

data
Wesley

Examine the economic, demographic and social stresses resulting from deindustrialization in Detroit, USA.

The city of Detroit, in the state of Michigan, was once a city renowned for its industrialization, ~~and~~ especially the steel industry. They ~~are~~ specialised in cars, with three large car companies including General Motors, yet when the market moved to German and Japanese cars Detroit began to suffer from deindustrialization.

Oil price rises in 1970's

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Deindustrialization presents many economic stresses large companies run out of business and their yearly revenue decreases, their employees are paid less and the companies lose money. Local shops sell less from the drop in wages and are forced to relocate. Company & industry buildings are left unused & empty, they start to decay and become harder to repurpose (economically harder). Houses lose their value, investors lose interest in the declining city.

Population decline numbers Detroit ??

This economic decline leads to inevitable demographic stresses. The lower wages and general income drop causes outwards migration: either companies relocate their workers or people quit and move themselves. There is no evolutionary prospective for the employees, the city no longer attracts young people fresh out of university - there is a decrease in skilled workers, the quality of the company work declines.

Together, these economic & demographic factors lead to social stresses. The city deteriorates and residents

become resigned and depressed about the situation. Unemployment rises due to companies' loss of money which worsens the city's reputation. Social influence causes more people to move out, less to move in. Crime rates increase, augmenting fear and reducing safety in the city. These factors make the city unattractive for workers and family, so the companies lose even more potential workers.

specific place
reference to
Detroit?

Together, the ~~the~~ three types of stress impact one another, leading to a general decline in the economical, physical and social state of the city. This creates a vicious loop of decline and deterioration, a loop which started with deindustrialisation.

There are almost no positive aspects of deindustrialization, if the city was fully reliant on its industry only. For Detroit to break the loop, it would have to find a new sector of income to attract both companies & people. Unfortunately, it is not a city of intriguing historical or cultural background, nor does it have a beneficial climate (north of USA); Detroit therefore cannot turn these solutions as other cities have done.

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President Trump "make America Great Again" promise, addressing the former glory of Detroit's industrial power, may be Detroit's only hope to break the loop and regain its power.

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