## TABLE A1

## Predictors of within-district spending progressivity ratios

Locale	(1)	(2)
Suburb	-0.01822***	-0.01533***
	(0.00455)	(0.00276)
Rural	-0.03754***	-0.03776***
	(0.00436)	(0.00488)
Town	-0.04582***	-0.04094***
	(0.00009)	(0.00501)
Politics (community)		
% Voted for Biden in 2020	-0.00051***	0.00076***
	(0.00009)	(0.00013)
Enrollment characteristics (district)		
% Black	0.00050***	0.00028**
	(0.00009)	(0.00008)
% Hispanic	0.00014*	0.00003
	(0.00006)	(0.00006)
% White	-0.00033***	-0.00023***
	(0.00005)	(0.00006)
% Special education	-0.00163***	-0.00023
	(0.00033)	(0.00041)
Enrollment (log)	0.01608**	0.01387***
	(0.00102)	(0.00172)
Segregation by family income (district)		
50th-95th percentile by info. theory index	-0.06353***	-0.05238**
	(0.01374)	(0.01624)
Bottom 50% by info. theory index	-0.10320***	-0.08480***
	(0.01361)	(0.01738)

Missing info. theory index	-0.11022***	-0.09063***
	(0.01372)	(0.01744)
Income (community)		
Median income (log)	0.01214***	0.02360***
	(0.00314)	(0.00570)
% SNAP	-0.00049**	-0.00073**
	(0.00017)	(0.00023)
Gini coefficient	0.00183***	0.00227***
	(0.00047)	(0.00045)
State fixed effects	No	Yes
Observations	8,435	8,435

**Note:** Table shows estimates from bivariate regression models. Each estimate comes from regressing progressivity ratio on the listed variable with no other covariates (except state fixed effects). Standard errors in parentheses. Locale and segregation categories are binary variables with city (locale) and top 5% of information theory index (segregation) omitted. Percentage variables and Gini coefficient are between 0 and 100. \*p<0.05 \*\*p<0.01 \*\*\*p<0.001

**Source:** Authors' calculations using Edunomics Lab's NERD\$ database, NCES's Common Coore of Data, MIT Election Lab's 2020 presidential results, U.S. Census Bureau's ACS 5-year estimates, and the Stanford Education Data Archive.