The Effects of Globalization on minorities in the city of Philadelphia

The city of Philadelphia is found on the Northeastern part of Pennsylvania. It is a city that is known for its great diversity and its mixture of race, cultures and ethnic backgrounds. It is one of the major cities in the United States that has hosted a large majority of the country’s minority population. An article by the National Center for Public Policy Research states that the state of Pennsylvania is one of the twelve states on average that has a higher minority population than the national average. The city of Philadelphia was the largest city starting in the year 1800 up to the year 1832. The reason for this was because of the large number of minorities especially African Americans that the city hosted. The Slave Emancipation Act of 1780 made Pennsylvania’s slaves free unless they were from the south. “The African American Community had six thousand, five hundred people free in the 1790, rising to fifty thousand in 1860, and all of these minorities made Philadelphia their population and cultural center”. Due to the reason that Philadelphia was one of many city’s were slaves decided to settle once they were free made the city one of the many major cities in the United States of America that has hosted and still hosts some of the country’s largest minority populations. It is indeed true that the city of Philadelphia is a city of great cultural diversity that has reflected a majority of its minor population. The fact has also been established that the city of Philadelphia was once a city that carried one of the largest populations in the
United States. So if it is indeed true that the city of Philadelphia once carried the largest population in America, why is the city that was once known for its great population center for innovations, thriving businesses and industry’s, loose it’s major population that once attracted the energy of industries, innovations and advanced technology. This is the question that most of the Philadelphia population especially the minority population is asking themselves. The answer to this mind bothering question is globalization and it is this answer that most Philadelphians have become increasingly aware of.

The word globalization is a word that entails a whole new meaning and a whole new way of life to the world that we live in. Globalization has changed that world that we now live in creating a whole new perception as to what the human race thought the world should be like to live in. The change that globalization has brought with her is one that is accepted differently by different people. Some people may see this change as a welcoming one because it brings with it exciting challenges and the ability to reach levels that we never thought was possible, others may see this change as one that is too drastic and too uncomfortable for them. It will be seen as a forced change in their systems and in their everyday lives. While some might see globalization as an opportunity to break down barriers and bring the world together and making it work together, others might see it as a force pulling the world apart and creating and widening the gap of inequalities as never before. So the concept of globalization can be seen and received from different angles. I think if globalization provides opportunity and more money for a person, that person is going to embrace the concept of globalization. But also if globalization brings with it deprivation and loss of money, that person is going to definitely reject the concept of
globalization. People’s reaction to globalization has been discussed now let’s look at the
definition or meaning of globalization.

The meaning of globalization.
The concept of globalization entails a broad meaning. An article on globalization from
Monash University on human rights law, gives a detailed explanation as to what
globalization is. It defines globalization as:

“An integrated system of business arrangements, which seeks to move large
volumes of goods, services, information and capital across international borders with low
fiction and high velocity. But it is much more. Globalization is a technological system,
which uses transportation, communication and manufacturing techniques to make such
movements possible. Globalization is also a political system sometimes known as the
neo-liberalism, whose adherents believe that markets are preferable to all other forms of
social ordering, such as state domestic markets and ban all barriers to transnational trade.
Globalization is a legal system. It requires states to repeal old laws which constrains
trade, to bring their existing laws into alignment with the regulatory and property regimes
of their trading partners, to abating from passing new laws which discriminate against
foreign firms or discourage foreign investors, and to accommodate the complex body of
contractual and customary legal arrangement which have grown up to facilitate business
transactions”. So in other words globalization is an economic, technological, political and
cultural legal system. It is indeed true that this major legal system that we know as
globalization has affected different populations of the world. It has either affected them in
a good or bad way. Globalization has indeed affected the city of Philadelphia as a whole
but it has also had a great impact on its minorities. Let’s take a look at how globalization
Globalization and Philadelphia minorities

The city of Philadelphia was the sixth and seventh largest city in the United States in the 1800’s but the population at present has decreased drastically when comparing it to what it was in the 1800’s and early 1900’s. The question here is why has the city of Philadelphia lost its population so drastically in the past two decades. As early as the 1960’s urban factories were being shut down and moved to the developing world. Most of these urban factories that were being shut down belonged to major American cities and, one of the many cities that felt the brunt of this period was the city of Philadelphia. The city of Philadelphia was greatly known as one of the great pioneers in the industrial revolution. It was an industrial city that was greatly known for its heavy concentration on textile and metal manufacturing. The city became a center for innovations and, this became the attraction for many settlers of this city. People of all race and educational backgrounds were drawn to this city because of the different industries and factories of the city. These industries and factories provided work for people of all levels of education. People that were well educated were sure of getting jobs that were aligned with their level of education and, others that were not educated like most minorities, were given low skilled jobs that even though it was not as good as the ones that were well educated, they were sure to get these types of jobs because it was always available. The availability of jobs sustained the city’s population and invited new people to come in the city. Things were fine until the 1940’s, which was the end of the Second World War. The end of the second world war greatly impacted the city of
Philadelphia because during the war the demand for goods made by these factories was on increase because it was needed for the war that was going on and as soon as the war ended the demand for products decreased and so this brought about a great problem for the city of Philadelphia. Factories shut down because they goods were not demanded as high as it was before and on the other hand they were looking for cheap production and so most of these factories were shut down to look for places were they cheap labor and production will be provided. Manufacturing giants such as Stetson Hat Company, William Cramp and Sons shipbuilding, and the Frankford Arsenal locked their gates and moved out of the United States in search of cheaper labor and production. As soon as most of these factories moved elsewhere, more than fifty percent of Philadelphia’s work force which was employed in manufacturing went down to twelve percent in the 1980’s. This greatly affected the people of Philadelphia especially the uneducated ones that had low paying jobs in these factories and, these workers were mostly minorities. Poverty then became a major problem in the city of Philadelphia for most minorities because the jobs that sustained them became obsolete.

In the 1960’s the United States Government decided to combat this problem by implementing strategy called “War on Poverty”. This encouraged the building of more houses in the inner cities like Philadelphia for the poor and this was done to bring up the sagging job markets for most cities. Poor people were allowed to live in these houses for almost free because they were not charged a fraction of what they will usually pay if they rented a normal house or apartment. These houses were not only built for minorities they were built for every race but, once minorities began to move into these housing projects, there became a vast and measurable migration of whites moved from the inner city to the
suburbs, in a process known as the “white flight” or suburban sprawl. This process greatly affected the city of Philadelphia because the movement of most of the white population which is the majority and which was also the educative class to the suburbs left the minorities in the city, who were mostly poor and jobless. The little industries and factories that had remained in the city of Philadelphia also moved with the majority to the Philadelphia suburbs. An article on Philadelphia and its Metropolitan Area done by Encarta Encyclopedia states that “The movement after World War II of thousands of white, middle-class families from Philadelphia to the suburbs aggravated the problem of industrial decline.” As a result of this more minorities from other states and countries took the place of the place of the whites, seeking opportunities that were no longer available in the city’s declining economy and this only aggravated the problem.

The effects of suburban sprawl on Philadelphia minorities.

Due to the shut down of the city’s majority of factories and the movement of the city’s remaining factories to the suburbs with the business class, this left the city of Philadelphia with a majority of problems such as loss of jobs and as increase in crime rates. The problem of decreased population also came into play because the few factories that were left in the city of Philadelphia were also moving out of the city into the suburbs with the business class and as a result of this other people also moved out of the city to other cities in search of better jobs. Because of this the population of Philadelphia decreased drastically. Minorities were affected greatly because they were now at a position were the little jobs they had that once supported their families were no more. They had little education and they depended on the work from the factories that were present to support them but, with the factories leaving the city they were left with no
choice but to watch themselves steadily decline into the state of poverty. The city of Philadelphia was one of the cities with the largest textile mills in the United States. The textile mills that were present in the city of Philadelphia provided jobs for minorities. The Philadelphian minorities depended on these jobs; this was how they made their living and supported their families. An example of a textile mills that had minorities as a majority of it’s employees was the Erwin Mills of the old west Durham of West Philadelphia. The factory was closed and a majority of its employees were African Americans. Another major factory that once provided employment for a majority of minorities was the American Tobacco Company, which was located at south-west corner of Pettigrew and Blackwell streets. Minorities that worked in these factories were non-degreed workers and so when employment was no more, this left them in a stagnant situation. The city of Philadelphia was suffering from suburban growth were the suburbs grew faster than the city. This also meant that the lives of minorities in the city, was just as stagnant as the city itself. Many of the city’s neighborhood retained the environment of the ethnic group that settled there.

As a result of the suburban sprawl in Philadelphia the gap that was already present between the minorities and the majority in Philadelphia has been widened. Better homes, higher level of educational systems have been moved to the suburbs. A severe redistribution of wealth showed. The wealthy white tax base moved to the suburbs creating a new and more improved lifestyle, leaving behind the minority tax base in the city straining and impoverishing all social services because they had no jobs to support these services such as public school education and hospital emergency room services. This lack of job opportunities in the city of Philadelphia for unskilled poorly educated
minorities, bred generations of angry minorities with no hope and no reason to obey the law took to crime. The minorities in the city of Philadelphia found ways for themselves to survive and most of the ways they found were in contrast with the law of the city of Philadelphia. They were left alone in a city whose economy was heading for the worse and they thought that they were not given the choice to decide whether they wanted to move or stay in the city. As a result of this a lot of crime activity increased. These created unsafe neighborhoods for the minorities that resided in these neighborhoods. Minorities took to selling drugs like crack-cocaine as means of survival and gangs were also formed to produce activities such as robbery and other violent crimes. These minorities had to rely on doing these crimes to survive because jobs were not made available to them. The city of Philadelphia’s crime rate increased drastically because of the majority of crime committed by the minority population of the city. The city then became a place that was not so safe for people to live in. Most neighborhoods became known for their vicious acts of crime. This increase in crime made things worse because businesses did not want to stay in a city that could not protect their businesses and, so they moved to the suburbs were it was much safe. New business or people that came to Philadelphia moved and settled in the suburbs were they were more comfortable. This meant that the suburbs now carried a majority of the city businesses and main focus was on the suburbs not in the city. The “White Flight” left the city of Philadelphia with its majority being minorities. This meant that the best educational facilities, parks, were mostly in the suburbs were a majority of the minority did not reside. A statistics on the population of Philadelphia from the Philadelphia daily news states that “In the year 1950 the city of Philadelphia had 2.07 million in population, but by the year 1990 that population had fallen to 1.59
million which showed a loss of 480,000 people who were mostly non-minority”. This brought a great division on the city of Philadelphia in the early nineties. It brought a two-tiered society. A sector of extreme wealth and privilege, and a sector of huge misery despair. These divisions only deepened by the free market policy that globalization provided. This meant fewer jobs in the city of Philadelphia for minorities which only resulted in the widening gap that was already present in the redistribution of wealth. This created a lot of problems for the minorities like crime rates, job unemployment, poor housing, and redlining.

Minorities and crime in the city of Philadelphia.

The city of Philadelphia that was once a peaceful city were different races were known to live together peacefully, suddenly became a city that was known for its brutal increase in crime rates. The neighborhoods of minorities became one of the most dangerous places in Philadelphia to live. Violent crimes had been on the increase since the beginning of the suburban sprawl in the early 1900’s and is still on the increase at present. Increase in crime rates only brought the quality of life in Philadelphia to a decrease and, most of the increase in crime rates where mostly in the neighborhoods of minorities especially the black and Hispanic neighborhoods. Crime has been as active as it ever was in the city of Philadelphia. Homicide and drug related crimes have increased tremendously and, they are the highest performed crimes in the city of Philadelphia. According to the Philadelphia Inquirer (as reported on March 9/7/03), violent crimes are up compared to this time last year—homicides have increased by 22%, gun robberies by 15%, and shooting victims by 15%. Minorities make up more than seventy percent of the wanted list of the Violent Crime Fugitive task Force. The crimes caused by minorities
have become so rampant that it has overshadowed the crimes caused by non-minorities. An example of the fact that crimes caused by minorities have become so rampant is the publishing of an article from the Philadelphia daily news on August 2003, which wrote the names of the first twenty of forty one people who had outstanding homicide warrants. The first twenty of these forty one people that were published were people from black, Hispanic and Asian ethnic groups. This is a classic example of how minority crime in the city of Philadelphia has become a common factor in the city of Philadelphia. A February 2004 article on “Drug War in the United States” by the Philadelphia Inquirer states that “ninety three percent of those persecuted on drug charges last year were non-white. 69.4% Black, 7.3% White, and 23.1% other”. This showed that 92.4% of crimes were indeed caused by minorities. Another article by the Philadelphia Inquirer states that more than fifty percent of drug arrests in the city of Philadelphia are made on African Americans or Hispanics. (Mutombo 1999). This result to the fact that the city’s rising crime rate is caused by minorities. Because of the fact that the city of Philadelphia is fifty four percent white and forty percent black, this leaves the city with a really bid problem if a majority of the city’s crime is caused by its minorities. According to a March 2003 poll conducted by the Center for Opinion Research of Millersville University, “crime drugs” was citied as the most important problem facing Philadelphia today. The city of Philadelphia fight on crime has a lot to do with the absence of jobs for minorities. This is where the concept of globalization comes into play. Due to the fact that unskilled jobs that were once provided for minorities are no longer present, due to the fact that these jobs have gone some where else in search of cheaper production, this leaves most minorities jobless. Most of these minorities that are less educated do not
really have q choice but to turn to these violent crimes to sustain themselves. The absence of jobs have created a society were extreme crimes have to be committed in order to ensure proper living standards and, as a result of this the crime rates have also affected the city overall because they are losing population and the suburbs are gaining, businesses are not going to the city because they do not feel safe and so this brings us back to the same concept which is the fact that jobs are continually going to be scarce as long as crime rates do not decrease in the city of Philadelphia. Both of these factors do have effects on each other, the crime rates will not decrease if jobs are not available to these minorities. Statistics of the 2000-2004 Recruitment Media Corporation from the 1990 census of Housing and Population; states that “Racial Diversity White: 53.5% African American 39.9% Asian/Pacific Islander: 2.7% Hispanic Origin: 5.3%. Is Crime a Problem: City: 6,920 Metro: 4,630”. Statistics like these show that crime is indeed a problem in the city of Philadelphia and it will continue to be a big problem unless methods and jobs are created to combat these crimes.

Strategies created to decrease crime in the city of Philadelphia.

The city of Philadelphia has been fighting the war on crime for more than a decade. Every year strategies are created to reduce these crimes. At present some of the city’s strategies to decrease the level of crime so that the city can once again become a safe place, is the use of law enforcement to fight these crimes. According to the Mayor’s report on City Services (FY2002), “Police protection/ safety” was citied as the most important city service provided to Philadelphians in a citizen’s survey of city services. A growing majority of citizens are also satisfied with police protection in the city in the year 2002 to 2003. Another method that the city of Philadelphia has come up with to
ensure crime decrease is the city’s “Operation Safe Streets”. The city’s “Operation Safe Streets” is a major initiative in place to stop the open air drug trade addiction in Philadelphia’s neighborhoods. This operation seeks to achieve its goal through a partnership between the Philadelphia Police Department, communities, religious based organizations and the city’s network of social services. Police presence in the streets has also been increased and crime hotspots have been targeted. An example of joining partnerships to fight crime was for the death of Faheem Thomas –Childs a third grader who died in February 2004 after being shot in the head just outside his elementary school. The Philadelphian people especially the minorities in support of this march the streets of North Philadelphia which is where the shooting took place and, also which is an area that is populated by minority and is greatly known for its crime rates. This march was a protest to save the children because, children have increasingly become victims of these deadly shootings and, most of these children are minorities. This showed that the minorities are getting tired of these crimes being committed by their own people and they will do any thing to stop it. The Philadelphia Inquirer (Campbell 4/7/04) states that “Marchers carried handmade signs or Easter Palm leaves. Some wore T-Shirts featuring lost loved ones. Mothers in charge, a group of women who have lost children to violence or had children injured, held up signs and Photographs with tears in their eyes”. This shows that minorities are tired of this way of life and they ready to help stop this way of living. All these steps that are being taken will indeed help to decrease the crime rates in Philadelphia and if crime rates are lessened, businesses will feel safe to stay in the city and provide jobs for minorities.
Job Opportunities for Philadelphian Minorities

Since the movement of businesses out of the city of Philadelphia to the suburbs and elsewhere occurred, the unemployment rate in the city of Philadelphia has significantly increased. The people that are really suffering from this are the people that live in the city of Philadelphia. As I had already mentioned that the city of Philadelphia carries a majority of the minority population of that city, this means that the minorities are the people that are suffering from this occurrence. Jobs have shifted from the central city to suburban location. Jobs have followed projects like highways and housing developments to the suburbs. The Philadelphia Inquirer (April 17 2004), states that there has been a decrease of jobs in the city, starting from thirty percent in 1991 to twenty seven percent in the 2000. The article also goes on to say that jobs, are shifting from the city to “the Sunbelt locations of the south and west”. Another cause of job loss in the city can also be credited not only to the crime and suburbs of Philadelphia, but also to the city’s wage tax on earnings of both the residents and the commuters working in the city. The Issues Philadelphia news paper (January 16 2004) states that “According to the survey of city tax burdens conducted by the city of Washington, DC government, Philadelphia has the highest tax burden of nine comparison cities, with the cities wage tax driving the disparity”. Philadelphia minorities have suffered most because there has been a steady decline in manufacturing jobs and, most of these manufacturing jobs belonged to the minorities of Philadelphia. Minority participation in the Philadelphia economy has been low and is still low. Most minorities’ business owners blame it on redlining which is that fact that banks and businesses refuse to grant them loans because of the fact that they are minorities. This has caused a low percentage of revenue generated by these minority
owned firms because, they lack access to equity. This lack of access to equity is causing capita available minorities to be in debt. The city of Philadelphia lost two thousand, five hundred manufacturing jobs in the year 2003, according to the Philadelphia Inquirer (4/26/2002). The article goes on to say that “Many manufacturers are using the opportunity to shift their operations elsewhere, either to other parts of the country or overseas”.

Methods used to combat the problem of Unemployment for Minorities.

In support of creating new jobs for minorities in the city of Philadelphia, the city’s government has come up with various construction programs. One of many of these constructions is the construction of the Philadelphia Convention Center. Another example is during the construction of the new Eagles Stadium, minorities were given fifty six percent of the deals toward building the stadium. The Philadelphia Inquirer (8/8/2002) states that:

“The Eagles, Burrell and Banner, exceeded the goal of 35 percent participation of minority owned firms promised two years ago when city council approved the stadium deal; 48 percent value of the stadium’s construction contracts have gone to firms owned or controlled by minorities. For those permanent jobs inside the stadium, Hamilton said the team has agreed to give minorities for 35 percent of the permanent hourly jobs and 30 percent of the permanent jobs”.

The city has also continued its involvement in the creation of the Greater Philadelphia Tourism Marketing Corporation, in order to generate jobs. The city government has also tried to position Philadelphia as a major competitor in the hospitality industries. By doing this jobs are being created.
Philadelphia Minorities and the problem of Housing.

The city of Philadelphia is one of the oldest of many cities in the United States of America. Since the creation of the suburbs, most of the focus of Philadelphia has been on the suburbs. The suburbs do have the best living standards when compared to that of the city. This is no surprise due to the fact that the main businesses of Philadelphia are all concentrated in the suburb. A majority of the city’s buildings are built since the creation of the city and these buildings have now become the low income buildings of the city of Philadelphia. Some of these buildings have worn out and they do not have the support that is needed for occupying it. A majority of the resident buildings in the city do not have proper ventilation and, as these buildings deteriorate household dust that consists mainly of lead is slowly poisoning the residences of these buildings and, needless to say that a majority of the occupants of these houses are minorities because these buildings are low income houses which they can afford. Half of Philadelphia housing was built after the ban of lead paint and, the lead paint were used in all the houses that were built during that period. So this brings us back to the subject of the minorities. Since globalization has forced the privileged out of the city leaving the minority behind, this leaves them with no jobs to give them money to improve the buildings that they live in. Due to the fact that minorities occupy a majority of these houses, we have to look at the dangers that the lead paint that was once used in these houses can cause to them. Most minorities suffer from lead poisoning as a result of these buildings they occupy. The greatest impact is seen among minority children living in low –income housing. Another problem that minorities face in their neighborhoods that has to do with housing is the fact that most of these houses in the minority neighborhoods have been left vacant and the reason for this is
because, people have moved away to safer places or to houses were they think is safer for
them to occupy. The fact that these houses become vacant leaves a very big problem and,
the problem is that these vacant hoses are used for drug dealings and, drug users also turn
these houses into “crack houses”. This creates a very dangerous and difficult situation for
minorities in these neighborhoods. Their children are exposed to drugs and drug wars
have become a part of their daily lives. Because these houses have not been demolished
and better ones have not taken its place, the city has become a place of vacant houses that
are being used to promote crime.

Methods used to combat the problem of Housing for Minorities

The city’s government has implemented many methods to protect minorities that
occupy low income houses that contain lead and, to protect the neighborhoods from
having their vacant houses turned into crime stations. One of the things that the city has
done to ensure that the health of minorities remain protected is that the Office of the City
Solicitor’s is charged, primarily with initiating action against private landlords who
refuse to conduct needed lead hazard reduction and inform tenants of their rights to hold
rent from non-complaint landlords. An article from, “The Brookings Institution”
(3/22/2004), states that the “Department of Licenses and Inspections identified 27,000
abandoned residential buildings and 15,800 vacant residential lots”. The city’s step
towards these vacant buildings identified is that demolition programs have been set up to
get rid of vacant unsafe buildings. The article also goes on to say that “About 1,000
residential structures have been demolished every year during the 1990’s, but not nearly
fast enough to keep long term vacant buildings from being unsafe”. A News Bank article
from the Philadelphia Daily News (3/24/2003), states that the demolition are part of the city’s Neighborhood Transformation Initiative. It goes on to say that, “The anti-blight program plans to demolish 8,000 to 10,000 buildings over five years”.

Globalization has widened the existing gap that was already present between the majority and the minorities in the city of Philadelphia. It has brought a social disaster, encouraged social resentment, unrest and rebellion of minorities. The racial segregation has become more prominent due to the suburban sprawl that was triggered by globalization. Minorities have lost their jobs because the manufacturing jobs that they owned left the city to go elsewhere in search of cheaper production and, this is what the concept of globalization is all about. People might ask the question of how and why has globalization, played a major role in the daily lives of Philadelphia minorities. The answer to this question is this, the only thing globalization had to do was export the manufacturing jobs that sustained a majority of the Philadelphia minority. By taking these jobs minorities turned to crime as a way of support, the city then became a dangerous place to live, this triggered the creation and the main focus of the suburbs and, since the suburbs took the main attractions and population, the city of Philadelphia was left dry with old vacant buildings contributing to the present crime and no motive to upgrade the ones that are occupied. Globalization has put minorities in a situation that they are trying earnestly to get out of. But the question to this is how when the contributions of globalization, has left them branded. Their neighborhoods have been redlined because of its high crime rates and so residents are warned about these dangerous areas in Philadelphia when they want to buy a hose or settle and, their businesses redlined by banks when giving business or mortgage loans because, they can
not be trusted to pay their loans. This concept if redlining has created a world of barriers for minorities and their neighborhoods. They cannot enjoy simple services like food delivery to their neighborhoods because restaurants refuse to go to these neighborhoods in fear of crimes being committed against them. An article by Bill Bickel on Crime and Punishment from the Crime Weekly Journal (8/1/2003), reads:

“So the idea behind redlining is simple: A neighborhood has a high crime rate, so funky won’t let his employees deliver pizza; and Gordo won’t send a tow truck over there; and Rover won’t drive his taxi over there to pick up a passenger--- it’s just common sense. But let’s say you live in that neighborhood, and you want to order a pizza and the restaurant refuses, or your car breaks down and you can’t get it towed, or you need a taxi to the airport… these businesses are refusing to serve you because of where you live and very likely because you are black or Hispanic and where’s the fairness in that?”

It is indeed true that some minorities have contributed to making the city and their neighborhoods unsafe, but what about the others that are trying to get out of this circle that has been created. They do not have a say in this because of the stigma of being stereotyped.

So the question is has globalization being good or bad for Philadelphian minorities? My answer to this is that has brought both advantages and its disadvantages but the disadvantages outweighs the advantages. Globalization has been good for minorities because it has allowed them first of all to move and settle in the city of Philadelphia and, most of these minorities have been allowed to keep their cultural values and even create a cultural environment that they are used to. An example of this is “China
Town” in south Philadelphia. Another good point of globalization for minorities is that it has created attention for these minorities. Before globalization there was already inequality between the majority and the minorities but, nobody paid much attention to it. Now globalization has made inequality more visible and, it has helped provide ways to help these minorities, so that the inequality gap can be shortened.

Some of the disadvantages that globalization has caused fro minorities is that jobs have been taken away from them to go elsewhere where there is cheap production and, this is the main problem that structured the world of minorities in Philadelphia as we know it today. Loss of jobs triggered increase in crime rates, which created dangerous neighborhoods and the redlining that the minorities face in today’s Philadelphia. So because of these reasons I cannot come to the conclusion that globalization is either good or bad for the people of Philadelphia.