As the world globalizes, cities attempt to attract transnational capital and produce new centralities within a singular city. São Paulo, Brazil, is one city that has created new centralities in concert with the changing global economy. This thesis will provide explanations of why the creation of and what the results are from these new centralities in São Paulo. Both market forces as well as governmental interventions contribute to the creation of these new centers, producing a clustering of transnational corporations (TNCs). The analysis show that the newer centers, those more connected to the global economy, are better off when comparing socio-economic factors to centers outside of the global economy. Also, governmental interventions do not fully achieve the most equitable results for the population of São Paulo. These findings have implications for São Paulo policy makers to improve existing systems promoting more equitable development.