

Table 1: The Relationship Between Forced Union States and School Reopening Plans

	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person
Forced Union State	-0.248*** (0.000)	-0.276*** (0.000)	-0.280*** (0.000)	-0.272*** (0.000)	-0.098** (0.007)
Enrollment (in 1,000s)		-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.001 (0.179)
Cases per 100k Population			-0.000 (0.806)	0.000 (0.596)	-0.000 (0.986)
Deaths per 100k Population				-0.003 (0.307)	0.001 (0.670)
Trump Voter Share (%)					0.011*** (0.000)
Pseudo R-Squared	0.0723	0.1220	0.1221	0.1240	0.2665
N (Districts)	556	556	556	556	552

Notes: P-values in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Average marginal effects are reported after probit regression. Seven school districts with “undecided” reopening plans were dropped from each model. The dependent variable takes on the value of “1” if the school district decided to offer students in-person instruction full time and “0” otherwise. The [data](#) on school district reopening plans are available at the Education Week website. The [data](#) on states with forced unionism are available at the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation website. The [data](#) on county-level Coronavirus cases and deaths per capita in July are available at the USAFacts website. The [data](#) on county-level results from the 2016 presidential election are available on the MIT Election Data + Science Lab website. District-level enrollment [data](#) are available at NCES. All data were accessed on August 16th 2020 by Corey DeAngelis.

Table 2: The Relationship Between Forced Union States and School Reopening Plans

	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person
Forced Union State	-0.251*** (0.000)	-0.273*** (0.000)	-0.276*** (0.000)	-0.268*** (0.000)	-0.088* (0.016)
Enrollment (in 1,000s)		-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.001 (0.238)
Cases per 100k Population			-0.000 (0.827)	0.000 (0.498)	0.000 (0.950)
Deaths per 100k Population				-0.004 (0.239)	0.001 (0.698)
Trump Voter Share (%)					0.011*** (0.000)
Pseudo R-Squared	0.0723	0.1214	0.1215	0.1241	0.2670
N (Districts)	556	556	556	556	552

Notes: P-values in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Average marginal effects are reported after logistic regression. Seven school districts with “undecided” reopening plans were dropped from each model. The dependent variable takes on the value of “1” if the school district decided to offer students in-person instruction full time and “0” otherwise. The [data](#) on school district reopening plans are available at the Education Week website. The [data](#) on states with forced unionism are available at the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation website. The [data](#) on county-level Coronavirus cases and deaths per capita in July are available at the USAFacts website. The [data](#) on county-level results from the 2016 presidential election are available on the MIT Election Data + Science Lab website. District-level enrollment [data](#) are available at NCES. All data were accessed on August 16th 2020 by Corey DeAngelis.

Table 3: The Relationship Between Teachers Union Strength and School Reopening Plans

	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person
Teachers Union Rank	-0.006*** (0.000)	-0.008*** (0.000)	-0.008*** (0.000)	-0.008*** (0.000)	-0.003* (0.027)
Enrollment (in 1,000s)		-0.004*** (0.000)	-0.004*** (0.000)	-0.004*** (0.000)	-0.001 (0.167)
Cases per 100k Population			-0.000 (0.780)	0.000 (0.440)	0.000 (0.942)
Deaths per 100k Population				-0.004 (0.173)	0.001 (0.768)
Trump Voter Share (%)					0.011*** (0.000)
Pseudo R-Squared	0.0451	0.1042	0.1043	0.1078	0.2632
N (Districts)	556	556	556	556	552

Notes: P-values in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Average marginal effects are reported after probit regression. Seven school districts with “undecided” reopening plans were dropped from each model. The dependent variable takes on the value of “1” if the school district decided to offer students in-person instruction full time and “0” otherwise. The [data](#) on school district reopening plans are available at the Education Week website. The [data](#) on teachers union strength ranking are available at the Thomas B. Fordham Institute website. The [data](#) on county-level Coronavirus cases and deaths per capita in July are available at the USAFacts website. The [data](#) on county-level results from the 2016 presidential election are available on the MIT Election Data + Science Lab website. District-level enrollment [data](#) are available at NCES. All data were accessed on August 16th 2020 by Corey DeAngelis.

Table 4: The Relationship Between Teachers Union Strength and School Reopening Plans

	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person
Teachers Union Rank	-0.006*** (0.000)	-0.008*** (0.000)	-0.008*** (0.000)	-0.008*** (0.000)	-0.002* (0.047)
Enrollment (in 1,000s)		-0.004*** (0.000)	-0.004*** (0.000)	-0.004*** (0.000)	-0.001 (0.209)
Cases per 100k Population			-0.000 (0.734)	0.000 (0.405)	0.000 (0.916)
Deaths per 100k Population				-0.005 (0.132)	0.001 (0.812)
Trump Voter Share (%)					0.011*** (0.000)
Pseudo R-Squared	0.0448	0.1043	0.1045	0.1092	0.2649
N (Districts)	556	556	556	556	552

Notes: P-values in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Average marginal effects are reported after logistic regression. Seven school districts with “undecided” reopening plans were dropped from each model. The dependent variable takes on the value of “1” if the school district decided to offer students in-person instruction full time and “0” otherwise. The [data](#) on school district reopening plans are available at the Education Week website. The [data](#) on teachers union strength ranking are available at the Thomas B. Fordham Institute website. The [data](#) on county-level Coronavirus cases and deaths per capita in July are available at the USAFacts website. The [data](#) on county-level results from the 2016 presidential election are available on the MIT Election Data + Science Lab website. District-level enrollment [data](#) are available at NCES. All data were accessed on August 16th 2020 by Corey DeAngelis.