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**TOPIC:RACIAL SEGREGATION MEANING,EFFECTS AND SOLUTIONS**

 **Racial segregation** is the systemic separation of people into [racial](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Race_%28human_classification%29) or other [ethnic groups](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnicity) in daily life. Segregation can involve the [spatial](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/spatial)separation of the races, and mandatory use of different institutions, such as schools and hospitals by people of different races. Specifically, it may be applied to activities such as eating in restaurants, drinking from water fountains, using public toilets, attending schools, going to movies, riding buses, renting or purchasing homes or renting hotel rooms.[[1]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation#cite_note-1)In addition, segregation often allows close contact between members of different racial or ethnic groups in [hierarchical](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_hierarchy) situations, such as allowing a person of one race to work as a servant for a member of another race.

Segregation is defined by the [European Commission against Racism and Intolerance](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Commission_against_Racism_and_Intolerance) as "the act by which a (natural or legal) person separates other persons on the basis of one of the enumerated grounds without an objective and reasonable justification, in conformity with the proposed definition of discrimination. As a result, the voluntary act of separating oneself from other people on the basis of one of the enumerated grounds does not constitute segregation".[[2]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation#cite_note-2) According to the UN Forum on Minority Issues, "The creation and development of classes and schools providing education in minority languages should not be considered impermissible segregation, if the assignment to such classes and schools is of a voluntary nature".[[3]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation#cite_note-3)

Racial segregation has generally been outlawed worldwide. In the [United States](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [racial segregation](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation_in_the_United_States) was mandated by law in some states (see [Jim Crow laws](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim_Crow_laws)) and enforced along with [anti-miscegenation laws](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-miscegenation_laws)(prohibitions against [interracial marriage](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interracial_marriage)), until the [U.S. Supreme Court](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Supreme_Court) led by Chief Justice [Earl Warren](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_Warren) struck down racial segregationist laws throughout the United States.[[4]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation#cite_note-4)[[5]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation#cite_note-5)[[6]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation#cite_note-6)[[7]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation#cite_note-7)[[8]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation#cite_note-8)However, racial segregation may exist [*de facto*](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_facto)through social norms, even when there is no strong individual preference for it, as suggested by [Thomas Schelling](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Schelling)'s models of segregation and subsequent work.[[9]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation#cite_note-9)Segregation may be maintained by means ranging from discrimination in hiring and in the rental and sale of housing to certain races to [vigilante](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vigilante) violence (such as [lynchings](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynching)). Generally, a situation that arises when members of different races mutually prefer to associate and do business with members of their own race would usually be described as *separation* or [*de facto*](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_facto)*separation* of the races rather than *segregation*.

Racial segregation has appeared in all parts of the world where there are multiracial [communities](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/communities), except where racial amalgamation occurred on a large scale as in [Hawaii](https://www.britannica.com/place/Hawaii-state/People#ref278745) and [Brazil](https://www.britannica.com/place/Brazil/Ongoing-domestic-migration#ref25080). In such countries there has been occasional social [discrimination](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/discrimination) but not legal segregation. In the Southern states of the United States, on the other hand, legal segregation in public facilities was current from the late 19th century into the 1950s. (*See* [Jim Crow law](https://www.britannica.com/event/Jim-Crow-law).) The [civil rights movement](https://www.britannica.com/event/American-civil-rights-movement) was initiated by Southern blacks in the 1950s and ’60s to break the prevailing pattern of racial segregation. This movement spurred passage of the [Civil Rights Act](https://www.britannica.com/event/Civil-Rights-Act-United-States-1964) of 1964, which contained strong provisions against discrimination and segregation in voting, education, and use of public facilities.

 EFFECTS OF RACIAL SEGREGATION.

At the metropolitan level there is a striking negative correlation between residential racial segregation and population characteristics--particularly for black residents--but it is widely recognized that this correlation may not be causal. This paper provides a novel test of the causal relationship between segregation and population outcomes by exploiting the arrangements of railroad tracks in the 19th century to isolate plausibly exogenous variation in cities' susceptibility to segregation. I show that, conditional on miles of railroad track laid, the extent to which track configurations physically subdivided cities strongly predicts the level of segregation that ensued after the Great Migration of African-Americans to northern and western cities in the 20th century. At the start of the Great Migration, though, track configurations were uncorrelated with racial concentration, ethnic dispersion, income, industry, education, and population, indicating that reverse causality is unlikely. Instrumental variables estimates demonstrate that segregation leads to lower incomes and lower education among blacks. For whites, there is a mix of positive and negative effects: segregation decreases the probability of being a college graduate or a high earner, but also decreases the probability of being poor or unemployed. Segregation could generate these effects either by affecting human capital acquisition of residents of different races and socio-economic groups ('production') or by inducing sorting by race and SES into different cities ('selection'). This paper provides evidence that is most consistent with a combination of both production and selection.

A striking negative correlation exists between an area's residential racial segregation and its population characteristics, but it is recognized that this relationship may not be causal. I present a novel test of causality from segregation to population characteristics by exploiting the arrangements of railroad tracks in the nineteenth century to isolate plausibly exogenous variation in areas' susceptibility to segregation. I show that this variation satisfies the requirements for a valid instrument. Instrumental variables estimates demonstrate that segregation increases metropolitan rates of black poverty and overall black-white income disparities, while decreasing rates of white poverty and inequality within the white population.

This article investigates the causal effects of neighborhood on high school dropping out and teenage pregnancy within a counterfactual framework. It shows that when two groups of children, identical at age 10 on observed factors, experience different neighborhoods during adolescence, those in high‐poverty neighborhoods are more likely to drop out of high school and have a teenage pregnancy than those in low‐poverty neighborhoods. Causal inferences from such associations have been plagued by the possibility of selection bias. Using a new method for sensitivity analysis, these effects are shown to be robust to selection bias. Unobserved factors would have to be unreasonably strong to account for the associations between neighborhood and the outcomes.

 SOLUTIONS TO RACIAL SEGREGATION

 localities have tools to help the Housing Choice Voucher program live up to its name. Research by Furman Center Doctoral Fellow Rob Collinson and his co-author Peter Ganong has shown that, in some markets, [setting voucher subsidies using smaller geographies can help families move to higher opportunity neighborhoods.](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2255799) Efforts to recruit a broader set of landlords and enacting (and enforcing) source of income protection laws to prohibit them from rejecting voucher households may also help expand access to opportunity. Simply providing better information about neighborhood options may prompt voucher holders to consider a broader set of neighborhoods when deciding where to live.

 [localities might prioritize creating and preserving affordable housing in gentrifying areas.](http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/a_shared_future_can_gentrification_be_inclusive_0.pdf) This can be expensive given higher land costs, but if preserved over time, these units can help to lock in some level of racial and economic diversity as neighborhoods change.

At the federal level, HUD’s rule to Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing was a positive step toward the broader goal of encouraging localities to view planning and housing needs through a racial equity lens. Recent moves to overhaul that hard-won progress are concerning, as detailed in.

 NOTE: As we continue to research segregation and potential solutions, it is imperative to engage with a wide range of voices and practitioners. To that end, we launched and curated [*The Dream Revisited*](https://cup.columbia.edu/book/the-dream-revisited/9780231183635) with support from the Open Society Foundation, a series of 25 conversations over the course of several years that aimed to inform policymakers and the public on the causes of segregation, its consequences, and strategies for remedying the racial and economic inequality it generates. Earlier this month, *The Dream Revisited* discussions were [published by Columbia University Press](https://cup.columbia.edu/book/the-dream-revisited/9780231183635) in an anthology that captures segregation’s history, our current moment, and several potential pathways forward. I am hopeful that through thoughtful research and dialogue spurred by efforts like *The Dream Revisited* and Living Cities, we can begin to address the disparities that segregation has sustained.