

For Online Publication

Appendix A: Additional Tables and Figures

Table A1: Difference in Differences Estimates for the Effect of a TRI Opening on Student Achievement with Student, Time and Zip Code Fixed Effects using Different Distance Measures

		(1)
		Average FCAT
Panel A	Continuous Distance Measure*TRI site is Operating	-0.016 (0.008)
	N=	978,823
Panel B	TRI Site Opens or Closes Within 0.75 Mile (Compared to Schools 0.75 to 2 Miles away)	-0.023 (0.007)
	N=	778,517
	Covariates	Y
	Student FE	Y
	Time FE	Y
	Zip Code FE	Y
	Restricted to <2 sites within mile	Y

Notes: This table reports regression coefficients for average FCAT scores. In both panels, the coefficient of interest is the effect of a single Toxic Release Inventory Site being open within a mile of the school. In panel A, the results are for a regression in which we interact a continuous measure of distance from a TRI site with an indicator for whether the site was open. In Panel B, the results are for the effect of being within 0.75 miles of a TRI site when the site is operating, compared with 0.75 to 2 miles away. All regressions include student, year, and zip code fixed effects as well as the following covariates: age of the student, indicator for if receiving free or reduced-price lunch, indicator for if student changed schools, average years maternal education, percent of mothers who are Black at school, percent of mothers who are married at school, size of school, stability rate of school, and percent of teachers with a graduate degree at school. Standard errors are clustered at the school level and reported in parentheses.

Appendix B: Data Sources

Information on the average demographic composition of children in the school (i.e., mother's education, mother's race, and mother's marital status) is calculated using Florida public school records. We gathered geographic information on the school, including the latitude and longitude of the school in each year, from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data geographic files from the 1999-2000 school year through the 2011-2012 school year. Other school-level covariates, including size, stability rate, percent of students receiving free or reduced-price lunch, percent of students who are absent over 21 days, teacher average years of experience, and percent of teachers with a graduate degree come from the Florida School Indicators Report (FSIR) for school years 1999-2000 through 2008-2009 and from the Florida Department of Education's historical data archives for the school years 2009-2010 to 2011-2012 due to the discontinuation of the FSIR report after 2009.

For descriptive data about the schools, we also use decennial Census data from 2000 and 2010 to measure zip-code level characteristics of the area a school is located within from. We merge the average level of these covariates onto the school data by matching the zip code. For the missing years, we impute values using a linear trend between the closest available years. This data set is used for the variables Percent White, Median Household Income, and Median Home Value in Table 5B to check comparability of the control group and the treatment group, but not used in any of the analyses due to concerns over the imputation of missing years.

We gathered data on the annual types of pollution released by TRI sites and the locations of TRI sites from the EPA. Because the toxic emissions measures in the TRI database have been widely criticized for containing substantial measurement errors, we gathered data on the timing of TRI site opening and closings from the Florida Division of Corporations. The Division of

Corporations hosts data on required annual tax report filings for companies who were operating in Florida each year, and we were able to match TRI sites based on business names and address information. In total, there are 1670 TRI sites in Florida that are open at any point during our sample. Of those sites, 199 TRI sites releasing toxic chemicals were operating continuously within 1 mile of public schools between 1999 and 2012; 304 TRI sites releasing toxic chemicals began operating within 1 mile of public schools in Florida between 1999 and 2012, and an additional 378 TRI sites stopped operating between 1999 and 2012 within 1 mile of public schools in Florida.

We also gathered data on the total number of asthma-related emergency room visits and hospitalizations by zip code from the Florida Department of Public Health's Environmental Public Health Tracking database, which is in collaboration with the Center for Disease Control. The data runs from 2004 to 2017, but we only used the portion of the data that overlaps with our sample from 2004 to 2012.