

Welcome Back!

Currently the World is Locked Down for a Pandemic!!

Is the class relevant to what is going on??

Hm... Your Take Home Final will Tell

Who are we?



Torrie Mekos

 [bio](#)

- Field Building Lead at ERS
- Prior to ERS...
 - Elementary school teacher and instructional coach in Nashville
 - Worked in state-level policy and implementation around educator effectiveness at the Southern Regional Education Board
- *M.Ed, Vanderbilt University: Community Development & Action, Ed Policy*
- *B.S., Elmira College: Childhood Education*



Abel Girma

 [bio](#)

- Associate at ERS, with project experience in:
 - Washington, DC
 - Assumption Parish, Louisiana
 - Fort Worth, Texas
 - Washington State, Gates Foundation and 7 districts
 - Internal work in Diversity, Belonging, Equity and Inclusion; Funding and Portfolio Practice Area
- Brown University '18 & former student of Greg's in Intermediate Macro, Industrial Organization, International Finance
- Worked as a consultant at BCG prior to joining ERS



State of Education Equity in the US

EC 1500-S01 Current Global Macroeconomic Challenges

April 2020

Agenda + Goals



01 Setting the Stage



Historical Context

Understand a basic timeline of the state of education in the USA.

Current Challenges

Get familiar with core challenges related to equity and resource use in American school districts.



02 Current Actions



Spending and Key Considerations

Connect resource allocation and system design with student and teacher experiences.

Successful Strategies

Identify some high-impact resource strategies.



03 Looking Forward



- ▶ What We Do
- ▶ Questions!?
- ▶ Homework

Reflect on opportunities to leverage today's content in your current studies and future jobs.

Peace Brother

Current Global Macro Perspectives
Spring 2020 – Greg Siourounis

Why Peace Matters? Theory Check:

$$Y_t = H_t^\alpha (A_t X)^{1-\alpha}$$

- H_t \equiv efficiency units of labor
- A_t \equiv technological level
- X \equiv land

So output is a function of education, technological progress and **resources**

$$z_t \equiv y_t = h_t^\alpha x_t^{1-\alpha} = h(e_t, g_t)^\alpha x_t^{1-\alpha} = z(e_t, g_t, x_t)$$

And Technology and education evolve endogenously based on:

$$g_{t+1} = g(e_t, L_t)$$

$$e_{t+1} = e(g(e_t, L_t))$$

However exogenous factors affect the
Technology

$$g_{t+1}^i = g(e_t^i, L_t^i, \Omega_t^i)$$

$\Omega_t^i \equiv$ characteristics affecting tech progress in country i :

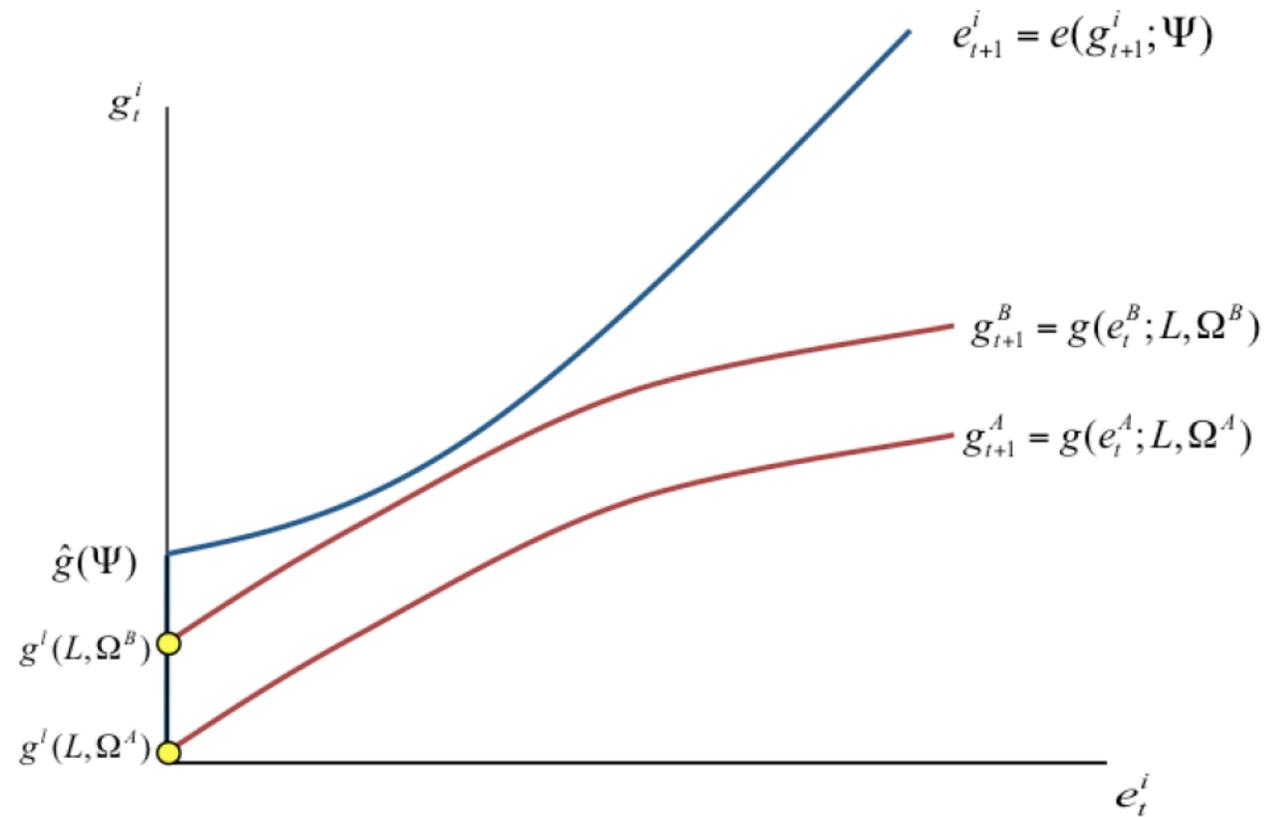
So what goes to Ω ?

- Protection of intellectual property rights (policy)
- The stock of knowledge within a society
- The propensity of a country to trade (geography & policy)
 - Technological diffusion
 - Specialization and technological progress via learning by doing

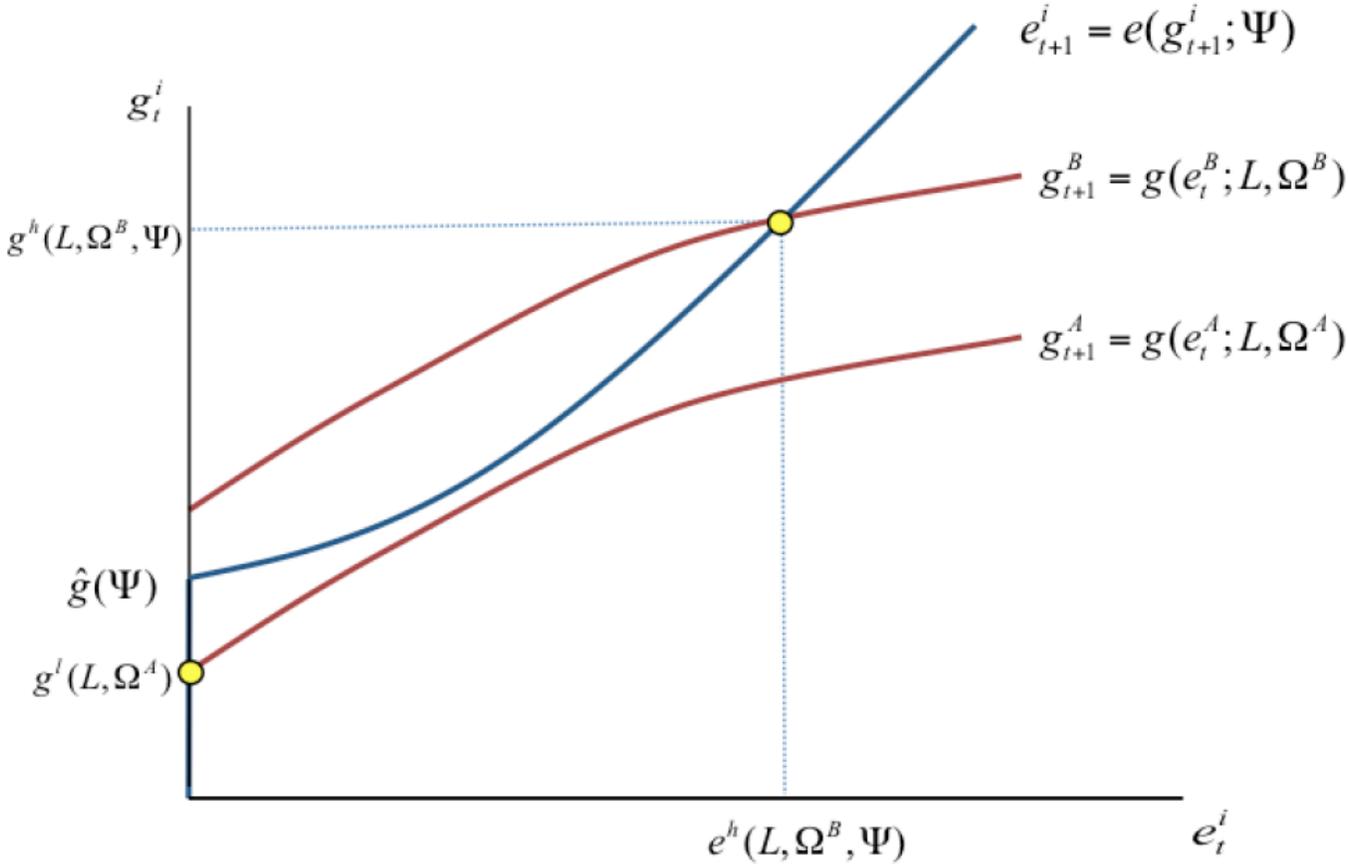
And more...

- The composition of interest groups in society
 - Incentives to block or promote technological innovation (e.g., Luddites; landowners)
- Cultural and genetic diversity
 - Wider spectrum of traits are more likely to contain the ones complementary to the adoption or implementation of new technologies
- Abundance of natural resources
 - complementary for industrialization (e.g., Coal & Steam engine)

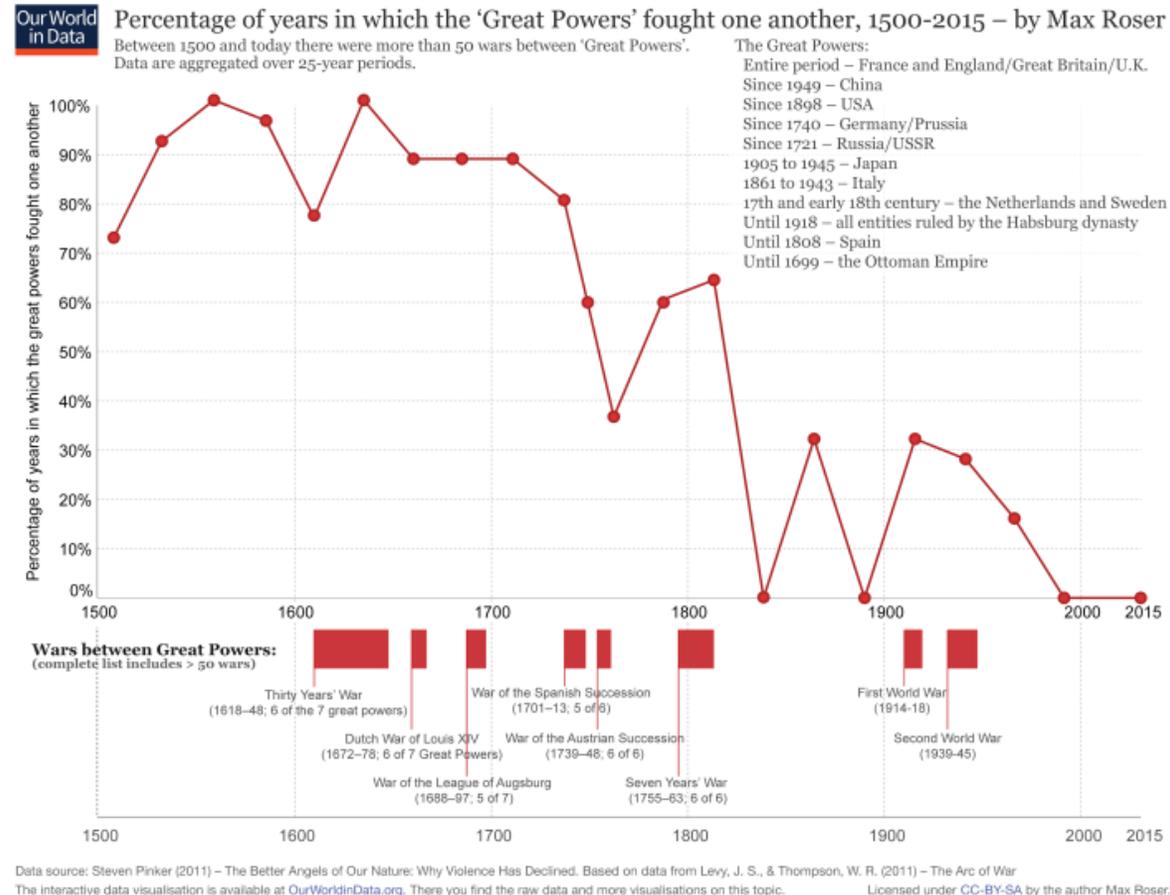
So Again Moving from no impact



To Impact...



Let's start with the basics: Peace is not a given



Thucydides. The Peloponnesian War. London, J. M. Dent; New York, E. P. Dutton. 1910.

- **Thucydides** ([/θju:'sɪdɪdiːz/](#); [Ancient Greek](#): Θουκυδίδης *Thoukūdidēs* [[t^hu:ky:díde:s](#)]; c. 460 – c. 400 BC) was an [Athenian historian](#) and [general](#). His [History of the Peloponnesian War](#) recounts [the fifth-century BC war](#) between [Sparta](#) and [Athens](#) until the year 411 BC. Thucydides has been dubbed the father of "[scientific history](#)" by those who accept his claims to have applied strict standards of impartiality and evidence-gathering and analysis of cause and effect, without reference to intervention by the deities, as outlined in his introduction to his work.

Thucydides. The Peloponnesian War. London, J. M. Dent; New York, E. P. Dutton. 1910.

“Without commerce, without freedom of communication either by land or sea, cultivating no more of their territory than the exigencies of life required, destitute of capital, never planting their land (for they could not tell when an invader might not come and take it all away, and when he did come they had no walls to stop him) , thinking that the necessities of daily sustenance could be supplied at one place as well as another, they cared little for shifting their habitation, and consequently neither built large cities nor attained to any other form of greatness.”

Thucydides. The Peloponnesian War. London, J. M. Dent; New York, E. P. Dutton. 1910.

- “The richest soils were always most subject to this change of masters; such as the district now called [Thessaly](#), [Boeotia](#), most of the [Peloponnese](#), [Arcadia](#) excepted, and the most fertile parts of the rest of [Hellas](#).”

Thucydides. The Peloponnesian War. London, J. M. Dent; New York, E. P. Dutton. 1910.

- “The goodness of the land favoured the aggrandizement of particular individuals, and thus created faction which proved a fertile source of ruin. It also invited invasion.”

Thucydides. The Peloponnesian War. London, J. M. Dent; New York, E. P. Dutton. 1910.

- “Accordingly [Attica](#), from the poverty of its soil enjoying from a very remote period freedom from faction, never changed its inhabitants.”

Thucydides. The Peloponnesian War. London, J. M. Dent; New York, E. P. Dutton. 1910.

- “And here is no inconsiderable exemplification of my assertion, that the migrations were the cause of there being no correspondent growth in other parts. The most powerful victims of war or faction from the rest of [Hellas](#) took refuge with the Athenians as a safe retreat; and at an early period, becoming naturalized, swelled the already large population of the city to such a height that [Attica](#) became at last too small to hold them, and they had to send out colonies to [Ionia](#).”

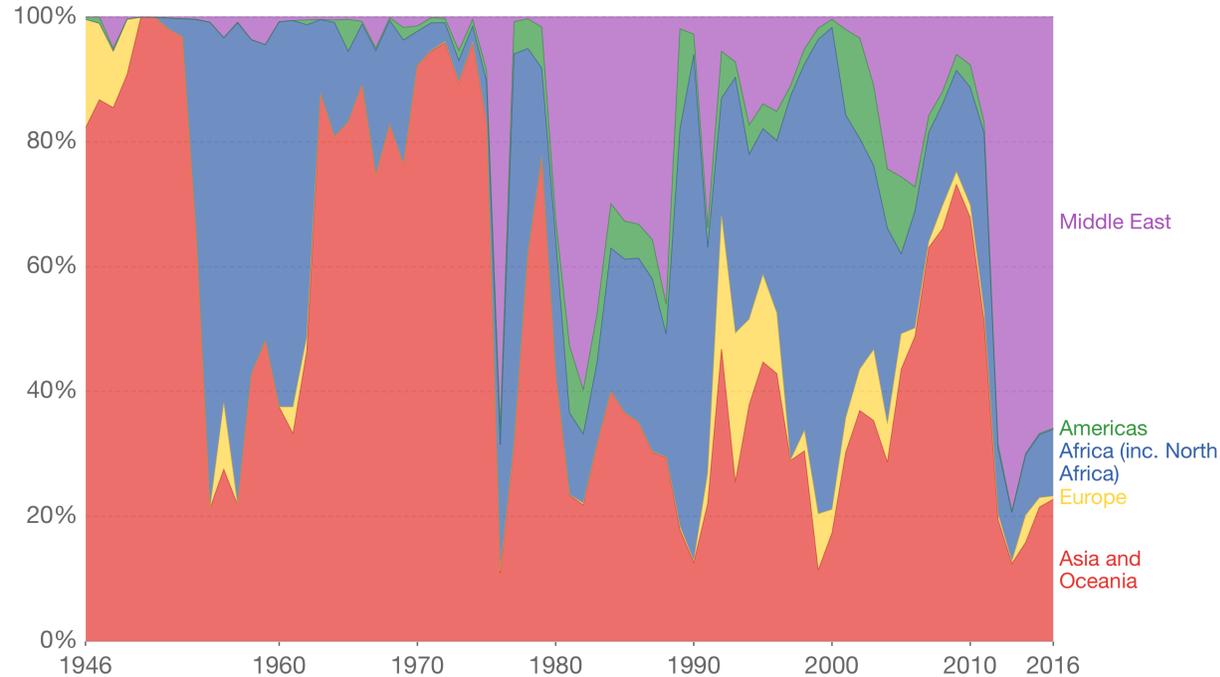
Is it still within???

You bet! Civil wars everywhere!!!

Battle-related deaths in state-based conflicts since 1946, by world region

Our World
in Data

The region refers not to the location of the battle but to the location of the primary state or states involved in the conflict (see 'Sources' tab). Only conflicts in which at least one party was the government of a state and which generated more than 25 battle-related deaths are included. The data refer to direct violent deaths (i.e. excluding outbreaks of disease or famine).



Source: UCDP/PRIO

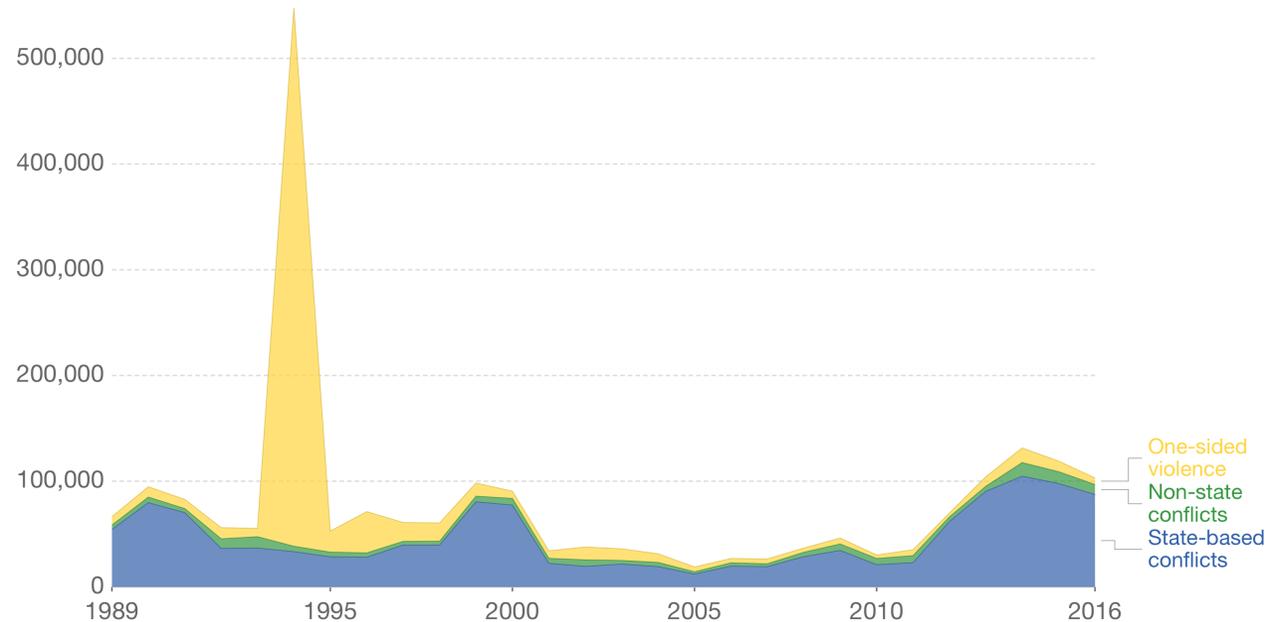
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Within State conflicts are paramount

Violent deaths in conflicts and one-sided violence since 1989

Our World
in Data

The data refer to direct violent deaths. Deaths due to disease or famine caused by conflict are excluded. Extra-judicial killings in custody are also excluded. Only incidents involving more than 25 deaths are included. One-sided violence is that between a named organisation and civilians, such as genocides. The spike in 1994 reflects the high death toll of the Rwandan genocide.



Source: UCDP/PRIO

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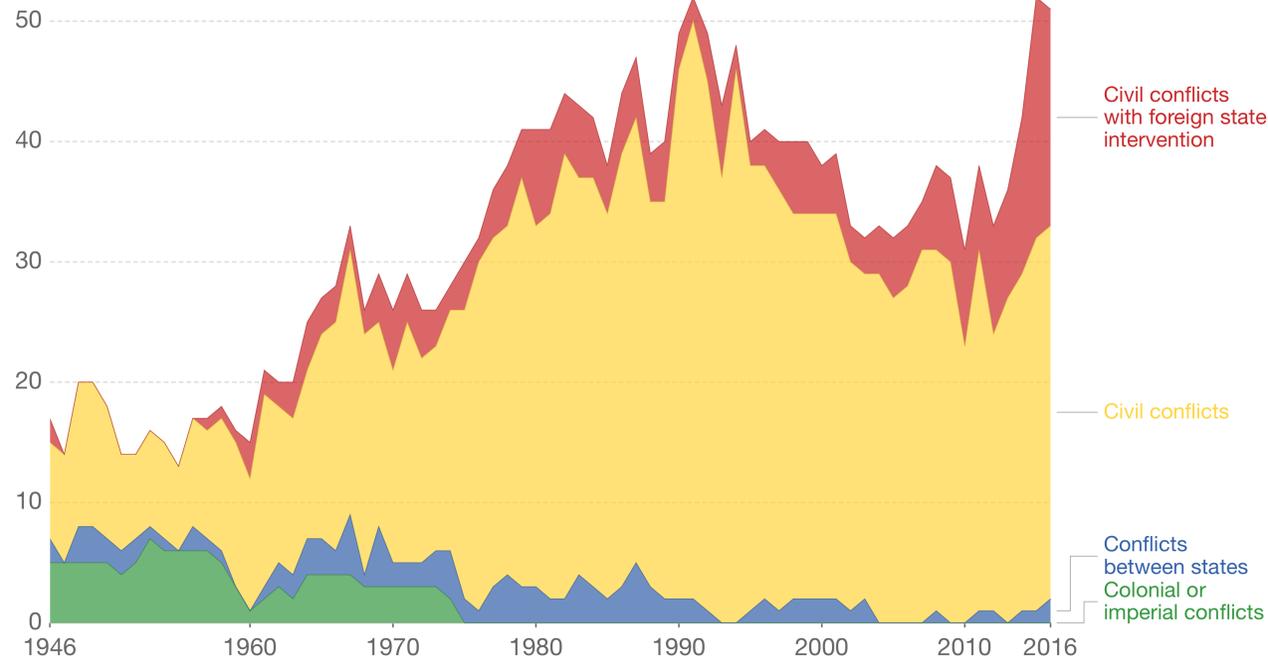
Note: State-based conflict is between at least two named organisations, where at least one was the government of a state. Non-state conflict is between two named non-state organisations. One-sided violence is that between a named organisation and civilians, such as genocides.

Civil wars are the worse and attract visitors as well!!!

State-based conflicts since 1946

Only conflicts in which at least one party was the government of a state are included. Ongoing conflicts are represented for every year in which they resulted in at least 25 battle-related deaths.

Our World
in Data



Source: UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset

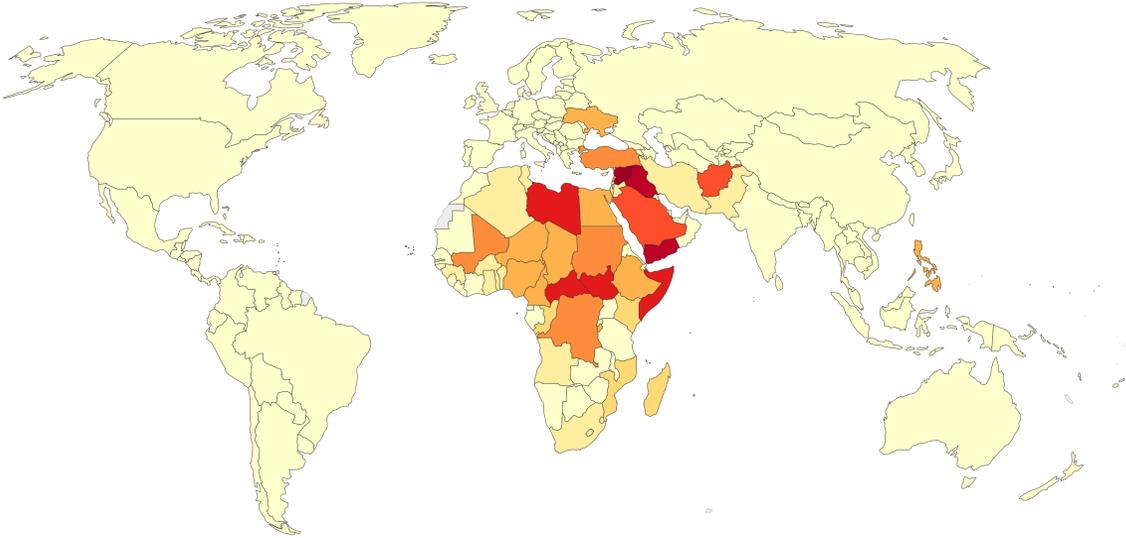
Note: The war categories paraphrase UCDP/PRIO's technical definitions of 'Extrasystemic', 'Internal', 'Internationalised internal' and 'Interstate' respectively.

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And happens where we don't want to...

Death rates from conflict and terrorism, 2017

Annual number of deaths from conflict and terrorism per 100,000 residents of all ages and both sexes.



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

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But why is happening there? What Economics have to say about this?

Artificial Colonial Fragmentation? Scramble of Africa

Michalopoulos and Papaioannou (2016)

Colonialism and transmission of mistrust and cultural trait not promoting innovation?

Nunn et. Al (2009)

Foreign aid to local corrupted governments?

Nunn et al (2020) and Siourounis et. Al (2016)

American Economic Review, July 2016, 106(7).
1802-1848.

The Long-Run Effects of the Scramble for Africa

Stelios Michalopoulos and Elias Papaioannou

Colonize first ask questions later...

Ethnic Homelands before Colonization



Berlin Conference:

Berlin Conference - The Scramble for Africa



1884-1885

- The **Berlin Conference** of 1884–85, also known as the **Congo Conference** ([German: Kongokonferenz](#)) or **West Africa Conference** ([Westafrika-Konferenz](#)),^[1] regulated [European colonization](#) and trade in [Africa](#) during the [New Imperialism](#) period and coincided with Germany's sudden emergence as an imperial power. The conference was organized by [Otto von Bismarck](#), the first [chancellor of Germany](#). Its outcome, the **General Act of the Berlin Conference**, can be seen as the formalisation of the [Scramble for Africa](#)

The outcome

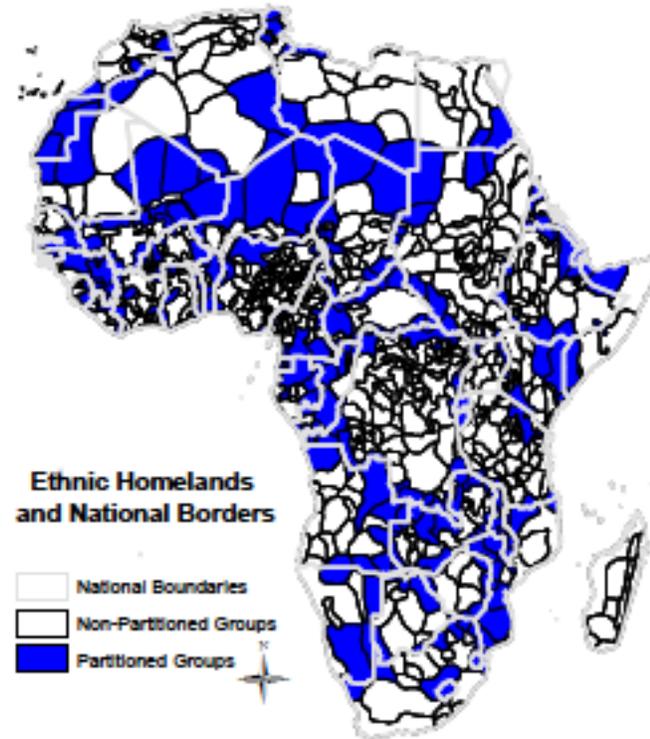
Current National Boundaries and Ethnic Homelands



At independence borders
were respected creating
boundaries of African states

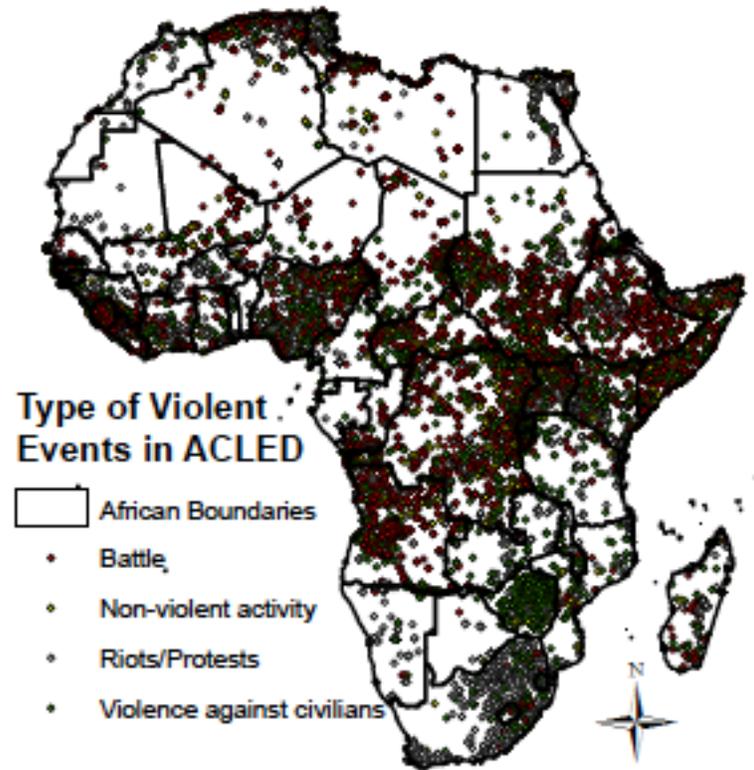
But who was living there? Someone already?

Partitioning of Tribal Areas - Binary Classification



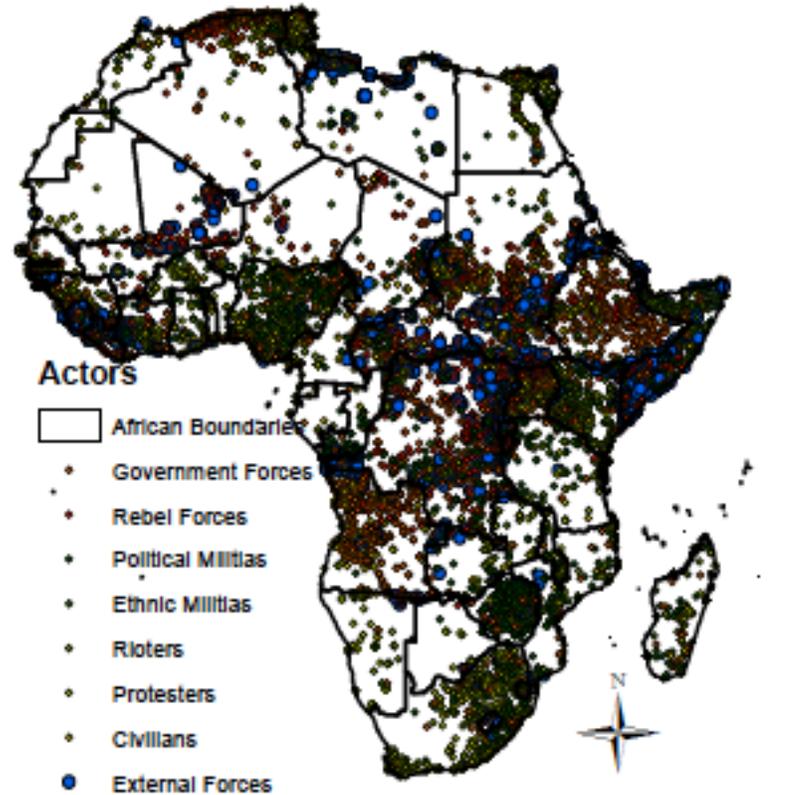
That is a problem! Putting different tribes under one state!

Civil Conflict. ACLED 1997-2013



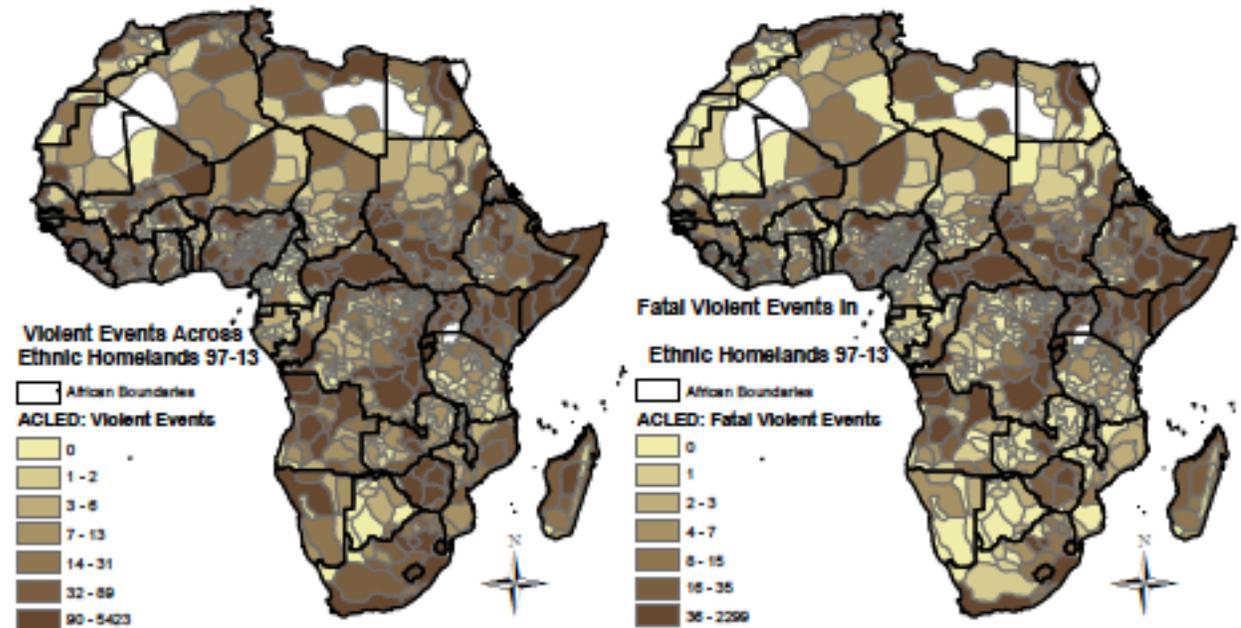
Civil conflicts mainly form local militia!

Conflict Events by Actor



Within state wars much for often and much more fatal!

Conflict across Country-Ethnic Homelands



Results are striking!

Taking Stock

- ▶ Strong link between ethnic partitioning and main aspects of civil conflict (incidents, likelihood, duration, and fatalities).
- ▶ Predominant type of conflict: government forces fighting against rebels and militias (ACLED and UCDP).
- ▶ Strong link between ethnic partitioning and military interventions by neighboring countries (ACLED).
- ▶ Positive link between ethnic partitioning and one-sided violence against civilians. (ACLED and UCDP).
- ▶ No link between ethnic partitioning and riots and protests. (ACLED).
- ▶ No link between ethnic partitioning and conflict between non-state actors. (UCDP).

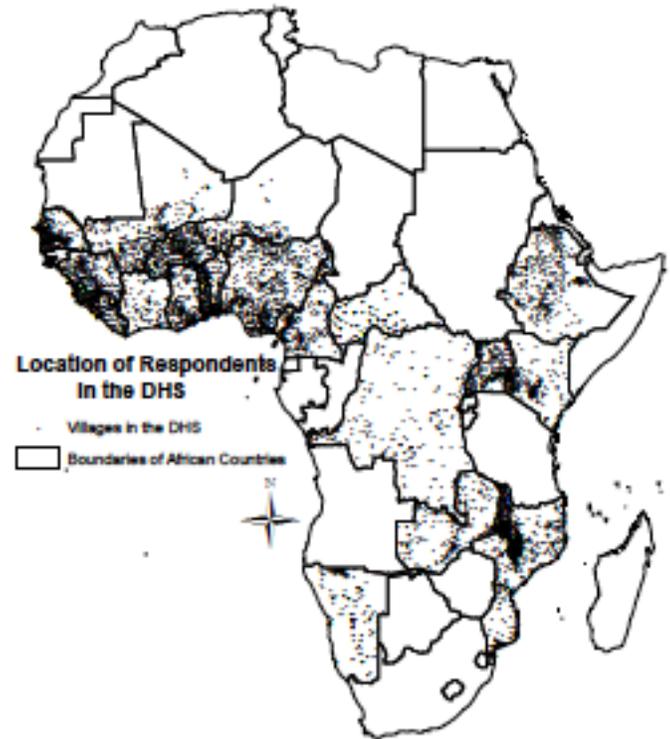
Ethnic partitioning – What lies beneath?

Individual-Level Data

- ▶ 24 Sub-Saharan African countries; 300 ethnic groups in the DHS
 - ▶ 1,000 to 6,000 respondents in each country. Out of 112,737 males 88,171 were matched to 190 pre-colonial groups (Murdock, 1959).
 - ▶ georeferenced data; at the enumeration area (village/town) level => match to ethnic homelands
 - ▶ information on the ethnic location
- ▶ Focus on living conditions (including access to public goods)
 - ▶ DHS composite wealth index (1 – 5): information on household wealth; quantiles of wealth distribution within a country
 - ▶ Education (0 – 5): "no education", "incomplete primary", "complete primary", "incomplete secondary", "complete secondary", and "higher".

What about asking them?

Location of Respondents in DHS



Results: very illuminating...

- ▶ Individuals identifying with partitioned groups have worse economic conditions and are less educated
 - ▶ even when we look across individuals residing in the same village/town
 - ▶ even when we look at "movers" (both in partitioned homelands and non-split homelands)
- ▶ Location (ethnic partitioning) matters but not that much.
- ▶ Results apply to both "young" and "old" respondents (persistence)