

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910148638703321
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Titolo	Competition in the Promised Land : Black Migrants in Northern Cities and Labor Markets / / Leah Platt Boustan
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, NJ : , : Princeton University Press, , [2016] ©2017
ISBN	0-691-20249-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (217 pages)
Collana	National Bureau of Economic Research Publications
Classificazione	BUS023000BUS038000BUS092000HIS036060HIS054000
Disciplina	305.896073
Soggetti	HISTORY / Social History HISTORY / United States / 20th Century BUSINESS & ECONOMICS / Development / General BUSINESS & ECONOMICS / Labor BUSINESS & ECONOMICS / Economic History African Americans - Social conditions - 20th century African Americans - Economic conditions - 20th century Rural-urban migration - United States - History - 20th century Migration, Internal - United States - History - 20th century African Americans - Migrations - History - 20th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Previously issued in print: 2016.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- Chapter 1: Black Migration from the South in Historical Context -- Chapter 2: Who Left the South and How Did They Fare? -- Chapter 3: Competition in Northern Labor Markets -- Chapter 4: Black Migration, White Flight -- Chapter 5: Motivations for White Flight: The Role of Fiscal/Political Interactions -- Epilogue: Black Migration, Northern Cities, and Labor Markets after 1970 -- References -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	From 1940 to 1970, nearly four million black migrants left the American rural South to settle in the industrial cities of the North and West. Competition in the Promised Land provides a comprehensive account of the long-lasting effects of the influx of black workers on labor markets and urban space in receiving areas. Traditionally, the

Great Black Migration has been lauded as a path to general black economic progress. Leah Boustan challenges this view, arguing instead that the migration produced winners and losers within the black community. Boustan shows that migrants themselves gained tremendously, more than doubling their earnings by moving North. But these new arrivals competed with existing black workers, limiting black-white wage convergence in Northern labor markets and slowing black economic growth. Furthermore, many white households responded to the black migration by relocating to the suburbs. White flight was motivated not only by neighborhood racial change but also by the desire on the part of white residents to avoid participating in the local public services and fiscal obligations of increasingly diverse cities. Employing historical census data and state-of-the-art econometric methods, *Competition in the Promised Land* revises our understanding of the Great Black Migration and its role in the transformation of American society.
