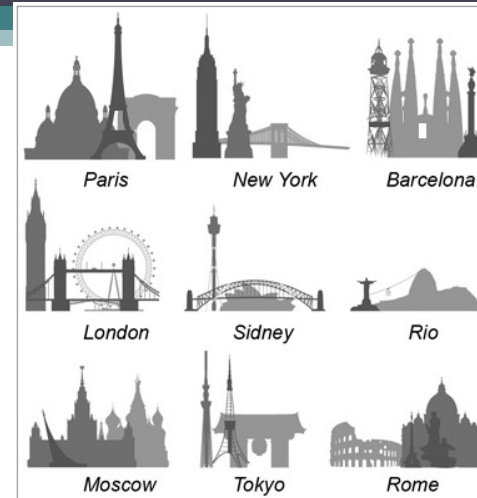


Ankara University
Faculty of Languages, History and Geography
Department of Geography

GGR203 URBAN GEOGRAPHY

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Globalization and Urban System



The content of this course is exactly compatible with the program in which the same course is taught in Turkish, and the open course materials prepared by Prof. Dr. E. Murat Özgür are used.

1. Geographical reorganization of industrial production and service (especially financial service) provision
2. The entry of multinational companies into the national borders of many countries (for production, distribution of goods and services)
3. The design and creation of markets that begin to offer almost identical consumer goods, and their spread around the world.
4. Internal migration to large cities in developed countries and international migration from developing countries to developed countries
5. The management and control of the global economy through the cities system

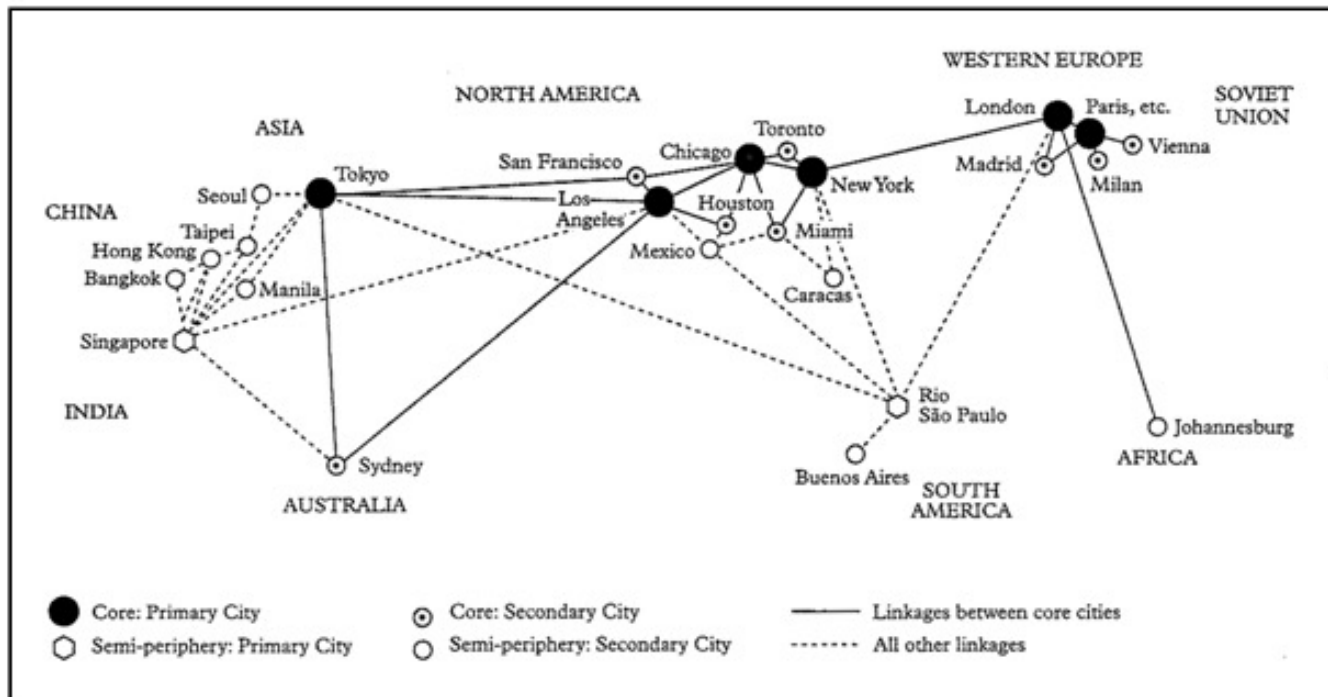
- The management and control of the global economy, which has emerged with the developments in transportation, communication and production technologies, is carried out through a system of cities that are stratified, divided into labor, specialized and differentiated with their functions.
- Since the mid-1980s, this new development has led to a definition of a city that has a global impact, competes with other cities in the world for this area, affects and is affected by the globalization process, as well as national city definitions.
- **Friedmann (1986) world city**
- **Castells (1989) informational city**
- **Sassen (1991) global city**
- **Hall ve Hubbard (1996) entrepreneurial city**

1. Cities at the center of the capitalist World

- a. Primary cities
- b. Secondary cities

2. Cities in semi-peripheral countries

- a. Primary cities
- b. Secondary cities



- Sassen (1991) sees global cities as places of marketing and production that drive finance and provide advanced service functions for the entire world.
- Sassen's (2003) global city model consists of seven basic assumptions:

1) As the geographical distribution and integration of economic activities with globalization has improved, centralized management, coordination, service and financing of companies' activities have become much more important and complex.

2) As the complexity of central functions increases, it becomes impossible for companies to do all the work in their own headquarters, so accounting, law, public relations, computer programming, telecommunications, etc. services began to be purchased from highly specialized service companies.

- 3) The activities of service companies in a very complex and globalized market can create agglomeration economies. The composition of the companies, their capabilities and their expertise in different fields have turned certain parts of the cities into information centers. Being in such a city means living in an information environment that cannot be replicated in any other way.

- 4) As companies tend to outsource rather than provide complex and non-standardized services in-house, their dependence on agglomeration economies and, as a result, urban centers disappears. The key sector of the global city is the service sector, which has achieved a high level of specialization and is organized in networks.

- 5) Specialized service companies consist of global engagements and partnerships organized in networks as they provide services at a global level. This means the emergence of inter-city relations and networks beyond the borders of the country and the formation of a global urban system. The economic development of cities is moving away from being related to their national spheres of influence and countries.
- 6) The presence of high-level professionals and high-profit specialized companies increases spatial and socio-economic inequality in cities.
- 7) As smaller local companies cannot compete with the globalizing specialized companies in the formal market, an informal service sector is developing alongside companies offering specialized services in global cities.

Canary Wharf, London



Lower Manhattan, Wall Street, New York



Alpha++	LONDON NEW YORK	Beta+	MOSCOW ISTANBUL BEIJING
Alpha+	HONG KONG PARIS TOKYO SINGAPORE		WASHINGTON AUCKLAND WARSAW VIENNA SEOUL LISBON JOHANNESBURG COPENHAGEN BUDAPEST MANILA
Alpha	CHICAGO MILAN LOS ANGELES TORONTO MADRID AMSTERDAM SYDNEY FRANKFURT BRUSSELS SAO PAULO SAN FRANCISCO	Beta	MONTREAL HAMBURG MUNICH DUSSELDORF BERLIN NEW DELHI ROME DUBAI BOGOTA ATHENS SANTIAGO CARACAS CAIRO BOSTON
Alpha-	MEXICO CITY ZURICH TAIPEI MUMBAI JAKARTA BUENOS AIRES MELBOURNE MIAMI KUALA LUMPUR STOCKHOLM BANGKOK PRAGUE DUBLIN SHANGHAI BARCELONA ATLANTA	Beta-	DALLAS HOUSTON LUXEMBOURG BEIRUT VANCOUVER OSLO GENEVA SEATTLE



- Alpha++** LONDON
NEW YORK

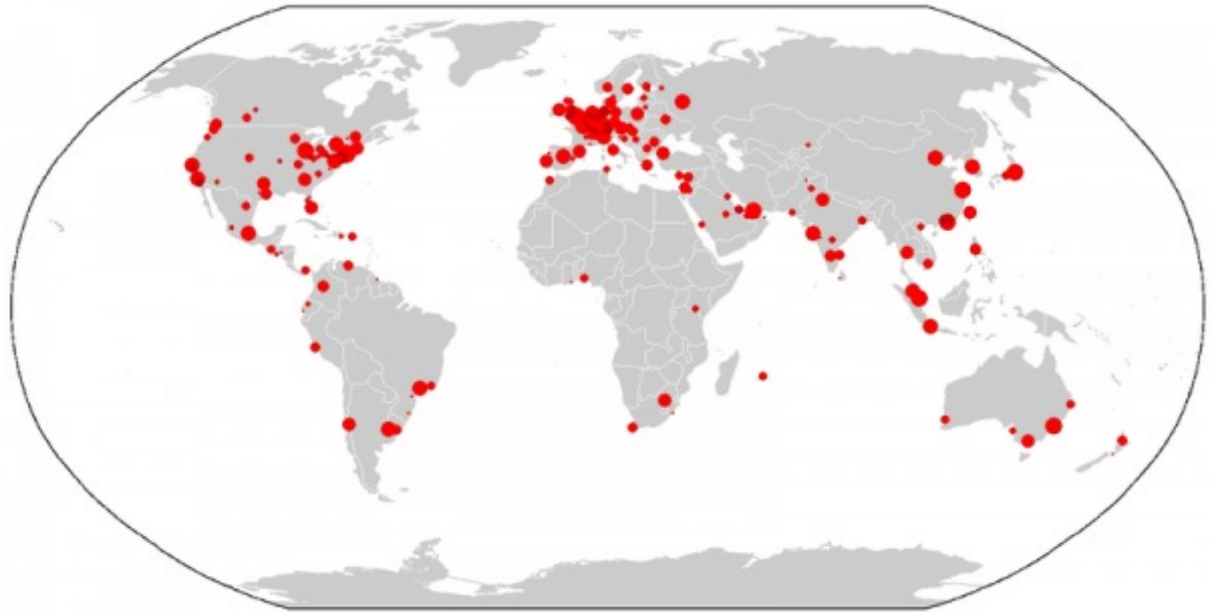
- Alpha+** HONG KONG
PARIS
SINGAPORE
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
CHICAGO
DUBAI
SYDNEY

- Alpha** MILAN
BEIJING
TORONTO
SAO PAULO
MADRID
MUMBAI
LOS ANGELES
MOSCOW
FRANKFURT
MEXICO CITY
AMSTERDAM
BUENOS AIRES
KUALA LUMPUR
SEOUL
BRUSSELS
JAKARTA
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON

- Alpha-** MIAMI
DUBLIN
MELBOURNE
ZURICH
NEW DELHI
MUNICH
ISTANBUL
BOSTON
WARSAW
DALLAS
VIENNA
ATLANTA
BARCELONA
BANGKOK
TAIPEI
SANTIAGO
LISBON
PHILADELPHIA
JOHANNESBURG



Alpha ++	London New York	Beta +	Bangalore Lisbon Copenhagen Santiago Guangzhou Rome Cairo Dallas Hamburg Düsseldorf Athens Manila Montreal Philadelphia Tel Aviv Lima Budapest Berlin Cape Town Luxembourg Houston Kiev Bucharest Beirut	Gamma +	Zagreb Lahore St Petersburg Jeddah Durban Santo Domingo St Louis Islamabad Guayaquil Baltimore San Salvador Cologne Phoenix Adelaide Bristol Charlotte (North Carolina) Georgetown (Cayman) Osaka Tampa
Alpha +	Hong Kong Paris Singapore Shanghai Tokyo Beijing Sydney Dubai				
Alpha	Chicago Mumbai Milan Moscow Sao Paulo Frankfurt Toronto Los Angeles Madrid Mexico City Amsterdam Kuala Lumpur Brussels				
Alpha -	Seoul Johannesburg Buenos Aires Vienna San Francisco Istanbul Zurich Warsaw Washington Melbourne New Delhi Miami	Beta	Ho Chi Minh City Bogota Auckland Montevideo Caracas Riyadh Vancouver Chennai Manchester Oslo Brisbane Helsinki Karachi Doha	Gamma	Glasgow San Juan Marseille Guadalajara Leeds Baku Vilnius Tallinn Raleigh (North Carolina) Ankara Belfast San Jose (Ca) Colombo Valencia (Sp.) Cincinnati Milwaukee Muscat Ljubljana
	Barcelona Bangkok Boston Dublin Taipei Munich Stockholm Prague Atlanta	Beta -	Casablanca Stuttgart Rio De Janeiro Geneva Guatemala City Lyon Panama City San Jose Bratislava Minneapolis Tunis Nairobi Cleveland Lagos Abu Dhabi Seattle Hanoi Sofia Riga Port Louis Detroit Calgary Denver Perth Calcutta San Diego Amman Antwerp Manama Birmingham (UK) Nicosia Quito Rotterdam Belgrade Monterrey Almaty Shenzhen Kuwait City Hyderabad Edinburgh	Gamma -	Nantes Tianjin Accra Algiers Gothenburg Porto Columbus (Ohio) Utrecht Orlando Ahmedabad Asuncion Kansas City Seville Turin Dar Es Salaam Portland Krakow Managua Pune Leipzig Malmö La Paz

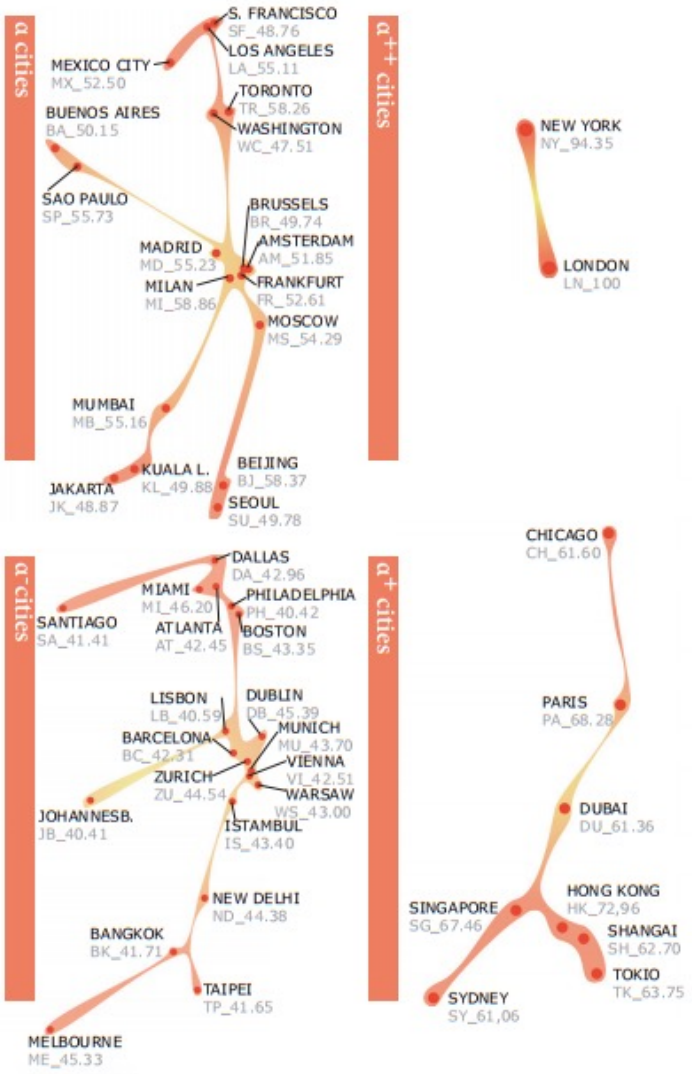


Alpha ++	London New York
Alpha +	Singapore Hong Kong Paris Beijing Tokyo Dubai Shanghai
Alpha	Sydney Sao Paulo Milan Chicago Mexico City Mumbai Moscow Frankfurt Madrid Warsaw Johannesburg Toronto Seoul Istanbul Kuala Lumpur Jakarta

Gamma	Phoenix Tegucigalpa Austin Pune Guadalajara Dalian Tbilisi Dar Es Salaam Chongqing Ankara Lusaka Ahmedabad Cincinnati Asuncion Harare Gothenburg Xiamen Al-Mawşil Kansas City Accra Minsk Tampa Turin Luanda Abidjan Tirana
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Sufficiency	Belo Horizonte Christchurch Florence Richmond (Virginia) Port of Spain Seville Ottawa Kunming Chisinau Bordeaux Hamilton Málaga Nairobi Katowice The Hague Ciudad Juarez Kingston Fuzhou Izmir Ulan Bator Penang Hannover Tulsa Canberra Kabul Surabaya
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Aberdeen Recife Campinas Basel Memphis (Tennessee) Mérida Birmingham (Alabama - US) Cebu Bremen Leon Changchun Toulouse Santa Cruz Oklahoma City Bishkek Bursa Hefei Linz New Orleans Louisville Cordoba Liege
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The world of α cities



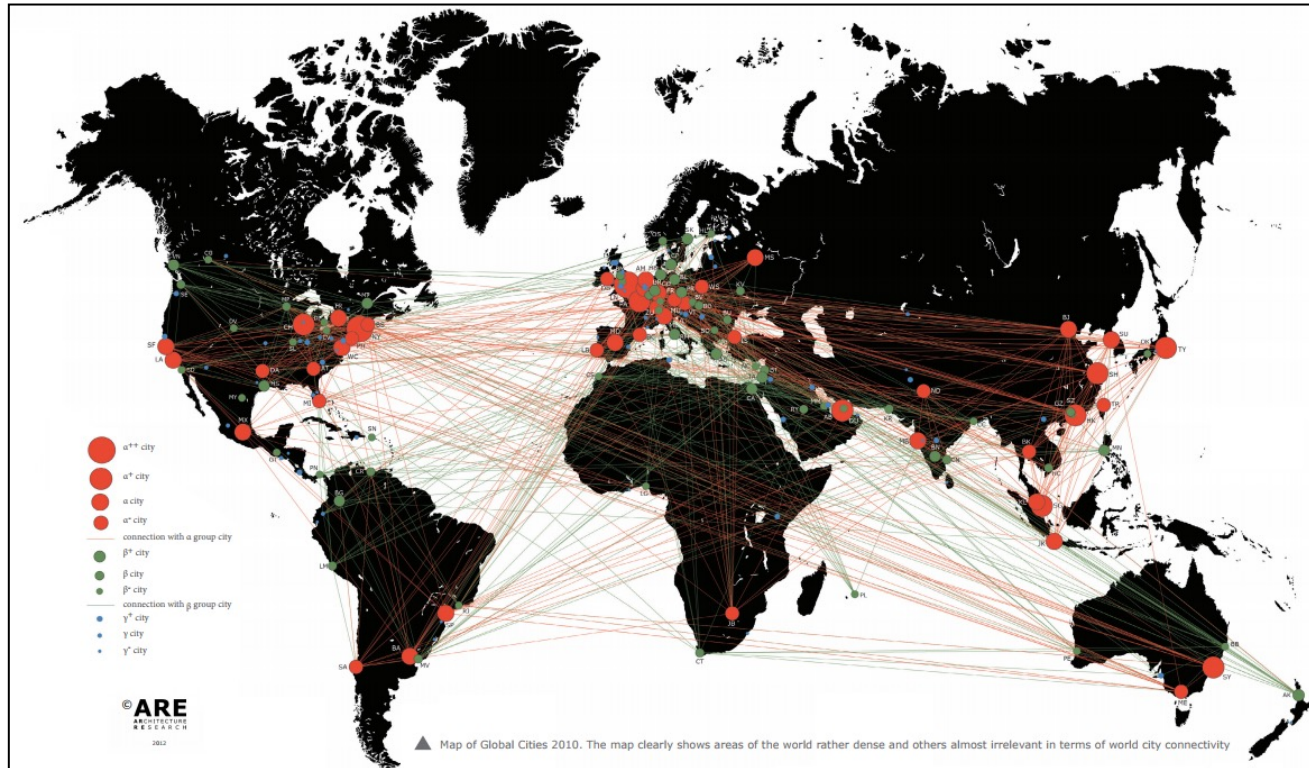
The world of β cities



The world of γ cities



Shape of connectivity amongst world cities of same tier and Proportional Global Network Connectivity (GNC) Scores 2010, according to GaWC



Global City Network

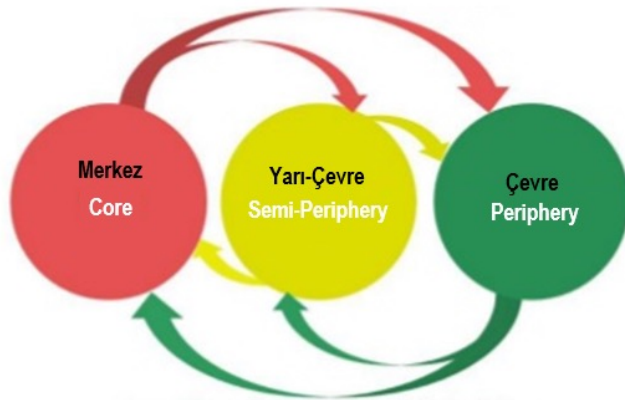
Key material links

Manufacturing links

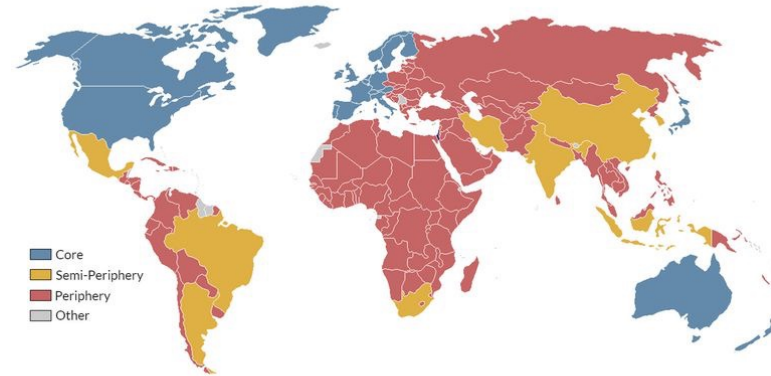
Trade links

Manufacturer service links

Yüksek Kar Değeri-Katma Değeri Yüksek Mallar



Düşük Ücretli İşgücü ve Hammaddeler



- In the geographical context, the global economy has also revealed the division of world cities within the center-semi-periphery-periphery relations:
 - 1) **World cities of the center: Cities with command and control points, depending on the power of the capitalist global economy**
 - 2) **World cities of the semi-periphery: Cities approaching world city status with their maturing and developing economies**
 - 3) **Cities of the periphery: Cities that are controlled (managed) and operate at the fringes of the global economy**

- Taylor et al. (2001) point to 4 different levels of power among leading world cities:

- 1) **Highly connected cities**
- 2) **Dominant centers**
- 3) **Control centers**
- 4) **Entrance gate centers**

Global Cities Index 2021

1. 🇺🇸 New York City
2. 🇬🇧 London
3. 🇫🇷 Paris
4. 🇯🇵 Tokyo
5. 🇺🇸 Los Angeles
6. 🇨🇳 Beijing
7. 🇭🇰 Hong Kong
8. 🇺🇸 Chicago
9. 🇸🇬 Singapore
10. 🇨🇳 Shanghai

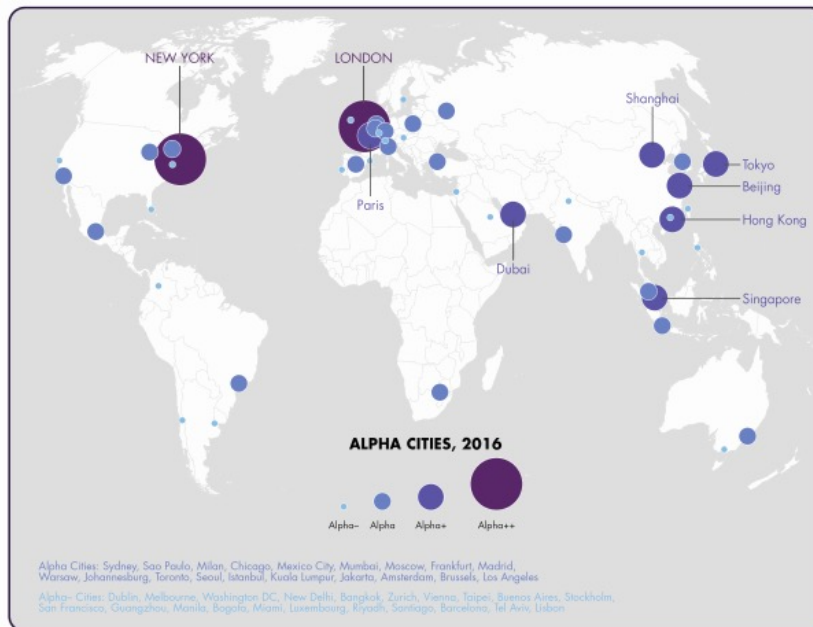


Figure 1: Alpha Cities by Category
 Source: Beaverstock et al., 2017

Global Cities Index—leaders by dimension

Business activity	Human capital	Information exchange	Cultural experience	Political engagement
New York	New York	Paris	London	Washington, D.C.

Global Cities Index—leaders by metric

Fortune 500 Beijing	Foreign-born population New York	Access to TV news Geneva, Brussels	Museums Moscow	Embassies and consulates Brussels*
Top global services firms London	Top universities Boston	News agency bureaus London	Visual and performing arts London*	Think tanks Washington, D.C.
Capital markets New York	Population with tertiary degrees Tokyo	Broadband subscribers Geneva, Zurich	Sporting events London	International organizations Geneva
Air freight Hong Kong	International student population London	Freedom of expression Brussels*, Amsterdam*, Stockholm	International travelers London	Political conferences Brussels
Sea freight Shanghai	Number of international schools Hong Kong	Online presence Singapore	Culinary offerings New York	Local institutions with global reach New York
ICCA conferences Paris			Sister cities St. Petersburg	

Personal well-being	Economics	Innovation	Governance
Melbourne	New York	San Francisco	Geneva, Zurich

Global Cities Outlook—leaders by metric

<p>Stability and security Kuwait City*</p> <p>Healthcare evolution Multiple leaders</p> <p>Gini coefficient index Prague</p> <p>Environmental performance Sydney, Melbourne</p>	<p>Infrastructure Tel Aviv*</p> <p>GDP per capita Houston</p> <p>FDI inflow Ho Chi Minh*</p>	<p>Patents per capita San Francisco*</p> <p>Private investments San Francisco</p> <p>University-sponsored incubators Moscow*</p>	<p>Quality of bureaucracy Zurich*, Sydney*, Melbourne*, Geneva*, Singapore*</p> <p>Ease of doing business St. Petersburg*</p> <p>Transparency London*</p>
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*Indicates new leaders in 2017

Source: A.T. Kearney Global Cities 2017

Fortune 2012

Rank	Company	Country	Industry	2011 revenue in USD
1	Royal Dutch Shell	 Netherlands†	Petroleum	\$484.4 billion
2	ExxonMobil	 United States	Petroleum	\$452.9 billion
3	Walmart	 United States	Retail	\$446.9 billion
4	BP	 United Kingdom	Petroleum	\$386.4 billion
5	Sinopec	 China	Petroleum	\$375.2 billion
6	China National Petroleum Corporation	 China	Petroleum	\$352.3 billion
7	State Grid Corporation of China	 China	Power	\$259.1 billion
8	Chevron	 United States	Petroleum	\$245.6 billion
9	ConocoPhillips	 United States	Petroleum	\$237.2 billion
10	Toyota	 Japan	Automobiles	\$235.3 billion

Global 500 companies

Rank	Country	Companies
1	 United States	132
2	 China	73
3	 Japan	68
4	 France	32
4	 Germany	32
6	 United Kingdom	26
7	 Switzerland	15
8	 South Korea	13
9	 Netherlands	12
10	 Canada	11
11	 Italy	9
11	 Australia	9
13	 Brazil	8
13	 India	8
13	 Spain	8
16	 Russia	7
17	 Taiwan	6

148 companies are located in the European Union.





© Michael Wolf, Courtesy of m97 Gallery.

- Although we know that there are various types of interaction between world cities, it is very difficult to investigate these relationships due to the difficulty of obtaining data.
- Commonly used methods to measure connectivity between world cities:
 - **Airline passenger flows**
 - **Global office location strategies of advanced manufacturing service companies**

1. Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport (ABD) – 104 milyon yolcu
2. Beijing Capital International Airport (Çin) – 96 milyon
3. Dubai International Airport (BAE) – 88 milyon
4. Tokyo Haneda International Airport (Japonya) – 85 milyon
5. Los Angeles International Airport (ABD) – 84.6 milyon
6. Chicago's O'Hare International Airport (ABD) – 80 milyon
7. London Heathrow Airport (Birleşik Krallık) – 78 milyon
8. Hong Kong International Airport (Çin) – 73 milyon
9. Shanghai Pudong International Airport (Çin) – 70 milyon
10. Aéroport de Paris-Charles de Gaulle (Fransa) – 69 milyon
11. Amsterdam Airport Schiphol (Hollanda) – 68.5 milyon
12. Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (ABD) – 67 milyon
13. Guangzhou Bai Yun International Airport (Çin) – 66 milyon
14. Frankfurt Am Main Airport (Almanya) – 64.5 milyon
15. Atatürk International Airport (Türkiye) – 64 milyon
16. Indira Gandhi International Airport (Hindistan) – 63.5 milyon
17. Soekarno-Hatta International Airport (Endonezya) – 63 milyon
18. Singapore Changi Airport (Singapur) – 62.22 milyon
19. Incheon International Airport (Güney Kore) – 62.16 milyon
20. Denver International Airport (ABD) – 61 milyon

Source: <http://gezzio.com/2017-en-yogun-havalimani/>



- Advertising, TV and Internet attract customers to different tourism destinations (sales of cities). In this context, world cities are becoming strategic places for the global entertainment industry.
- High-end entertainment products are exported globally.
- **The Disney Store has been part of traditional local city malls in US cities.**
- **The field of tourism and entertainment sectors is very wide.**
- **Times Square (in New York, Manhattan) Broadway's entertainment center has now been revitalized with funding from the Walt Disney Company.**
- Organizations such as the Olympic games have also helped to increase the role of some cities as world cities.

Los Angeles: Entertainment Capital of the World

Los Angeles, Entertainment Capital of the World



New York, Time Square



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