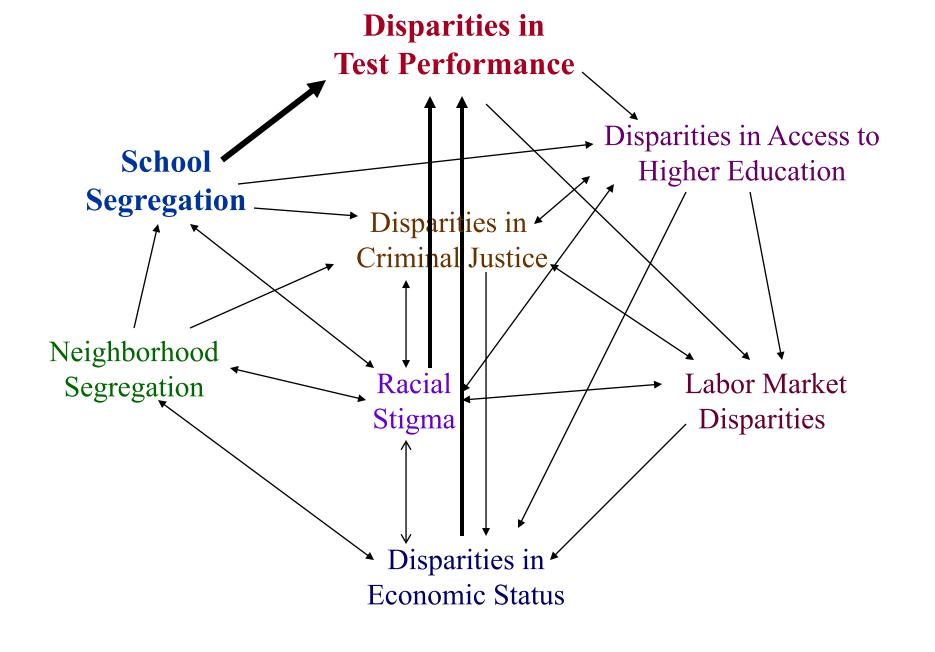


MN Congressional Briefing

April 27, 2021
Separate & Unequal: How School
Spending & Integration Matter

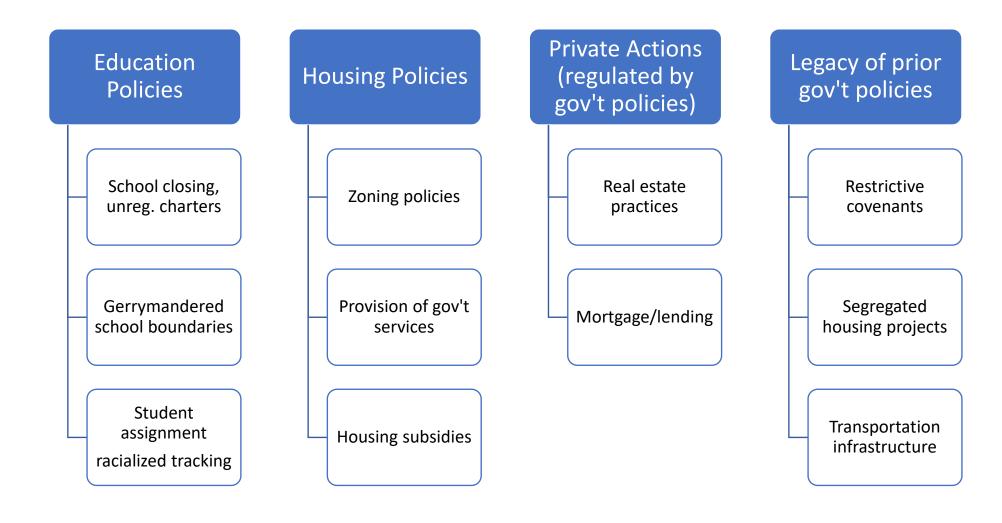
Rucker C. Johnson
University of California-Berkeley
& NBER

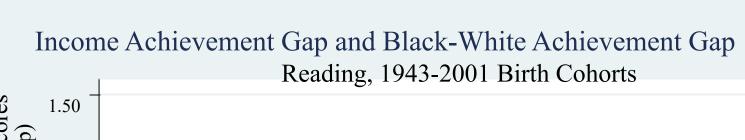
REMEDIES FOR DISCRIMINATION SUBSYSTEMS **School** Higher **Segregation Education Criminal Justice** Labor **Markets** Neighborhood Racial Stigma Segregation **Economic Standing and Social Status**

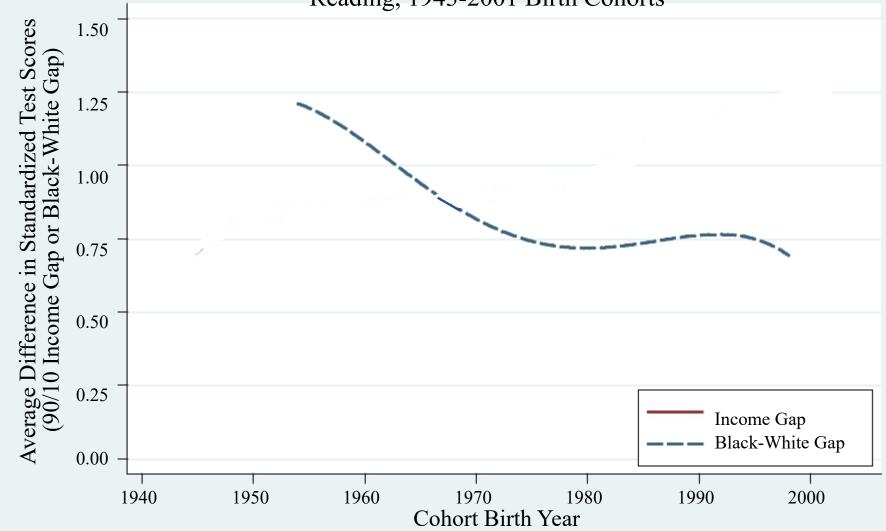


REMEDIES FOR DISCRIMINATION SUBSYSTEMS Arriva Action ative laws crimination Action action **School Higher** Segregation **Education** Brown v. CETA, JTPA School Funding **Bd.** of Educ. Reform (PreK-12) **Criminal Justice** Housing **Integration** Acts Sentencing Reform Labor **Markets** Minimum Wage Laws, Neighborhood Racial Stigma Segregation pay discrimination Section 8 Housing **Public Assistance Economic Standing and Social Status**

Contemporary Policy Influences on School Segregation





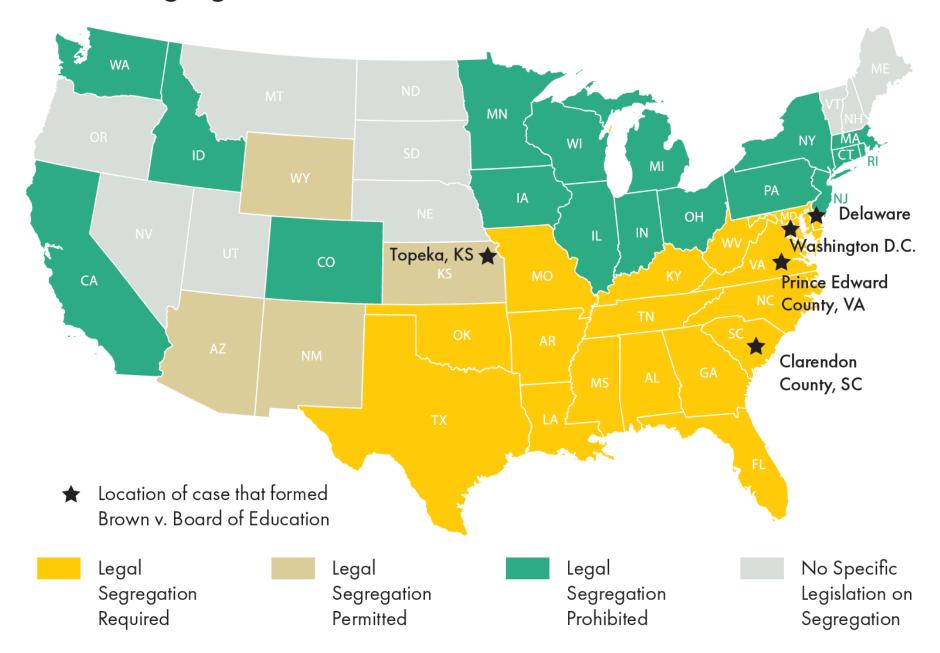


Source: Reardon (2011)

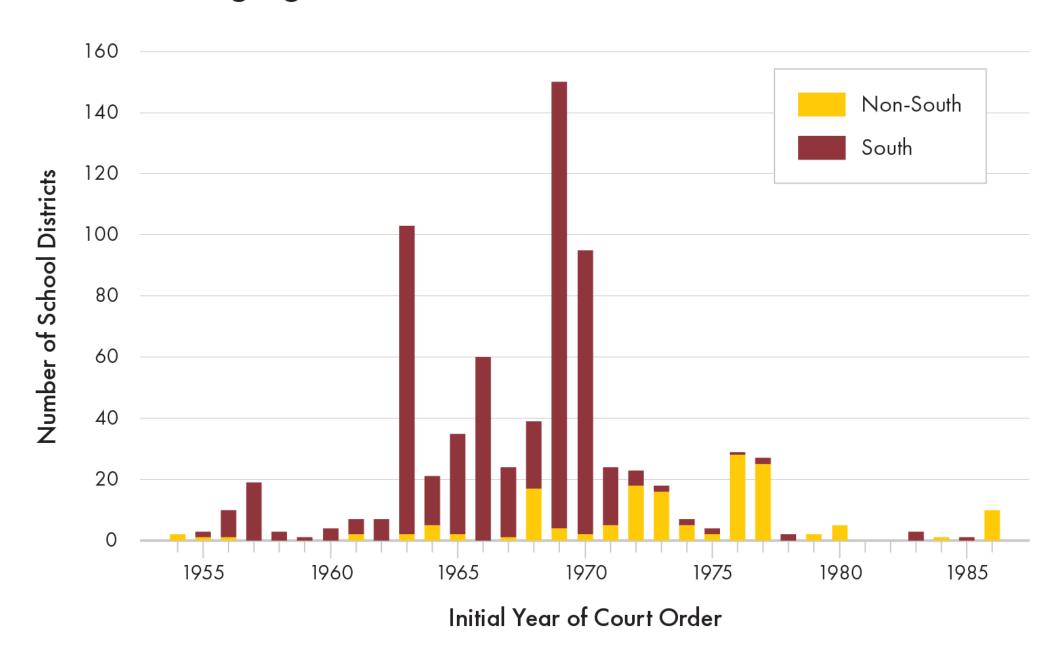


MAPPING THE LONG ROAD... TO ...DESEGREGATION

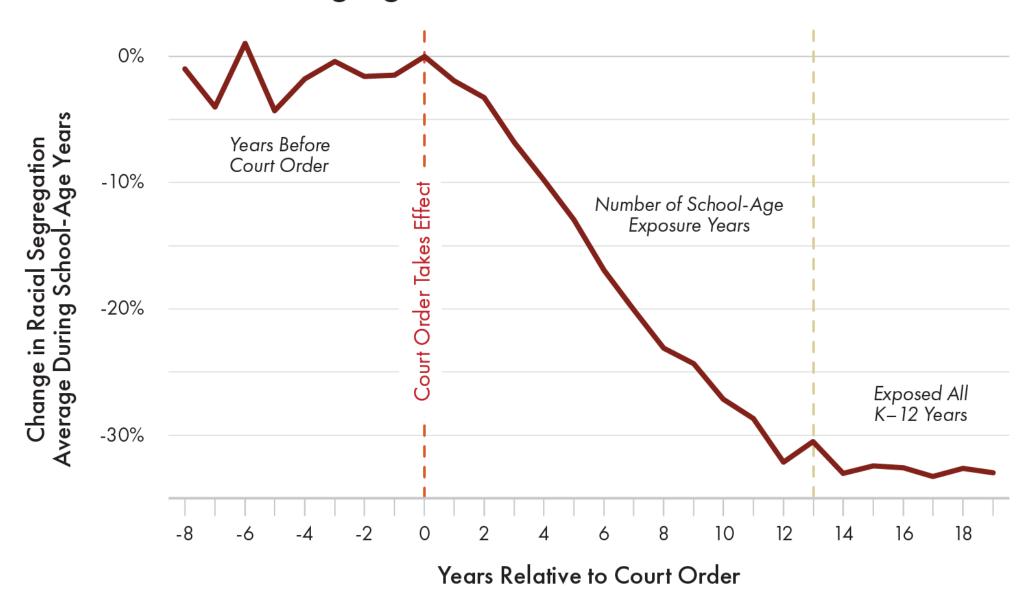
School Segregation, 1952



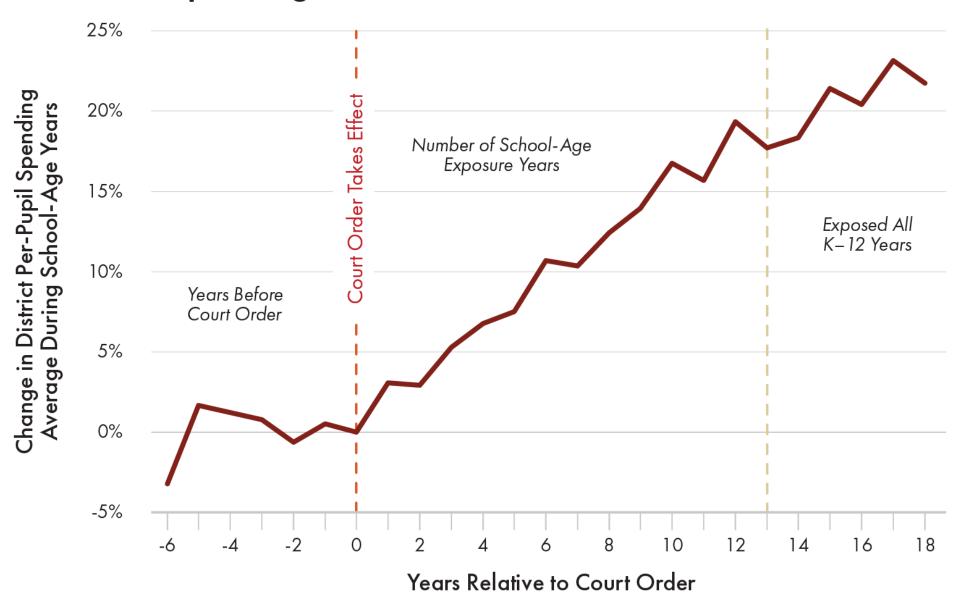
School Desegregation Court Order Dates



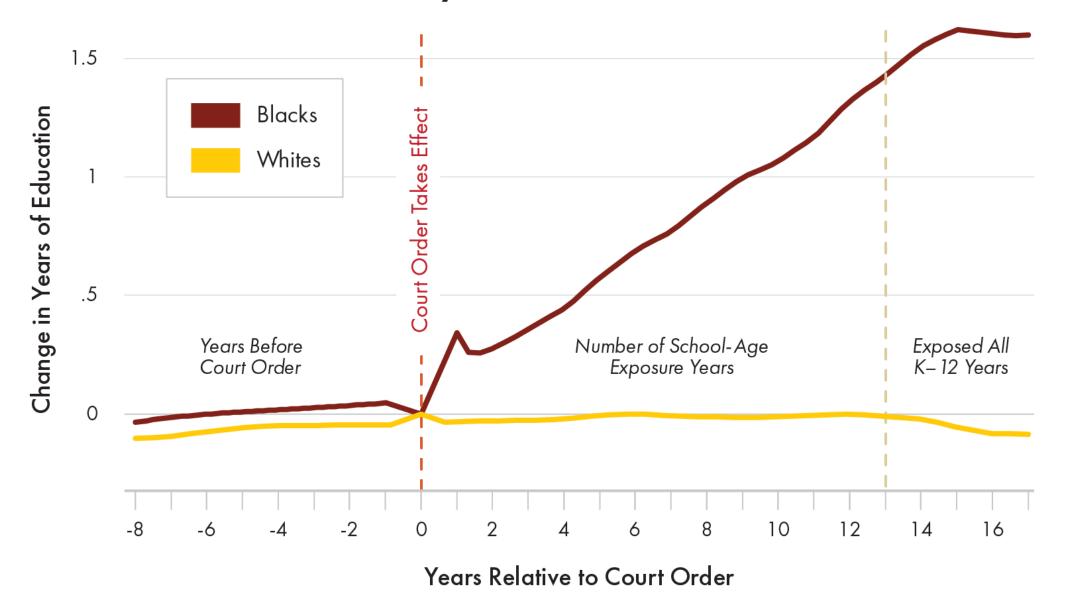
Effect of Court-Ordered School Desegregation on Racial School Segregation



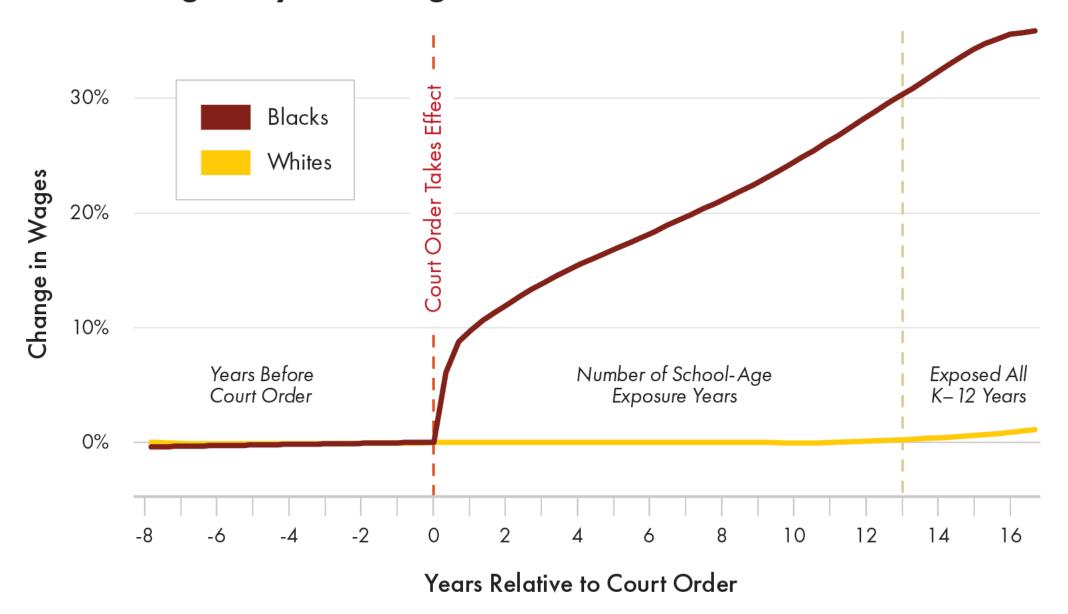
Effect of Court-Ordered School Desegregation on School Spending for Blacks



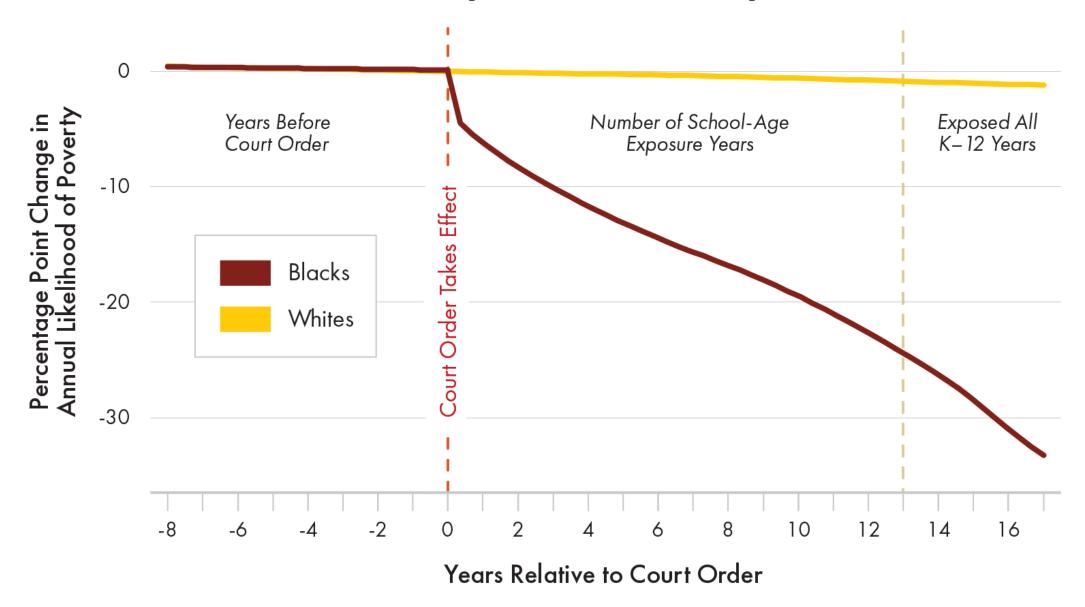
Effect of Court-Ordered School Desegregation on Educational Attainment, by Race



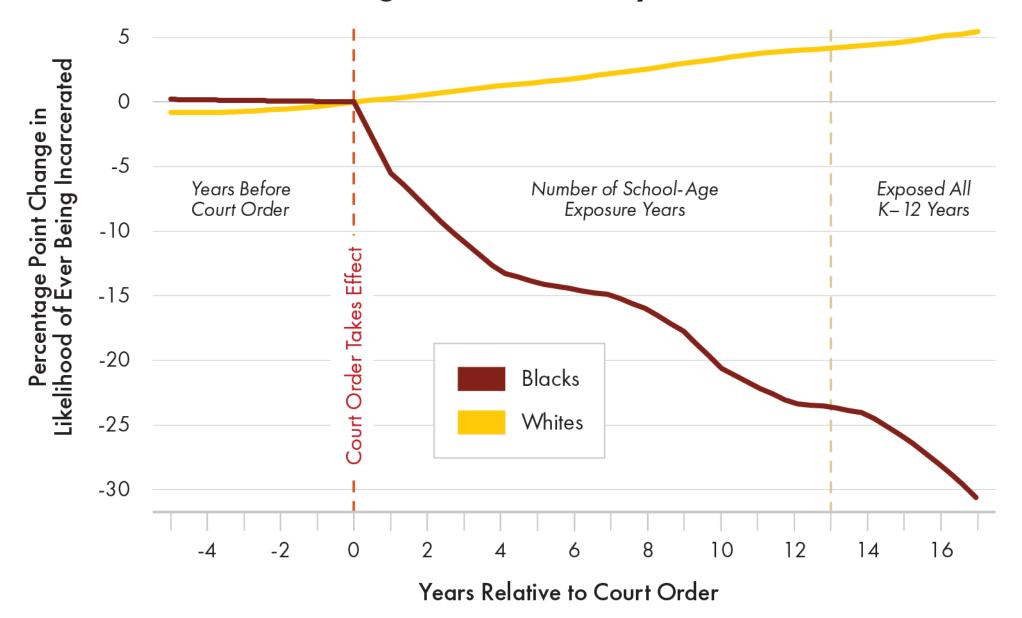
Effect of Court-Ordered School Desegregation on Adult Wages, by Race, Ages 20–50



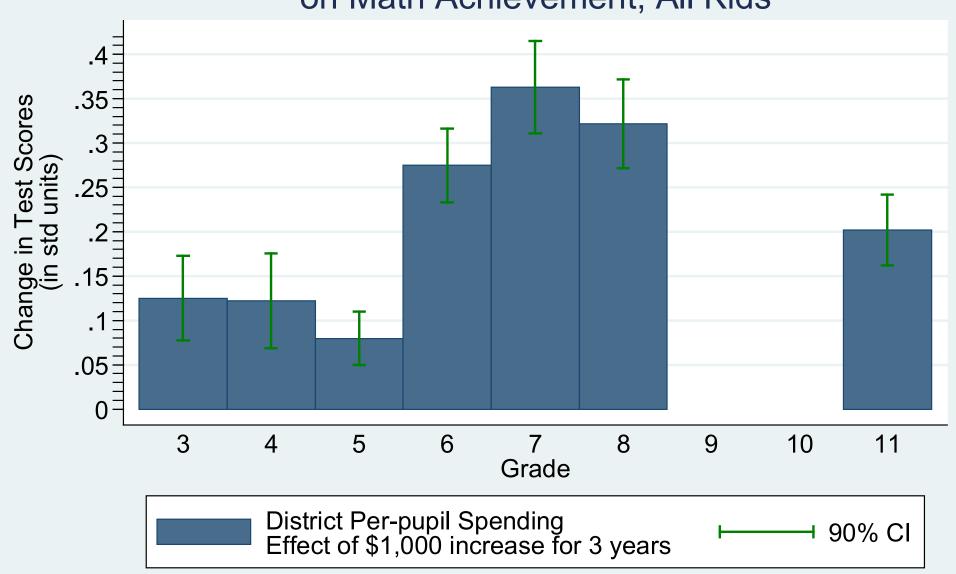
Effect of Court-Ordered School Desegregation on Annual Incidence of Poverty in Adulthood, by Race



Effect of Court-Ordered School Desegregation on the Likelihood of Ever Being Incarcerated, by Race

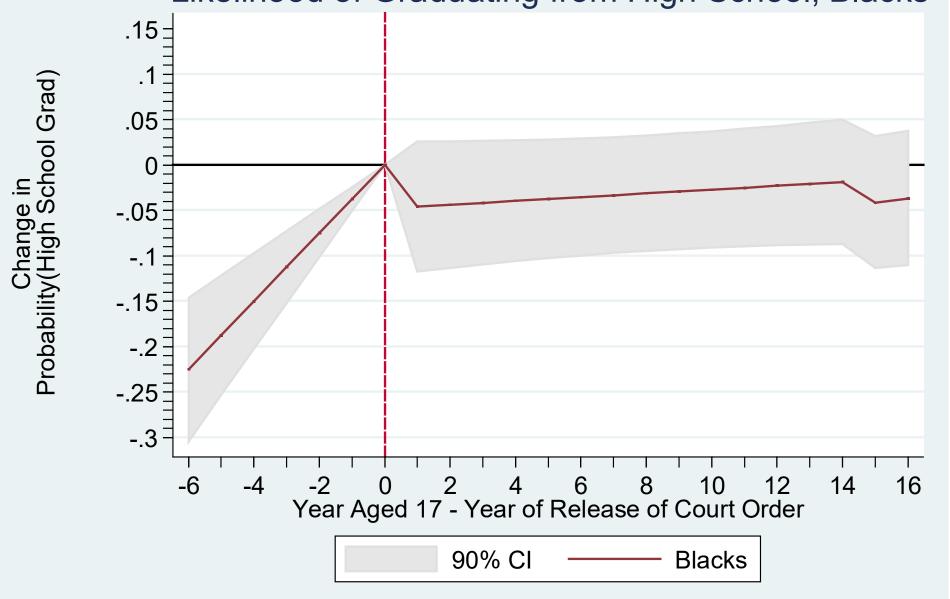


2SLS-IV Estimated Impacts of \$1,000 increase in Per-Pupil Spending (for 3 years) on Math Achievement, All Kids



The Dream Reversed

Moving away from Desegregation Contemporary Legal Environment Effects of Release of Desegregation Court Orders on Likelihood of Graduating from High School, Blacks



1

Differences In School Effectiveness In The U.S.

shown by gap in learning rates for White - Black students by school district



66

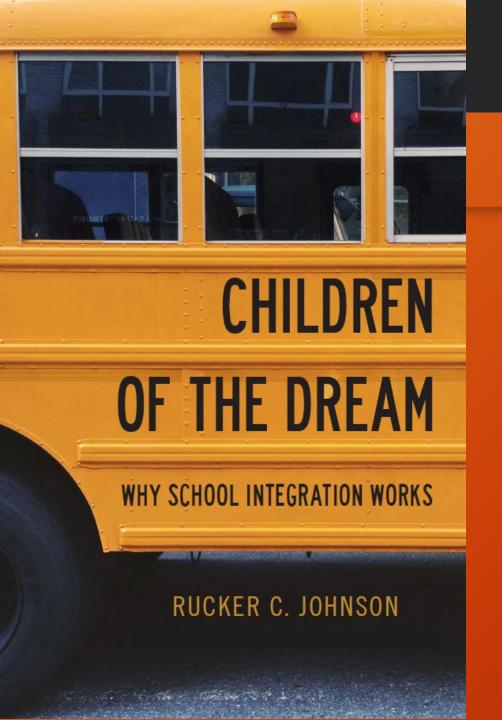
"People fail to get along because they fear each other; they fear each other because they don't know each other; they don't know each other because they have not communicated with each other."

-Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Contact Hypothesis

Summary

- For poor children, long-run effects of K-12 spending double when preceded by access to quality pre-K
- Resegregation of schools resulted in lower educational attainment for poor, minority children;
 widened academic achievement gaps
 - ‡teacher quality value-added
- Recent surges in political polarization & racial intolerance in adulthood linked to lack of school-age exposure to diversity
- 25% increase in per-pupil spending throughout K-12 could eliminate average attainment gaps between children from low-income & non-poor families
- Targeted public investments in preK-12 education & health pay for themselves down the road: communities spend less on remediation, public assistance, health care, crime, while benefitting from increased tax revenues from more productive adults



Reimagining Diversity & Excellence by Design

Thank you!!! ruckerj@berkeley.edu

