Global City (S. Sassen, 1991)
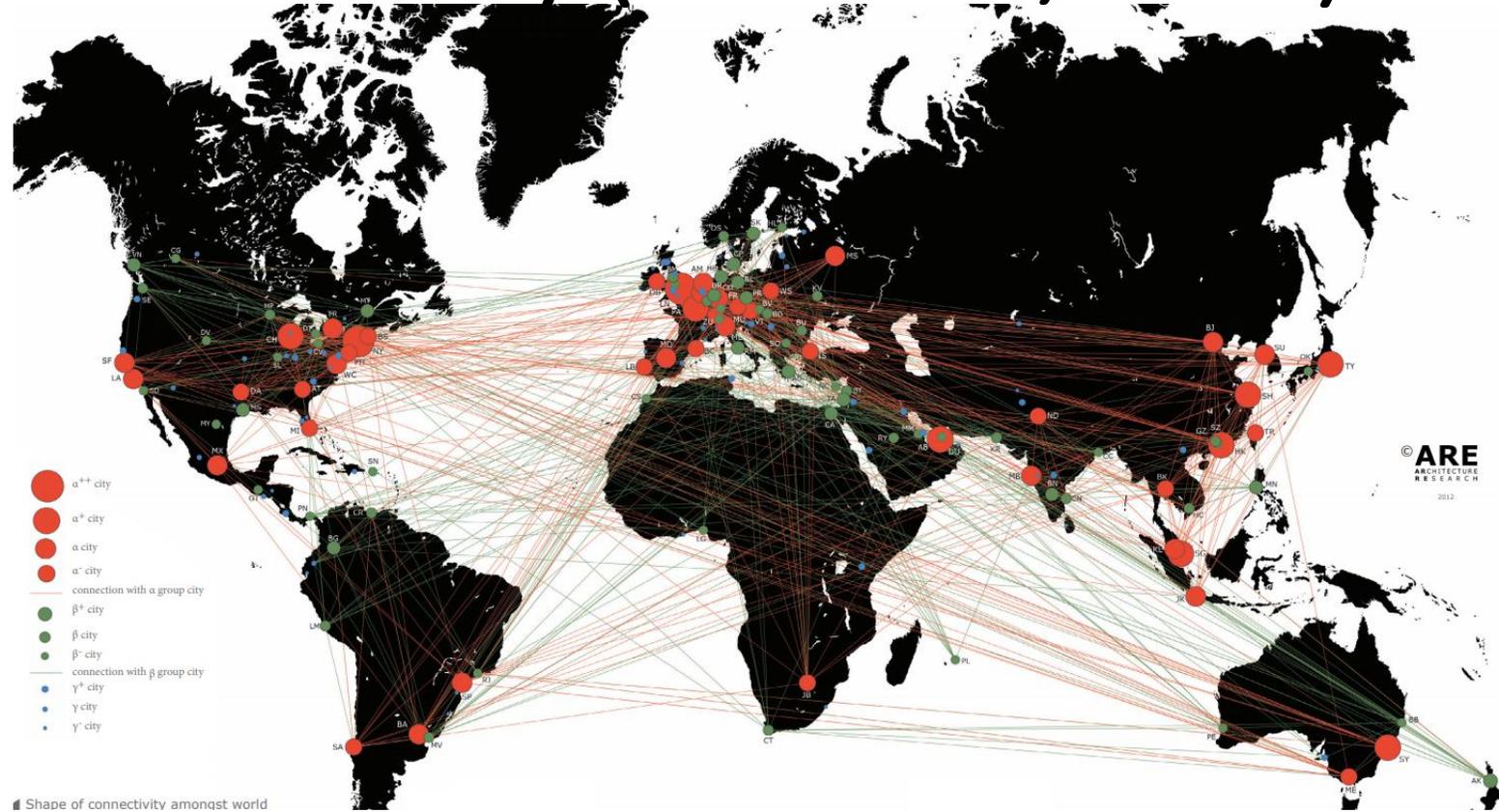
Dr Joanna Zuzanna Popławska

jpopla@sgh.waw.pl

Global city and a metropolis

- World Cities (Friedmann 1988)
- Global Cities (Sassen 1991)
- City as a space of flows (Castells 1998)
- World City Network (Taylor 2007)

Global Metropolises

National metropolises

Metropolises of regional importance

Metropolitan areas

Metropolisation

Global city Saskia Sassen (1991)

- A center for managing and controlling the global economy
- Strategic role in the global economy
- <u>Center of finance, banking, modern, highly specialized services</u>
- **Specialised services** have replaced manufacturing as the leading economic role of a global cities
- A place where **information and innovation** are produced
- Center for International Trade
- Center where transnational corporations have its headquarters
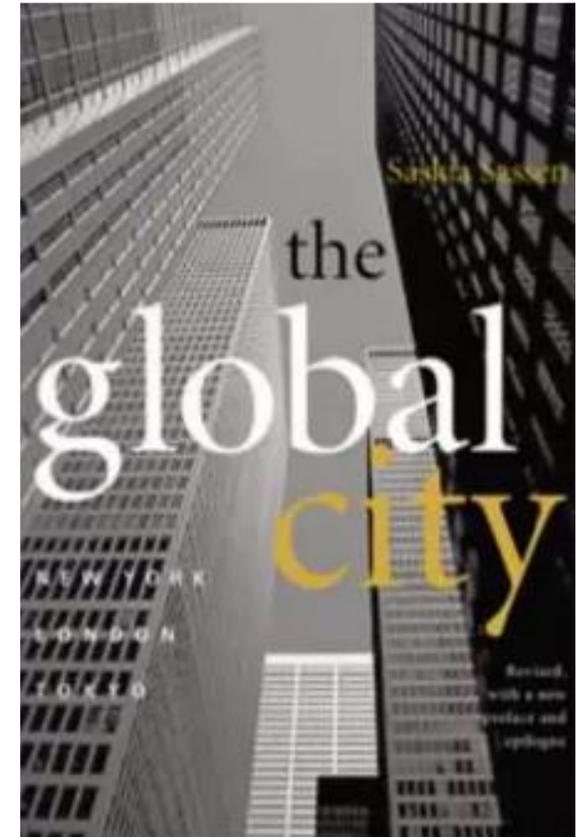
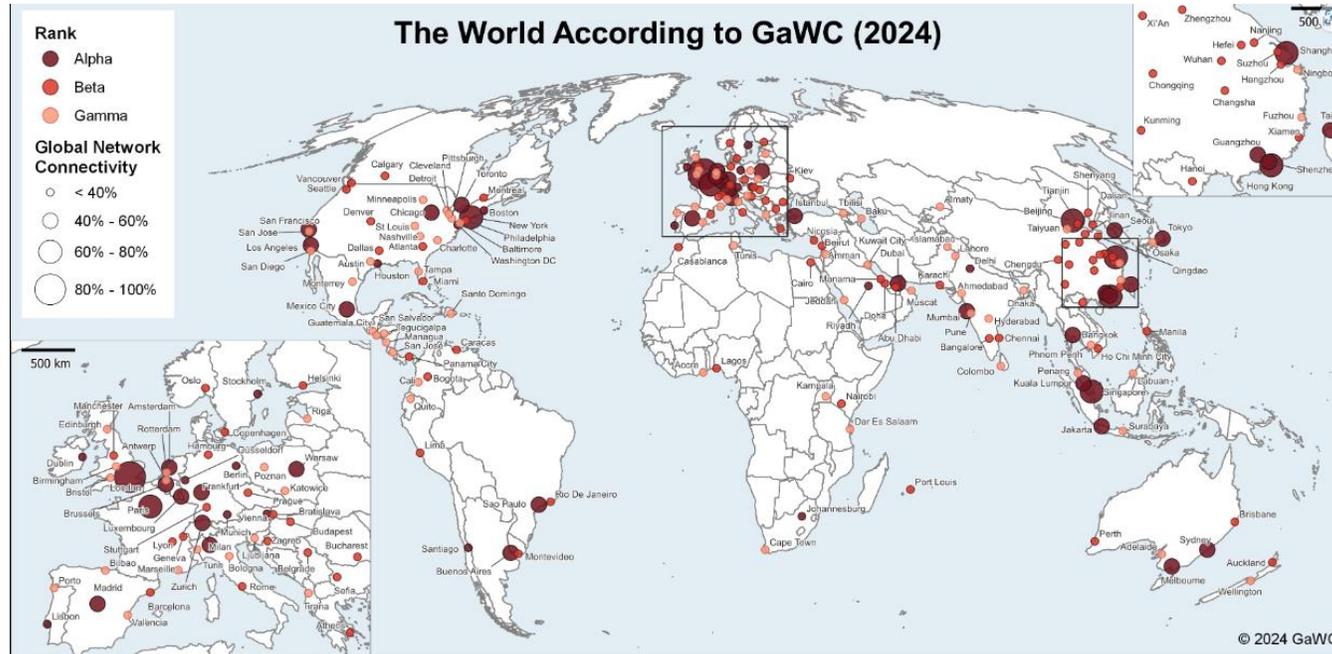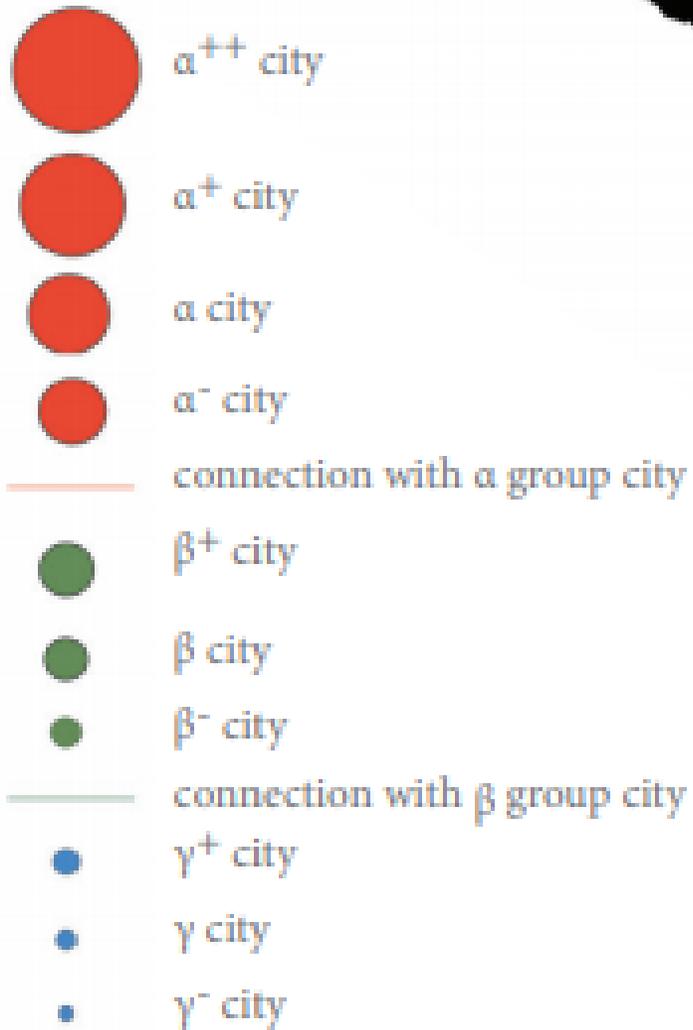# Global City (Saskia Sassen, 1991)

- "node in a network of processes running across borders"
- The city does not need a national level as a mediator with the world. A modern city is simply part of a global space.
- Global cities by Sassen: New York, London, Tokyo, Paris, Frankfurt, Zurich, Amsterdam, Los Angeles, Toronto, Sydney and Hong Kong,
- This is neither a definitive nor immutable list.

Globalisation and World Cities (GaWC) 2024

The World According to GaWC (2024)

Rank
- Alpha
- Beta
- Gamma

Global Network Connectivity
- < 40%
- 40% - 60%
- 60% - 80%
- 80% - 100%

© 2024 GaWC

„ GaWC is dedicated to the analysis of **inter-city relations within global urban networks**. Through rigorous research and a range of bespoke collaborations with **academic and non-academic** partners, we provide a dedicated space to interrogate the **economic, political, societal, cultural and governance dimensions of global urban connectivity**."

Symbol	Label
⬤ (large red)	α^{++} city
⬤ (red)	α^{+} city
⬤ (red)	α city
⬤ (red)	α^{-} city
—	connection with α group city
⬤ (green)	β^{+} city
⬤ (green)	β city
• (green)	β^{-} city
—	connection with β group city
• (blue)	γ^{+} city
• (blue)	γ city
• (blue)	γ^{-} city

The connectivity measures are used to classify cities into levels of world city network integration. These levels are interpreted as follows:

Alpha++ cities In all analyses, London and New York stand out as clearly more integrated than all other cities and constitute their own high level of integration.

Alpha+ cities Other highly integrated cities that complement London and New York, largely filling in advanced service needs for Pacific Asia.

Alpha & alpha- cities Very important world cities that link major economic regions and states into the world economy.

Beta level cities These are important world cities that are instrumental in linking their region or state into the world economy.

Gamma level cities These can be world cities linking smaller regions or states into the world economy, or important world cities whose major global capacity is not in advanced producer services.

Globalisation and World Cities (GaWC) 2024

Alpha++

- London
- New York

Alpha+

- Hong Kong
- Beijing
- Singapore
- Shanghai
- Paris
- Dubai
- Tokyo
- Sydney

Alpha

- Seoul
- Milan
- Toronto
- Frankfurt
- Chicago
- Jakarta
- Sao Paulo
- Mexico City
- Mumbai
- Madrid
- Warsaw
- Guangzhou
- Istanbul
- Amsterdam
- Bangkok
- Los Angeles
- Kuala Lumpur

Alpha-

- Luxembourg
- Taipei
- Shenzhen
- Brussels
- Zurich
- Buenos Aires
- Melbourne
- San Francisco
- Riyadh
- Santiago
- Düsseldorf
- Stockholm
- Washington DC
- Vienna
- Lisbon
- Munich
- Dublin
- Houston
- Berlin
- Johannesburg
- Boston
- New Delhi

World Cities 2024

Beta+	Beta	Beta-
Bogota	Chongqing	Qingdao
Ho Chi Minh City	Tel Aviv	Casablanca
Rome	Brisbane	Changsha
Bangalore	Cairo	Beirut
Budapest	Hanoi	Port Louis
Athens	Nanjing	Denver
Hamburg	Oslo	Lagos
Doha	Perth	Belgrade
Chengdu	Abu Dhabi	Montevideo
Miami	Copenhagen	Vancouver
Tianjin	Manama	Seattle
Dallas	Wuhan	Manchester
Atlanta (GA)	Manila	Sofia
Auckland	Xiamen	Bratislava
Barcelona	Nairobi	Rio de Janeiro
Hangzhou	Kiev	Lyon
Bucharest	Geneva	Xi'an
Lima	Jinan	Helsinki
Montreal	Calgary	Kunming
Prague	Zhengzhou	Zagreb
	Shenyang	Nicosia
	Dalian	Karachi
	Suzhou	Caracas
		Hefei
		Stuttgart
		Panama City
		Chennai
		Philadelphia

World Cities 2024

Gamma+

- Tunis
- Fuzhou
- Guatemala City
- Hyderabad
- Cape Town
- Dhaka
- Porto
- Austin
- San Diego
- Minneapolis
- Antwerp
- Almaty
- Amman
- Santo Domingo
- Rotterdam
- Adelaide
- Lahore
- Colombo
- Taiyuan
- Kuwait City

Gamma

- Monterrey
- Osaka
- Haikou
- Tbilisi
- Tampa
- Tirana
- Quito
- Nashville
- Islamabad
- Kampala
- San Salvador
- Muscat
- Phnom Penh
- Birmingham (UK)
- Pune
- Ningbo
- Harbin
- San Jose (CA)
- Bologna
- San José (Costa Rica)
- Ahmedabad
- Bristol
- Tegucigalpa
- Riga
- Detroit

Gamma-

- Poznan
- Labuan
- Charlotte
- Pittsburgh
- Valencia (Spain)
- Edinburgh
- Jeddah
- Turin
- Katowice
- Baku
- Penang
- Dar es Salaam
- Wellington
- Managua
- Cleveland
- Nanchang
- Changchun
- Cali
- St Louis
- Ljubljana
- Baltimore
- Bilbao
- Marseille
- Surabaya
- Accra

Major Aspects of Global Cities. Social polarization: winners and losers

- **the richest and the poorest members of society**
- large-scale immigration of foreign workers
- Example: ethnic ghettos in New York City: Chinatown, Little Italy, …

Three Major Aspects of Global Cities: social polarisation: winners and loosers

- New York: Little Italy and Chinatown

Why and when do migrants create ethic ghettos?
Is it good or bad for them and the whole society?

Major Aspects of Global Cities: social polarisation: winners and loosers

New York: Manhattan

Three Major Aspects of Global Cities: social polarisation: winners and loosers

one city – two worlds: Manhattan vs Bronx

Symbol of: business, richness, prestige, success

Bronx: symbol of crime, poverty, dangerous district

Three Major Aspects of Global Cities: social polarisation: winners and loosers.
Example of Hongkong

Central Business District

Housing area

Three Major Aspects of Global Cities: social polarisation: winners and loosers

Central Business District, hotels   **Typical Housing area**

Major Aspects of Global Cities Social polarization: winners and loosers

- New concepts like "**dual cities**" or "**divided cities**"

- to illustrate the fact that global cities contain the extremes of wealth and poverty

- Example of Hongkong

Major Aspects of Global Cities
Social polarization: winners and loosers

huge cross-border movements of financial specialists, banking professionals, managers and high-tech talents in global cities

„Wall Street may make New York one of the nerve centers of the global capitalist system, but this dominant position has a dark side in the ghettos and barrios where a growing population of poor people lives."

M. Castells 1993

Global Cities

- Global Cities in different parts of the world were subject to parallel processes of economic transformation, thanks to which they became similar to each other, despite huge cultural and political differences.

- The socio-economic structures of global cities are similar regardless of geographical location

- Cities with different traditions and histories have become structurally very similar

-

- Global trends in architecture

- Global flows of highly specialised specialists

Global Cities

- poorly connected with their geographical region,

- strongly connected by economic and cultural dependencies with centers even thousands of kilometers away

- Transnational corporations' activities, international mergers, trade and financial transactions cause the de-nationalization of global cities
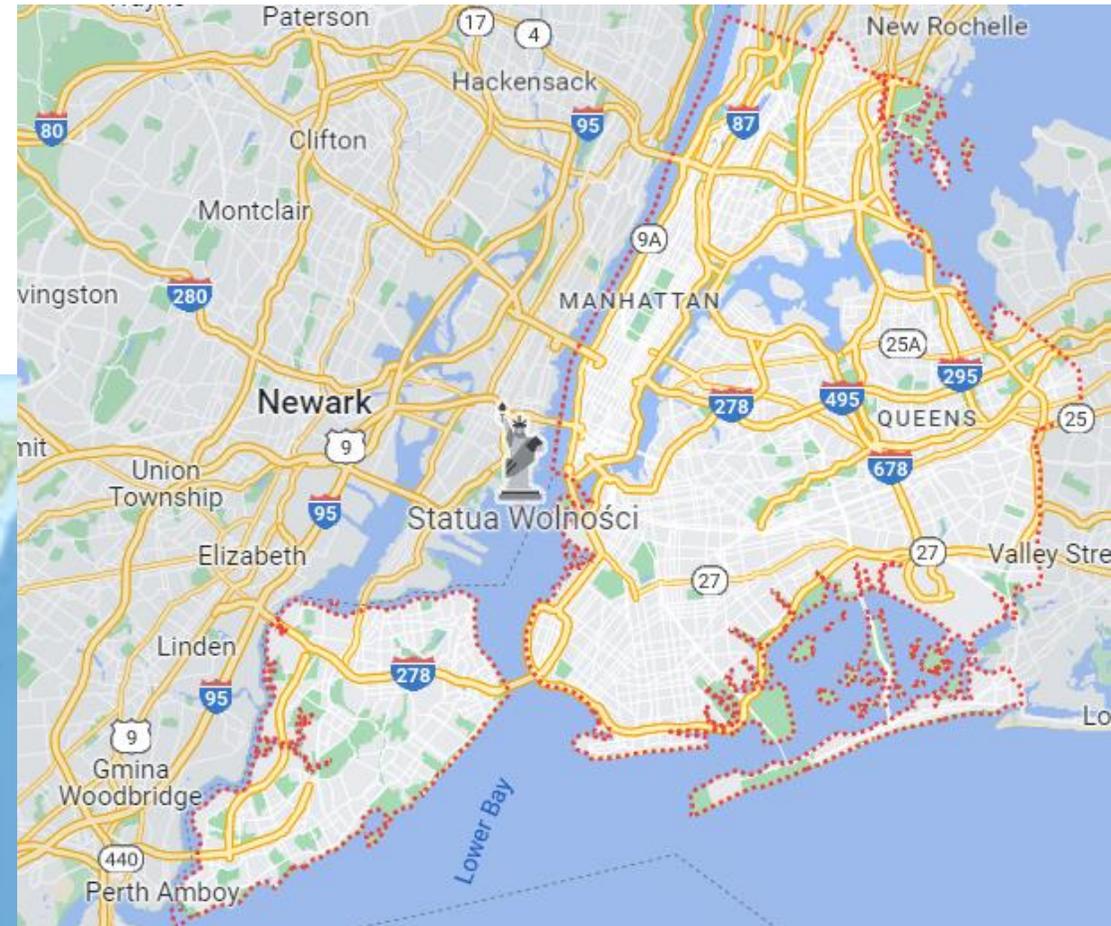
Group- discussion

- Think about the most Global City in your country?

- What challenges does it face? How does the city solve the problems?

- What makes this city the Global City? (economy, cultural, political aspects?)

- Would you like to live in this city?

Case Study: New York

Pięć *boroughs* Nowego Jorku: **1: Manhattan**
2: Brooklyn 3: Queens 4: The Bronx 5: Staten
Island

- Located at the Mouth of the Hudson river, close to the Atlantic Ocean – initial reason for citys' development

- Located on three islands – limited space – high density of population

- Limited space – high prices of property - scyscrapers

The problems of scyscrapers

The Downside to Life in a Supertall Tower: Leaks, Creaks, Breaks

432 Park, one of the wealthiest addresses in the world, faces some significant design problems, and other luxury high-rises may share its fate.
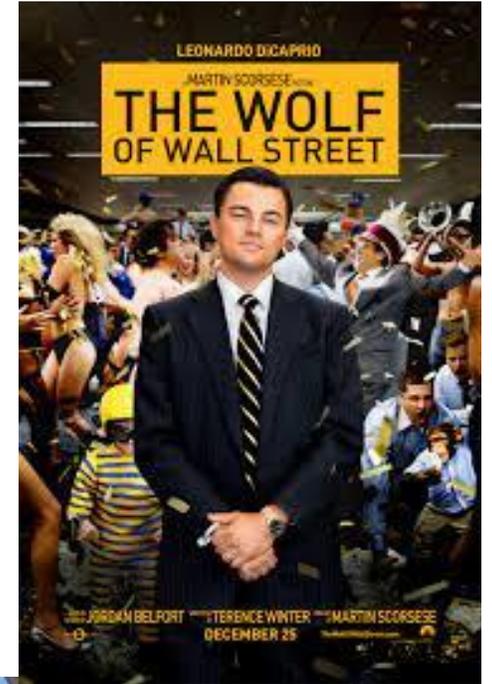
New York as a Global City

- Economy
- International Organisations
- Culture
- Population: migrants, ethnic minorities
- Problems: social polarisation, poverty, homelessness, pollution,

New York as a Global City: Economy

- Wall Street – street on Manhattan

- A symbol of financial markets

- A district concentrating financial institutions and companies

New York as a Global City: Economy

New York as a Global City: International Organisations

Headquorters of United Nations

New York as a Global City: Culture

Guggenheim Museum
Manhattan

Metropolitan Museum of Art.
Manhattan

New York as a Global City: Culture Broadway

- Broadway –street in Manhattan
- Name of a network of theaters
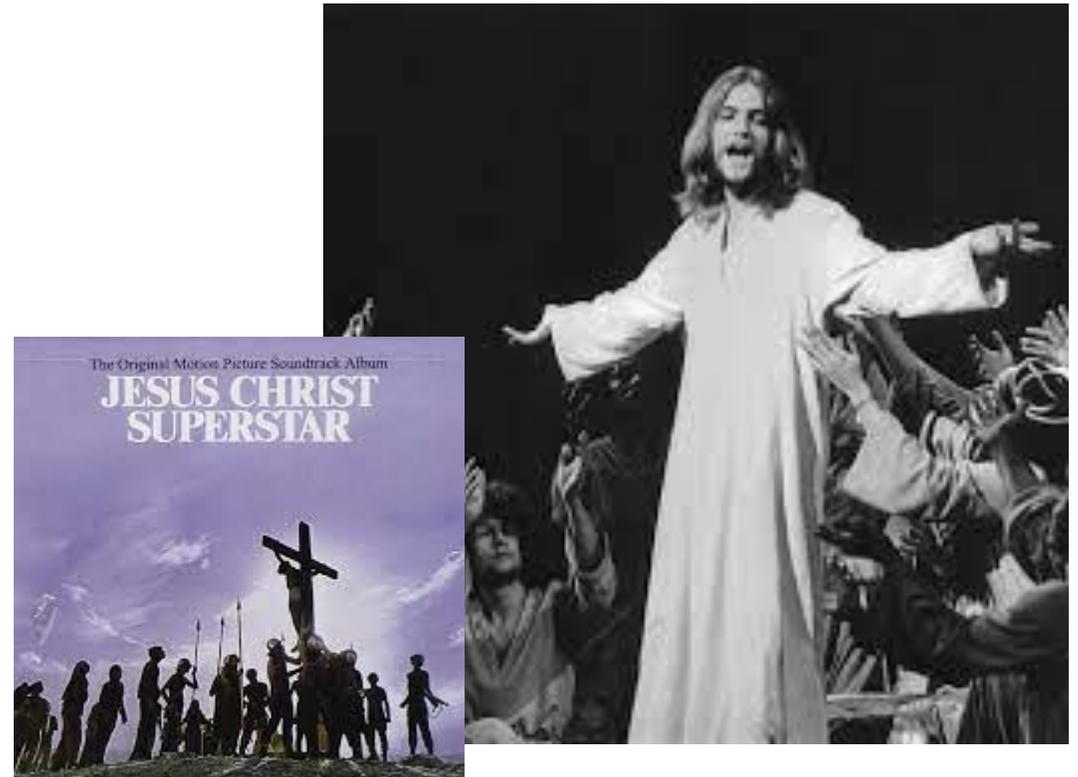- Symbol of success in theater industry (musical)

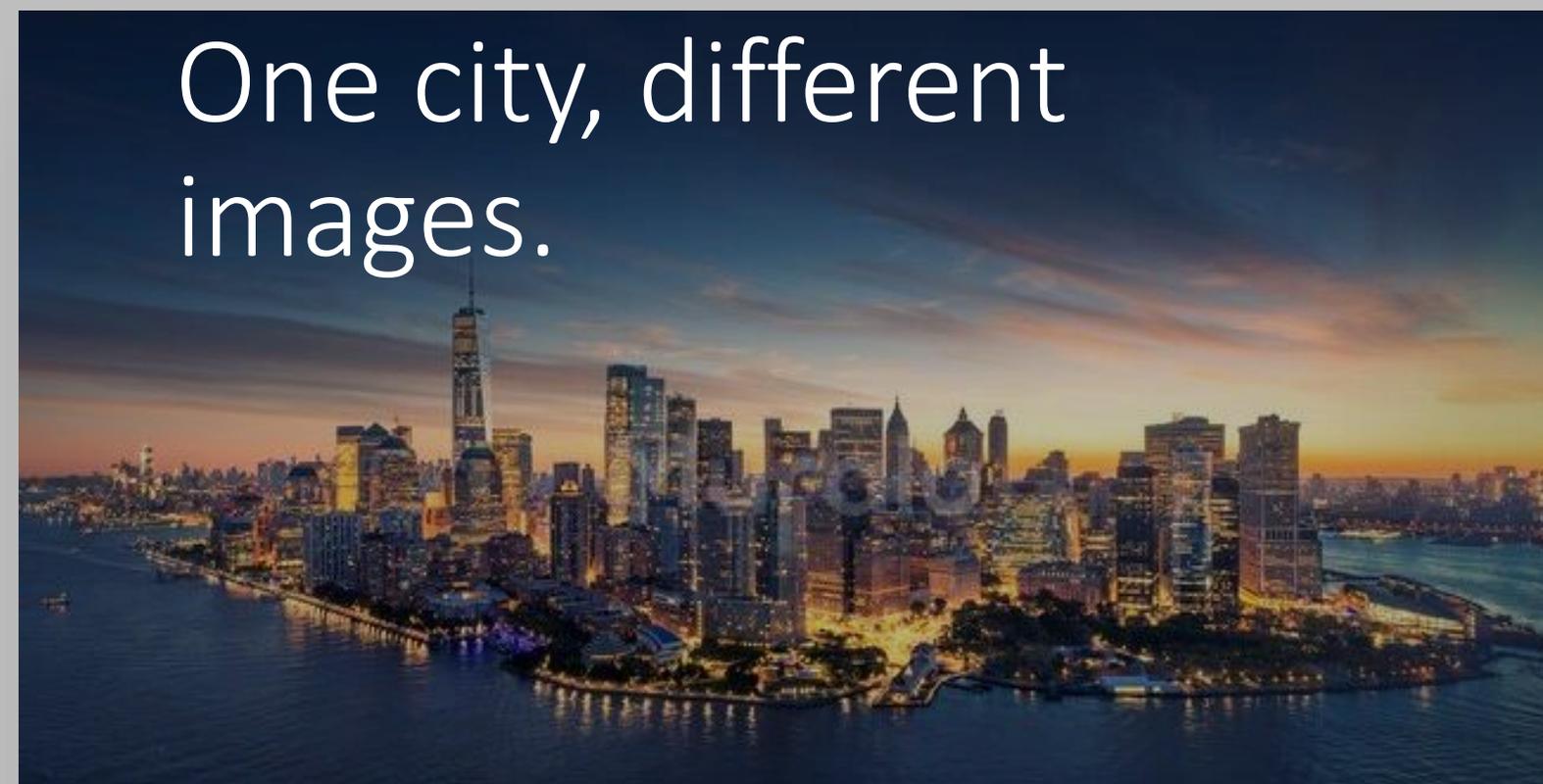# New York as a Global City: Culture Broadway

Hair Musical, 1970
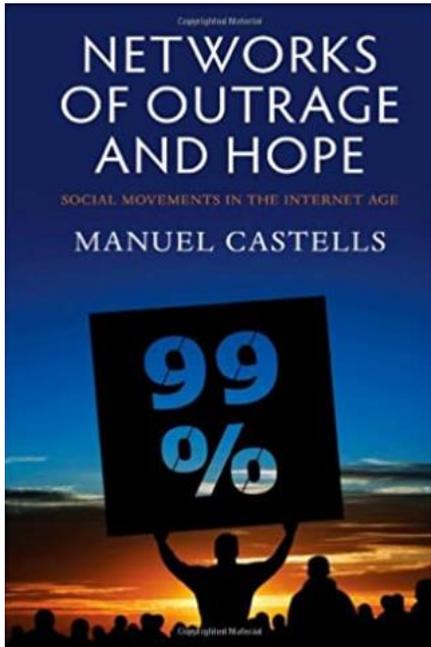
Jezus Christ Superstar, 1970

One city, different images.

Global city or maybe global districts?

„Occupy Wall Street" social movement (2011) We are the 99%

- protest movement against
  - social and economic inequality,
  - greed,
  - corruption
  - The influence of corporations on government—particularly from the financial services sector.

- a series of demonstrations of an occupation nature that began on September 17, 2011 in Zuccotti Park, New York.

- M. Castells, *Networks of Outrage and Hope: Social Movements in the Internet Age*

Cental Park -crowded city vs quality of life

Park started to be built in the mid of XIX century. At that time this was an outskirts of the city

Problems of New York. Homelessness

- Homelessness - 76.501 (20.000 children), 2020
- Official statistics apply to homeless people living in 236 shelters funded by the city authorities. They don't include the thousands of people who sleep on the streets, in parks, under bridges, in subway cars or other public places. (report by the Department of Housing and Urban Planning (HUD)
- New York's Coalition For The Homeless points to several causes of homelessness:
  - low wages (in as many as 28% of homeless families at least one person has a job),
  - lack of affordable housing,
  - domestic violence,
  Homelessness in New York has been going on for years and the city can't handle it.

Problems of New York. Rubbish, dirt, bugs and rats

- Sollution: more than 170 "smart" Bigbelly containers have already been installed in downtown Manhattan

Problems of New York. Traffic jams

- Subway: overcrowded and old (problems with infrastructure)

- Urban bikes and car sharing didn't solve the problem

- Ideas:
  - special fee to enter the city center with a car
  - Loop NYC system of micro-highway.
    - It would include an expressway surrounding Manhattan and 6 blocks crossing the island across. These streets would be reserved for autonomous cars (pedestrians would move by footbridges). Planned effect? The journey from Grand Central to lower Manhattan would be shortened from 40 to 11 minutes.

Problems of New York. Gentryfication

- the process of changing the character of a neighborhood through the influx of more affluent residents and businesses

- Big capital and corporations push out small family businesses oridinary people cannot afford living in NYC

- 99% vs 1% ?