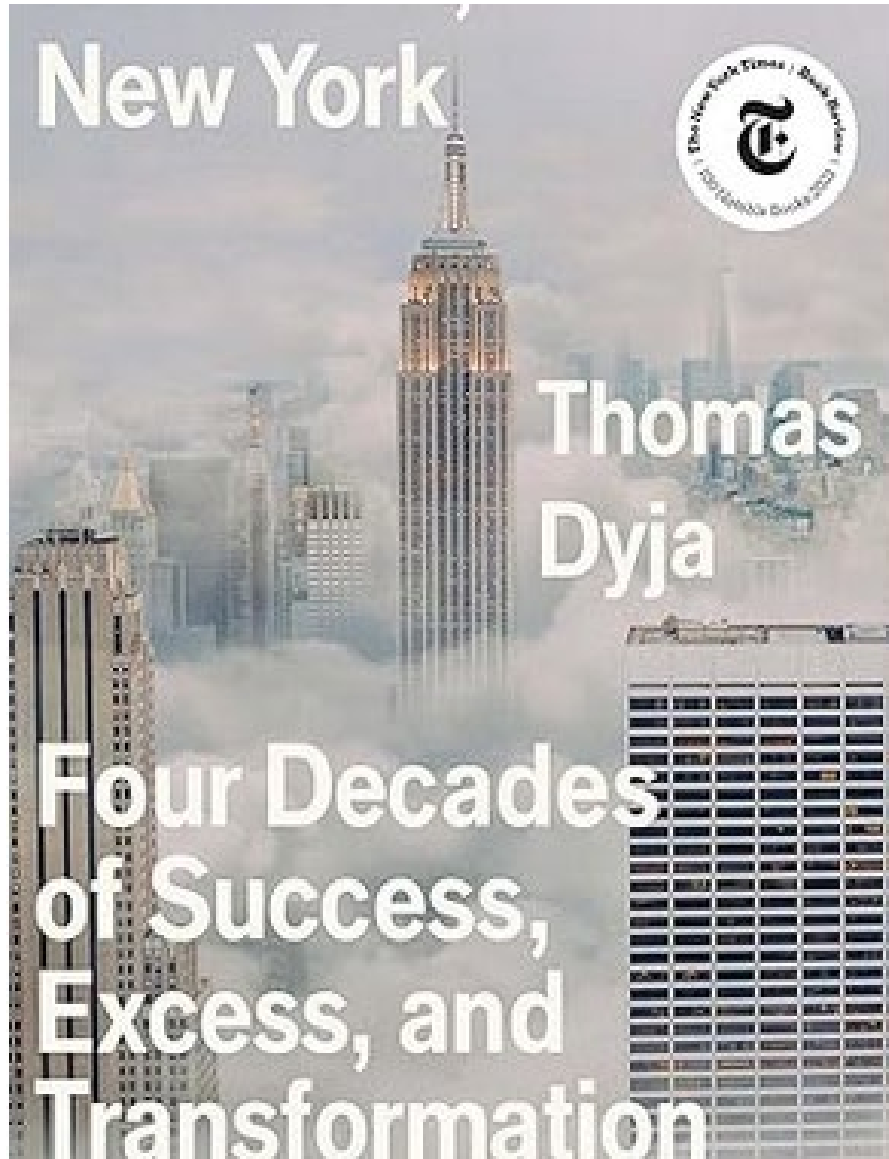


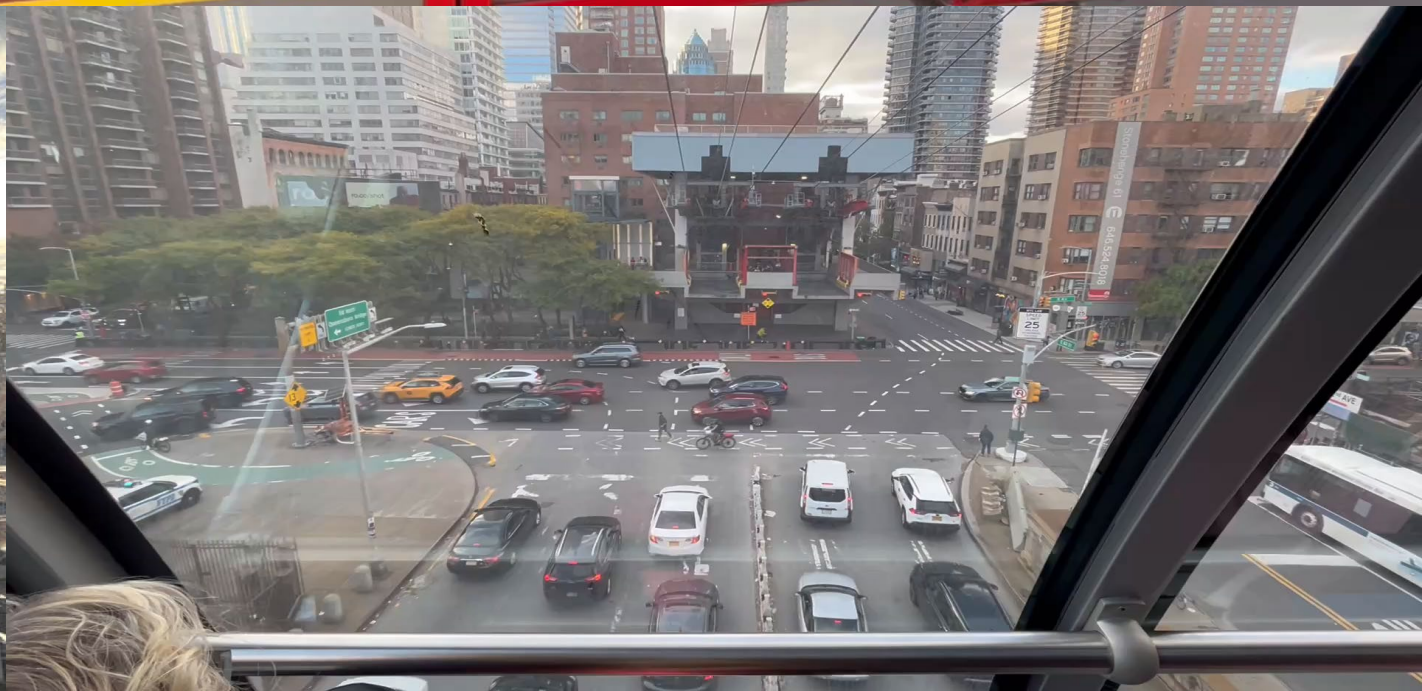


**NEW YORK:
THE CITY TAKEN FROM US
EVEN THOUGH
IT IS MARVELOUS**



- Native New Yorker and cultural historian.
- Explains how New York City transformed over four decades into a global capital of finance, culture, and influence.
- Explores the city's reinvention beginning in the late 1970s.
- Mix of political history, cultural analysis, and social commentary.







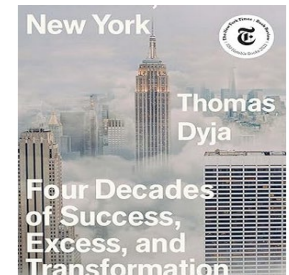






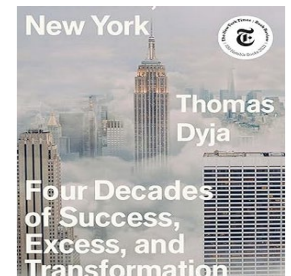
Causes of New York City's Decline

- Decline in manufacturing and economic base
- Increased social spending
- Rising public sector costs
- Reliance on borrowing
- Loss of federal and state aid
- Poor financial oversight
- Eroding public services and quality of life
- Suburbanization and middle-class flight



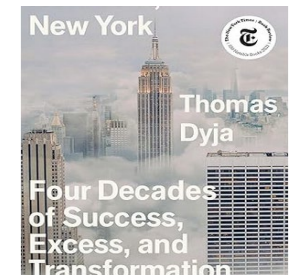
New York City's Decline

- The city's population dropped by nearly 800,000 people from 1970 to 1980.
- The city lost more than 500,000 manufacturing jobs between 1969 and 1976.
- In 1975, the city's bond rating dropped to “junk” status, a first for any U.S. city.
- The city's crime rate increased by nearly 30% between 1970 and 1979.
- Between 1975 and 1977, more than 30,000 fires were set in the South Bronx.
- The city's infrastructure was so neglected that potholes covered 50% of its roads.



New York City's Decline

- Over 1,000 schools, hospitals, and public facilities were shuttered to cut costs.
- Nearly 1 million housing units were abandoned in the city and over 60,000 people lived in abandoned buildings across the city.
- Central Park saw its attendance drop by 40% due to crime and neglect.
- New York City accounted for 35% of the nation's welfare recipients during this decade.





ED KOCH

RENAISSANCE NEW YORK

WE ACCUSE

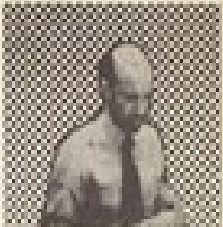
THE MEMBERS OF THE EMERGENCY FINANCIAL CONTROL BOARD of CRIMES against the COMMUNITY!



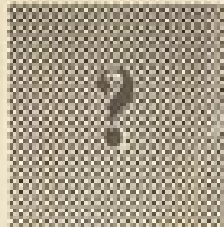
Governor Carey



Mayor Beane



City Controller Goldin



State Controller Leavitt



Albert Corey — American Airlines



Felix Rodriguez — Big MAC



David L. Margolis



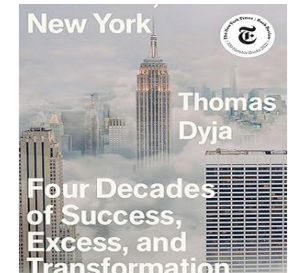
William Ellinghaus — N.Y.

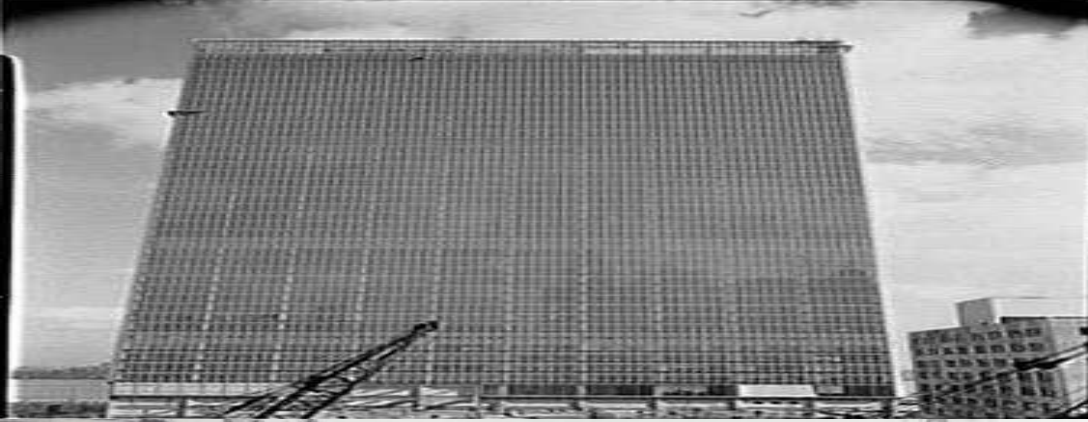
... These are the members of the Emergency Financial Control Board, the government agency responsible for all the cutbacks. The EFCB members, government representatives and members of big corporations, have decided to solve the city's budget deficit through massive layoffs of workers and cutbacks of essential services, such as health, education, daycare, and many others.

... We accuse the EFCB members of crimes against the community by selling us to the banks, closing down vital community services, of which the decision to close down Hostos is an example.

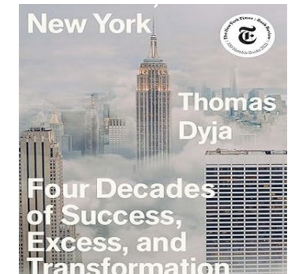
Committee for the Democratic Rights of Puerto Ricans

- The EFCB forced significant budget cuts, workforce reductions, and renegotiations of labor contracts.
- The crisis forced the city to reevaluate its financial practices.
- Business leaders were brought into improve the operation of the city and staff developed the Mayor's management report to track performance.



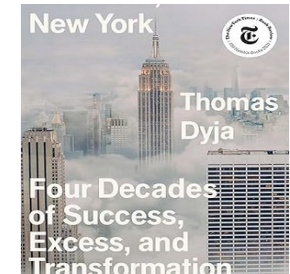


- Partnership for New York City represented the city's business leaders and formed to address economic and social issues.
- Public-private partnerships were formed where local businesses and property owners fund and manage services like sanitation, security, and beautification in commercial districts.
- Tax incentives helped fund the development of 250 office buildings in Manhattan.
- The ten-year housing plan rehabilitated or built 190,000 units in Bronx, Harlem, and Brooklyn.



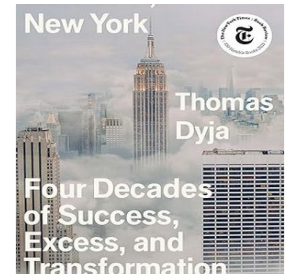


- The city's economy grew by 8.5% annually, driven by the finance, real estate, and insurance industries.
- 600,000 jobs were created in the finance, real estate, and insurance industries.
- Wall Street bonuses increased 250% increase from 1980 to 1987.
- A return to the city movement and tax incentives brought Yuppies (young urban professionals) and families to the Upper West side.





- Between 1981-1986, 100,000 apartment units were converted to co-ops and 37% of the owners had higher incomes (2 x in many cases) than the prior tenants.
- In 1988, there were 1,876 homicides and half of them related to crack.
- 26% of children between 12 and 17 were drug users.
- 1.7 million felonies were committed in 1983 and only 22,000 resulted in convictions.
- Bronx lost 16% of its housing and had a 60% poverty rate.



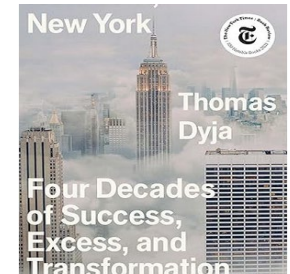


RUDI GIULIANI

REFORMATION NEW YORK

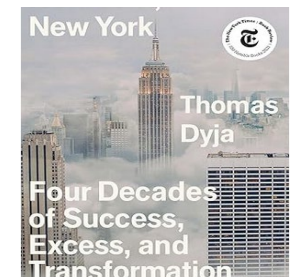


- Violent crime decreased by 56%.
- The murder rate dropped from 2,245 in 1990 to 629 in 1999.
- Property crime decreased by 65%.
- By the late 1990s, New York City was ranked as the safest large city in the U.S.
- The city experienced a 43% drop in subway crime and ridership rose by 36%.



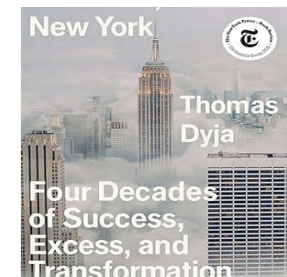


- New York's population grew by 685,000 during the 1990s, reversing decades of decline.
- The city invested over \$1 billion in cleaning up and redeveloping Times Square.
- Tourism soared, with over 35 million annual visitors.





- Between 1989 and 1999, NYPD made 175,000 stops and frisks. 84% involved Blacks and Hispanics. Only 10% were charged with a crime.
- Redevelopments efforts in Harlem weren't welcomed.
- The average apartment rent in Manhattan increased by 45% from 1990 to 1999.



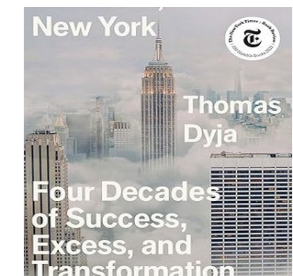


MICHAEL BLOOMBERG

REIMAGINATION NEW YORK

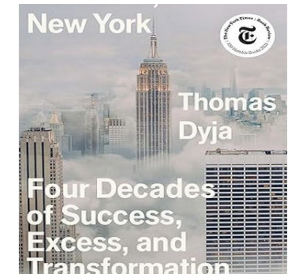


- By 2008, over 47 million tourists visited New York annually, setting a record.
- The city's population grew by 8%, reaching over 8.3 million by the end of the 2000s.
- The city became a hub for technology companies.
- The city's unemployment rate fell to 4.3% in 2007, its lowest in over 30 years.



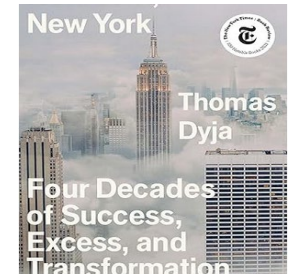


- 40% of the city was rezoned affecting 120 neighborhoods.
- Over 2,000 acres of waterfront were developed.
- 400 miles of bike lanes as part of sustainability efforts.
- The city's carbon footprint was reduced by 19% due to sustainability efforts like PlaNYC.





- Over 10,000 units of luxury housing were built in Manhattan between 2005 and 2010.
- Stop and frisk was greatly expanded peaking at 685,000 in 2011. Only 6% resulted in arrests.
- Public health initiatives, like the smoking ban, helped reduce smoking rates by 17% by 2009.
- However, residents later protested the restrictions on personal freedoms.





QUESTIONS