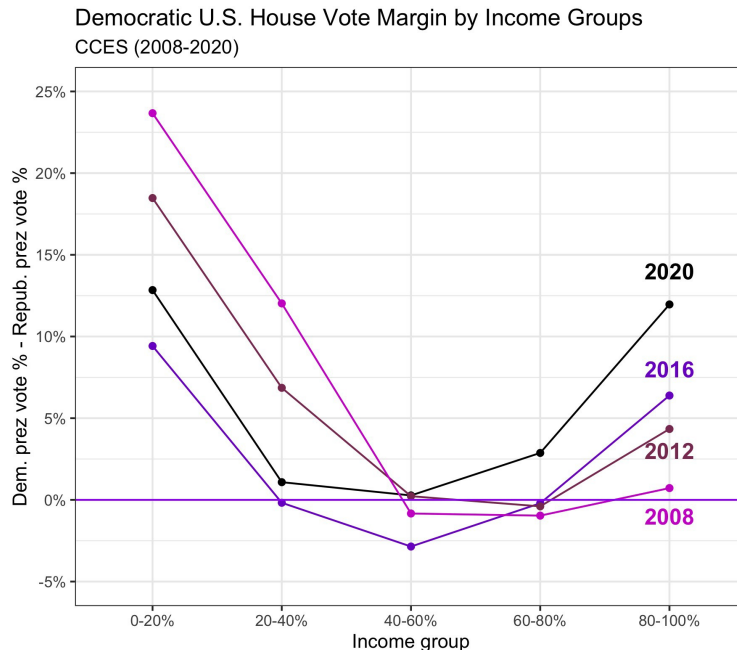


Figure 3: U-shape of Democratic voting coalition by votes for U.S. House candidates.

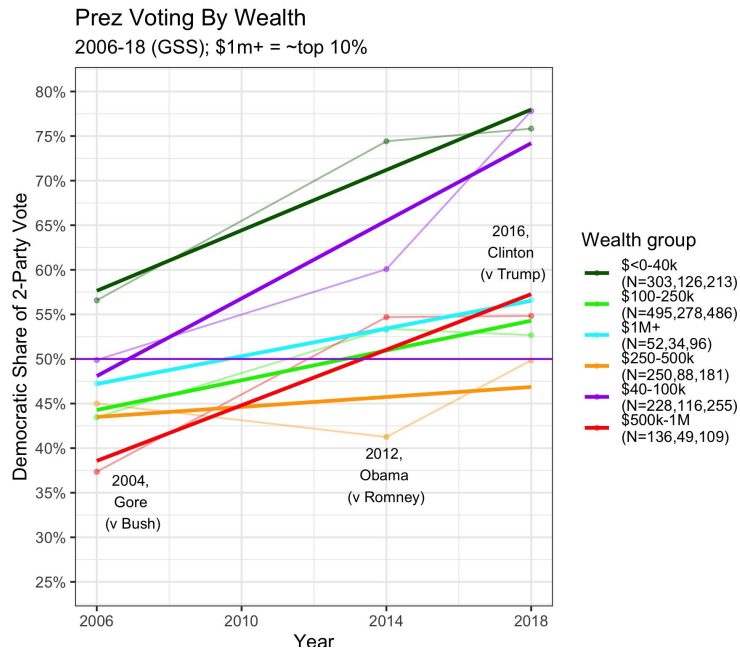


Figure 4: Presidential voting by self-reported wealth (GSS). The top two wealthiest groups (\$1 million+: red; \$500,000-1m: blue) have become increasingly Democratic.

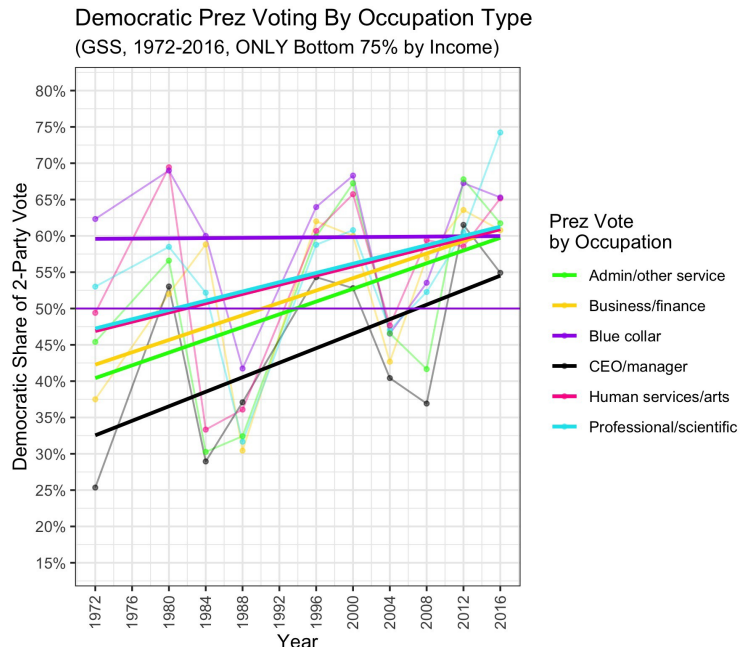


Figure 5: *Bottom 75% by Income—everyone not included in Figure 3 from the main text (GSS).*

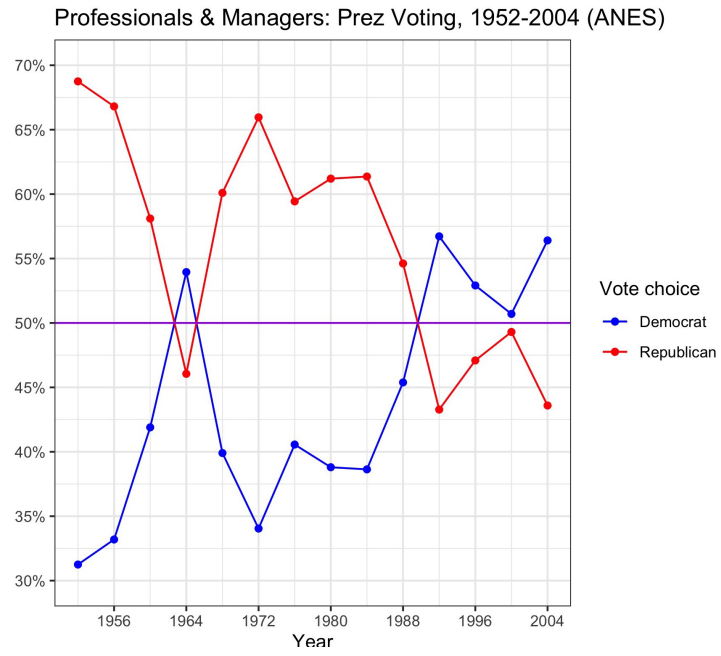


Figure 6: ANES occupation data (rather sparse; votes for either of major two parties only).

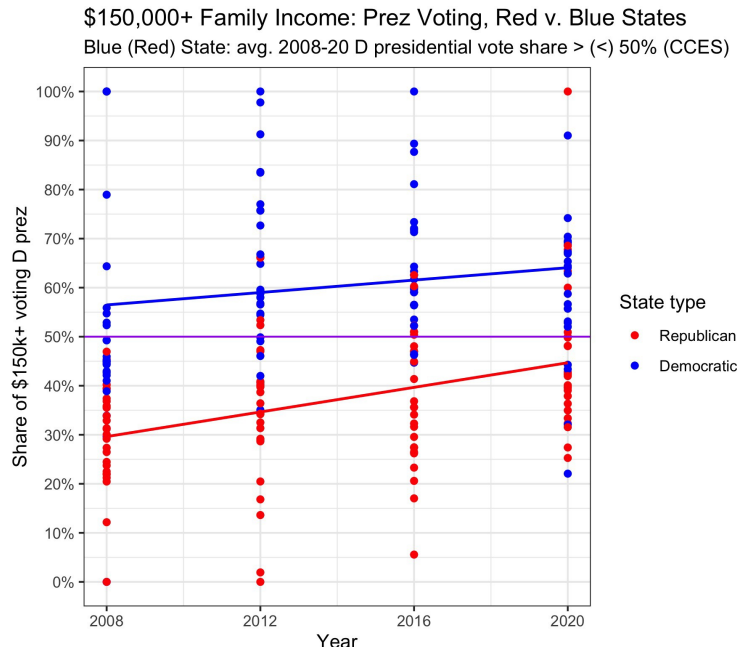


Figure 7: *The shift of affluent voters to the Democratic party is not unique to red or blue states only—although the absolute percentages have been and are higher in blue states (CES).*

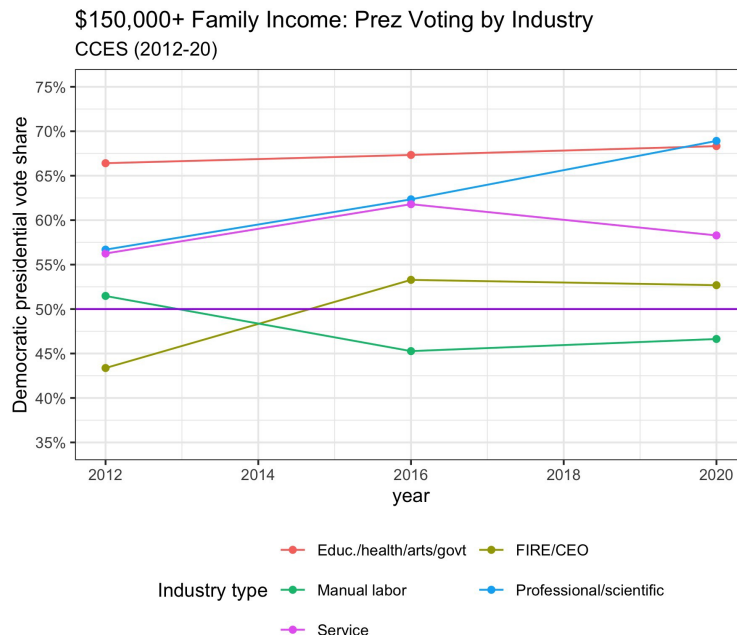


Figure 8: *Presidential voting by industry of employment (CES).*

Higher-income voters (in the top 10-15% by income) in *most* economic sectors have voted for the Democratic presidential candidate in 2012, '16, and '20. These higher-income voters in education-healthcare-arts-government, professional-scientific, other service, and even finance-insurance (or are a CEO) all report majority support for 2016 and 2020 presidential candidates (Hillary Clinton and Joe Biden). Only higher-income voters in manual labor-heavy industries supported Donald Trump at majority levels. By this grouping of industries—which follows convention in the comparative political economy literature on voter behavior by industry, particularly Ansell and Gingrich (2021), who rely on INTAN-INVEST occupation codes to group industries that are more similar based on the skills required (e.g., knowledge-intensive versus manual labor)—“education-healthcare-arts-government” includes CES categories “Education Services”, “Health Care and Social Assistance”, “Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation”, and “Public Administration”; “professional-scientific” includes just “Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services”; “other service” includes “Administrative and Support”, “Information”, “Hotel Accommodation and Food Services”, and “Other Services (except Public Administration)”; “finance-insurance (or are a CEO)” includes “Finance and Insurance”, “Real Estate and Rental and Leasing”, and “Management of Companies and Enterprises”; “manual labor” includes “Agriculture”, “Forestry”, “Fishing and Hunting”, “Mining”, “Utilities”, “Construction”, “Manufacturing”, “Wholesale Trade”, “Retail Trade”, “Transportation and Warehousing”, and “Waste Management and Remediation Services”.