EVALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENTS: RESIDENTS PREFERENCES AND SATISFACTIONS WITH THEIR RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENTS: RESIDENTS PREFERENCES AND SATISFACTIONS WITH THEIR RESIDENTIAL SETTINGS?

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There is enough evidence to state that, in recent years appropriate consideration has not been given to the assessment of environmental quality. The scenes in residential settings of our cities, which do not mostly provide healthy and satisfactory conditions for resident-environment fit, forced me to divert my study to the question of how the quality of residential environments can be improved?

To study residential environments is to explore a cross-section of a society, therefore, the study should include behavioral and social complexity. In this study, certain factors of man-environment interaction are demonstrated as a guide to achieve satisfactory environments and its

qualitative assessment is based on a socio-cultural, psychological and physical congruence.

To evaluate housing units for a better way of living, this study intends to find out how people value their residential environments and which factors are influential on their environmental preferences. As part of an international project, 96 interviews were carried out in four different residential settings of Ankara. The results indicated that, preference of a residential setting depends on the age, sex, stage in the life cycle of the respondents; and characteristics of neighborhood and centrality were the qualities mostly mentioned by all of the subjects.

Keywords: Residential setting, interaction, environmental quality, preference

Science Code: 601.01.03

ÖZ

KONUT ÇEVRELERİNİN DEGERLENDİRİLMESİ: KONUT YERLEŞİMLERİNDE BİREYLERİN TERCİH VE BEĞENİLERİ

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Son yıllarda kentlerimizde gördüğümüz, insan-çevre uyumu olmayan yerleşimler, bu tezi, konut çevrelerinin nasıl geliştirileceği sorusuna yönlendirmiştir.

Konut çevrelerini çalişmak, toplumun belirli bir kesitinin ortaya konmasıdır ve bu nedenle çalışma sosyal içeriğe sahip olmalıdır. Bu tezde, insan-çevre ilişkisinin incelenmesi, elverişli konut yerleşimlerinin elde edilmesinde bir yol olarak gösterilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada amaç, daha iyi yaşam koşullarının sağlanması için hane halklarının konut çevrelerini nasıl değerlendirdiklerini, tercihlerini ve tercihlerini etkileyen faktörleri saptamaktır. Uluslararası bir projenin bir

bölümü olarak, Ankara'nın dört ayrı yerleşim bölgesinde 96 bireyle anket yapılmıştır. Anketin sonuçlarina göre, bireylerin konut çevrelerindeki tercihlerini etkileyen faktörlerin başında yaş ve cinsiyet gelmektedir. Merkeziyet ve komşuluk ilişkileri ise üzerinde en çok durulan özellikler olarak saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konut Çevreleri, Etkileşim, Çevre Kalitesi, Tercihler.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The concept of housing is more than a physical shell. It is a social product and it remains the central place of human existence. As Schultz (1971) indicates it is the place where the children learn to understand his being in the world, and from which man departs and to which he arrives. The house and its environment are the interrelated components of housing design,so they should not be considered separately from each other

From the very early primitive architecture to today's modern architecture, man has tried to adapt to given environmental situations in order to survive. Since environment is defined as a physical setting which supports an inhabitant's various types of interpersonal activities as well as his psychological state (Turan, 1974), it plays an important role in the maintenance of physical and mental balance of the individual. Environment, besides being a physical setting -or surrounding conditions- that act upon an organism or an ecological community, must further be defined as the aggregate of social and cultural forces that influence or modify the life of an individual or community (Webster's Third International Dictionary)

Therefore, housing may not mean "shelter" or "household utilities" alone, but comprises a number of facilities which link the individual and

his family to the community, and the community to the region in which it progresses and grows. In fact, a house with its physical environment interwinds with an individual's own desires, life styles and inspirations. Therefore, it is impossible to neglect socio-cultural aspects while designing healthy environments. The architectural environment, should provide a congruence between the characteristics of the people and their physical environment. In order to learn people's thoughts, world views, preferrences it is needed to observe those people, their man-made and natural environments, the way they act on the environment.

As a result, trying to perceive the housing problem only in light of numerical values would rather be misleading. Whereas, the more important aspect of the subject seems to be the improvement of the quality and the standard of housing and housing environments. Today's impossibilities of production and purchasing of a house, cause the qualitative criteria to be the secondary. In a way, user has to accept a life style limited by his purchasing power, not limited by his mode of life.

However, creating negative aspects of environment for the sake of producing a great number of units can not be the solution of the housing problem. It may only be the "sheltering demand" for a short period. In Turkiye, there is a great number of people who have limited financial means and in need of a shelter. However, it is not possible to satisfy their needs by just providing them a single unit, as they will be in need of a better environment as they increase their financial means. What's more, it is always more expensive and difficult to rehabilitate or rebuild the existing

environment. So, it can be said that to meet the immediate needs of present is to create the problematic environments of tomorrow.

Therefore, commonsense is not enough for creating healthy, livable and satisfying environments for people. We need a pool of information, where behavioral patterns investigated in a variety of residential situations are accumulated. As a result, involvement of social science in the design process, will guide to find out how settings can best serve human desires and needs. Social scientists have commonly studied aggregates of people according to two conceptual systems: Anthropologists have customarily focused on the cultural system which includes the rules and goals guiding behaviors. Sociologists have concentrated on the social system, relationship of men to each other in social system

In the development of answers to following similar questions of what kind of settings are suitable for different groups of people and which factors shape the environmental preferences and the satisfaction of residents, it seems likely that an understanding of behavior and perception will be helpful. The answers of such questions are obviously important as design is to be responsive to the social context which it serves.

Generally, there are two basic ways to become more sensitive to the answers of these and similar questions on every aspect of behavior and environment. One is to learn from observation and direct consultation with members of a community or a specific group in society defined by factors such as age or socio-economic status. The other way is to become familiar with the general principles of behavior and perception.

Considering the decreasing interest in the quality of residential environments, the main aim of this study is to explore the importance of psychological, behavioral and socio-cultural factors in the evaluation of satisfactory and healthy environments; suggesting that healthy and proper residential environments provide mentally balanced, healthy and successful people who are in good relations with each other. Understanding the housing problem and possible betterment of the existing situation require a comprehensive betterment of the man-environment system. Basakman (1974), indicates that the structural complexity of the man-environment system, in which housing represents a segment, involves spatial as well as aspatial elements in it. Although the final product is a spatial one, it reflects the super structures of the aspatial elements like economics, politics, culture, etc. which are regarded as superstructures.

It can be stated that, involvement of social science in the design process will have a major impact in creating habitable environments.

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL DESIGN:
INCLUDING SOCIAL SCIENCE IN ARCHITECTURE

> ...Social design is working with people rather than for them, involving people in the planning and management of the spaces around them; educating them to use the environment wisely and creatively to achieve harmonious balance between the social, physical and natural environment; to develop an awareness of beauty, a sense of responsibility to the earth's environment; to generate, compile and make available information about the affects of human activities on the physical environment, including the affects of the built environment on human beings. Social designers can not achieve this objectives working by themselves. The goals can be realized only within the structures of larger organizations, including the people for whom a project is planned. (Sommer, 1983: 7)

The statement above may almost suffice as a definition of environmental psychology as a whole. Social design generally involves studying how settings can best serve human desires and requirements.

Social design was not always needed in the design process. It isn't required in times and places where buildings are constructed by small communities in which everyone works together with an architectural

tradition. These traditions, which Rapoport (1969) collectively calls the pre-industrial vernacular, have evolved an architecture that already fits community and cultural norms, individual interests, local climate, geography. However, social design research has become necessary in industrial and post-industrial societies. After the rise of industrialism and before the advent of environmental psychology, the building user was almost forgotten in architecture. Architects and designers should recognize the importance of designing for human use, without necessarily sacrificing technological or aesthetic considerations.

Social design has a certain structure and a certain process (Friedmann, Zimring and Zube, 1978). The structure is a kind of who-what-where statement about what must be considered. The five elements of the structure are:

1) the users,

The users' backgrounds, preferences, behaviors and needs must be considered.

2) the setting,

The setting includes actual building and designed outdoor environment. Organizational ideas, goals, constraints and customs must be considered.

3) the proximate environmental context,

The proximate environment includes the nearby surroundings of the setting. What is the neighborhood like? Is there much or little air-pollution, traffic, parking space, green area?

4) the design process,

The design process, briefly refers to the sequence of steps through which architects and social designers proceed to produce a habitable environment and building. A typical building project includes the following seven stages (asterisks indicate where social researches can have a major impact) (Gifford, 1987):

- Decision to build
-*Programming
-*Design
- Construction
- Use and adaptation by occupants
-*Evaluation
-*Feedback for future buildings

5) the social historical context in which social design occurs.

The social-historical context refers to the questions like, what sort of demographic trends are in progress? How do individual and social attitudes change?

As a result, social design is a way of creating buildings that fit occupants and users better by involving them in the planning process. It has numerous advantages and goals. It aims to match settings to their occupants,

to satisfy a variety of principal player needs, to promote personal control in a building and to encourage social support. Under some circumstances, another goal may be to increase productivity or otherwise change behavior.

Zeisel (1975) suggested a model of design process. An important feature of his model is its cyclic nature. Social scientists, all agree that knowledge gained from one project ought to be used for the next similar projects.

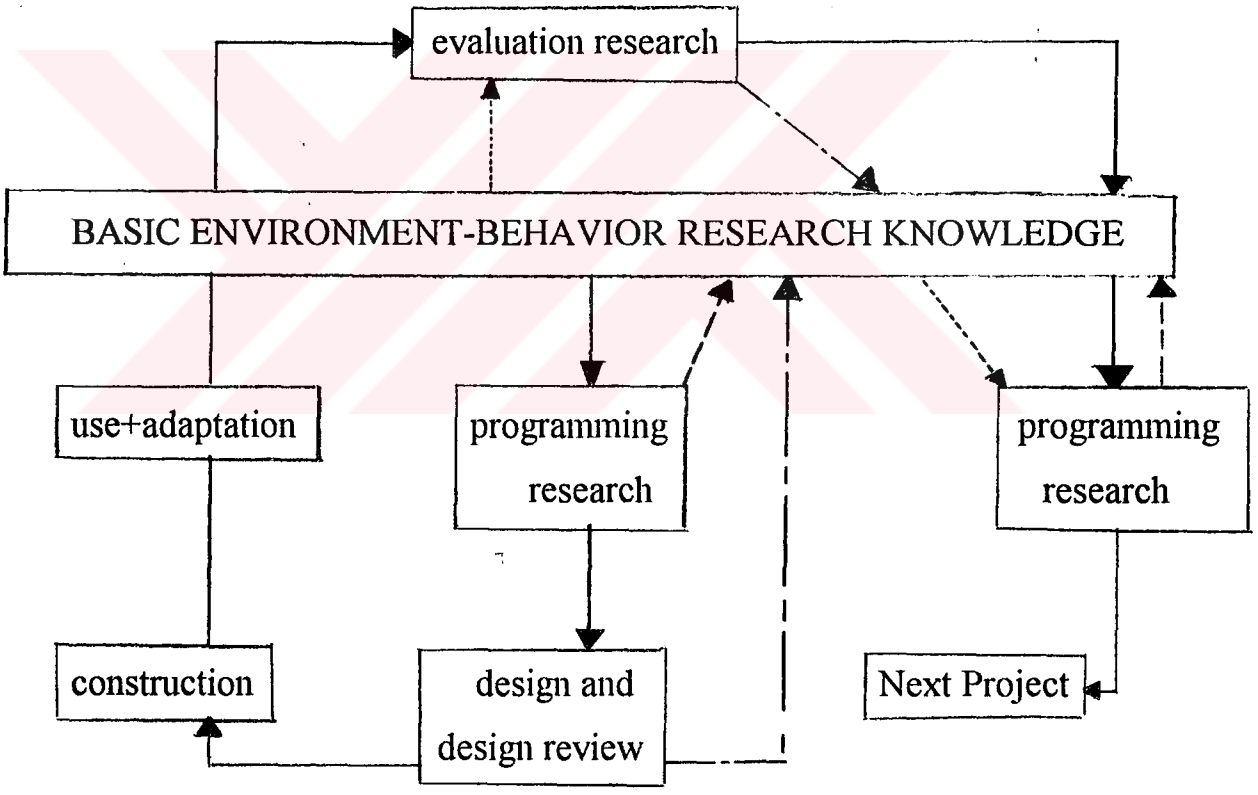

Figure 1.1 Model of Design Process

In all steps of the design cycle, the environment-behavior knowledge plays an important role for the sake of creating habitable products and environments.

CHAPTER III

ASSESSMENT OF MAN-ENVIRONMENT RELATION

Environment-behavior studies focus on the interdependence of physical environmental systems and socio-psychological systems, and explicitly includes both architectural and human factors. More specifically, environment- behavior studies are devoted to theory and research on the mutual interaction between people and the socio-physical environment and to the utilization of these for improving the quality of environment through architectural design, urban design and environmental policy.

The original root of environment and behavior studies is environmental psychology. Holahan (1978) defines environmental psychology as an evolving area of applied psychology whose focus of investigation is the interrelations with the physical environment. H.M. Proshansky, W. Ittelson and L.G. Rivlin (1970) affirm in their book, Environmental Psychology: Man and his Physical Setting, that each particular setting is associated with characteristic patterns of behavior.

3.1. Components of Man-Environment Interaction

Man-environment interaction is developed with man's acting on the environment by organizing spaces in an order. Therefore, analyzing the

meanings and characteristics of this transaction's components - man, environment, order, space - will make it easy to understand the structure of the relation between man and the environment.

3.1.1. Man:

Norms, desires, derives or in other words needs are capable of initiating and reacting for satisfying the individual. They may be either as simple as thirst, hunger, etc., or more complex and socially rooted like recognition, power, achievement of independence, territoriality, privacy, self-esteem, success, etc. Behavior starts by the existence of a need and the extent of the arousal of that need. Such an arousal may result from factors within the individual or the events and the stimuli in the environment.

The individual presents a dynamic system. His responses are determined by and guided by needs, extents of the arousal of these needs, goal objects, feelings, ability to learn, culture and the physical settings. These structures not only lead consistency and predictability to human behavior, but they provide the continuity of the man-environment interaction process.

3.1.2. Environment

Ittelson (1973), sees environment as an ecological system having seven parts:

1. The individual.

2. The physical environment, including all natural features of geography, climate and man-made features which limit and facilitate behavior, and the resources of the environment.

3. The personal environment, including individuals who are important sources of behavior.

4. The suprapersonal environment which refers to the environmental characteristics, class, ethnic origin, life style or other specific characteristics.

5. The social environment consisting of social norms and institutions.

In general, environment is a system of interacting components including the individual whom we label as the perceiver.

Environments are sources of information and they can be considered in six broad categories of information related to environmental situation and relevant to environmental perception (Ittelson,1974):

1. Environments have no fixed boundaries in space and time. In fact, the individual himself organizes his environment and he perceives large spaces and long periods of time. His purposes and actions interact with the environmental information whose boundaries are determined by the individual 's cultural situation. Therefore, it will not be wrong to

declare that environmental boundaries change from one person to another.

2. Environments provide information through senses,

3. Environments include peripheral as well as central information,

4. Environments are defined by actions and experiences through them. The perceiver acts as a component of the situation he perceives. In this process the environment has two roles. First it provides the source of information which action is based on. Second the environments provide the area which the actions take place. At the end of this process the probable consequences of the future action -the information- and the actual consequences of the past action -the new shape of the environment can be seen as a continuous interaction.

5. Environments have symbolic meanings, if the purposes and the activities that go in the environment are socially defined. Almost every environment symbolically conveys a set of behavioral expectations.

6. Environmental experience always takes on the systematic equality of a coherent and predictable whole.

As it can be seen, the environment is embodied by a series of relationships between people and elements. People as the core of the environment, develop their environment by their life style, image of the world, signs, symbols, etc. and by the time their culture progresses. The

environment is shaped by the relationship between the objects and people in an order of perceptual and cognitive qualities or culture.

3.1.3. Order

It can be said that established social concepts and ideals are given spatial form by organizing the system of relationships which sustain these social concepts and ideals through the immediate everyday life. According to Rapoport (1977), order can be proceeded by urban design as the organization of space, time, meaning, and communication.

Organization of space for different purposes should be provided according to needs, values and desires showing a consistency between social and physical state.

Organization of meaning is one of the explanations of environment. Meaning is expressed through signs, materials, colors, forms, and many represent a symbolic system in which different settings indicate the social position and give social identity to people.

The environment can be seen as the organization of time in two ways: The first refers to large-scale cognitive structuring of time such as future orientation vs. past orientation. The second refers to the tempos and rhythms of human activities and their congruence with each other. Organization of time is also very important for design, as the wrong rhythms and their inappropriate synchronization will influence the use of environment

and lead to lack of contact among groups or contact with the wrong groups and hence to stress.

By the organization of the communication, social organization may be provided; for example specific groups of people meet under specific conditions of a specific place through a specific context.

3.1.4. Space

In the existence of man, there is a need to have vital relations with the environment, to bring meaning and order into a world of events and actions. Most of man's actions have a spatial aspect, in the sense that the objects of orientation are distributed according to such relations as inside and outside, far away and close by, separate and united, continuous and discontinuous, etc.

Man has some wishes and dreams of his environment. To satisfy these wishes, man tries to change his environment. Architecture concretizes an image which goes beyond the existing environment and always reflects an attempt to improve man conditions. Man's existential space -his image of the environment- is determined by the physical environment. He thinks about his environment -cognitive space-, and shapes a better one in his mind according to his wishes -abstract space-. This is the two way process of the relationship between man and environment. Architectural space is the concrete, physical aspect of this process (Schulz, 1971).

For providing an environment that is being acquired by the people who want to settle there, the process of man environment interaction should be realized considering:

- The ways users shape their environment. (The reason of asking this question is to learn the characteristics of people as environment is shaped by the people's cultural levels and sensory capacities)

- The ways the physical environment affect people.

- The systems which support the interaction between people and environments. (The reason of asking this question is to learn how people see and use the environments, and how environments should be organized.)

3.2. Process of Man-Environment Interaction

> Man-environment interaction can be easily realized by observing an individual's entering a new surrounding. In this kind of situations six interrelated types of responses occur: Effect, orientation, categorization, systemization, manipulation and encoding.
> (Dempsey, 1974: 147)

As Dempsey (1974) states, the initial response will be the effect of the new setting on the individual. Probably he will feel a raised awareness or a higher value of tension caused by the need to be known, to predict and to feel secure in an unknown setting. Orientation expresses the person's

desire to know where he is physically in relation to the total milieu. Man also categorizes. He evaluates various aspects of the physical setting and this sense imposes his own unique meanings on it. He extends its meaning by functionally relating its facilities to his own needs, tendencies and values. In time the individual starts to systemize - organize what he has identified and categorized, into more complex and meaningful structures. In other words, he does not only know, but predicts. If the person has ordered his environment, this usually means he can manipulate it or control it to some degree. If the environment itself lacks choices and possibilities, or it is very complex and unpredictable that order is at a low level, than manipulation or control will also be correspondingly low. The freedom to manipulate their environment is important for several reasons -functional requirements, need for change and variety, the ability to express individuality, and the desire to feel that one has the power to control a piece of the world (Becker, 1977). For dealing with his fellows on a common ground of understanding, the individual should be able to encode his environment.

Man-environment interaction bases on man and his environment which carries a set of meanings acquired by their specific social, cultural or economic attributes. The process occurs by the cognition of the environment by the individual in terms of his own perceptions. Mental maps or cognitive maps are linkage systems of the process which can be considered as a loop ending with environmental evaluation or preference.

3.2.1. Environmental Perception

Perception is the most fundamental mechanism linking people and environment. Environmental perception is the most direct and immediate, sensory experience of the environment affected by memory, cognitive schemata and culture (Lee, 1973).

Man's life experience is patterned by culture (Dubos, 1967). Therefore, experience as perceived through one set of culturally patterned sensory screens is quite different from experience perceived through another. People reared in different cultures live in different sensory worlds. In fact, Alexender (1964) declares that, the plan proposed by the designer is only a " potential environment "; the social system and the culture of the people who will use it determines to what extent the plan become an " effective environment". With respect to its influence on behavior, then a man-made artifact is a potential environment, and the conception of that artifact in the culture is the effective environment.

Symbolization is one of the components of the environmental perception process. In terms of cultural differences in the selection of cues, symbolization of everything around is the tendency of people. Perceivers select cues from scenes and ignore many others. Perceptions of qualities like height and distance are largely dependent on which physical elements are in the scene and how they are arranged, but personal factors, culture and training (for example in architecture) also affect the way we see the world.

3.2.2. Environmental Cognition:

The most important part of the man environment interaction is environmental cognition. It is an intellectual function. Linking with the perceptual process, it enables man to transform the outer world realized by his senses, into his inner world. Cognition is what our mind does with the raw material of reality, not only with physical images, but all the information received by our senses (Ittelson,1974). The physical environment is an expression of cultural cognitive categories such as, city, public, private, and so on. More generally the built environment can be seen as a non spatial concept linked to culture, values, symbols, status, life style and the like.

Environmental cognition is concerned with the elements into which the environment is classified and the relationships between them which constitute an overall cognitive representation of the world, the schemata, the images and cognitive maps by which people orient themselves and use the environment.. Schemata and images allow people to combine memory with present situations to solve problems. An image is an internalized representation and, regarding the environment, it is an individual's mental representation of the parts of external reality known to him via any kind of experience (Harrison, 1971). Schemata are the ways in which people organize their past and present behaviors and anticipate their future behavior by using the things remembered predictively (Rapoport, 1977). Although, image and schemata vary individually, the socially shared images and schemata are accepted against the judgment of one's own senses. Shared images are reflected in the life style of groups. Image and schemata

can be described as the point of contact between people and their environment.

3.2.3. Environmental Evaluation:

Environmental evaluation deals with how information is ranked and preferred (Rapoport, 1977). People have different evaluations and preferences and have different images of environmental quality. Rapoport (1977) demonstrates that decisions are influenced by preference systems, and before people act, they match environments and images and other cognitive schemata. If images incorporate ideals, then people test reality against these images and evaluate environmental quality against these ideals.

Environmental evaluation is influenced by previous experience and adaptation levels and by culture. Urban environments must match environmental quality criteria and the imagery of their intended occupants. Rapoport (1977) indicates that, there are two obvious interpretations of the environmental quality :

1. The simpler one is related to aspects such as air and water pollution, the consequences of over population, depletion of resources, radiation, thermal pollution...These we call the material and biochemical aspects of the physical environment.

2. The more complex interpretation is related to the less easily definable, and more variable qualities of the natural and man made environment which give satisfaction to people, its sensory quality in all

modalities; the positive and negative effects on human feelings, behavior and performance and its meaning. These variables can be called the psychological and socio-cultural aspects of the environment and these are the ones concerned in this study.

Environmental perception, environmental cognition and environmental evaluation are the inseparable parts of the man-environment interaction. Preference and evaluation are the most variable -the environment seen as good by one group can be seen as bad by another. Cognition is based on indirect knowledge, messages and information from the media. People know and evaluate places which they have never seen, by cogniting the environment. These three factors are the linkage mechanisms of behavior and environment, and they give hints about the ideal environments of different groups of people. Therefore, designers have a great advantage of using these hints . Basically the architect builds spatial boundaries around people to satisfy basic need of the human body. Beauty, order and comfort are integrated into design. It must also be functional-suitable to the task for which it is designed. On a cognitive level, environment provides a continuum of meanings, or messages, as to how it should be used and interpreted. Finally, it induces a social behavior, helping to organize and regulate the activities of groups. Consequently, environment should support the required behavior. In this connection, the role of the architectural design is to provide congruence between people's characteristics, values, expectations, norms, behaviors and the physical environment...

3.3. Images of Places: The Image of the Environment.

Man-environment interaction changes with the characteristics of man and characteristics of the environment. Amos Rapoport suggests a list of clues to distinguish places from each other (1977):

a) Physical Differences:

-Vision:

- Objects: shape, size, height, color, materials, details.
- Space quality: size, shape, barriers and merging, transitions.
- Light and shade: light levels and light quality.
- Greenery: Man-made vs. natural, type of planting.
- Visual aspects of perceived density: new vs. old, order vs. variety, scale and urban grain, road pattern.
- Location.

-Kinesthetic:

- Changes of level, curves, speed of movement...

-Sound and smell

b) Social Differences:

-People: Languages, behavior...

-Activities: Type and intensity.

-Uses: Shopping, residential, industrial, mixed.

-Objects: Signs, showing socio- cultural aspects of the site.

-How the city is used: street use, front/back or private/public distincts , introverted vs. extroverted which are all related to culture and behavior.

Hierarchy and symbolism: meanings, signs of social identity and status.

c) Temporal Differences

We have images of places which focus our feelings and knowledge about them. Images represent the meanings which places have for us (Farbstein and Kantrowitz, 1978).

A psychological understanding of our environment involves the image which residents hold of their local environment. The image is the generalized mental picture of the exterior physical world that is held by an individual. It is the product of both immediate sensation and of the memory of past experience (Alexender, 1964). Environmental images are the result of a two way process between the observer and the environment. The environment suggests distinctions and relations, and the observer-- within the light of his purposes--selects, organizes and endows with meaning what he sees (Lynch, 1960). Therefore, the image of a given reality may vary significantly between different observers. Prior to any design activity, we need to learn more about people's image behavior, that is, we must develop techniques to investigate what physical features are selected by a resident from his local milieu. Why are they selected? How are they organized into a coherent image? Furthermore, we must make comparative studies to determine universal similarities on the one hand, distinctions on the other.

Lynch (1960) defined the three components for analysis of each environmental image: identity, structure and meaning. A workable image requires first, the identification of an object which implies its distinction from other things, its recognition as a separable entity. Second the image must include the spatial or pattern relation of the object to the observer and to the other objects. Finally, this object must have some meaning for the observer whether practical or emotional. The perception of an object

becomes more and more culturally determined as it possesses higher levels of meanings and these meanings are learned, not given in the object. Image studies have enabled differentiation of the physical environment by their symbolic function. It is now possible, for example, to determine residential neighborhoods by socio-spatial schemata of the residents.

The selection and arrangement of particular images and associations affect people's attitudes and behaviors (Becker, 1977). In a pluralistic society where there is no single set of values, the physical environment presents contrasting and conflicting images (Hall, 1959). The forms of buildings become the signs that reflect the preconceptions of those who determined them; they reflect the inner life, actions and social conceptions of the occupants. The social meaning of a building becomes understandable only within what Schultz (1963) has described as their "symbol milieu" where all objects gain meaning and are interpreted in the context of their association with human actions and values.

We need to understand the meaning associations different groups attach to different materials, artifacts and physical arrangements and how these meanings support their own sense of self and identity. People use (or expect) their physical environment to express their own values, attitudes, tastes and identity. As a result, to design homes without attempting to understand the kinds of symbols and the range of people for whom these symbols are meaningful is to ignore a fundamental component of people's evaluations of buildings, objects and urban landscapes.

> ...simplified and cleaned up to such an extent that all it has to say is revealed at a glance. A range of meanings and possibilities has been eliminated. This leads to a loss of interest. In the simple environment there is not enough to observe, to select, to organize. (Prohansky, Ittelson, and Rivlin , 1970: 15)

Simplicity of form and space structuring has been the goal of much of contemporary environmental design. However, explotary behavior requires a degree of complexity in the environment. Much of contemporary environmental designs, however, have only produced featureless surroundings. Therefore, people have assumably lost their sense of place. So far, designers who face the problem of solving mass housing for anonymous building users have adapted a generalized approach: For the sake of simplicity, functions that make up the program are approximated to a more uniform living pattern or a lowest common denominator that more or less suits everyone and so people are tied to an image of the average in everything they do. However, Pawley (1971) claims that the uniform living pattern, instead of suiting everyone, do not suit anyone at all, as every individual differs from any average.

The challenge then, is to build housing fitted to varied dimensions of diverse populations. Resident's desire to personalize their living environment, which increases its complexity and stimulates "exploratory" behavior, may be an expression of their own need for certain levels of complexity (Becker, 1977) which will increase the feeling of belonging. Personalization reinforces the occupants' own sense of identity, as well as

expresses it to others, and it is a way of demonstrating to others that the space is occupied by someone in particular (Sommer, 1972).Personalization sets the stage of interaction.

People organize their environment according to the space, time, meaning and communication considering various characteristics like, life style, ethnic origin, religion, income...Therefore, the city becomes a collection of different groups, with different life styles which reflects different cultures and subcultures. This makes the places belonging different groups to have different symbols, status and social identity. As a result, for having the designed spaces to be used, the life styles and characteristics of people groups should be considered.

As a result, it can be stated that, a house with its physical environment, should feature and interwind with an individual's own desires, life styles and inspirations. Therefore, it should be an extension of an individual's personality. To evaluate housing units for a better way of living and adaptation, individuals' activities, inclinations and preferences have to be known. Therefore, in the following chapter of my study, I will be dealing with the questions of importance in the planning of housing at all levels, how and what people value in their housing and housing environments, what factors are influential on their residential environmental preferences, choices and satisfactions...

CHAPTER IV

RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENTS: RESIDENTS' PREFERENCES AND SATISFACTIONS

Residential environments are the near-home spaces, facilities and services, that extend or add to the capacity of individual residential unit.

The concept of housing should be considered together with its environment: Strengths in one are often able to compensate for weaknesses in the other. Lack of amenities in near-home spaces may be offset by adding amenities in the unit, and inadequacies in the unit may increase dependency on near-home spaces. Therefore, good housing requires an appropriate balance between the functions satisfied in the unit and those satisfied in the near-home spaces. A shift of functions from the unit to the near-home spaces is accompanied by a shift in emphasis from private to shared activities, with additional oppurtinities for interaction, a change in the nature of individual engagements. Brower (1991) states that, changing the point of balance between the unit and its setting, ultimately leads to a different type of setting where different features become notable. Therefore, all setting types do not necessarily satisfy the same group of residents.

However, there are residential areas that have only one type of housing project as if families or households are invariable. Households have

different life styles, different socio-cultural patterns and simply pass through many stages in a life cycle and at each stage their expectations change. If there are few alternatives in the housing market, most people have less and less choice and are forced to buy (or rent) the house which is most suitable to their economic conditions and try to adapt their life to such housing. In fact, Ehrenkratz (1954), has stressed his worry that the house must be designed for the people, rather than the people for the house. Therefore, an assessment of certain influential factors on residents' preferences and satisfaction is essential. It could be argued, of course, that satisfaction is not an objective measure of the state of the housing stock and that different respondents will have different ideas on what constitutes satisfaction. However, it is possible to make a general assessment, with respect to the different needs and preferences of different people groups, as satisfaction must be related to aspirations and expectations ("Satisfying preference", 1989).

Residential-preference research typically involves housing alternatives concevied of as bundles of attributes (cost, location...) (Timmermans, 1984: 189). Apart from attributes of residential environment, people' s characteristics (age, sex, life-style...) have been found to determine preferences (Michelson, 1977). A recent review of research on residential mobility (Clark, 1986) suggests that, of these two types of attributes, attributes of residential environment may be the more important.

However, at the same time, it is widely accepted that, the importance of various attributes for residential preferences is mediated by people's evaluations of these attributes (Hartman, 1969; Hempel and Tucker,

1979; Louviere, 1979; Wiedemann et al., 1982; Lindberg et al., 1987, 1992).

In the spirit of other research, that emphasize the important role played by purposes in evaluations of environments (Canter, 1983; Kaplan, 1983, Lindberg et al., 1987, 1988a,b, 1989), the authors have performed studies of how belief-value structures guide residential preferences and choices. These studies have started from the proposition that, the way attributes are evaluated, derives from beliefs about how instrumental they are for the fulfillment of important life goals or values.

Eighteen hypothetical variables related to the residential environmental satisfaction have been formulated by Francescato, Wiedemann, Anderson and Chenoweth (1979), without a hierarchical order:

1. Density / crowding
2. Personal freedom / Privacy.
3. Safety / Security.
4. Aesthetics / Appearance.
5. Site facilities.
6. Site location / Access to community.
7. Access to friends.
8. Maintenance.
9. Economic cost.
10. Sense of community.
11. Management policy.
12. Residents' perception of surrounding.

13. Perceptions of neighbors.

14. Personality characteristics of the residents.

15. Demographic characteristics of the residents.

16. Behavior in public spaces.

17. Comparison of current residence to prior residence.

18. Future aspirations of the residents.

However, four components can be structured from these variables as follows:

1. The residents perceptions, behaviors and demographic characteristics.

2. The physical characteristics of the residential settlements.

3. The management, policies, regulations.

4. The surrounding community.

I will be dealing with the first and the second components which are seen as the most influential factors affecting the residents' preferences and satisfactions...

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Residents: Their Effects on Residential Preference and Satisfaction

Individual and group needs are defined with respect to social values and personal goals which are not static but related to life style and the projected course of the life span or what Stokols (1982) labels subjective life stages. According to Zimring (1982), physical and psychological

consequences result from a process of which people attempt to achieve a congruence between their goals and what is provided by their physical and social environment.

Michelson (1967), has suggested three variables which conceptualize life and preferences in housing settings:

1. Socio-economic status.
2. Family life cycle.
3. Life style.

4.1.1. Socio-Economic Status

Societies are largely stratified by occupations giving hierarchies of skill, income and prestige. Such stratifications are generally termed as class structures, and a person's class situation represents his position within the occupational system. Thus occupation, education and income are three variables measuring and evaluating socio-economic status, and these variables greatly affect the environmental preferences (Johnston, 1971).

Areas are known to contain dwellings of a certain type and value. Society lives in certain neighborhoods which are composed of residents having the same socio-economic status. In fact, location of residence within a city were used in several studies as a criteria to determine a person's socio-economic status (in Warner et al., 1960, in Imamoglu, 1986).

Indication of status may be a key for finding out the symbolic characters in a city. Dominant groups try to mark their differences through environment and location. Fine lawns, good maintenance, appropriate separation of front and back activities are all symbolic. These symbolic values may become indicators of culture as they determine the environmental quality by expressing the images held by people unconsciously. Shared and intelligible symbols express preferred life styles and behaviors and they are an efficient way of providing and handling large amounts of information.

4.1.2 Family Life Cycle

Baer and Williamson (1988), note the lack of attention given to the role of family life cycle in defining housing needs.However, households requirements of housing are continually changing according to their stage in the life cycle. Households' behaviors and attitudes change as they pass through these stages. Therefore, stage in the family life cycle have often been used to categorize and predict households' behaviors and so residential preferences. In the housing market, stages in the life cycle lead to a residential cycle, as Schafer (1974) states. After the premarriage period a number of stages are usually suggested (Foote et al., 1960, Leslie, 1982) as:

. Prechild
. Child bearing
. Child rearing
. Child launching.

. Post child

. Widowhood.

In the prechild stage, the demand for space will be lower relative to that in other stages of the cycle. Accessibility to the city center is probably important. Their income may be fairly low, they would have different expectations of future housing demands of different type. Therefore home purchasing is unlikely, a relatively cheap, central city rental apartments can be a solution.

In the child bearing stage, space needs certainly change by the coming of children. Accessibility to the city center becomes less important while the quality of the environment become more crucial.

In the child rearing stage, the family generally stops expanding, but as the family income may increase, home ownership, security and stability becomes important features.

In the post child period, living in the central locations might be the optimal environment for them. More attention needs to be given to matters such as, compactness and single storey planning, if possible privacy, freedom from noise, ease of transportation, provision of maintenance and safety.

According to Hoyt's model of urban ecology (cited in Perloff, 1972), stage of family life cycle determines family size, housing type, location of the housing setting selected, attitudes to density, etc.

4.1.3. Life Style:

Life styles were defined by Plihal and Brown (1969) as the popular acceptance of values, customs, beliefs, attitudes, all of which affect the orientations and preferences of people towards residential environments. In short, it is a way of individual and group living dominated by the social, cultural and economic reality of users. The way people behave and how they wish to behave under these realities constitute the behavior patterns of a culture (Bilirgil, 1979).

In urban housing, social and psychological parameters which define life style should be examined in two dimensions. These are macro environment and mezzo environment. In order to evaluate macro environment, concepts of "Gemeinschaft" and "Gesellschaft", which are related to transition from rural to urban society, gain importance. "Gemeinschaft" society is organized by family groups in accordance with the responsibilities which are defined by the traditional authority. On the other hand, in the " Gesellschaft" society professional groups take the place of the family groups. Social relations depend on rationality rather than traditions. In modern society "Gesellschaft" becomes more dominant in social relations (Dörter et al., 1988). This change is reflected in life styles.

The trend today is toward a more outdoor living. Households are using the environment in the direction of their needs in the mezzo environment by the way of two levels of interaction. The first one is the fitness as a consequence of physical and psychological needs and the second one is the consequence of the socio-psychological needs (Türkmen, 1990).

In order to define life style, all these socio-psychological variables in the macro, mezzo and micro environments should be considered carefully. These variables contextually are the main themes to evaluate social class and preferences on urban land.

Bell (1958), suggested that individuals can choose between the following three life styles:

a. Familism, in which child rearing is the dominant feature and whole way of life is centered on children.

b. Careerism, in which the members are mainly oriented towards the goal of vertical social mobility and devote the major portion of their time and energy to this end.

c. Consumerism, in which members opt for the good life preferring to expend their money, time and energy for leisure.

However, these three life styles can be seen significantly in economically developed countries and of course, not necessarily mutually exclusive and most people choose the combinations of two or three. However, these differences in choice of life styles could be reflected in the choice of living area and type of residential setting.

There are some other properties of households from the standpoint of housing design and influencing their preferences and

satisfaction, such as the region they live or have come from, the social values they hold and their income.

The time dimension is introduced by Michelson (1980) as an important dimension in residential satisfaction. According to Michelson (1980), satisfaction with our present dwelling depends in part on whether we dream of different and better housing in future or not.

As another dimension in housing satisfaction, Sonnenfield's (1966) empirical studies of residential environmental preferences suggests that the physical environment in which a person grows up has a great influence on his residential environmental preferences and satisfaction. He emphasizes the necessity of adaptation to an environment different from the type with which the person is familiar by a long term contact. In Menchik's study (1971), those from urban areas are more likely to mention accessibility considerations than those from rural or suburban areas, probably because former group is more used to high levels of accessibility, and more sensitive to this attribute. Also, a small case study conducted in Ankara has shown that the inhabitants above a particular age group are in fact longing for a more humane environment experienced in the past. The younger people seem to be more adjusted to the typical apartment flats apparent with their poor environmental conditions, because they do not hold a more humane model of living in their memories (Bilirgil, 1979).

The incremental changes in production patterns and social structures have inevitably influenced all the range of ethical values throughout the globe. The environment as a function of modifications has

gained a configuration widely different from the traditional modes. However, traditional vernacular environments provide a better fit between the organization of space, time, meaning and communication and culture; for example there is a better congruence between physical and conceptual space. Today, the absurd uniformity and the ignorance of real needs have resulted in the alienation of individual from his environment. Bilirgil (1979) has underlined the neglection of traditional systems among the various sources of alienation. An unconscious approval of diverse conventions have resulted in identical environments which have no relations with the cultural givens.

4.2. Physical Characteristics of the Residential Environments: Their Effects on Residential Preferences:

Apart from the personal influences, satisfaction and preference obviously depend on the physical qualities of the residence and its environment (Weidemann, Anderson, Butterfield and O'Donnell, 1982). Many physical factors, like type of housing settings, density, provision of privacy, location and characteristics, affect satisfaction with our residential environment.

We may define a residence as a collection of attributes, or a residential bundle (Herbert and Stevens, 1960). Important elements of the bundle include accessibilities, characteristics of the house and lot, the quality of the natural environment, the quality and the characteristics of the man-made environment such as density, the neighborhoods, social composition and provision of social facilities like schools (Menchik, 1971). That is, a resident and its environment have many attributes.Therefore, when

a dwelling is purchased or rented, the consumer is buying a bundle of service. According to Schafer (1974), included in this bundle are:

1. Attributes of the structure and the dwelling unit.

2. Neighborhood characteristics (density, social structure of the neighbors, architecture of other houses...)

3. A bundle of public services (schools, highway maintenance)

4. Location (distance to activities, journey to work...)

When this bundle is treated as a whole and well planned according to the social structure of a community, a satisfactory residential environment could be achieved. However, the difference between perceived and preferred physical qualities is a separate and important predictor of housing satisfaction (Handal, Barling, Morissy, 1981).

4.2.1 Residential Environmental Preference Studies in Turkiye

The rapid increase of population and the migration from rural areas to urban areas, have caused a great housing demand in Türkiye. Eruzun (1988) states that the cultural altering, depending on the changes in family structure and life styles, technological improvements and changes done in building regulations in every ten years caused an increase in the high-rise blocks where the residents live next-door and above each other.

The result is usually the broken relationship between man and his residential environment and a housing which is only a "shelter".

In the evaluation of healthy and high quality living conditions, quality of the environment is as important as the design and the quality of the dwelling. According to Aydemir (1991), the quality of residential environment -residential setting-, is an important factor influencing the satisfaction of households. In Turkiye, housing cooperatives who have the aim of minimizing the cost of land, either use the land in a very dense manner or choose a location outside the city and sometimes do the both.

The expectations in the relationship between the dwelling and its setting differ, as one prefers to live in high-rise residential blocks. According to the questionnaire survey carried out by Tokay and Kalkan (1991), in three different high-rise residential settings of Istanbul,

- The location of housing units in the region,
- The relationship between the housing groups,
- Open spaces around the housing groups,

were found important by the residents. This survey was constructed to classify the high-rise building residents' expectations from the open space around the buildings. The survey was done in three regions of Istanbul which were "Emlak Bankasi, Ataköy", "Oyak, Erenköy", "Intas, Erenköy". The results show that 85 percentage of Ataköy residents, 65 percentage of Oyak and 25 percentage of Intas residents see the quality of the residential environment as a determining criteria in their choice of residential location.

The results also show that, the income levels of the residents influence the importance given to the quality of residential environments.

The study also indicates that, if a high-rise housing group has sufficient open space around, the residents living in fifth or higher floors are satisfied with their floor level. However, they are not satisfied if the housing blocks are just in the center of the city. This was because, there is not enough distance between the housing units required for visual and social privacy.

50 percent of Ataköy, 68 percent of Intas and 82 percent of Oyak residents living in flats under the fifth floor facing roads or other buildings are not happy with their floor level. According to these results, when the housing blocks are just in the city center, residents under the fifth floor are not satisfied with their floor levels because of the noise and dust coming from road. Even though appropriate open spaces were provided in some cases, they were used for car parking or service zones.

However, 90 percent of Ataköy, 72 percent of Oyak and 75 percent of Intas residents living under fifth floor facing green areas are satisfied with their floor levels. Even the residents of Intas, who have not so strongly indicated the quality of residential environment as a determinant factor in their residential locational preference, give importance to the presence of green areas.

As a result, it can be indicated that:

- The location of the high-rise buildings with their social and physical environment should fit the characteristics of the residents.

- Adequate distance should be maintained between blocks.

- Green areas are essential especially in areas where air pollution is high.

- The recreation areas which contain noisy activities like play areas or parks for children, parking lots, service areas should be designed at a suitable distance from residence (Tokay and Kalkan, 1991).

A study in high-rise residential environments was also carried out in Trabzon by Aydemir (1991). The study indicated that, 63 percentage of the residents living in high-rise blocks were dissatisfied with their house and their environment. Main causes of this dissatisfaction were the insufficient sun-light, being very near to other buildings and absence of green.

In the light of their study, Tokay and Kalkan (1991), suggested the integration of high-rise blocks and low-rise housing units for the achievement of livable, comfortable environments and open spaces which provide social interaction and privacy. This integration may resist "crowding" as a result of high-density.

4.2.2 Quality of the Residential Environment

Many physical factors like, type of housing settings, neighborhood characteristics, location of the units, density, provision of privacy, which can be indicated as the basic determinants of the quality of

the residential environments, affect our satisfaction with our residential environment.

4.2.2.1. Sources of Neighborhood Satisfaction and Location:

Dwelling conditions vary considerably from one locality to another, being subject to the influences of numerous factors peculiar to each neighborhood, city, region or country. Among these factors, we may mention the characteristics of the site, its location in relation to other districts, transportation facilities, land values, demographic structures of the residents, the customs of the region.

What are the characteristics of the neighborhood?: Is it expensive, noisy, downtown, split by major transportation? What constitutes a satisfying neighborhood?

Taylor (1982), concludes from his survey research that physical deterioration and lack of nearby green space are strongly related to the dissatisfaction with the neighborhood. Widgery (1982) and Nasar (1983) also confirms that satisfaction with a neighborhood depends largely on the aesthetic quality of the neighborhood.

In Turkiye, the absence of recreational areas -like playgrounds for children, parks, sports areas- and pollution are the two factors, most of the residents complain about their region (Aydemir, 1991). Being in a distance to the city center and not having good neighborhood relations are the other factors affecting the dissatisfaction. In Aydemir's (1991) study in Trabzon,

the results vary according to the educational levels of parents and to the number of children in the family. As the education level increases the importance given to the "centrality" decreases, the importance given to the environmental quality increases. Aydemir (1991) sums that, in addition to the quality of social and physical environment, centrality and accessibility are the factors affecting the residents' environmental satisfaction. Same factors have been analyzed in a study done in Ankara (Erel, Terzioglu, Yertutan, 1987). In addition to these, air-pollution, good lighting of the roads, being a suitable environment for elderly, owning a garage and location in a safe place have been found as important predictors of residential environmental satisfaction.

What about the social environment of a community? Doesn't our satisfaction with a neighborhood depend on the quality of social life? Fried (1982), states that most residential satisfaction is due to the physical quality of neighborhood; and that social ties are an important source of neighborhood satisfaction only to those who strongly value social ties. The implication is that many of the people simply no longer value their neighborhood as a source of friends -they look to work, school and other non-neighborhood places for their social needs. Whereas, the case may be different for the children and this may be an important factor for their parents in valuing their neighborhood environment. However, in Turkiye, relations in neighborhood is an important factor affecting the satisfaction from the neighborhood characteristics of a residential environment (Aydemir, 1991). This shows the importance of cultural differences influencing the residents' expectations from an housing environment.

Socio-economic-status, homogeneity and the life styles are demonstrated as the factors affecting the neighborhood relations (Gür and Enön, 1990). Characteristics of physical environments are influential on social contact and Türel (1991) reminds that, in order not to loose cultural identity, housing environments should be designed in a way that, social contact should be provided.

The type of housing unit and its setting, the location of units in the region, the relationship between the housing groups which can be indicated as the basic determinants of the environmental quality are in fact the matters of approaches to the density and crowding and provision of privacy.

4.2.2.1.1 Density

Discussion of housing layout among architects often revolves around the two related subjects of density and cost. Density is some numerical measure of the extent to which land is occupied by building or people (Evans, 1973). The housing type, its occupancy, its arrangement on the site, and the facility provided with it, all result in a certain density of population. Densities reflect important characteristics of site planning. Evans (1973), suggested that there are two main purposes of density calculations: Firstly, the estimations of land needs, and secondly, the creation of desirable living conditions.

However, the relationship between density and living conditions is by no means simple. Evans (1973) , defines four categories of needs:

1. The provision of accommodation within dwellings

2. The arrangement of dwellings on the ground.
3. The convenient location of facilities.
4. The location of the area within the town or city.

Density must be limited to provide:

- Adequate daylight, air and usable open space for all dwellings.
- Adequate space for all community facilities, circulation space for safe and convenient access.
- A general feeling of openness and privacy in and around home areas.

Then a question comes into one's mind: " Should density limits be high, medium or low?"

Each building type has its own appropriate density, and the choice of density should therefore depend upon the building type or types which are most appropriate to the situation. Low densities have consequently been considered as a condition of good dwellings and recognizing the necessity of open spaces, trees, air and sunlight for the well being of man, one can claim that the private residential district consisting of single or detached and sometimes semi-detached dwellings with separate gardens, can be the way of providing high quality environments. However, the land values have arrived certain heights, residential districts of low density sites are often isolated from the city and so the accessibility and provision of services can be hardly established. Whereas, high densities make possible the organization of civic life and community services on an economical basis.

Densities bear an obvious relation to the spacing of buildings and their height. The essential fact is that, the crowding must always be avoided. Individuals in high-density settings report excessive, unwanted social interactions and lack of privacy (Evans and Palsane, 1989). In their study of housing settings in India, Evans and Paul (1989), claimed that if people who are chronically exposed to crowded living conditions adopt an interpersonal style of social withdraw, this would lead to the loosening of social bonds. Paradoxically, the close presence of a large number of people may lead to the deterioration of social support. Moreover, there is abundant evidence linking social support with menthal health. Social support may have a protective function, buffering some of the stressors on health (Cohen and Syme, 1985; Sarason and Sarason, !985; Schumaker and Brownell, 1984). Therefore, if crowding leads to the weakening or disruption of social ties, this in turn, could cause poorer psychological health.

In fact, some theorists have defined crowding as interference with the regulation of interpersonal exchange caused by the close presence of other people (Altman, 1975; Stokols, 1972). Moreover, Cassel (1970) proposed that crowding might be associated with pathology, because of the strains imposed by high-density living conditions on interpersonal relationships.

However, crowding is not always the result of high density. Rapoport (1974), suggests that some designs (stark high-rise apartment blocks) look as if they are chock-full of people when alternative designs could give the appearance of lower density. Low rises with equal density would cover more ground but if they were intermixed with open spaces and

such non-residential settings as shops, neighborhood pubs, they would seem to have lower density.

Experience of crowding, apart from the physical factors (architectural arrangements), is accentuated by personal factors (personality, expectations, past experience with housing) and social factors (quality of relationship, culture). William Roche (1982) tested the idea that dissatisfaction is mediated by residents' past experience and the closeness of relationships within the households. Surprisingly, those residents who had lived in high densities before were more dissatisfied with high density living. Instead of having learned to live with it, they possessed a lower tolerance for it. Those residents who had closer social ties (those who lived with family) were more strongly affected by the high density. This was perhaps because of the fact that, single persons, teenagers living alone and students have a life, more dependent on the outside world and look for a joyful environment. Prolonged high indoor density often impairs health, performance and social interaction, however, sometimes high outdoor density may provide an enjoyable variety of social and cultural experiences by a careful environmental design.

Density measurements provide an uniform and objective method of comparisons of site plans for general openness, amenity and livability. Oktay (1984), reminds us that, being mathematical ratios for relatively large areas, density figures cannot properly reflect all factors of design. For example, a good design practice can provide adequate open spaces for all outdoor activities at relatively high densities. On the other hand, poor site

planning may create land crowding and lack of usable space even at low densities.

Accepting the economics of land and development costs, there are ways to make slightly higher densities deliver the same owner satisfaction as lower densities: For example, in his study Norcross (1973), indicates that, it is satisfying to have open space and greenbelts close to home; a green belt that is one half mile away is not much of use. He adds small neighborhoods and small clusters are most popular, short rows are better than long rows and identical rows with the same building pattern repeated many times and long rows of parked cars that fill the roads and much of the open space, give a higher sense of higher density. For these reasons the site plan is as important as the architecture- in fact they are inseparable parts of a whole. For example, the study of Britten (1977), having the aim of measuring the relative importance to households of different features in and around home, has shown that a significant importance was given to the residential environmental quality.

4.2.2.1.2 Privacy

A determinant predictor of the environmental quality is the provision of privacy which is an effect of site plan (Weidemann, Anderson, Butterfield and O'Donnel, 1982).

The moral aspects in housing formation lies in social, cultural, spiritual and national characteristics of a society, all affect the attitudes towards privacy (Bilirgil, 1979). Privacy which is considered as an

important factor of housing, is defined by Altman (1975) as a selective control of access to the self or to one's group. It is accepted as a factor easing the stresses imposed on individuals by the complexity of the outdoor life. The attitudes towards privacy are reflected in the separation of both the house from neighbors and differentiation of domains within the house.

A shift of functions from the unit to the near-home spaces is accompanied by a shift in emphasis from private to shared activities, with additional opportunities for interaction, a change in the nature of individual engagements and more chance for both social and anti-social activities. Privacy is not to divorce oneself from others, but to carry out activities without being interrupted by others. Therefore, certain amount of privacy should be obtained without causing a sense of isolation.

Some surveys report that many individuals associate residential privacy with exterior factors, such as lot size and distance from neighbors and distance between blocks in high-rise housing units (Harman and Betak, 1974; Marshall, 1972).

Outside the residence, privacy may vary as a function of design in multi-unit housing projects. McCarthy and Saegert (1979) studied privacy within low-rise and high-rise buildings. They found that public areas in the low-rise design were judged by residents to offer more privacy than public areas in high-rise design. According to Baum, Aiello and Calesnick (1979), this was because of the fact that more strangers or passengers were passing through the public areas of high-rise residences. However, according to Norcross (1973), the residents living in high-rise housing were more

satisfied with outdoor privacy and security than those respondents from other kinds of housing. For example, he has claimed that, town house families have less privacy than apartment families, as town house families have a front and a rear yard and live outside as well as inside and usually they are larger families with more children

4.2.2.2 Location in Suburban or Urban

William Michelson's (1977) study of Toronto families reveals that satisfaction with physical aspects of the community is strongly influenced by availability of public transportation and parking facilities, appearance of the neighborhood and distance to green spaces. However, satisfaction is mediated by other factors, such as whether the resident lives in downtown or in the suburbs and also whether the residence is an apartment or a single unit house. For example, distance to green spaces is a greater source of dissatisfaction for downtown residents than it is for suburban residents. Lack of public transportation is a bigger source of unhappiness for the suburban apartment dwellers than it is for downtown residents.

Therefore, different environments have different attractions, although to a large extent these are dependent on housing type and location. Now a residence has many attributes, and there are many ways of looking at an individual's residential preference and choice. However, an immediate and important question is whether people would want to live in suburban or urban areas.

Moving outwards from the center of a large metropolitan area, we find that on the average, subareas have reduced generalized accessibility, assumed larger houses and lots, increasing quality of the natural environment and systematic changes in the man-made environment, such as reduced population densities and different kinds of neighbors. That is;

- accessibility,
- characteristics of the house and the lot,
- natural environmental beauty,
- characteristics of the man-made environment,

all vary as one moves outwards from the urban core. Menchik (1971) has carried out a home interview questionnaire survey with 457 respondents from suburban and rural areas of Toronto concerning the four major preference categories mentioned above. Characteristics of house and lot are mentioned by most of the components, followed by the accessibility and characteristics of the man-made environment. Least mentioned are the characteristics of the natural environment. Perhaps this was because the respondents had no past experience with the natural environment. He also examined the socio-economic and the demographic influences on preferences. Except the category of accessibility, the difference in mentioned environmental qualities by sex was insignificant. The fact that accessibility was mentioned by females more than males was because of the wide variety of non-work and shopping trips that housewives had to make. Age and stage in the life cycle were other important variables: Households in the middle age range as tended to be concerned with the rearing of children were oriented towards the characteristics of house and

the lot. Households which are in the child rearing stage of the family life cycle and oriented to familism may prefer more peripheral suburbs: away from main traffic routes, less polluted air etc..

In a study in Sweden, carried out by Lindberg (1992), age and stage in the life cycle were determined as important variables effecting the preference of location of housing settings. On the average subjects prefered to live at an intermediate distance from the city center. However, the distance subjects prefered to live at, tended to differ depending on their life cycle stage. The most clearcut difference was that the groups of subjects with children at home prefered to live farther from the city center than the other groups. Furthermore, the two youngest and the oldest age group seemed to prefer living centrally more than others.

The increased growth of employment in suburbs relative to the population suggests that the redistribution of employment is a crucial determinant of metropolitan form and structure. Schafer (1974) states that households trade the costs of housing consumption against the costs of making a longer journey to work. That is, for a given workplace and bundle of housing, households try to minimize their total locational costs and simply monetary and time costs of the work trip. Shifts of employment to the suburbs will increase the demand for suburban high-rise apartments. Schafer (1974), states that over half of the multifamily housing units constructed in metropolitan areas of London after 1960 have been built in suburbs, and young, childless, highly educated, lower income households are more likely to choose these apartments. Households living in suburban apartments and working in the central city, have slightly higher incomes and slightly

younger (Schafer,1974) . However, there is an intriguing question: Why are households commuting more than 30 minutes away from the work to the outer suburbs but choosing apartments instead of single family house? If they are going to live in an apartment, why not select one closer or in the city where they work? Children in family usually cause a desire to open space and lower density of living arrangement. Centrally located high rise apartments do not provide these amenities but these suburban apartments often having large open spaces with various recreational facilities, do provide. Two possible reasons why childless households are selecting apartments over single family houses are that: 1) they may want single family house but insufficient income or uncertainty about their future and minimize contact with the congestion, air pollution etc. 2) recent in-migrants.

Absence of children is the most important single factor influencing the choice between centrally located apartment and suburban single family housing and high income families have shown a high propensity to choose a low density community as soon as the child appear (Schafer, 1974). Suburbs were thought to be the most appropriate for the satisfaction of familism, while center city areas were thought to be more appropriate for such life styles as careerism and consumerism. Türel (1991), claims that cities are turning into areas where only young and healthy people can live and struggle between home and work. In new housing districts blocks are arranged in a row, side by side without forming a positive space and without a harmony of house-front garden and street. As a result no meaningful open spaces are created. Although central city location can

provide a civic living with facilities in a short distance and ease of maintenance.

4.2.2.3 The Quality of Open Spaces Around Housing Groups:

One often quoted constituent of environmental quality concerns the development of open space as an integral part in the overall design and the provision of unity between the open spaces and the building (Basakman, 1974).

According to planners, architects and landscape designers, the provision and treatment of spaces between dwellings has a considerable effect, not only upon general appearance, but also on the way the way housing groups works in practice. The geometrical proportions of building development forms directly influence the magnitude, proportion and quality of the open spaces formed by them. For example, the open space in the case of dense, low buildings has often become a problem.

The general objectives and functions of open spaces can be summarized as;

- the provision of sufficient lighting of the building,
- provision of sufficient space for play activities and communication of the different groups of inhabitants
- provision of green areas.

In a study in Trabzon, it was seen that 63 % of the residents were complaining about the insufficient sunlight due to the insufficient distance between buildings, absence of green and absence of play and sports facilities. Parents saying that their children are playing in areas which are designed for them, are very few in percentage: 1 %. Almost one half of the children (44 %) were restricted to their homes and the ones playing outside just played on the roads. 54 % of the residents mentioned the importance of nearby clean, quiet and green open spaces like parks, because, they believed that, in these areas they would have social contacts and be with their children (Aydemir, 1991). This results show that lack of open spaces causes dissatisfactions from environmental quality. Türel (1991), suggests that open spaces, green areas and pedestrian routes should be integrated with the housing units and low-rise and high-rise residential blocks should be arranged in a whole to achieve a high environmental quality.

People live outdoors as well as inside the home; therefore an outdoor environment should be as pleasant and comfortable as possible. Because of these reasons, we have to achieve some objectives:

- Integrating the spaces on a site, into the existing urban structure,
- Making the spaces as interesting and comfortable as possible,
- Achieving a relationship between the spaces and the people who live in and around them

Noble (1977), stated a number of requirements of open spaces as follows:

1. Very narrow enclosed open spaces between high buildings with heavy shadows on the open space are rejected by the inhabitants. Restricted spaces should only be planned if there are also open spaces in the immediate neighborhood.

2. Too large spaces cause a sense of anonymity and become a kind of "no-man's land". Smaller limited open spaces belonging to a certain group of buildings will, on the other hand, promote the feeling of identification of the inhabitants with "their open space" stimulating their activities.

3. Sufficient distances between the buildings, both in the case of low rise and high rise building types, are of great importance to the living quality of the environment. The minimum distance in the case of high rise buildings with windows facing one another should not be under 20 to 30 meters, otherwise there will be intense disturbances of use of social control.

Degree of enclosure is one of the definers of open space which generates different qualities. Little sense of enclosure lacks the image of a specific place or space. However, strong enclosure generates a sense of place, location, protection and identity. Quality of open space related with the enclosure is completed by making certain that every space has a view into a larger one, and that all the spaces work together to form hierarchies.

Character of form --positive or negative-- is also effective on perception of space. Outdoor spaces which are merely "left over" between

buildings, in general, will not be used. Positive outdoor spaces which have a distinct and definite shape with a clear identification, are comfortable for people (Alexander, 1977). Therefore, all spaces around buildings should be made positive, and each one should be given some degree of enclosure.

CHAPTER V

AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION IN RESIDENTIAL SETTINGS

5.1. Aims and General Information

The study reported in this chapter is based on part of an international project carried out by the leadership of Sidney Brower. Field surveys were carried out in five different cities of five different countries. The cities and the collaborating collegues are:

- Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa.

Professor Roder Boden, School of Architecture, University of the Witwatersrand.

- Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

Professor Sidney Brower, Institute for Urban Studies, University of Maryland.

- Ankara, Türkiye.

Professor Vacit Imamoglu, School of Architecture, Middle East Technical University.

- Recife, Brazil.

Professor Circe Monteiro, School of Architecture, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco.

- Beijing, People's Republic of China.
Professor Tian Xue Zhe, School of Architecture, Tsinghua University.

The research has the aim of testing the validity of certain typologies of residential setting types. Main method and procedure of the research were introduced by Sidney Brower. It was translated into Turkish by Vacit Imamoglu in 1991. I conducted the interviews for four months starting in January 1992 as a METU AFP (Research Fund Project) assistant.

Most of the subjects showed a willful interest to the interview, but few of them had difficulty in concentrating on the questions, as the interview time was approximately forty five minutes.

By the permission of Professor Vacit Imamoglu, I have focused on certain topics of this research with the aim of drawing attention to man-environment relationship and tried to determine how residents with different demographic characteristics respond to different types of residential settings: What their preferences and expectations are.

5. 2. Description of the Research

Residential settings are the near-home spaces, facilities and services that add to or extend the capacity of the individual housing unit in order to satisfy residential functions.

Unit and its setting are the interrelated components of housing design and they should be considered together in the development and

redevelopment of residential areas. Therefore good housing requires an appropriate balance between the functions satisfied in the unit and those satisfied in near-home spaces.

There are many points of balance between the unit and setting ranging from heavily unit dependent and to heavily setting dependent. Brower (1991) indicates that changing the point of balance leads to a type of residential setting and each type of residential setting has its own particular set of qualities. Therefore, all setting types do not necessarily satisfy the same group of residents.

In the International IAPS conference in Ankara, based on the exemplary and ideal housing areas in historical and contemporary texts and studies on housing preferences, Brower (1990) had identified about forty commonly mentioned qualities that are associated with residential settings. Brower (1990: 328) has indicated that these qualities cluster into four different prototype settings as Paree, the Hamlet, The Club and the Retreat.

> Paree is an intensely urban place whose residents think and behave in an intensely urban way. It is a somewhat romantic vision of the city as the center of opportunity, entertainment and culture, a place for gaeity and light, a market place for goods and ideas.
>
> The Hamlet is a small-town environment with a small-town mentality. It is a part of the city where it is possible to go to school, work, marry, bring up children, worship, and buy the basic necessities of life without ever having to go outside of the city. If you live in a Hamlet you know most of the everybody who lives there. The Heart of the Hamlet are its institutions,

eating places and meeting grounds which tend to be small and locally run.

The club refers to the environment and attitude that is associated with an exlusive residential community. Often a club have their own system of governance, regulations to protect residents against undesirable structures and uses. This arrengement moves non-residents from lot boundries. The area is a protected cocoon, a quiet, home-based, exclusive environment.
The Retreat refers to a residential setting of rustic simplicity, a solitary place removed from the hustle-bustle of the city, where one can comune with nature and enjoy, undisturbed. Retreats are good for people who are relatively self-sufficient and who look for independence, privacy, detachment, a slower pace of life; and who in exchange for a more simple and direct way of life are prepared a considerable distance to work and forego the convenience of nearby stores, services, and cultural and educational services.

Depending on these prototype settings, in this research Brower had identified four different descriptions of urban residential setting types and named as TYPE1, TYPE2, TYPE3 and TYPE4.

The descriptions of the four types of places are as follows:

TYPE1:

A part of the city that is lively and busy, with lots to see and do.

TYPE2:

A part of the city that has the feeling of a small town, with its own stores, institutions and meeting places.

TYPE3:

A separate residential part of the city, a place for family and home life. Residents go to other parts of the city for work, shopping and entertainment.

TYPE4:

A part of the city where one feels secluded and removed from the crowd and activity of the city.

These descriptions have been made according to the fact that each type of residential setting should has its own particular set of qualities and a different way of dealing with the issues of privacy, security and self-identity. Each setting is expected to satisfy the residents at their different stages of life cycle and serve different lifestyle needs. As a result, there is no one setting type combining the good points of all. Therefore, choosing one setting over another would mean choosing certain qualities over others.

5. 3. Method

Information had been conducted through interviews. The four descriptions of residential setting types were matched to 8 areas in Ankara and 96 interviews were carried out in these areas.

The areas which were well matched to the definitions are as follows:

- Maltepe and Tunalihilmi regions representing TYPE1

Maltepe is a residential place which has a direct access to the one of the centers of Ankara, that is Kizilay where almost no residential units exists any more. Tunalihilmi region has become one of the centers of Ankara in the last 15 years with its shopping centers, stores, cultural facilities like cinemas, restaurants and worldclass hotels; and so, attracts many people from other parts of the city. Therefore, these regions were selected to represent definition of type1 (Photographs from these areas are presented in Appendix B).

- Yenimahalle and Emek regions representing TYPE2

Yenimahalle and Emek are the two of the oldest residential settlements in Ankara with their own centers. They have a considerable distance to the city centers, but have their own stores, recreational facilities and meeting places satisfying the basic needs of their residents. These facilities are not so favourable and qualified as the ones in the city center and so, do not attract people from the other parts of the city. With their introverted characters, Yenimahalle and Emek were selected to represent type2.

- Mebusevleri and Yukari Ayranci regions representing TYPE3.

These regions consists of residential units without any other facilities, but located in the city. Especially the Mebusevleri district in Bahcelievler, is a silent place with a primary school and a small grocersshop.

- Beysukent and Koru Sitesi regions representing TYPE4

These regions are located around the periphery of Ankara and they are relatively silent and pure residential areas containing also single family houses.

5. 3. 1. Subjects:

In these assumed four types of residential settings in Ankara, equal number of subjects (n=24) were interviewed. As the 8 areas were assigned to the definitions of type1, type2, type3 and type4, the subjects living in these areas were grouped as follows:

- Subjects living in Tunalihilmi and Maltepe were classified as respondents of type1.

- Subjects living in Emek and Yenimahalle were classified as respondents of type2.

- Subjects living in Mebusevleri and Yukari Ayranci were classified as respondents of type3.

- Subjects living in Beysukent and Koru Sitesi were classified as respondents of type4.

The purpose of this grouping of subjects according to the area they lived in was to find out:

- Whether they are satisfied with the conditions supplied by their residential setting type

- Whether respondents living in different types of housing settings have different expectations from their housing environment,

5. 3. 2. Procedure of the Research:

The interview questionnaire (Appendix A) was composed of two parts. In the beginning, a screening interview was given to the subjects and they were expected to fulfill certain conditions of period of occupancy, age and years of schooling. The second part of the interview was conducted to the subjects if:

- they were living in that area for more than two years
- they were eighteen years old or older
- they had completed more than ten years of schooling

5.3.2.1. Procedure of the Research Related to the Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents:

Descriptions of four types of residential settings - written on the cards - were given to the subjects and they were asked to tell:

- Which type was closest to describe the area they lived; so that the validity of the descriptions in Ankara would be tested.

- Whether they had lived in an area similar to the descriptions of type1, type2, type3 and type4; so that their past experiences with different types of housing settings would be rated.

- Which types would be their first, second, third and fourth choice and how they rated them in the range of 1 to 10.

In order to predict the general demographic characteristics of the respondents, the following items were asked:

- Marital status
- Number of adults in the house
- Number of children, if any
- Home ownership.
- Period of occupancy
- Age
- Years of schooling
- Sex

5. 3. 2. 2. Procedure of the Research on Assessment of Environmental Characteristics:

Brower had identified 30 qualities that are associated with different residential settings. It was supposed that each type of residential setting had its own particular set of qualities.

In this part of the interview, the aim was to find out which qualities subjects associate with these types of housing settings. By this purpose, thirty cards (Appendix B) each representing one housing quality were prepared.

With each of the descriptions of four setting types, 30 quality cards were given to the subject. After, he or she has gone through them one by one, subject was asked to separate the qualities which he/she thinks

congruous to the given description and which do not belong to that description.

Subject has classified the qualities which he or she associated with the definition of typeX (1, 2, 3 or 4). However, with each type of setting, different features begin to be more important appropriate than others. Therefore subject was asked to sort the selected cards into three groups according to the importance he/she gives to them, as, "not important", "somewhat important" and "very important".

This procedure was repeated for all of the definitions, in order to analyze which qualities are determinant factors in the preferences and satisfaction of residents in their housing environments. Subjects' groupings of quality cards are marked on the interview sheet.

5. 4. Analysis and Findings

5. 4. 1. Subjects' Evaluations of Descriptions:

Subjects were asked to tell which definition of setting type is closest to describe the place they live.

As can be seen in Figures 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4, most of the subjects associated the definition that we have matched to their area,with the place they live;except the respondents of type4 (Beysukent, Koru Sitesi). This may be because, the definition of type4 is not very appropriate to these areas or such type of housing setting do not exist in or around Ankara. In

fact, while answering the questions most of the subjects had difficulty in imagening and comparing such kind of a place of type4 around Ankara.

Table 5. 1, indicates that the definition of type1 is clear and like in every city, it exists in Ankara, because, a majority of the respondents who have mostly identified definition of type1 to represent the area they live, are the respondents of type1 (Tunalihilmi and Maltepe)(79.2%). There seems to be a distinction and contradiction between the definitions of type1 and type4: None of the respondents of type1 match their area to type4 and vice versa.

Table 5.1. Which Type is Closest to Describe Their Area?

Respondents	TYPE1	79.2
of TYPE1	TYPE2	4.2
	TYPE3	16.6
	TYPE4	0.0
Respondents	TYPE1	20.8
of TYPE2	TYPE2	41.7
	TYPE3	33.3
	TYPE4	4.2
Respondents	TYPE1	29.2
of TYPE3	TYPE2	4.2
	TYPE3	66.7
	TYPE4	0.0
Respondents	TYPE1	0.0
of TYPE4	TYPE2	12.5
	TYPE3	54.2
	TYPE4	33.3

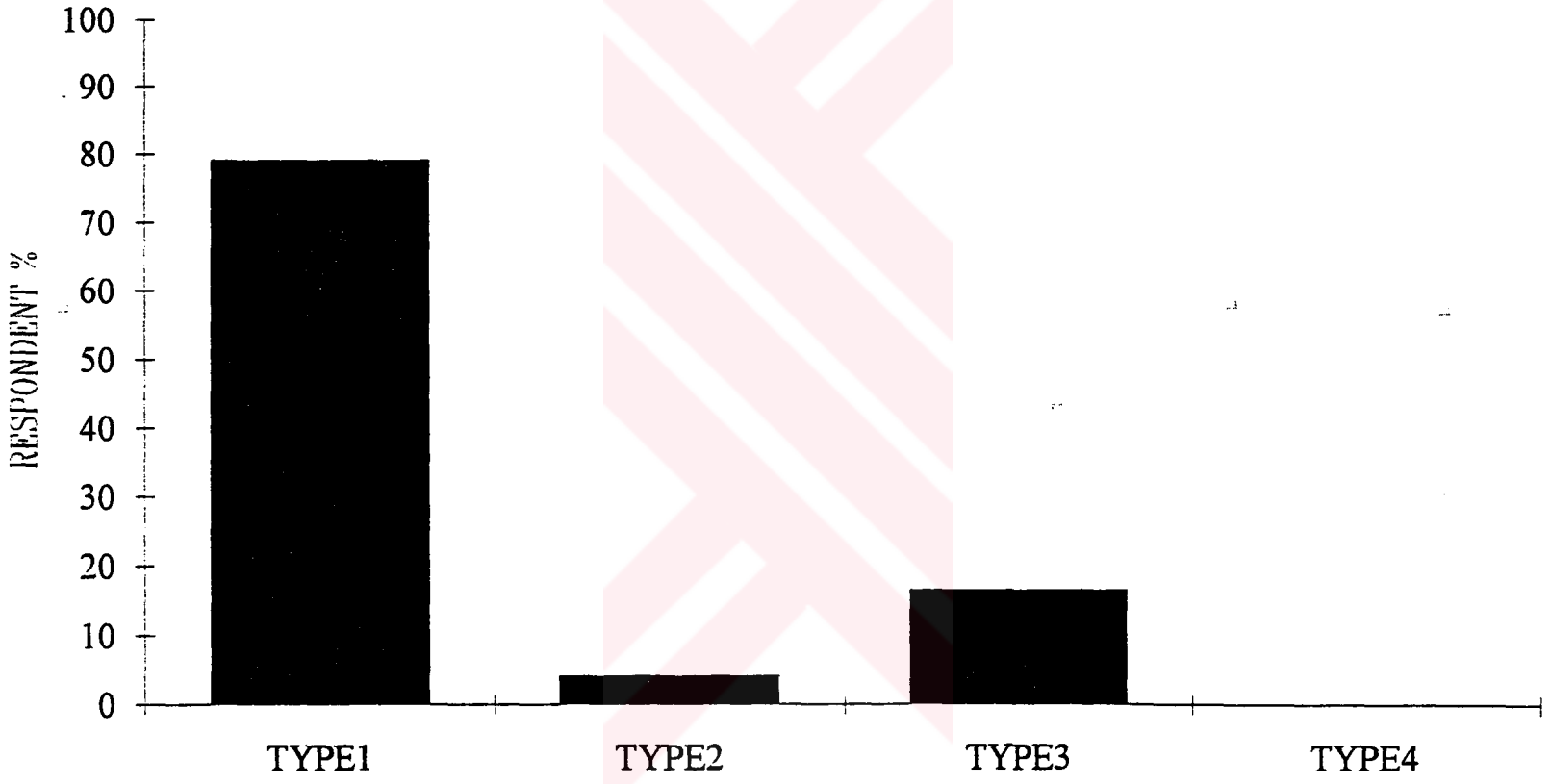

Figure 5.1 Which Type is Closest to Describe Their Area? According to the Respondents of Type1 (Tunalihilmi and Maltepe).

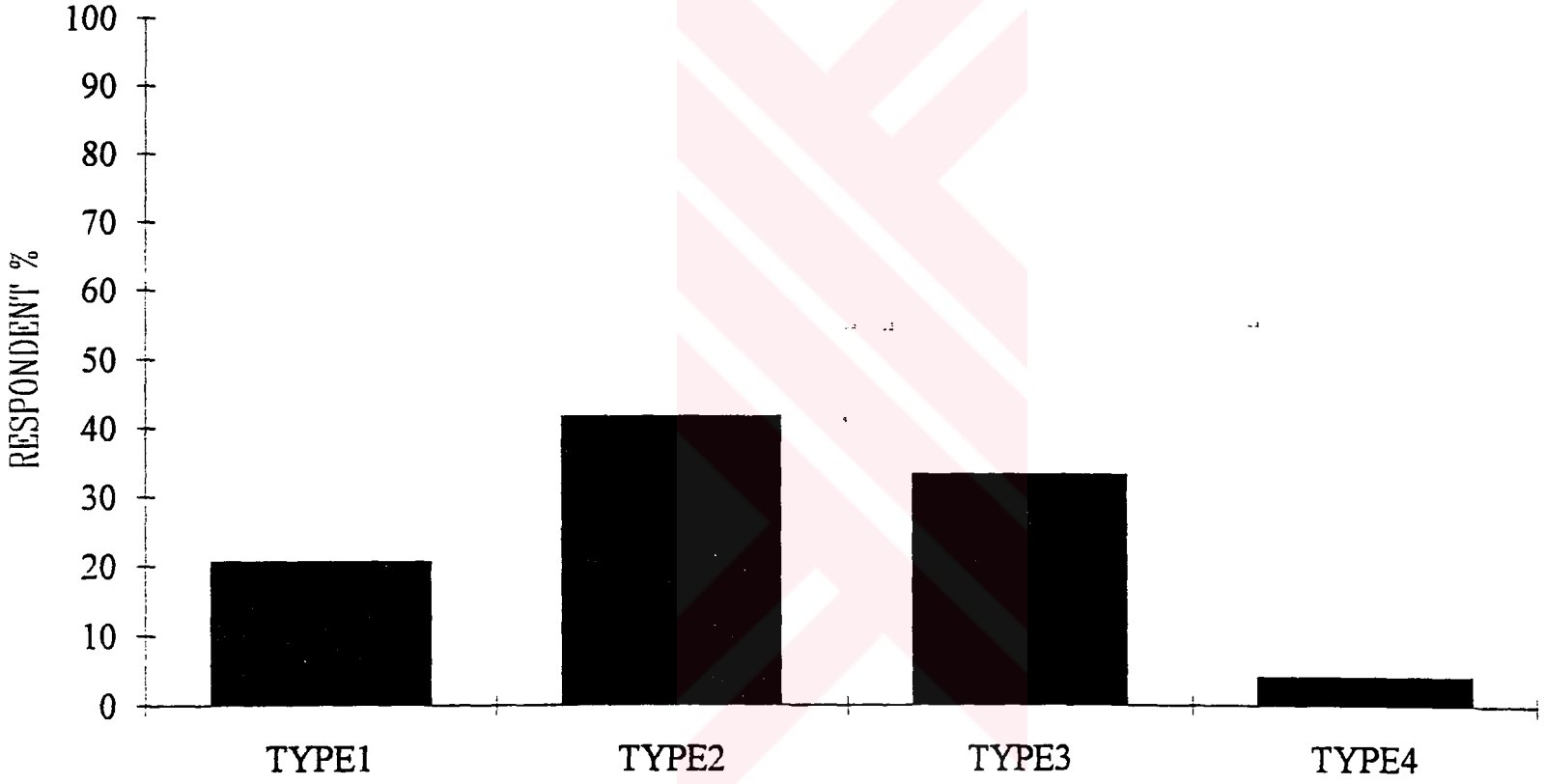

Figure 5.2 Which Type is Closest to Describe Their Area? According to the Respondents of Type2. (Yenimahalle and Emek).

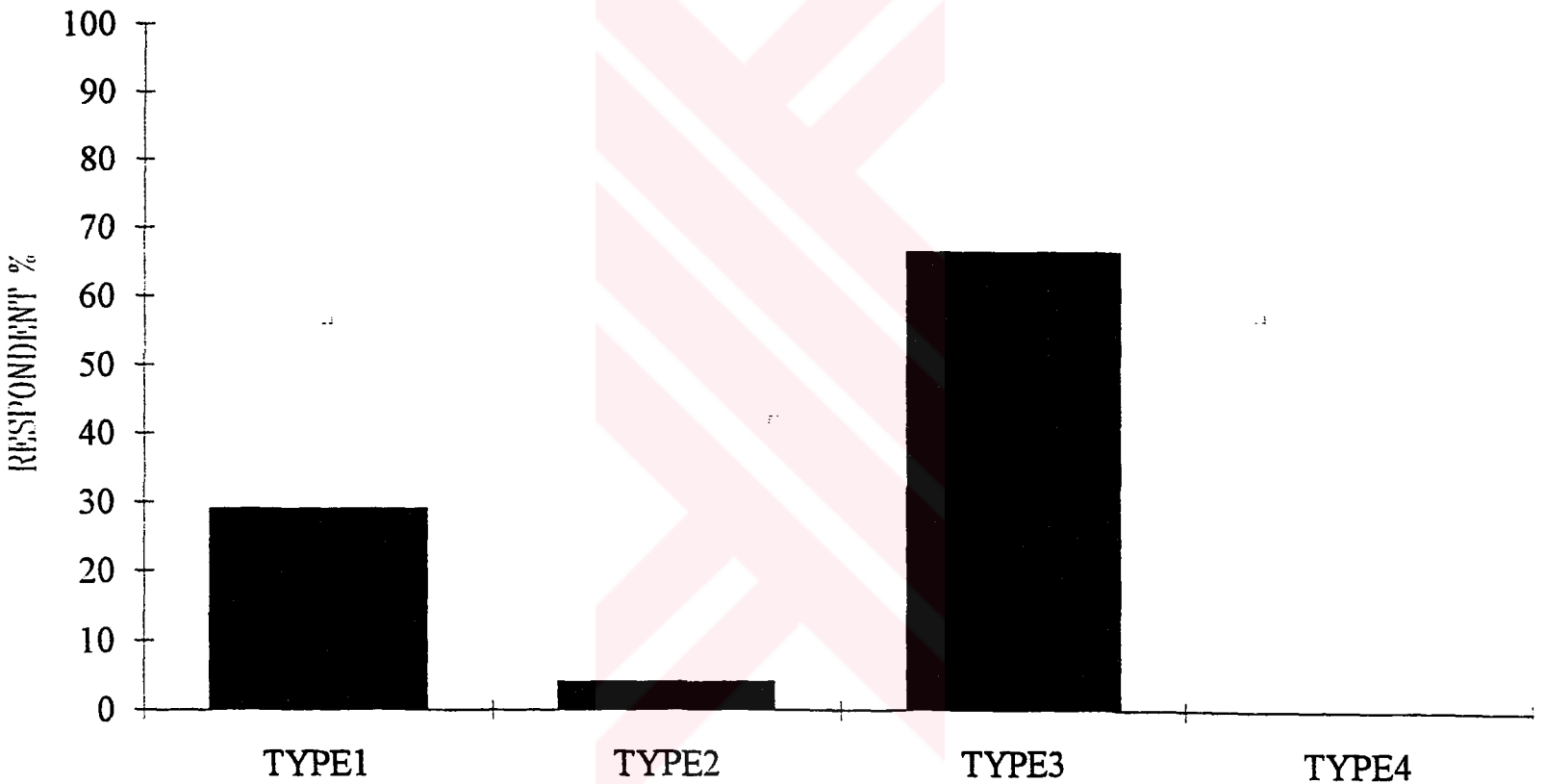

Figure 5.3 Which Type is Closest to Describe Their Area? According to the Respondents of Type3 (Bahcelievler and Yukari Ayranci).

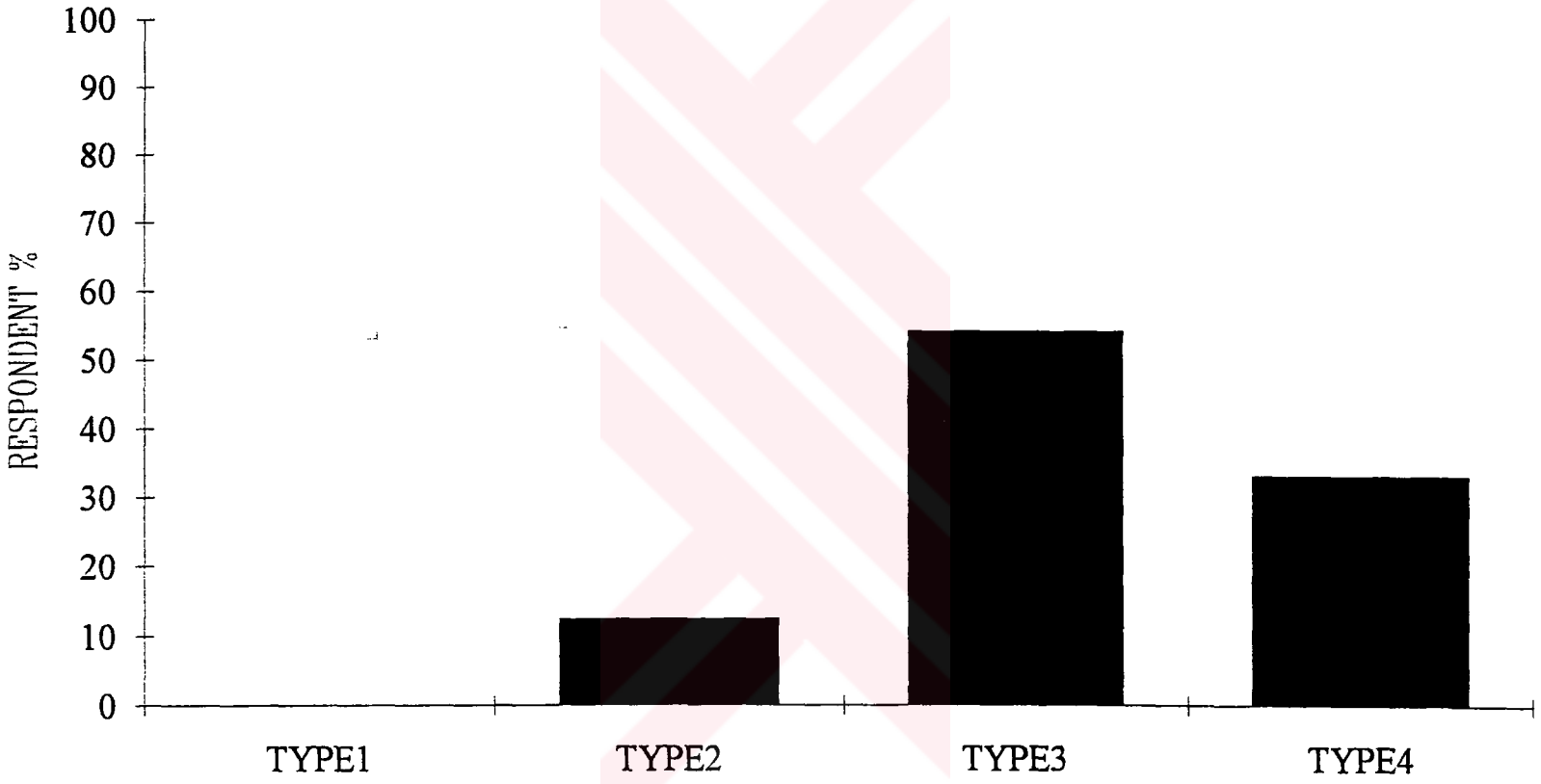

Figure 5.4 Which Type is Closest to Describe Their Area? According to the Respondents of Type4 (Beysukent and Koru Sitesi).

Most of the respondents of type2 (Emek and Yenimahalle) identified the definition of type2 to represent the area they live (41.7 %), but 33 % matched their area to type3.

Whereas, only a few percentage of respondents of type3 (Bahcelievler, Yukari Ayranci) matched their area to the definition of type2 (4.2 %), and majority of them (66.7 %) associated type3 with the place they live.

As a result, the definitions of type1 and type3 are clear and exist in the city. Definition of type2 is somewhat clear and appear to be in the city.

However, the respondents of type4 associating definition of type4 with the place they lived were not in majority. This may be because of the fact that the definition of this kind of a segregated residential setting, identified by Brower does not exist in or around Ankara, or Koru Sitesi and Beysukent are not the right settlements to represent type4. In fact, some of the respondents living in Koru Sitesi reminded that, it used to be a silent and segregated place without an opportunity of basic shopping, recreational or public transportation facility and used to be place reminding the definition of type4 ten years ago. With today's increased accessibility to the site with improved public transportation, and by the recently built housing units on the site, Koru Sitesi has become a place where one does not feel himself separated from the city and community, inspite of its being a considerable distance away from the city center.

5.4.2. Residential Setting Preferences of Respondents

Subjects had different evaluations and approaches towards the four definitions of residential setting types. For example, some people defined the first type of setting as "ideal", because of its easiness and liveliness, whereas some defined it as "disorder" because of its crowdedness, noise, etc..

The same type of place can be found pleasant, pure in life and character by an interview subject, but degenerate by another. Some residents even claimed that no one would prefer to live there (type1, type2, type3 or type4), but there were a lot of people indicating the same type of setting as their favorite.

Some of the residents living in type4 (Beysukent and Koru Sitesi) reminded that they would prefer no other place rather than they were living at now. It was obvious that they had a higher socio-economic status and perhaps, this made them to choose their housing setting according to their wishes. It was different in other types: For example, some of the residents of type1 told, although they did not prefer to live in the crowd of the city, they had to, because of some means, like being near to their works, having no difficulty in reaching some facilities (some told they had no cars): An easy way of living was more important for them. However, some people told they had conciously preferred to live in the center of the city or would prefer to live, and they were usually the people living alone or one-parent family.

These observations show that people have different attitudes, different expectations depending on their demographic characteristics like socio-economic status, stage in the life cycle or their age, social background, life style or sex.

5.4.2.1. Residential Setting Preferences of Respondents of Different Age

The average age of the subjects was 30.1.

When the subjects' first choices from four types of housing settings are analyzed, it will be seen that , most of the respondents at the age of twenties (57.4 %) prefered to live in such kind of a housing setting that had the qualities of type1. Supporting this finding, only few of them (6.4 %) indicated type1 as their last choice. However, in this age group, least preferred housing setting type is indicated as type4 which can be considered as a setting having opposite qualities with type1 (Table 5.2).

In the ages of thirties, the respondents' preference of type1 has shown a slight decrease, but again most of them (50 %) indicated type1 as their first choice.

In the middle ages (40s and 50s), subjects' indication of each residential setting type as their first choices were similar to each other (about 30 %).

However, in the ages of 60s , the majority of the respondents (60 %) indicated type1 as their first choice and none of them as their last choice. In other words, people at this age prefer to live in central locations. None of the subjects in this age group indicated type4 (secluded and far away from the facilities) as their first choice. These findings show that elderly persons do not want to be separated from the community; and that, central locations are the optimal environments for them.

Table 5.2. Choice Percentages Depending on the Age of Respondents

Age		20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
First Choice	TYPE1	57.4	50.0	26.7	33.3	40.0
	TYPE2	14.9	5.0	26.7	11.1	20.0
	TYPE3	21.3	10.0	26.7	22.2	20.0
	TYPE4	6.4	35.0	20.0	33.3	0.0
Second Choice	TYPE1	14.9	20.0	26.7	12.5	25.0
	TYPE2	48.9	40.0	26.7	62.5	25.0
	TYPE3	29.8	25.0	33.3	25.0	50.0
	TYPE4	6.4	15.0	13.3	0.0	0.0
Third Choice	TYPE1	21.3	10.0	26.7	12.5	25.0
	TYPE2	23.4	35.0	33.3	25.0	0.0
	TYPE3	40.4	40.0	20.0	50.0	25.0
	TYPE4	14.9	15.0	20.0	12.5	50.0
Fourth Choice	TYPE1	6.4	20.0	20.0	37.5	0.0
	TYPE2	12.8	20.0	13.3	0.0	50.0
	TYPE3	8.5	25.0	20.0	12.5	0.0
	TYPE4	72.3	35.0	46.7	50.0	50.0

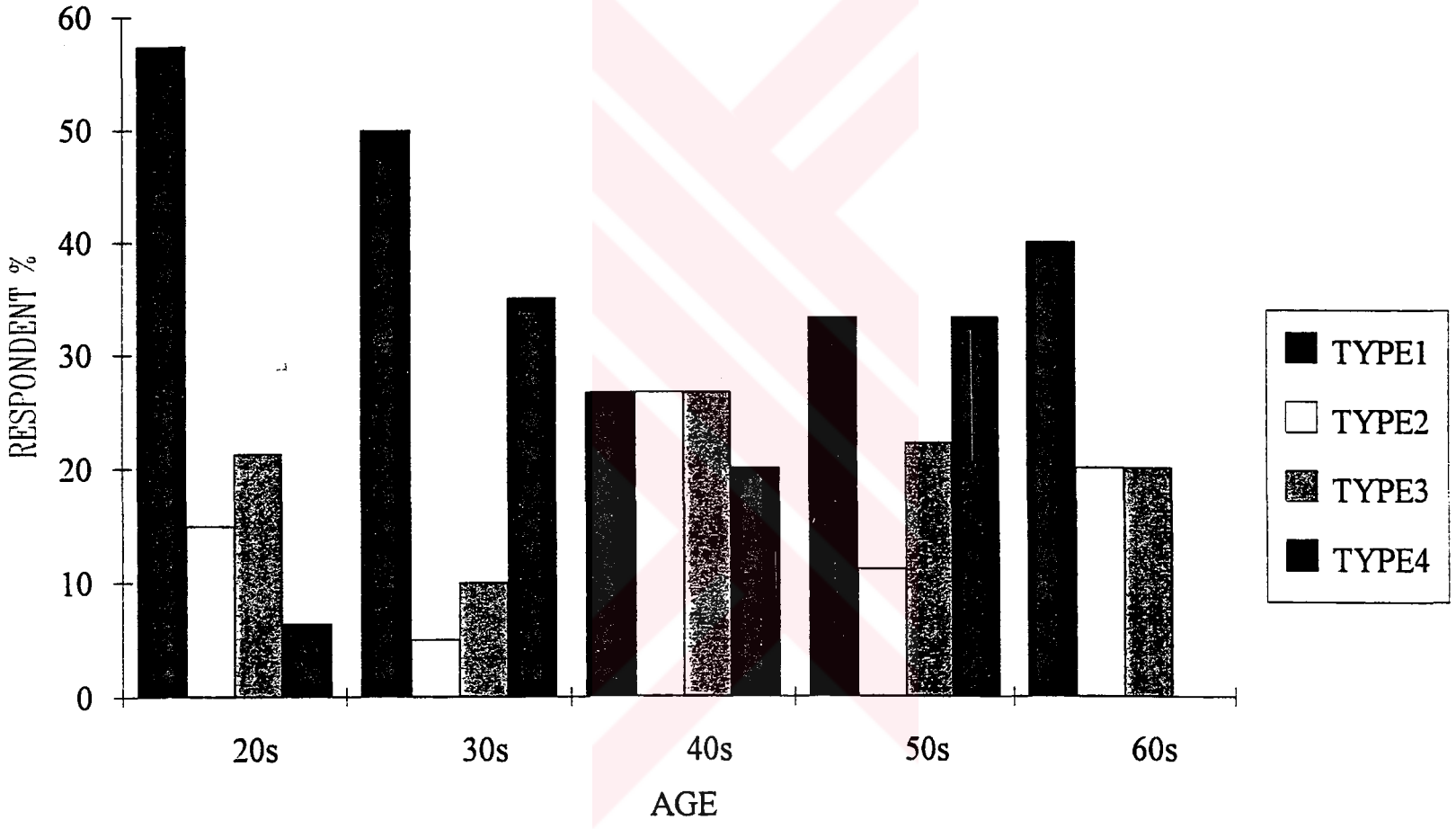

Figure 5.5 Variation of First Choices Depending on Age.

As can be seen in Figure 5. 5, definition of type1 as a first choice shows firstly decreasing and then increasing trend as the age of the respondents increase: The two youngest and the oldest age group seemed to prefer living centrally more than the other groups. Young people, who are probably in their premarriage or prechild stage of their life cycle, prefer to live in the center of things: Accessibility to the center and facilities is important for them as it is derived from the definition of type1. They would have different expectations of future housing demands of a different type. In fact, the trend of type1 as the first choice decreases in the middle ages. This may be because, other qualities of environment rather than accessibility to the city center and facilities become more important. For example, a preference of a residential setting which has the feeling of a small town, that is type2, shows an increasing trend in the ages of forties. The trend of preference of type3 which is defined as the entirely residential setting, also shows its peak at the ages of forties. This can be because, type2 and type3 are perceived as suitable residential settings for family life and this is important for the people who are in their child rearing stage, probably, at the ages of forties. However, when they get older, they again prefer to live in the center of things and prefer to be with different groups of people; as seen in Figure 5.5, the trend of type1 as the first choice increases at the ages of sixty.

The variation of second and third choices depending on the ages of the respondents do not give a significant finding in order to make statements and analysis of fourth choices supports the results of the first choices with respect to age (Appendix C).

5. 4. 2. 2 Preference of Residential Settings with Respect to Sex

Different residential settings have different qualities, but does the preference of these qualities differ with respect to the sex of residents?

As can be seen in Table 5.3, when the first choices of respondents with respect to their sex are analyzed, females living in all areas indicating type1 as their first choices are in majority. Except the respondents living in type2 (Yenimahalle, Emek), females indicating type1 as their first choice are greater than males in number. However, this difference is more obvious in the respondents living in type3 (Mebusevleri, Yukari Ayranci). This finding indicates that, accessibility, the quality of centrality and being near to facilities like shopping, entertainment are more important for female than male.

None of the male respondents of type2, indicated the definition of type2 as their first choice and majority of them (75 %) indicated they would prefer to live in type1. However, it can not be so strongly indicated that male respondents living in Emek or Yenimahalle are not satisfied with their housing setting, because, as mentioned in the analysis of respondents' evaluations of four descriptions (section 5.4.1.), 41.7 % of respondents living in Emek or Yenimahalle match their area to the description of type2 and 33 % of them to type3..

Both type3 and type4 as a first choice are indicated by the male respondents more than the female respondents of all types.

Table 5.3. Variation of First Choices with respect to Sex

		MALE %	FEMALE %
Respondents	TYPE1	30.8	63.6
of Type1	TYPE2	30.8	9.1
	TYPE3	15.3	9.1
	TYPE4	23.1	18.2
Respondents	TYPE1	75.0	41.7
of Type2	TYPE2	0.0	33.3
	TYPE3	16.7	16.7
	TYPE4	8.3	8.3
Respondents	TYPE1	20.0	63.1
of Type3	TYPE2	20.0	0.0
	TYPE3	40.0	31.6
	TYPE4	20.0	5.3
Respondents	TYPE1	20.0	42.9
of Type4	TYPE2	20.0	14.3
	TYPE3	30.0	14.3
	TYPE4	30.0	28.6

However, when we group the subjects both according to their sex and the area they live, the number of interview subjects seem to be not sufficient to make generalizations, it can be stated that, being secluded from the city or facilities are less prefered by females than males.

The variation of second and third choices with respect to sex and variation of fourth choices which supports the results of first choices with respect to sex are given in Appendix D.

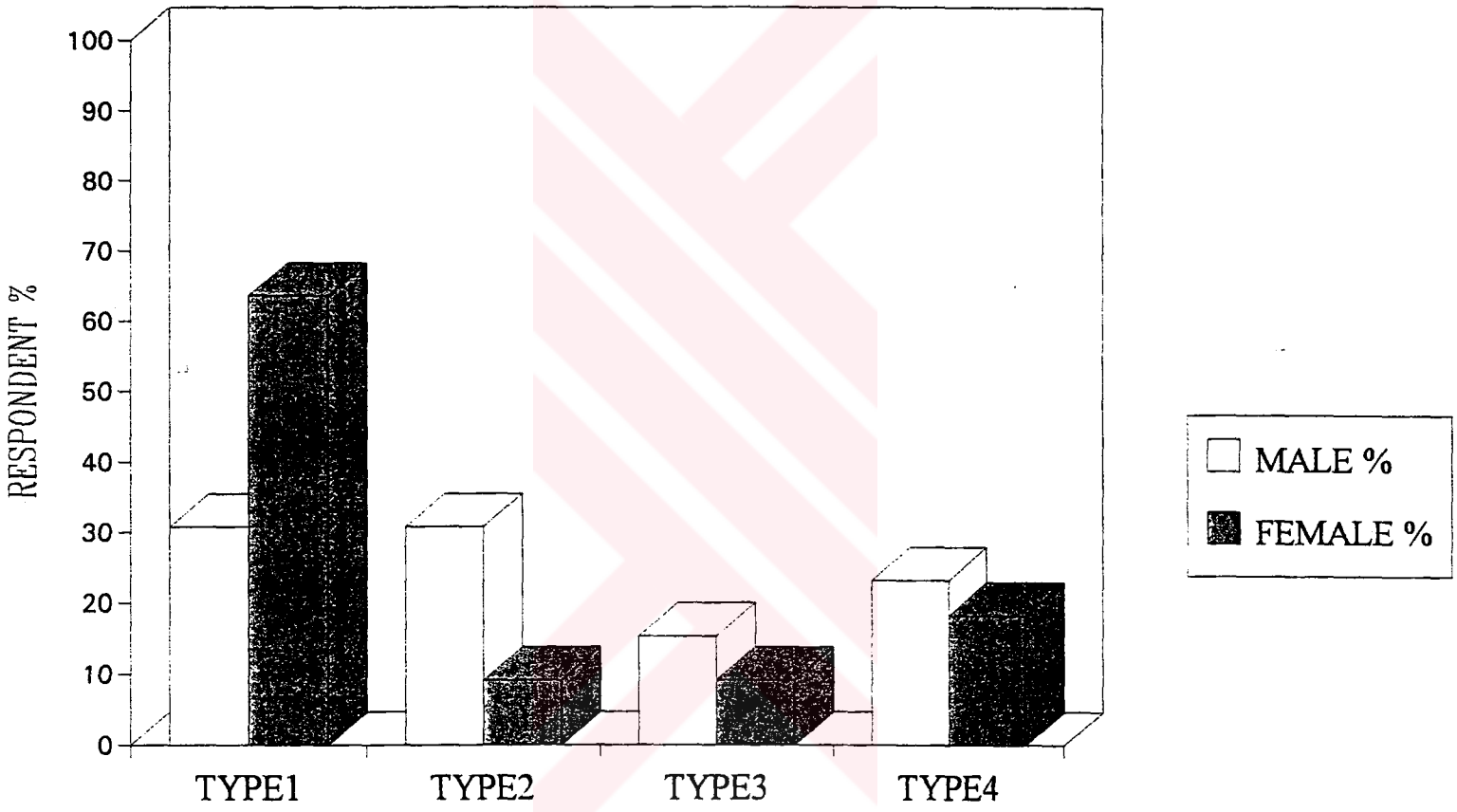

Figure 5.6 Variation of First Choices with respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type1.

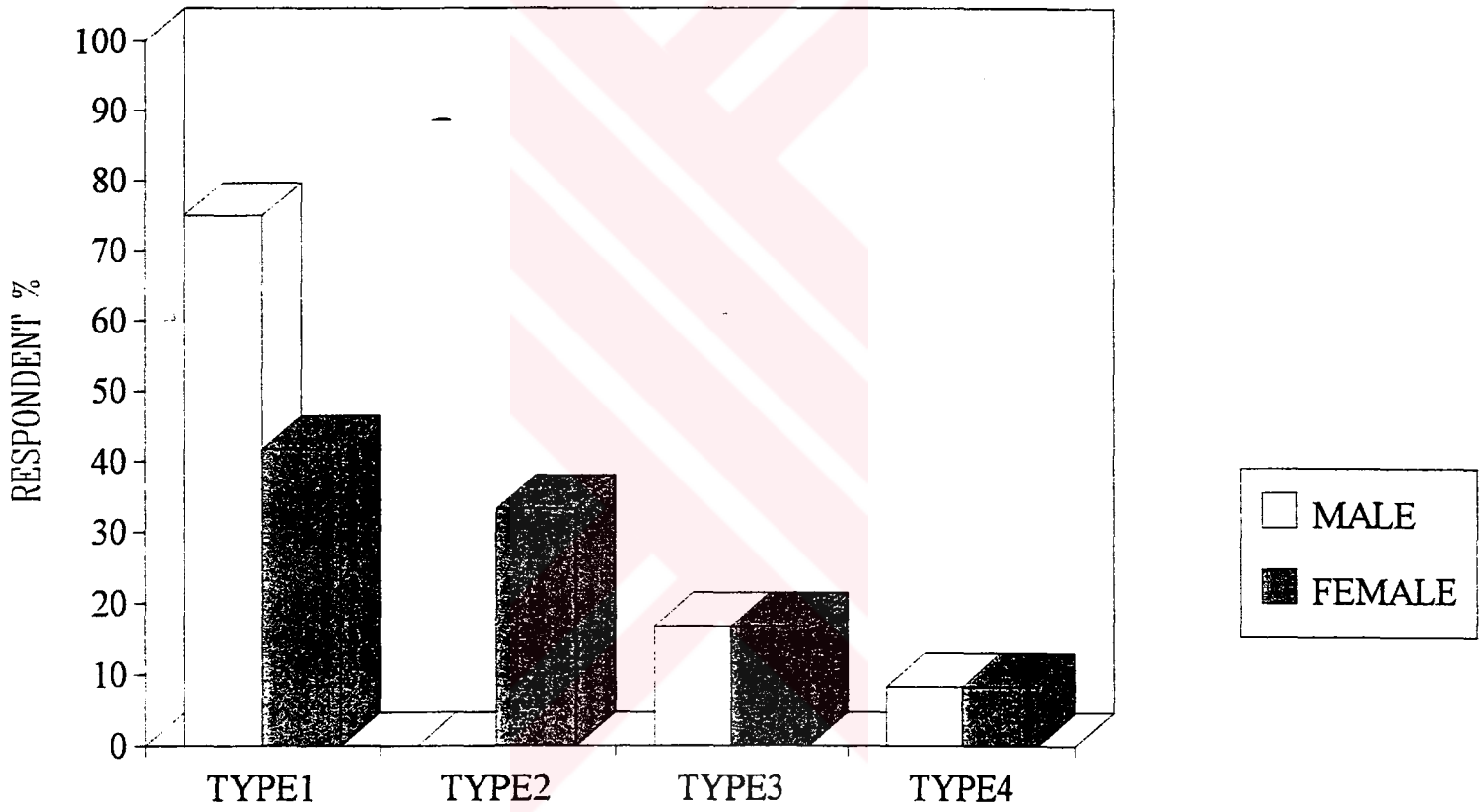

Figure 5.7 Variation of First Choices with respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type2.

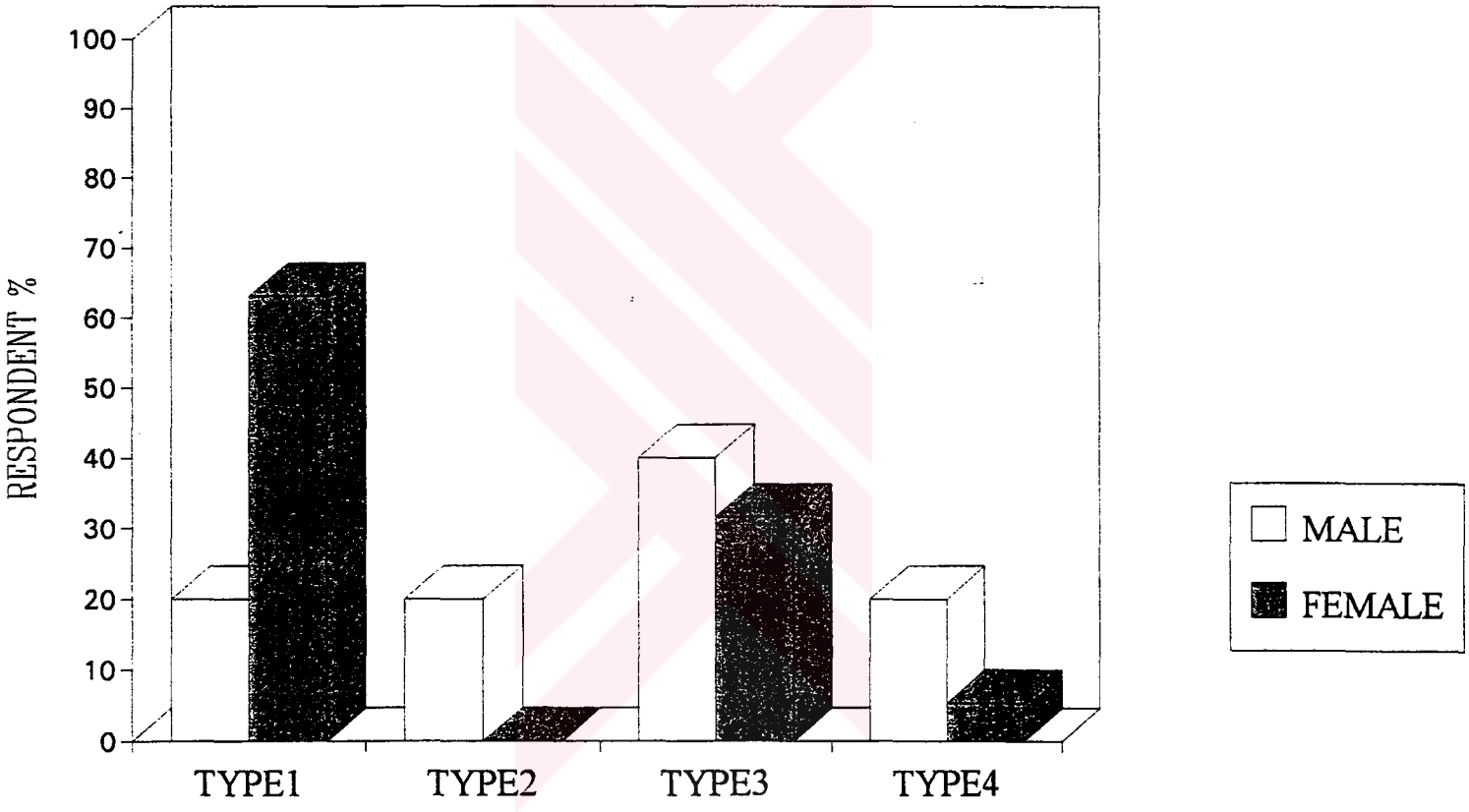

Figure 5.8 Variation of First Choices with respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type3.

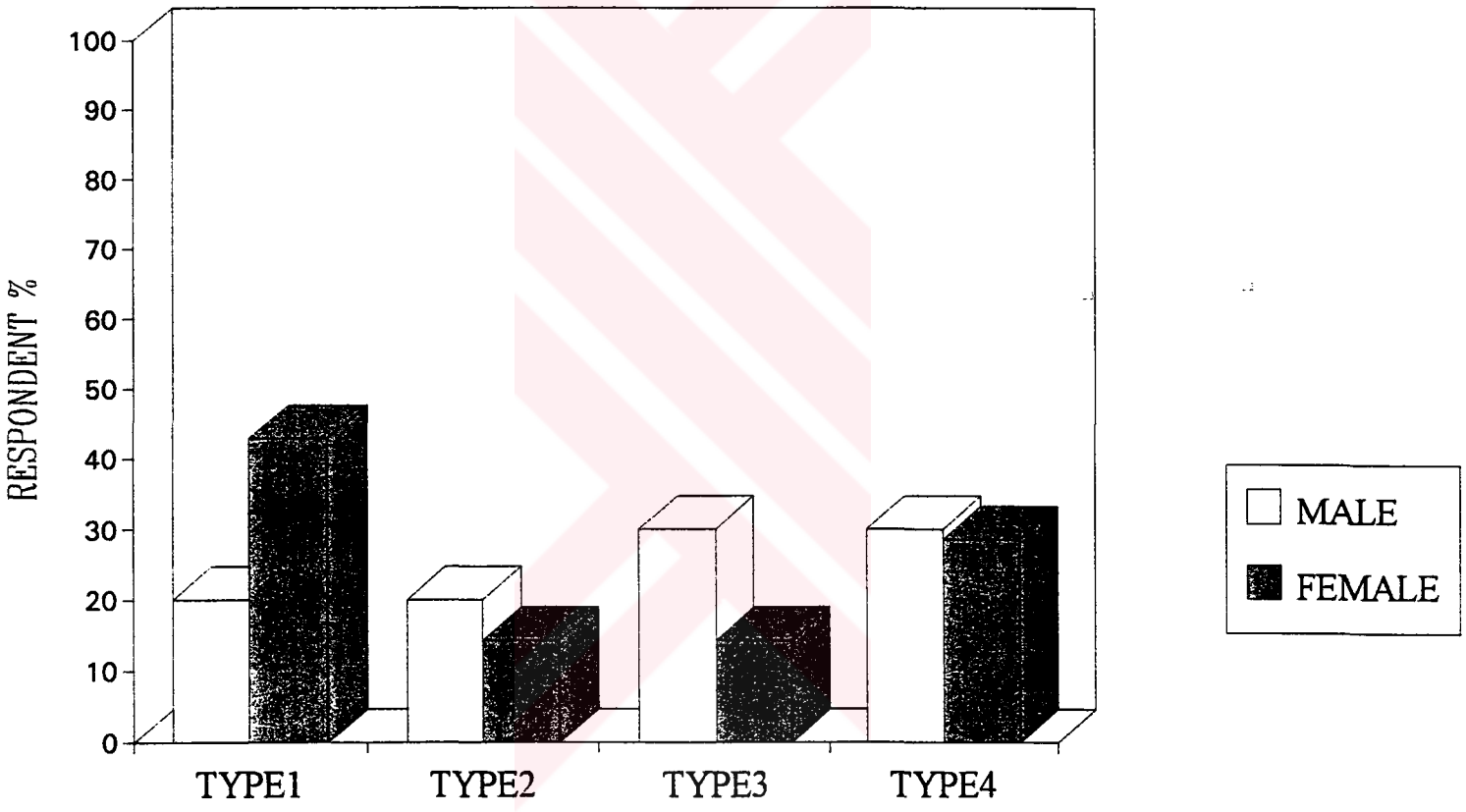

Figure 5.9 Variation of First Choices with respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type4.

5. 4. 3. Variation of Type Ratings Given by the Respondents Living in Different Areas:

The subjects were asked to value the definition of four residential types in the range of 1 to 10.

From all of the types, type1 has the highest score with the mean of 7.12. Mean rating of type2 is 5.82, type3 is 5.79, type4 is 3.80. When the scores given to the four types of settings are evaluated without grouping the subjects according to the area they live, these findings indicate that type1, which is defined as a busy, centrally located place, is mostly prefered among all of the residents. Whereas, type4, which is defined as a segregated place is least preferred among all of the residents.

The ratings of setting types by the respondents are analyzed by the manova analysis of variance with respect to the area they live, a significant difference (d=0.001) is found in the scores given by the respondents living in different areas.

As can be seen in Table 5. 4, the highest rate (m = 7.88) was given to the type1. It was given by the respondents living in Tunalihilmi and Maltepe regions which are matched to the definition of type1 in this research. This indicates that respondents living in these areas are more likely to be satisfied with their area (because, the respondents living in other areas have also given their highest rate to type1).

Table 5.4. Variation of Type Ratings Given by the Respondents of Four Types

	TYPE1	TYPE2	TYPE3	TYPE4
Resp. of Type1	7.88	6.46	5.92	3.25
Resp. of Type2	7.46	6.21	4.54	2.88
Resp. of Type3	7.04	5.16	7.00	3.46
Resp. of Type4	6.08	5.45	5.71	5.63
	7.12	5.82	5.79	3.80
Analysis of Variance				
SS	DF	MS	F	Sig. of F
233.730	9.000	25.970	2.700	0.005

However, a different relation can be seen in figure 5.10. For example, type3 has got its highest value (m=6.88) from the respondents living in Mebusevleri and Yukari Ayranci where are matched to the definition of type3. In addition to that, type4 has got its highest score (m=5.63) from the respondents of Beysukent and Korusitesi where are matched to the definition of type4. As mentioned before, same situation is valid for type1. As a result, each setting type was higherly valued by the residents who live there.

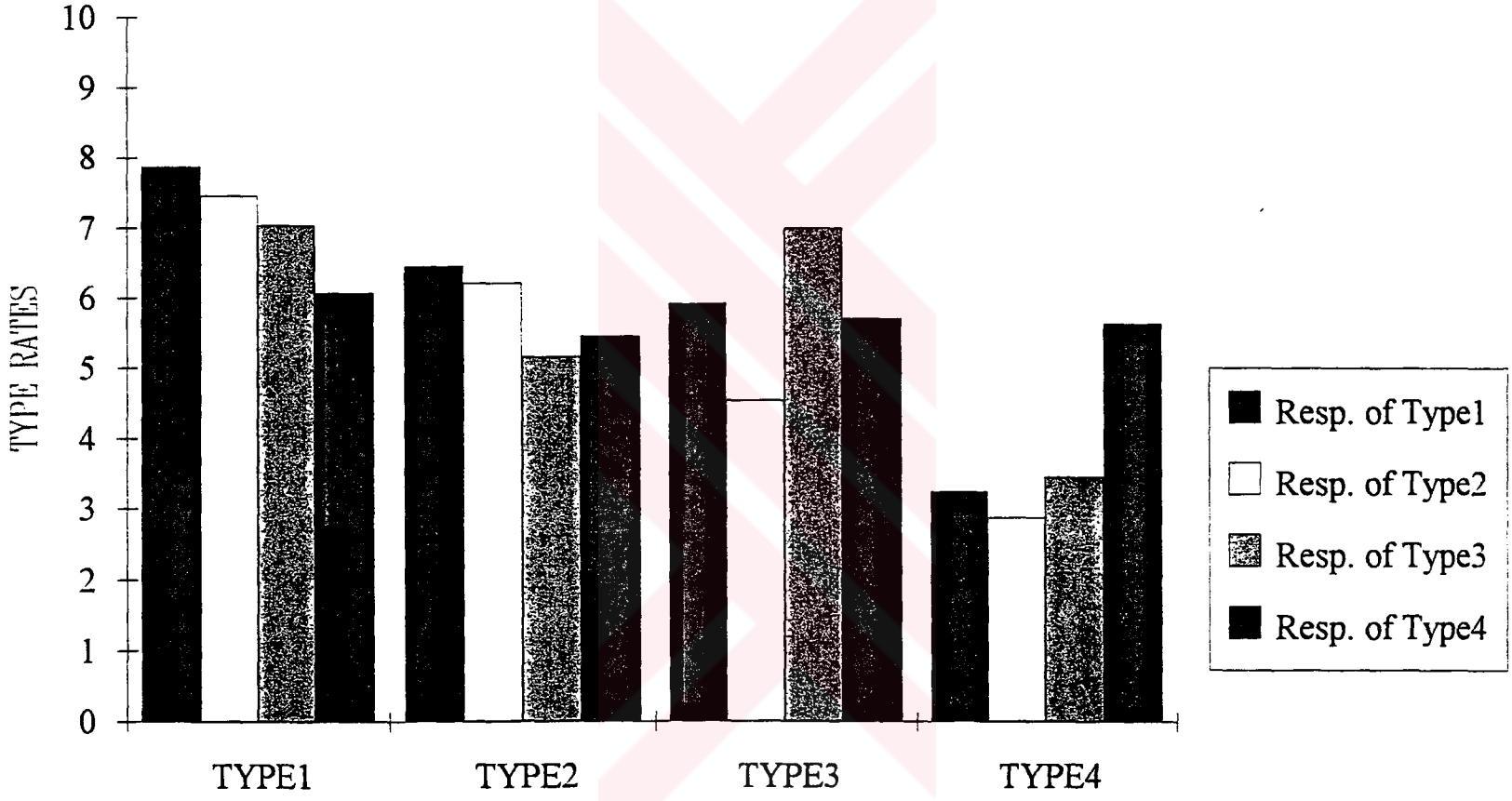

Figure 5.10 Variation of Type Rates Given by the Respondents of Four Types

5. 4. 4. Importance Attributed to Certain Qualities in Different Types of Housing Settings

Brower (1991), states that each type of residential setting has its own particular set of qualities.With each type of settings different qualities become to be more important; and so, choosing one type of residential setting over one another would mean choosing certain qualities over. Therefore, the qualities mostly associated by the subjects with four types of residential settings are analysed.

5.4.4.1. Attribution of Qualities to Type1

As can be seen in Table 5.6 and Figure 5.12, the qualities mostly expected to belong to type1 which has the definition of a lively and busy place with lots to see and do, and the percentages of the respondents living in different areas stressing these qualities are follows:

- Having world class restaurants, stores and cultural facilities (66.7 % of type2, 70.8 % of type2, 75 % of type4 residents).

- Having a wide selection of goods and services within walking distance of home (58.3 % of type1, 66.7 % of type2, 58.3 % of type3, 75 % of type4 residents).

- Centrality (54.2 % of type1, 75 % of type2, 50 % of type3, 66.7 % of type4 residents)

- Having an active social life close to home (54.2 % of type1, 58.5 % of type2, 62.5 % of type3, 58.3 % of type4 residents)

- Being full of surprises (62.5% of type2, 50% of type3 residents)

- Being a place to meet new people (62.5 % of type1, 58.3 % type4 respondents)

- Having appropriate public transportation, easy access (50 % type1 respondents).

Having the qualities above, type1 is not expected to be a quite and relaxing place by the majority of the subjects (84.4 %) (Table 5.5 and Figure 5.11)

When neighborhood characteristics are considered, it can be stated that subjects do not expect good relationships in a residential setting which has the definition of type1. In such kind of a place, subjects indicate:

- Relationships are not long lasting and personal (72.9 %).
- Residents in type1 have different ways of doing things (70.8 %).
- Most people do not know each other (68.8 %).
- Neighbors are not outgoing and friendly (60.4 %).
- It is not a place where residents look out for one another (59.4 %).
- Residents living in type1 are not private and can not go their own ways (76 %).

Table 5.6. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type1

Percentage of Respondents Saying "Very Important"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	16.7	29.2	25.0	29.2
2	8.3	20.8	33.3	16.7
3	50.0	66.7	70.8	75.0
4	58.3	66.7	58.3	75.0
5	54.2	58.3	62.5	58.3
6	54.2	75.0	50.0	66.7
7	25.0	33.3	29.2	54.2
8	29.2	33.3	12.5	25.0
9	45.8	62.5	50.0	45.8
10	8.3	0.0	12.5	4.2
11	62.5	29.2	37.5	58.3
12	25.0	16.7	41.7	25.0
13	50.0	33.3	41.7	54.2
14	25.0	20.8	20.8	29.2
15	12.5	4.2	8.3	12.5
16	8.3	20.8	16.7	0.0
17	8.3	0.0	16.7	8.3
18	4.2	16.7	8.3	4.2
19	16.7	4.2	16.7	16.7
20	20.8	25.0	33.3	29.2
21	12.5	16.7	12.5	16.7
22	20.8	12.5	8.3	0.0
23	8.3	25.0	20.8	8.3
24	16.7	4.2	20.8	8.3
25	8.3	4.2	12.5	16.7
26	0.0	8.3	8.3	0.0
27	4.2	8.3	4.2	4.2
28	25.0	4.2	12.5	8.3
29	8.3	8.3	4.2	8.3
30	4.2	12.5	20.8	0.0

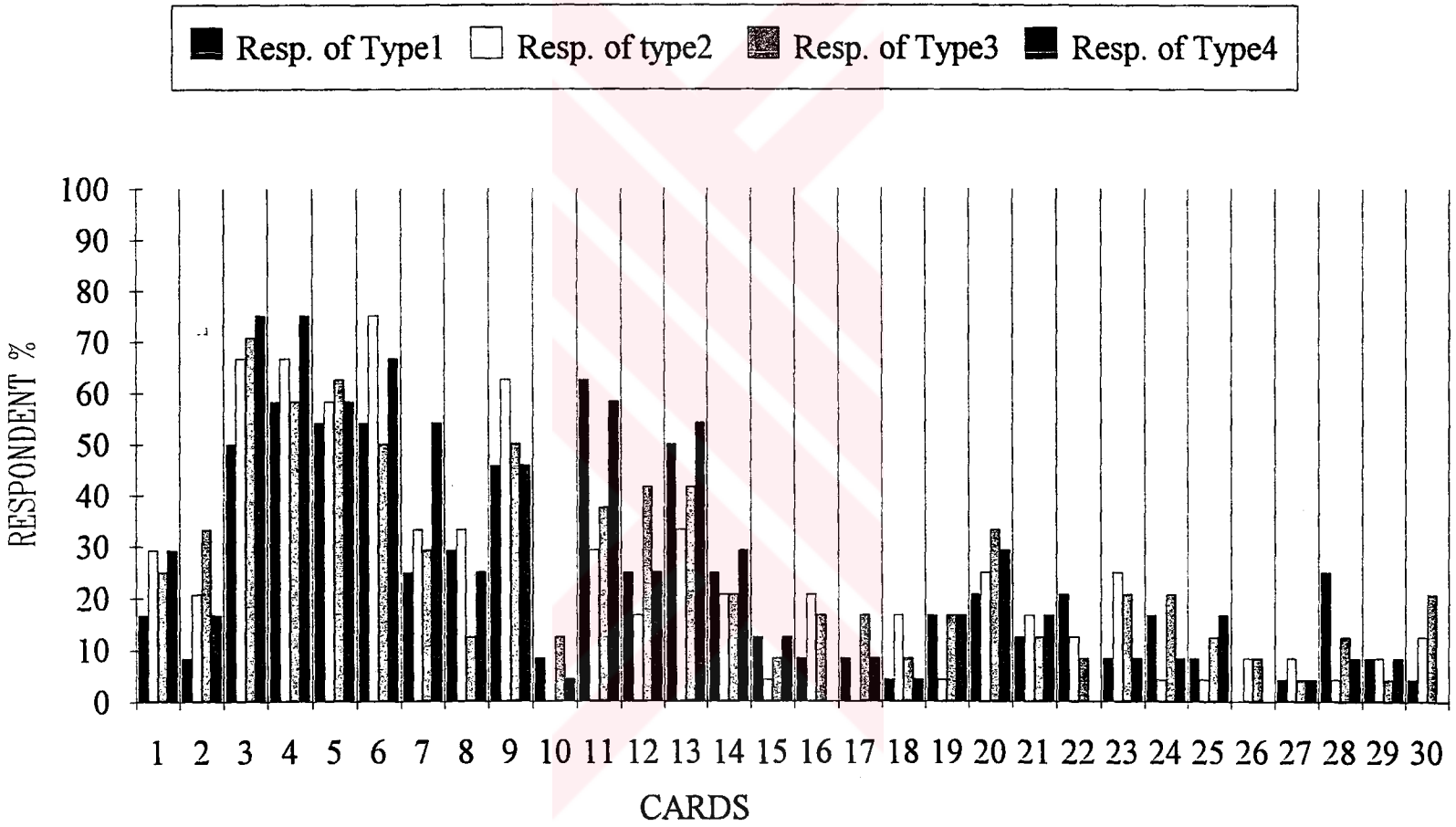

Figure 5.12 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type1: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Very Important"

Table 5.5. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type1 by All of the Residents

	Does not belong	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Very Important
1	47.9	9.4	17.7	25.0
2	47.9	15.6	16.7	19.8
3	13.5	6.3	14.6	65.6
4	18.8	3.1	13.5	64.6
5	14.6	9.4	17.7	58.3
6	17.7	4.2	16.7	61.5
7	29.2	13.5	21.9	35.4
8	41.7	15.6	17.7	25.0
9	18.8	14.6	15.6	51.0
10	60.4	16.7	16.7	6.3
11	21.9	8.3	22.9	46.9
12	44.8	10.4	17.7	27.1
13	19.8	10.4	25.0	44.8
14	34.4	15.6	26.0	24.0
15	74.0	10.4	6.3	9.4
16	62.5	13.5	12.5	11.5
17	68.8	12.5	10.4	8.3
18	72.9	8.3	10.4	8.3
19	56.3	11.5	18.8	13.5
20	40.6	13.5	18.8	27.1
21	53.1	16.7	15.6	14.6
22	69.8	8.3	11.5	10.4
23	60.4	5.2	18.8	15.6
24	59.4	10.4	17.7	12.5
25	76.0	9.4	4.2	10.4
26	85.4	6.3	4.2	4.2
27	84.4	6.3	4.2	5.2
28	5.8	14.6	27.1	12.5
29	70.8	10.4	11.5	7.3
30	72.9	6.3	11.5	9.4

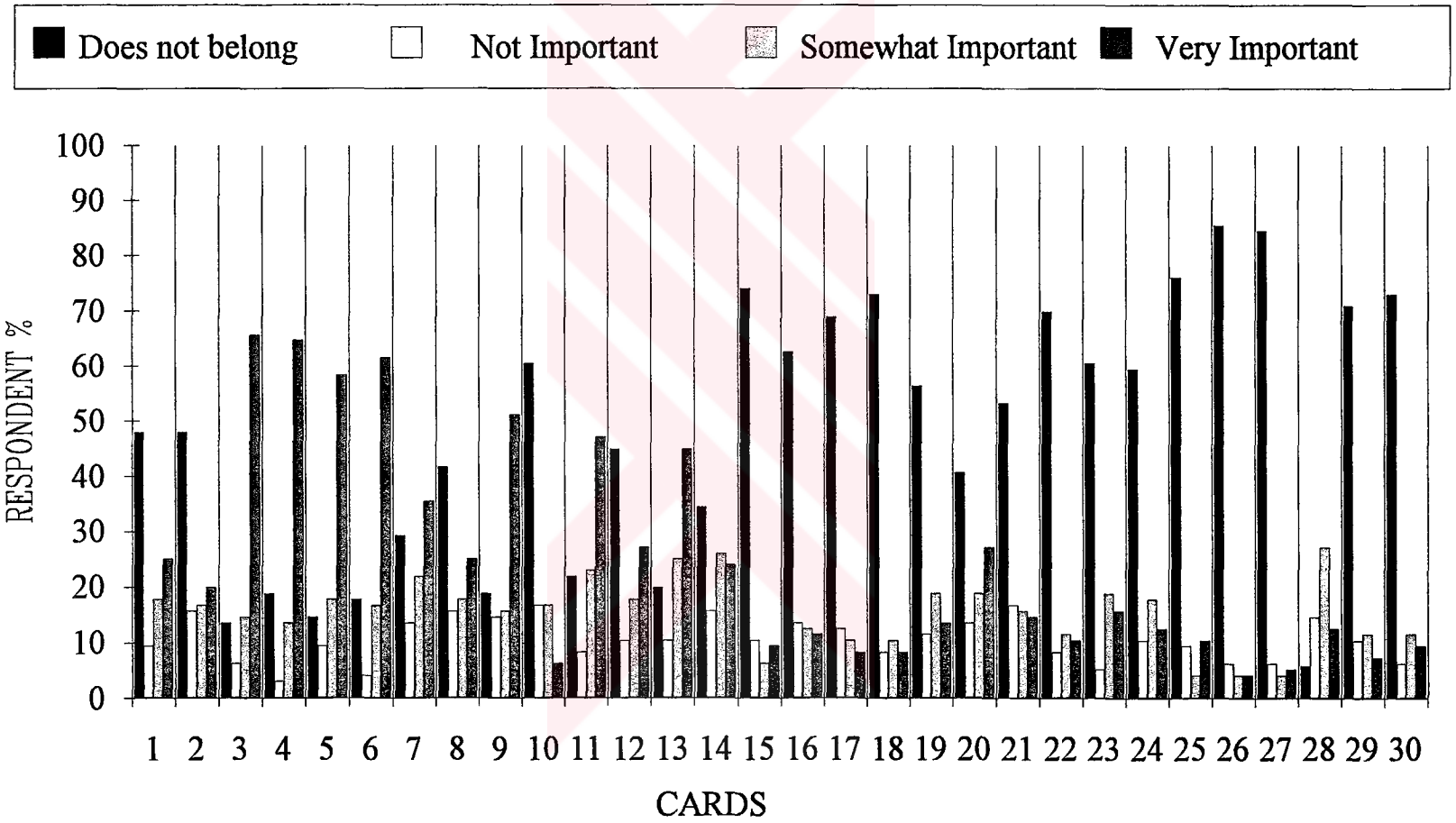

Figure 5.11 Attribution of Quality Cards To Type1 By All of the Residents

The majority of the subjects (% 72.9) do not consider type1 as a suitable environment to raise their children and 62.5 % do not see such kind of a housing setting to put down roots and settle.

From these findings, it can be stated that good neighborhood relations and provision of a suitable environment to raise children are more determinant factors than the centrality of the settlement, its' being close to services and cultural facilities, in the decision to settle. As a result, the kind of residential settlement that is identified as type1 with the definition of a place which is lively and busy with lots to do and see, is seen as a temporary settlement.

Subjects living in Beysukent and Koru Sitesi (respondents of type4) mentioned the neighborhood relations more than the other respondents living in other areas. 91.7 % of them do not expect long lasting relations in type1. They are the ones who have mostly stressed on the factor that type1 is not a suitable environment to raise children (87.5 %) and living in Yenimahalle and Emek (respondents of type2) are the ones who have mostly mentioned about the lack of privacy in type1 (Table 5.7 and Figure 5.13).

The qualities grouped as not important and somewhat important for type1 are given in Appendix E.

Table 5.7. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type 1				
	Percentage of People Saying "Does not Belong"			
	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	50.0	37.5	54.2	50.0
2	45.8	50.0	45.8	50.0
3	16.7	12.5	16.7	8.3
4	20.8	20.8	20.8	12.5
5	12.5	16.7	16.7	12.5
6	25.0	12.5	16.7	16.7
7	29.2	29.2	33.3	25.0
8	50.0	20.8	41.7	54.2
9	20.8	12.5	20.8	20.9
10	58.3	58.3	62.5	62.5
11	25.0	12.5	29.2	20.8
12	45.8	58.3	33.3	41.7
13	33.3	20.8	12.5	12.5
14	37.5	20.8	37.5	41.7
15	75.0	79.2	62.5	79.2
16	66.7	58.3	45.8	79.2
17	62.5	75.0	58.3	79.2
18	70.8	62.5	70.8	87.5
19	62.5	58.3	50.0	54.2
20	33.3	33.3	37.5	58.3
21	50.0	62.5	54.2	45.8
22	70.8	62.5	62.5	83.3
23	62.5	50.0	58.3	70.8
24	54.2	66.7	45.8	70.8
25	75.0	91.7	66.7	70.8
26	75.0	83.3	87.5	95.8
27	79.2	83.3	87.5	87.5
28	33.3	50.0	41.7	58.3
29	79.2	62.5	62.5	79.2
30	70.8	66.7	62.5	91.7

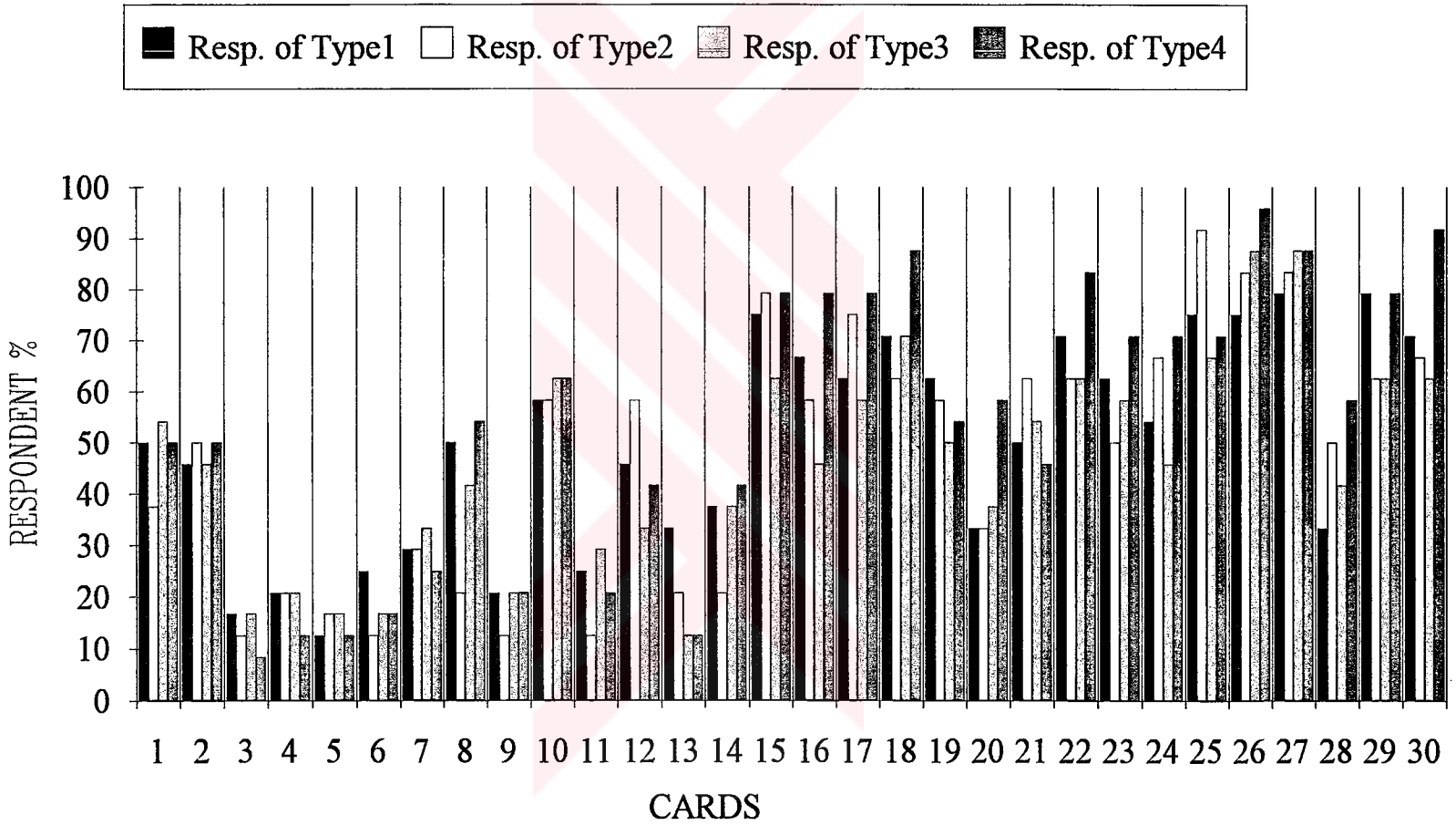

Figure 5.13 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type1: Percentages of Respondents Saying " Does Not Belong"

5.4.4.2. Attribution of Qualities to Type2

As can be seen in Table 5.8., subjects do not have much clear ideas about the qualities that a place with the definition of type2 will have. However, they can easily differentiate the qualities which they believe do not belong to this kind of housing setting.

Although, all of the percentages are under 50 %, the following qualities are the ones which are mostly associated with type2.

- A place that has a definite center (45.8 %).
- A place where people look out for one another (44 %).
- A place to put down roots and settle (35.4 %).
- A place where residents more or less have the same way of doing things (34.4 %).
- A place that is somewhat protected from the larger problems of a society (31.3 %).

However, the majority of the subjects (77.1 %) indicated that this kind of a place will not be located centrally in the city.

From the definition of type2 as a place that has the feeling of a small town, with its own stores, institutions and meeting places, subjects consider a community who know each other: Most of the subjects indicate that there will be no tourists in type2 (78.1 %), no world class restaurants, stores, cultural facilities and so no foreign people coming from other parts of the city (74 %) and not a wide diversity of people living there (64.6 %).

68.8 % say it is not a place where one can meet new people and % 58.3 indicate it is not a place that suits the needs of new comers to the city. As a result, type2 is expected to be an introverted place with similiar types of people living there.

It may be because of the indication that most people living in type2 will know each other, most of the subjects (61.5 %) expect that residents living in type2 will not have privacy and go their own ways. 50 % of subjects indicate that in such kind of a place there will be pressure to socialize or join things.

As can be seen in Table 5.9. and Figure 5.14, respondents of type1 and type2 have mostly identified type2 as a place where people know each other (83.3 %). Respondents of type3 and type4 stress on the factor that people will look out for one another in type2. However, it was the respondents of type1 and respondents of type3 who mostly mentioned the lack of provision of easy housekeeping (70.8% and 79.8 % respectively) and lack of privacy (53.3 % and 79.2 %) in type2 (Table 5.10 and Figure 5.15).

As a result, the qualities related with the residents' characteristics and neighborhood relations are the ones mostly mentioned and associated with the definition of type2. However, lack of privacy and difficult housekeeping in type2 are mostly mentioned by the respondents of type1 and type3 and neighborhood relations are not so strongly mentioned by them as the respondents of type2 and type4.

Table 5.8. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type2
by all of the Residents

	Does not Belong	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Very Important
1	43.8	12.5	24.0	19.8
2	37.5	8.3	25.0	29.0
3	74.0	6.3	8.3	11.5
4	45.8	7.3	18.8	28.1
5	51.0	12.5	14.6	21.9
6	77.1	8.3	7.3	7.3
7	64.6	16.7	9.4	9.4
8	78.1	8.3	11.5	2.1
9	82.3	8.3	6.3	3.1
10	74.0	7.3	11.5	7.3
11	68.8	8.3	15.6	7.3
12	31.3	7.3	15.6	45.8
13	37.5	13.5	21.9	27.1
14	52.1	9.4	10.4	28.1
15	31.3	18.8	18.8	31.3
16	39.6	10.4	14.6	35.4
17	32.3	10.4	19.8	37.5
18	40.6	10.4	13.5	35.4
19	51.0	12.5	17.7	18.8
20	28.1	15.6	19.8	36.5
21	36.5	17.7	19.8	26.0
22	45.8	8.3	14.6	31.3
23	43.8	9.4	22.9	24.0
24	17.7	9.4	27.1	45.8
25	61.5	8.3	12.5	17.7
16	65.6	9.4	10.4	14.6
27	43.8	7.3	12.5	36.5
28	58.3	13.5	15.6	12.5

Table 5.9. Attribution of Quality Cards for Type2

Percentage of Respondents Saying "Very Important"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	20.8	20.8	16.7	20.8
2	20.8	25.0	45.8	25.0
3	20.8	16.7	8.3	0.0
4	29.2	29.2	25.0	29.2
5	25.0	25.0	8.3	29.2
6	20.8	4.2	4.2	0.0
7	12.5	4.2	8.3	12.5
8	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2
9	8.3	4.2	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	12.5	8.3	8.3
11	4.2	4.2	8.3	12.5
12	37.5	41.7	54.2	50.0
13	29.2	50.0	4.2	25.0
14	20.8	25.0	29.2	37.5
15	25.0	50.0	16.7	33.3
16	33.3	37.5	37.5	33.3
17	37.5	20.8	54.2	37.5
18	29.2	37.5	37.5	37.5
19	25.0	25.0	8.3	16.7
20	83.3	83.3	50.0	37.5
21	16.7	33.3	37.5	16.7
22	20.8	25.0	37.5	41.7
23	20.8	25.0	29.2	20.8
24	37.5	37.5	54.2	54.2
25	16.7	16.7	12.5	25.0
26	8.3	16.7	20.8	12.5
27	29.2	45.8	29.2	41.7
28	20.8	8.3	8.3	12.5
29	33.3	33.3	41.7	29.2
30	20.8	33.3	58.3	33.3

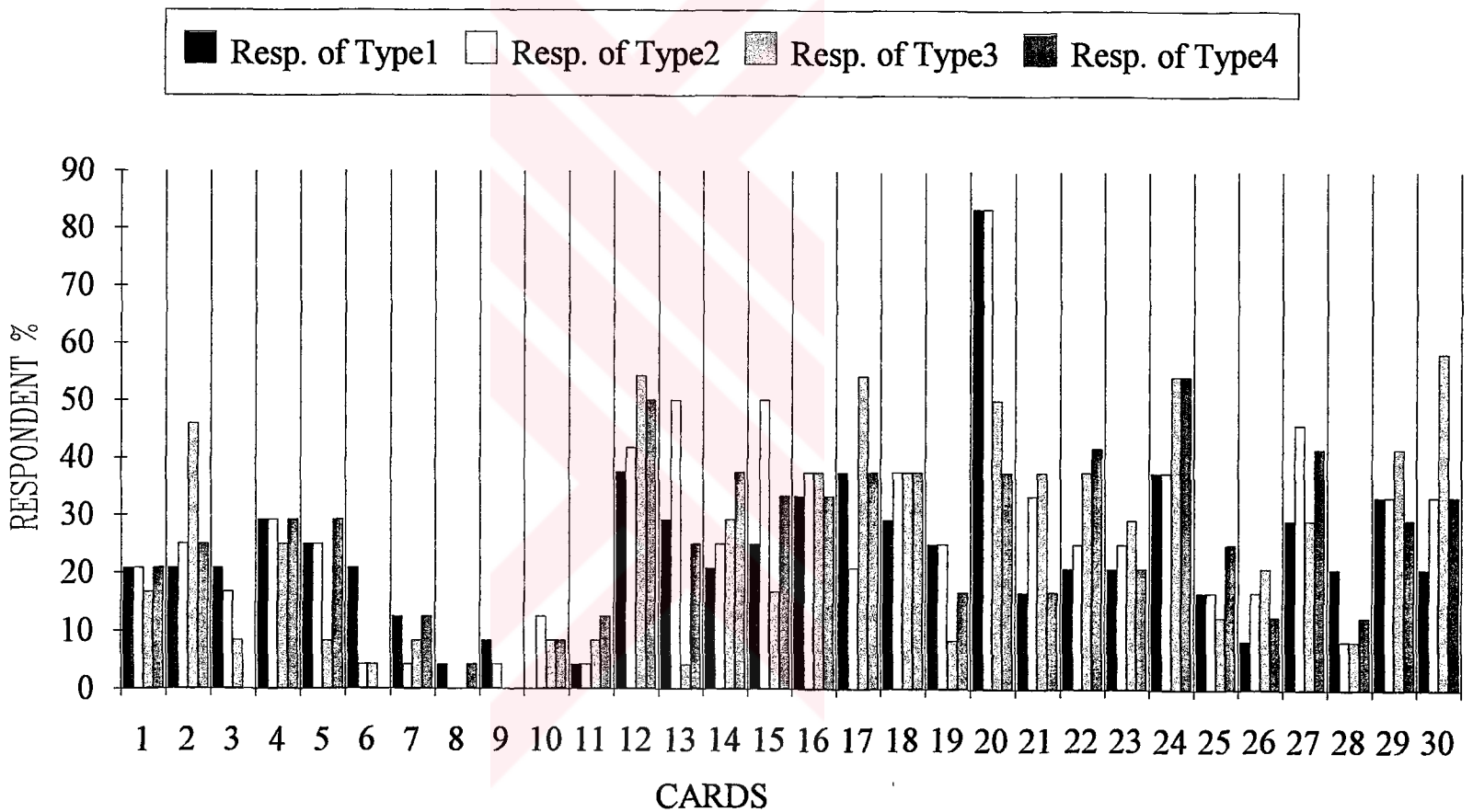

Figure 5.14 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type2: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Very Important"

Table 5.10. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type2

Percentage of Respondents Saying "Does Not Belong"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	50.0	58.3	29.2	37.5
2	45.8	37.5	33.3	33.3
3	58.3	70.8	75.0	91.7
4	50.0	33.3	50.0	50.0
5	50.0	45.8	58.3	50.0
6	62.5	79.2	79.2	87.5
7	50.0	66.7	75.0	66.7
8	66.7	83.3	91.7	70.8
9	66.7	79.2	100.0	83.3
10	70.8	66.7	79.2	79.2
11	70.8	66.7	70.8	66.7
12	33.3	41.7	25.0	25.0
13	37.5	29.2	41.7	41.7
14	45.8	50.0	58.3	54.2
15	37.5	12.5	37.5	37.5
16	45.8	33.3	33.3	45.8
17	33.3	29.2	29.2	37.5
18	45.8	29.2	37.5	50.0
19	45.8	50.0	70.8	37.5
20	33.3	16.7	25.0	37.5
21	37.5	25.0	29.2	54.2
22	54.2	45.8	33.3	50.0
23	41.7	29.2	37.5	66.7
24	29.2	16.7	12.5	12.5
25	58.3	54.2	79.2	54.2
26	66.7	50.0	70.8	75.0
27	50.0	41.7	37.5	45.8
28	45.8	62.5	79.2	45.8
29	37.5	20.8	29.2	25.0
30	33.3	20.8	16.7	25.0

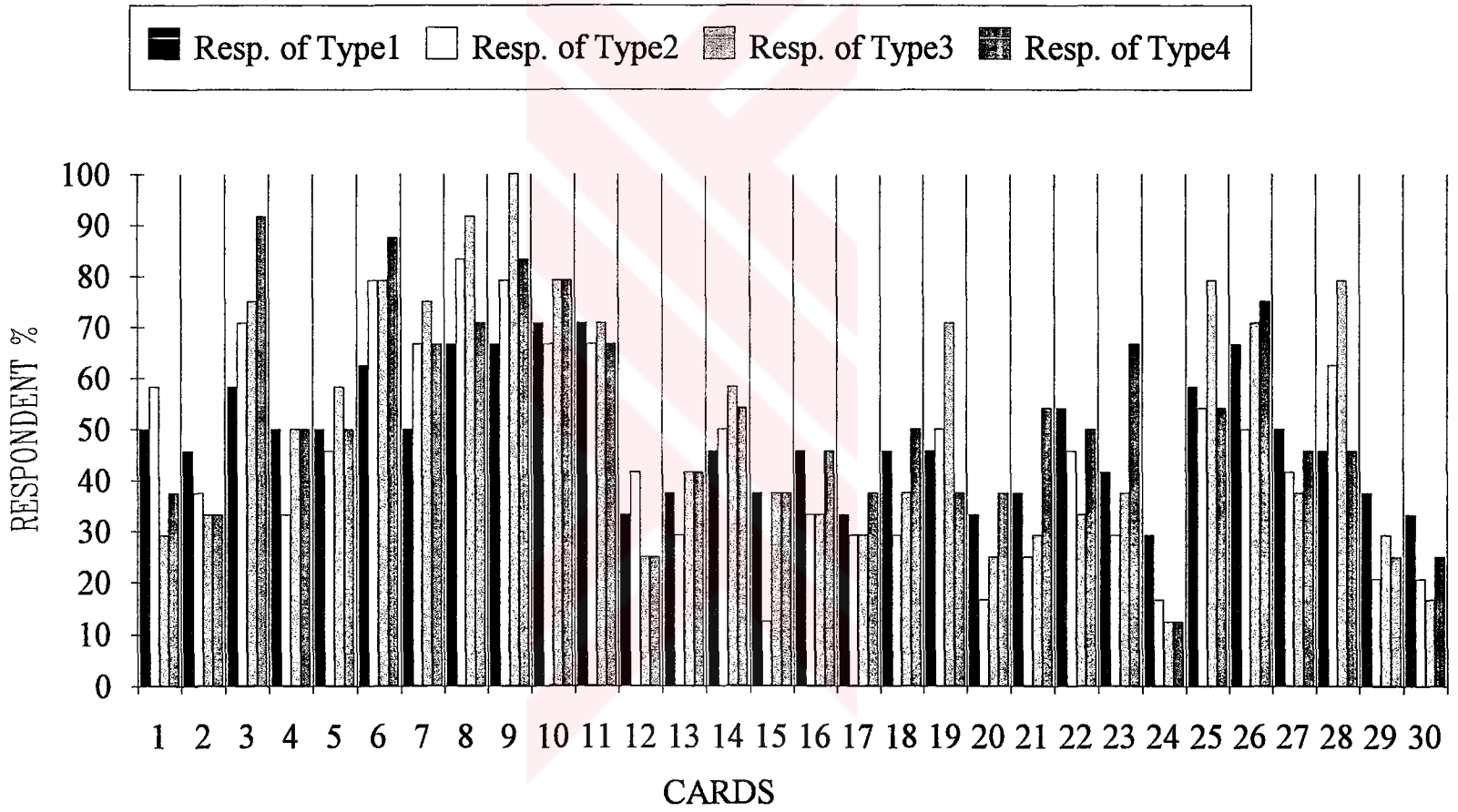

Figure 5.15 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type2: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Does Not Belong"

5.4.4.3. Attribution of Qualities to Type3

As Table 5.11. indicates, the qualities mostly expected to belong to type3 that has the definition of a place which is a residential part of the city for family and home life, and the percentages of respondents living in different areas stressing these qualities are as follows:

- Being an entirely residential place (50 % of type1, 54.2 % of type2, 58.3 % of type4 residents).

- Being a place from where one can get most places by public transportation (45 % of type1, type2, type3 and 54.2 % of type4 residents)

- Being a place that is somewhat protected from the larger problems of a society (33.3 % of type1 and type2, 50 % type4 residents).

- Being quiet and relaxing (37.5 % type1 and type2 residents).

- Being a place where one can find worldly, sophisticated neighbors (only residents of type3, 37 %).

- Being a place to put down roots and settle (only residents of type3, 66.7 %).

- Being a suitable place to raise children (45.8 % of type3, 41.7 % of type4 residents).

Table 5.11. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type3

Percentage of Respondents Saying "Very Important"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	12.5	8.3	8.3	8.3
2	20.8	29.2	37.5	29.2
3	4.2	0.0	4.2	8.3
4	25.0	25.0	20.8	16.7
5	8.3	0.0	12.5	4.2
6	4.2	0.0	8.3	4.2
7	16.7	16.7	8.3	20.8
8	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
9	4.2	12.5	4.2	0.0
10	8.3	12.5	12.5	8.3
11	12.5	8.3	0.0	4.2
12	16.7	20.8	16.7	8.3
13	45.8	45.8	45.8	54.2
14	29.2	20.8	25.0	41.7
15	29.2	33.3	20.8	50.0
16	20.8	29.2	66.7	37.5
17	33.3	25.0	37.5	8.3
18	29.2	37.5	45.8	41.7
19	8.3	12.5	16.7	12.5
20	20.8	25.0	29.2	16.7
21	12.5	33.3	25.0	20.8
22	29.2	29.2	20.8	20.8
23	25.0	20.8	33.3	12.5
24	33.3	29.2	8.3	16.7
25	12.5	20.8	12.5	33.3
26	50.0	54.2	29.2	58.3
27	37.5	37.5	25.0	41.7
28	12.5	8.3	8.3	12.5
29	20.8	37.5	37.5	29.2
30	25.0	16.7	33.3	16.7

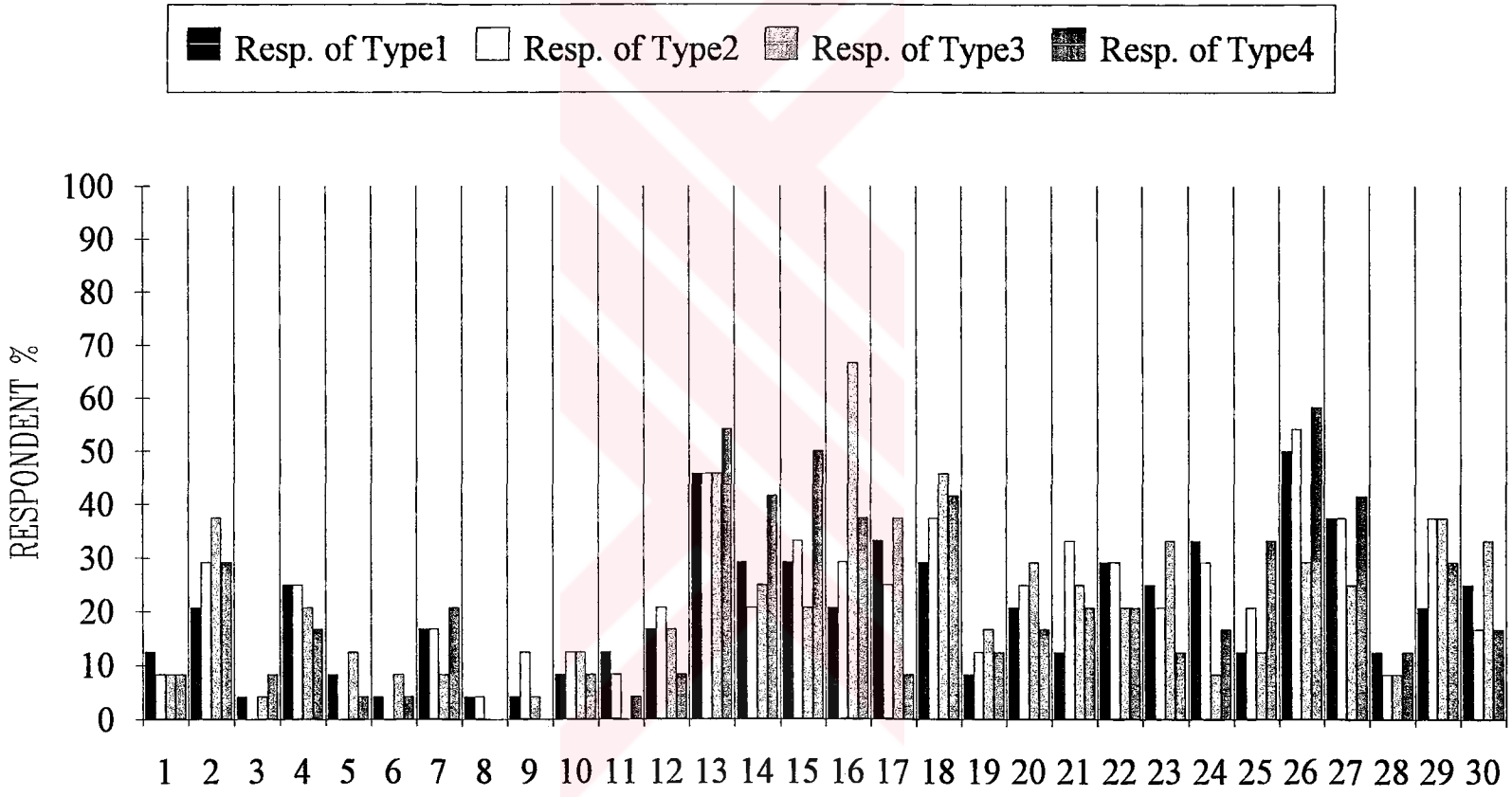

Figure 5.16 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type3: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Very Important"

Table 5.12. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type3

Percentage of Respondents Saying "Does Not Belong"

	Resp. of Type	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	62.5	66.7	75.0	66.7
2	33.3	33.3	20.8	41.7
3	83.3	87.5	87.5	87.5
4	66.7	66.7	50.0	70.8
5	79.2	83.3	58.3	79.2
6	83.3	83.3	83.3	95.8
7	54.2	70.8	87.5	58.3
8	79.2	91.7	91.7	95.8
9	79.2	75.0	83.3	95.8
10	62.5	66.7	70.8	62.5
11	62.5	75.0	75.0	66.7
12	58.3	62.5	54.2	79.2
13	45.8	29.2	20.8	25.0
14	29.2	50.0	45.8	25.0
15	25.0	37.5	41.7	25.0
16	37.5	29.2	25.0	54.2
17	29.2	41.7	37.5	58.3
18	33.3	41.7	29.2	37.5
19	58.3	62.5	50.0	70.8
20	41.7	25.0	29.2	54.2
21	37.5	29.2	41.7	41.7
22	37.5	37.5	54.2	62.5
23	37.5	29.2	37.5	70.8
24	25.0	25.0	33.3	29.2
25	41.7	41.7	62.5	45.8
26	33.3	29.2	41.7	25.0
27	33.3	37.5	41.7	41.7
28	62.5	75.0	79.2	79.2
29	33.3	20.8	45.8	25.0
30	25.0	45.8	37.5	62.5

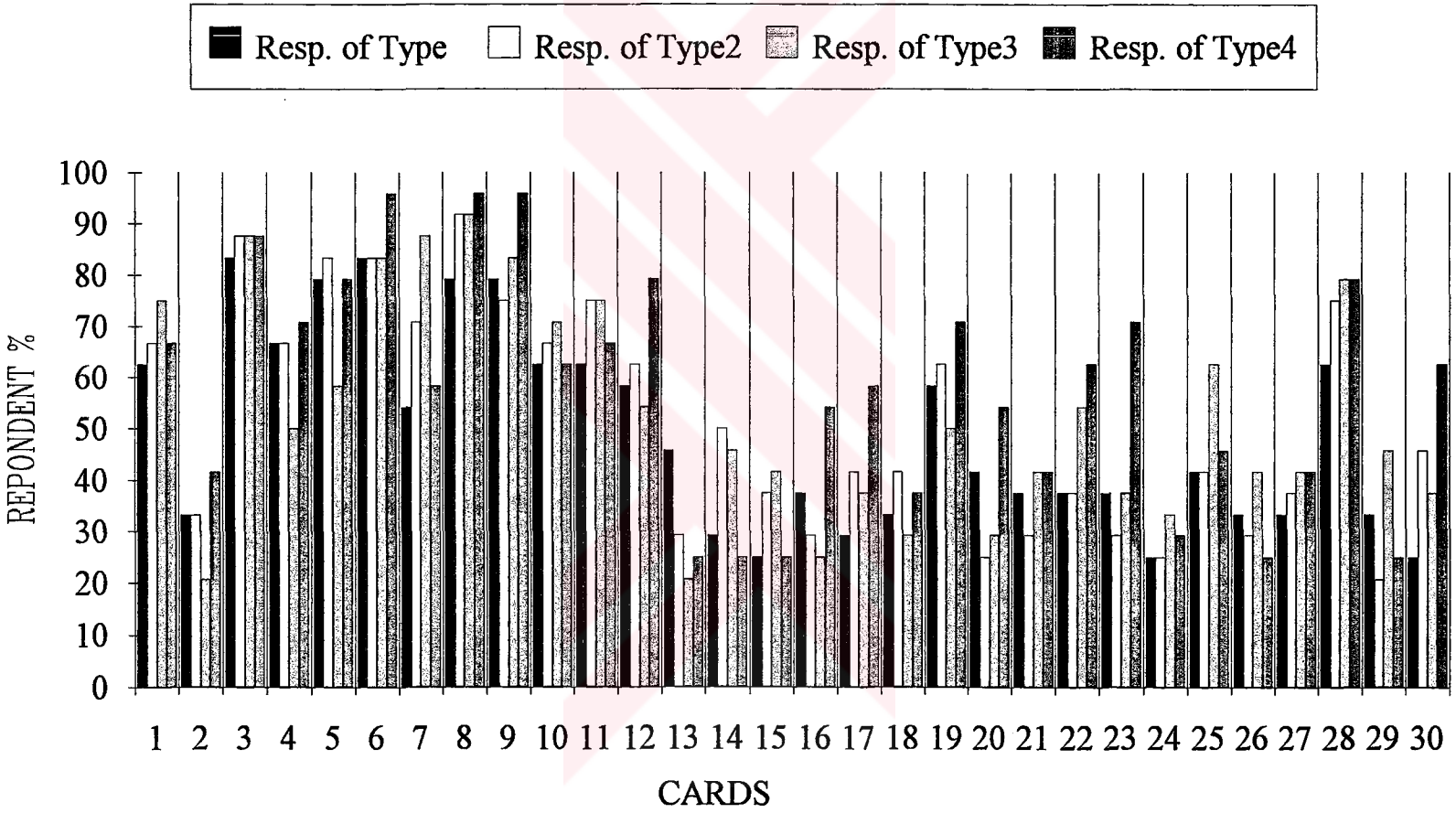

Figure 5.17 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type3: Percentage of Respondents Saying " Does Not Belong"

- Being a place where there is no pressure to socialize or join anything (41.7 % type4).

It can be stated that, they are the respondents of type3 and type4 who have mostly given importance to the fact of crowding in housing areas. 51.7 % of both groups consider type3 as a place where residents do not live close to each other. As Table 5.12 indicates, especially the respondents of type3 (75 %) and the respondents of type4 (66.7 %) say that, living here one can not manage without a car and as mentioned before most of the residents find public transportation as an important issue in the case of living in type3. In addition to that, Table 5.12 indicates that, majority of the subjects (86.5 %) stress on the factor that there are no world class cultural facilities around and not a wide selection of services and goods within walking distance of home (66.7 % of type1 and type2, 50 % of type3 and 70.8 % type4 residents). 95.8 % of respondents of type4 and 83.3 % of respondents of type1 and type2 indicate that it is not a place right in the center of things.

Therefore, easy access provided by a proper public transportation network and the arrangement of housing groups on the ground become important criterias for the satisfaction of respondents living in type3 kind of places.

5.4.4.4. Attribution of Qualities for Type4

The qualities mostly associated with the type4 that has the definition of a secluded place and the percentages of respondents stressing these qualities are as follows.

- Being a quite and relaxing place (66.7 % of type1, 62.5 % of type2, 79.2 % of type3 and 75 % of type4 respondents).

- Being a place where respondents are private and go their own ways(66.7% of type1, 45.8% of type2, 41.7% of type3 and 54.2% of type4 respondents).

- Being a place that is somewhat protected from the larger problems of a society (45.8 % of type1, 54.2 % type3 and 37.5 % of type4 residents).

- Being a place where there is no pressure to socialize or join anything (41.7% of type1, 45.8% of type2, 54.2% of type3 and 33.3% of type4 respondents).

- Being entirely a residential place (45.8 % of type2 and type4, 37.5 % of type3 residents)

However most of the respondents do not expect to have cultural facilities and active social life, services and goods within walking distance of home; diversity of people and no surprises in type4 (Table 5.14). When we consider neighborhood relations in type4, it is clearly seen in Figure 5.18 that they are the respondents of type4 who expect worldly and sophisticated neighbors in type4 (41.7 %). However, they are the ones indicating that the neighbors are not outgoing and friendly in type4 (83.3 %).

From these findings it can be stated that type4 is preferred because of the fact that, living here, one is not face to face with the problems of a big city and have privacy in such kind of a place like type4.

Table 5.13 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type4
Percentage of Respondents Saying "Very Important"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. OF Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	8.3	8.3	0	12.5
2	8.3	16.7	33.3	41.7
3	0	4.2	4.2	8.3
4	8.3	4.2	16.7	16.7
5	4.2	4.2	0	0
6	0	4.2	4.2	8.3
7	4.2	16.7	8.3	12.5
8	0	0	0	0
9	8.3	0	0	0
10	12.5	0	8.3	8.3
11	4.2	4.2	8.3	0
12	12.5	12.5	0	8.3
13	16.7	29.2	16.7	29.2
14	41.7	45.8	54.2	33.3
15	45.8	29.2	54.2	37.5
16	16.7	12.5	12.5	25
17	33.3	12.5	8.3	8.3
18	20.8	20.8	12.5	20.8
19	12.5	4.2	12.5	4.2
20	16.7	12.5	8.3	8.3
21	4.2	12.5	8.3	4.2
22	12.5	8.3	20.8	16.7
23	16.7	4.2	8.3	4.2
24	20.8	8.3	12.5	25
25	66.7	45.8	41.7	54.2
26	29.2	45.8	37.5	45.8
27	66.7	62.5	79.2	75
28	0	4.2	0	8.3
29	20.8	20.8	20.8	33.3
30	20.8	8.3	20.8	16.7

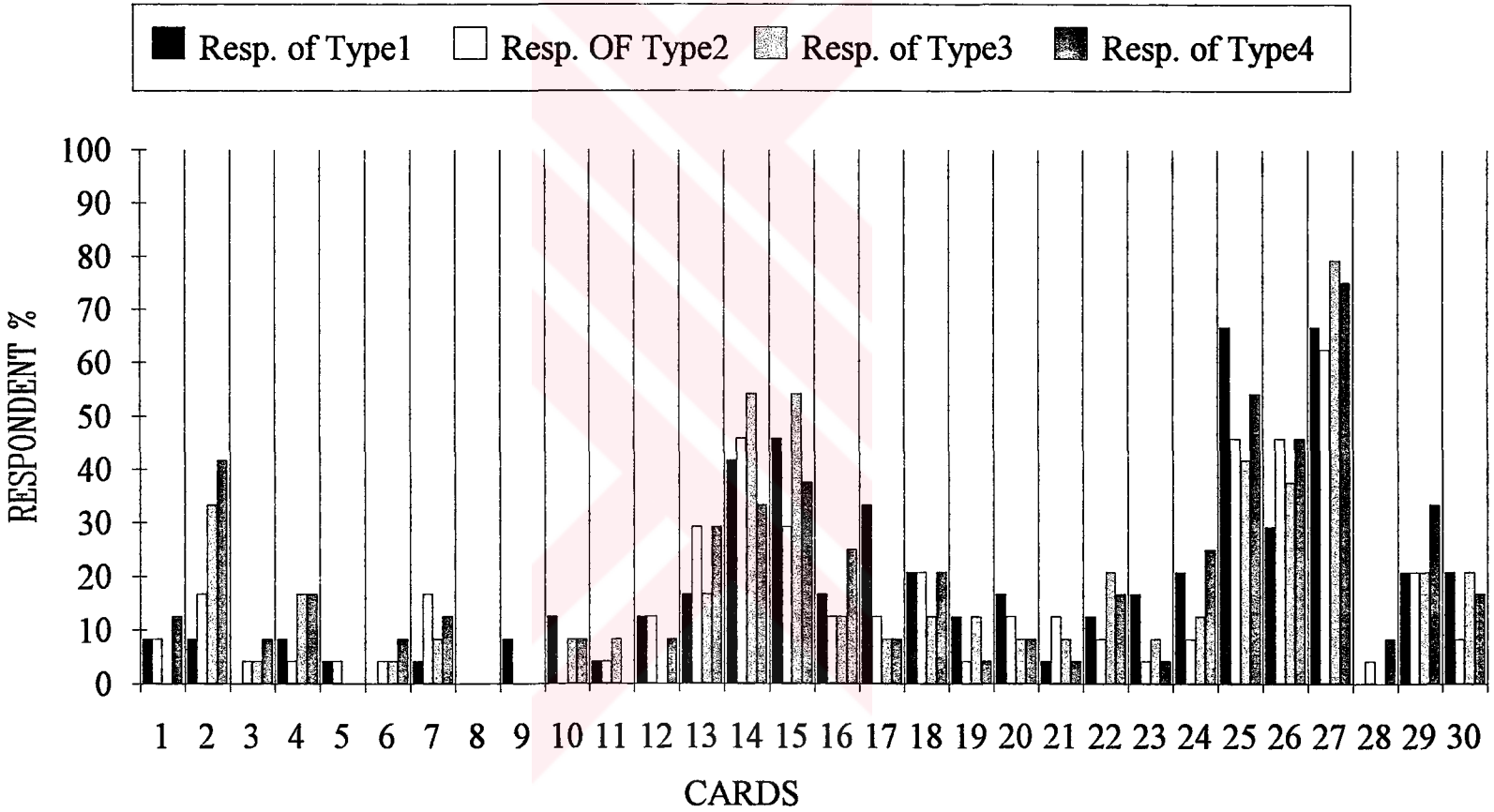

Figure 5.18 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type4: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Very Important"

Table 5.14. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type4

Percentage of Respondents Saying "Does Not Belong"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	58.3	79.2	91.7	62.5
2	70.8	58.3	37.5	33.3
3	83.3	83.3	83.3	87.5
4	70.8	75.0	79.2	83.3
5	83.3	83.3	95.8	83.3
6	91.7	83.3	87.5	87.5
7	66.7	70.8	75.0	79.2
8	79.2	79.2	91.7	91.7
9	75.0	79.2	91.7	91.7
10	54.2	62.5	75.0	79.2
11	70.8	79.2	79.2	87.5
12	66.7	70.8	66.7	66.7
13	62.5	62.5	79.2	45.8
14	33.3	37.5	33.3	33.3
15	25.0	29.2	20.8	29.2
16	45.8	75.0	79.2	54.2
17	41.7	66.7	70.8	66.7
18	62.5	62.5	41.7	50.0
19	62.5	75.0	70.8	83.3
20	62.5	62.5	54.2	70.8
21	70.8	70.8	62.5	79.2
22	66.7	75.0	50.0	66.7
23	66.7	79.2	70.8	83.3
24	58.3	50.0	25.0	33.3
25	16.7	33.3	33.3	37.5
26	41.7	20.8	25.0	29.2
27	33.3	16.7	8.3	1.7
28	75.0	79.2	100.0	87.5
29	25.0	41.7	41.7	50.0
30	58.3	54.2	54.2	58.3

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

Environment is defined as a physical setting which supports an inhabitant's various types of activities as well as his psychological state. Buildings and settlements are the physical embodiment of the environment. Since, the house which is a social product remains the central place of human existence, and environments play an important role in the maintenance of physical and mental balance of an individual; the improvement of residential environmental quality and determination of factors on the satisfaction of residents with their housing environment become important criteria in the housing design.

Understanding the housing problem and possible betterment of the existing situation requires a comphrensive betterment of environment-behavior studies. Environment behavior studies are devoted to the utilization of researches, on the mutual interaction between people and the socio-physical environment, for improving the quality of environment through architectural and urban design. Man-environment interaction is developed by man's acting on environment by organizing spaces in an order. Organization of space should be provided according to needs, values and desires showing a consistency between social and physical state. A place affects directly

our senses. The senseous quality of a place is a consequence of form and of how and by whom it is perceived.

People have different evaluations, preferences and different images of environmental quality and with very different attitudes and ideals, people respond to varied environments. These responses vary from place to place because of changes and differences in the interplay of social, cultural , economic and physical factors. Therefore, an understanding of behavior and perception will be helpful in design.

As a result, there is an interaction between the social organization, the physical environment and the cultural system. The built form is not simply the result of physical forces or any single causal factor, but is the consequence of a whole range of socio-cultural factors. When people build, they create not only a physical environment but also psychological environment of meanings, a symbolic world that reinforces a particular scheme of tastes and values. Therefore, a city or any other environment can not be explained without understanding the kinds of people who live with their social backgrounds, their cultural habits, income levels, and general scheme of values. Lifestyle, location and timing of activities depending on the stage in the life cycle may be the most useful way of understanding the socio-cultural aspects of the city. The organization of time, space, meaning and communication barriers environmental quality and activities.

Nowadays, in most of the design processes, the considerations relating to people and the way in which they interact with their environment have tended to be neglected. The problem is handled as if people are not

varying according to their demographic characteristics, although their attitudes and behaviors , their expectations, needs and preferences change as they pass through the stages in the life cycle.

One of the purpose of this study has been to drive attention to man-environment interaction and to the socio- cultural criteria for understanding our environment and how residents respond to different kinds of settings depending on house type and location. The part of the international research that we have carried out and reported in the fifth chapter has shown that preference of a certain residential type change according to the age of the respondents, and that is, stage in the life cycle, in fact, stage in the life cycle and appearance of children in the family have often used to categorize and predict residential behaviors. The two youngest and oldest group seem to prefer living centrally more than other groups: Accessibility to the center, and so, facilities were important for the young people; older people do not want to be separated from the community and central locations are the optimal environments for them. Sex was found to be another criteria effecting the preferences of residents: Females wished to be near to the facilities, like shopping, entertainment: Accessibility and centrality were more important for females than males.

As long as there is life on the earth, human beings will continue to show progress and always be in need of a better environment. A desire for "better" lays in the nature of human; of course everyone wish to have the best conditions and qualities to continue his life. People have different attitudes, different behaviors and perceptions, and there have been many different approaches and ideas of residents all through this research.

However, while conducting the interviews, I have seen no one denying the effect of his/her environment -or type of place he/she has been living- on his/her well-being. Any findings about human preferences, norms, cognition, behavior and socio-cultural variables and so on, will have an influence on our understanding of form of the environment and through that will affect the way environments are organized. Therefore, I have dealt with the topics of man-environment interaction and its components, effects of socio-cultural factors and physical qualities of the environment on residents' preferences and tend to classify the qualities to which residents give importance for certain residential setting types.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

I. BÖLÜM

Bu çalışma ile şehrin değişik yerleri hakkında bilgi edinmek istiyorum. Soracağım soruların doğru veya yanlış cevabı yoktur. Sadece sizin görüşlerinizi öğrenmek istiyorum.

1. Size kentte (şehirde) veya çevresinde oturulacak dört tip yerin kısa birer tanımını yapacağım. Şimdi oturduğunuz yerin bunlardan hangisine en yakın olduğunu söylemenizi isteyeceğim. Bu yerlere 1, 2, 3 ve 4 adlarını vereceğim.

Birinci yer şu kartta tanımlanmıştır.

Kentin hareketli ve canlı bir parçası, görülecek, yapılacak şeyin çok olduğu bir yer. Çok farklı insanların biraraya geldiği ve farklı şekilde kullandığı, kentin değişik yerlerinden ve dışından ziyaretçi çeken bir yer.

İkinci yer

Kentin kendi kurumları, toplantı yerleri ile küçük bir kent (veya kasaba) havasına sahip bir bölümü. Burada oturanlar birbirlerini bilir, oturmayanları da fark edebilirler.

Üçüncü yer

Kentin aileler ve ev yaşamına ayrılmış bir bölümü. Burada oturanlar çalışmak, alışveriş etmek ve eğlenmek için kentin diğer bölgelerine giderler.

Son olarak da 4. yer

İnsanın diğer insanlardan ve faaliyetlerinden uzak kaldığını hissettiği bir kent bölgesi. Burada yaşayanlar kendi kendine yeten kendi yolunda giden insanlardır.

Size göre, yukarıda verilen dört tanımdan hangisi kentin yaşadığınız bu bölgesini en iyi anlatmaktadır?

_____

Şimdi size birkaç genel soru soracağım.

2. Oturanlar kentin bu bölümünü nasıl adlandırır?

_____

3. Şimdiye kadar oturmuş olduğunuz yerleri düşünün, geçmişte

   Birinci yer gibi bir yerde oturmuş muydunuz? E / H

   İkinci yer gibi bir yerde oturmuş muydunuz? E / H

   Üçüncü yer gibi bir yerde oturmuş muydunuz? E / H

   Dördüncü yer gibi bir yerde oturmuş muydunuz? E / H

4. Bir an için şimdiki evinizden çıkacağınızı ve dört tip yerden hangisini isterseniz seçebileceğinizi hayal edin. Şu anda oturmak için hangisi ilk tercihiniz olurdu? Hangisi ikinci, üçüncü ve dördüncü tercihleriniz olurdu?

Bu dört yeri 10 üzerinden değerlendirin. Yaşamak için çok arzu ettiğiniz bir yere 10, hiç istemediğiniz bir yere 0 verin. Beşi (5) kararsız olduğunuz durumlar için kullanın.

	Tip	Puan
1. tercih:	_____	_____
2. tercih:	_____	_____
3. tercih:	_____	_____
4. tercih:	_____	_____

5. Bu yer tanımlarının herbirine uyacak birer isim söyler misiniz. Kent ve çevresinde yerler düşünün.

   Yerleri kent merkezi, banliyö, yüksek katlı apartman veya az katlı bir yerleşim olarak adlandırabileceğiniz gibi, Kızılay veya rüya kent gibi gerçek veya hayali isimlerle de anabilirsiniz. Her tanıma en uygun olan ismi seçin.

   1. Tip _____

   2. Tip _____

   3. Tip _____

   4. Tip _____

TİPLERLE İLGİLİ 4 KARTI GERİ ALIN

Şimdi size birkaç genel soru soracağım.

6. Eşinizle birlikte mi oturuyorsunuz? E / H

7. Evinizde toplam kaç yetişkin var?

_____

Kaç çocuk? Çocukların yaşları nelerdir? _____
_____
_____

8. Evinizde kiracı mısınız yoksa ev sahibi misiniz? KİRACI / EV SAHİBİ

9. Kentin bu bölgesinde ne zamandan beri oturuyorsunuz?

_____

10. Kaç yaşındasınız? _____

11. Kaç yıl okula gittiniz? _____

* EĞER 9, 10 VEYA 11'İN HERHANGİ BİRİ DAİRE İÇİNE ALINMAMIŞ İSE

Görüşme sona ermiştir. Yardımlarınıza teşekkür ederiz.

* EĞER 9, 10 VE 11'İN HEPSİ DAİRE İÇİNE ALINMIŞ İSE

Anketin kalan bölümü yaklaşık otuz dakika alacaktır.

* EĞER ŞU ANDA UYGUN DEĞİLSE

Anketi tamamlamak için ne zaman gelmem uygun olur?

_____

II. BÖLÜM Ankatin başlama saati ——————————

Anketin bu bölümünde, çeşitli yerleri ne gibi özelliklerle birlikte düşündüğünüzü öğrenmeye çalışacağım. Anket şu şekilde uygulanacaktır.

Önce size üzerine tek bir özelliğin yazıldığı bir kart vereceğim. Bu özelliğe sahip bir yerin ne tür bir yer olduğunu hayal etmenizi istiyeceğim. Sonra size otuz kart daha verip, bu özellikle birlikte giden diğer özellikleri seçmenizi istiyeceğim.

Bu tür işlemi dört defa tekrar edeceğiz. Her defasında tek bir özellik vereceğim (her defa farklı bir özellik) ve sizden bu özellikle birlikte giden özellikleri söylemenizi istiyeceğim.

Tekrar etmeliyim ki bu anketin amacı sizin yaşanacak, oturulacak yerlerle ilgili fikirlerinizi öğrenmektir. Sorulara verilecek doğru veya yanlış cevap yoktur. Sizi test etmiyor, şehrin değişik yerleri hakkında görüş almaya çalışıyorum.

1. YER

12 İlk (bu) soru grubu Birinci Yer olarak adlandıracağım bir yerle ilgilidir.

Birinci yerin tanımı şöyledir

[CANLI, HAREKETLİ, GÖRÜLECEK, YAPILACAK ŞEYİN ÇOK OLDUĞU BİR YER]

Unutmayın ki bu yer kentte veya kent yakınındadır.

Böyle bir yerin iyi yanlarını düşünün; ideal bir Birinci Yerin ne gibi özellikleri vardır?

Şimdi şu kartlara teker teker bakın. İdeal bir Birinci Yerde bulunması gereken özellikleri tanımlayan kartları elinizde tutun, diğerlerini bana verin.

İdeal bir Birinci Yerin özelliklerini temsil eden kartları seçtiniz. Kartlara tekrar bakın, ideal bir Birinci Yerde bulunması gereken başka özellikler var mıdır?

EVET İSE

Bu özellikler nelerdir?

Şimdi bunlar ideal bir Birinci Yere ait özelliklerdir.

Tabii ki bu özelliklerin bazıları diğerlerinden daha önemlidir. Lütfen kartların üzerinden bir daha geçin ve kartları üç gruba ayırın.

İdeal bir Birinci Yer için ÇOK ÖNEMLİ olan özellikleri soldaki gruba koyun.

İdeal bir Birinci yer için OLDUKÇA ÖNEMLİ olan özellikleri ortadaki gruba yerleştirin.

İdeal bir Birinci yer için İSTENEN AMA PEK ÖNEMLİ OLMAYAN özellikleri de sağdaki gruba koyun.

Hatırlıyacağınız gibi Birinci Yerin tanımı şöyledir:

CANLI, HAREKETLİ, GÖRÜLECEK, YAPILACAK ŞEYİN ÇOK OLDUĞU BİR YER

Şimdi lütfen kartları üç gruba ayırın.

2. YER

13 İlk (bu) soru grubu İkinci Yer olarak adlandıracağımız bir yerle ilgilidir.

İkinci Yerin tanımı şöyledir

[KENDİ KURUMLARI, TOPLANTI YERLERİ İLE KÜÇÜK BİR KENT (VEYA KASABA) HAVASINDA BİR YER]

Unutmayın ki bu yer kentte veya kent yakınındadır. Böyle bir yerin iyi yanlarını düşünün, ideal bir İkinci Yerin ne gibi özellikleri vardır?

Şimdi bu kartlara teker teker bakın. İdeal bir İkinci Yerde bulunması gereken özellikleri tanımlayan kartları elinizde tutun, diğerlerini bana verin.

İdeal bir İkinci Yerin özelliklerini temsil eden kartları seçtiniz. Kartlara tekrar bakın, ideal bir İkinci Yerde bulunması gereken başka özellikler var mıdır?

EVET İSE

Bu özellikler nelerdir?

Tabii ki bu özelliklerin bazıları diğerlerinden daha önemlidir. Lütfen kartların üzerinden bir daha geçin ve kartları üç gruba ayırın.

İdeal bir İkinci Yer için ÇOK ÖNEMLİ olan özellikleri soldaki gruba koyun

İdeal bir İkinci Yer için OLDUKÇA ÖNEMLİ olan özellikleri ortadaki gruba yerleştirin

İdeal bir İkinci Yer için İSTENEN AMA PEK ÖNEMLİ OLMAYAN özellikleri de sağdaki gruba koyun

Hatırlıyacağınız gibi İkinci Yerin tanımı şöyledir:

KENDİ KURUMLARI, TOPLANTI YERLERİ İLE KÜÇÜK BİR KENT (VEYA KASABA) HAVASINDA BİR YER

Şimdi lütfen kartları üç gruba ayırın.

3. YER

14 İlk (bu) soru grubu Üçüncü Yer olarak adlandıracağımız bir yerle ilgilidir.

Üçüncü Yerin tanımı şöyledir:

[KENTİN AİLELER VE EV YAŞAMINA AYRILMIŞ BİR BÖLÜMÜ. BURADA OTURANLAR ÇALIŞMAK, ALIŞVERİŞ ETMEK VE EĞLENMEK İÇİN KENTİN DİĞER BÖLGELERİNE GİDERLER]

Unutmayın ki bu yer kentte veya kent yakınındadır. Böyle bir yerin iyi yanlarını düşünün, ideal bir Üçüncü Yerin ne gibi özellikleri vardır?

Şimdi şu kartlara teker teker bakın. İdeal bir Üçüncü Yerde bulunması gereken özellikleri tanımlayan kartları elinizde tutun, diğerlerini bana verin.

İdeal bir Üçüncü Yerin özelliklerini temsil eden kartları seçtiniz. Kartlara tekrar bakın, ideal bir Üçüncü Yerde bulunması gereken başka özellikler var mıdır?

- EVET İSE

Bu özellikler nelerdir

Şimdi bunlar ideal bir Üçüncü Yere ait özelliklerdir.

Tabii ki bu özelliklerin bazıları diğerlerinden daha önemlidir. Lütfen kartların üzerinden bir daha geçin ve kartları üç gruba ayırın.

İdeal bir Üçüncü Yer için ÇOK ÖNEMLİ olan özellikleri soldaki gruba koyun

İdeal bir Üçüncü Yer için OLDUKÇA ÖNEMLİ olan özellikleri ortadaki gruba yerleştirin

İdeal bir Üçüncü Yer için İSTENEN AMA PEK ÖNEMLİ OLMAYAN özellikleri de sağdaki gruba koyun

Hatırlayacağınız gibi Üçüncü Yerin tanımı şöyledir:

KENTİN AİLELER VE EV YAŞAMINA AYRILMIŞ BİR BÖLÜMÜ. BURADA OTURANLAR ÇALIŞMAK, ALIŞVERİŞ ETMEK VE EĞLENMEK İÇİN KENTİN DİĞER BÖLGELERİNE GİDERLER

Şimdi lütfen kartları üç gruba ayırın

4. YER

15 İlk (bu) soru grubu Dördüncü Yer olarak adlandıracağım bir yerle ilgilidir.

Dördüncü Yerin tanımı şöyledir:

[İNSANIN DİĞER İNSANLARDAN VE FAALİYETLERİNDEN UZAK KALDIĞINI HİSSETTİĞİ BİR YER]

Unutmayın ki bu yer kentte veya kent yakınındadır. Böyle bir yerin iyi yanlarını düşünün; ideal bir Dördüncü Yerin ne gibi özellikleri vardır?

Şimdi şu kartlara teker teker bakın. İdeal bir Dördüncü Yerde bulunması gereken özellikleri tanımlayan kartları elinizde tutun, diğerlerini bana verin.

İdeal bir Dördüncü Yerin özelliklerini temsil eden kartları seçtiniz. Kartlara tekrar bakın, ideal bir Dördüncü Yerde bulunması gereken başka özellikler var mıdır?

EVET İSE

Bu özellikler nelerdir?

Şimdi bunlar ideal bir Dördüncü Yere ait özelliklerdir.

Tabii ki bu özelliklerin bazıları diğerlerinden daha önemlidir. Lütfen kartların üzerinden bir daha geçin ve kartları üç gruba ayırın.

İdeal bir Dördüncü Yer için ÇOK ÖNEMLİ olan özellikleri soldaki gruba koyun

İdeal bir Dördüncü Yer için OLDUKÇA ÖNEMLİ olan özellikleri ortadaki gruba yerleştirin

İdeal bir Dördüncü Yer için İSTENEN AMA PEK ÖNEMLİ OLMAYAN özellikleri de sağdaki gruba koyun

Hatırlıyacağınız gibi Dördüncü Yerin tanımı şöyledir:

İNSANIN DİĞER İNSANLARDAN VE FAALİYETLERİNDEN UZAK KALDIĞINI HİSSETTİĞİ BİR YER

Şimdi lütfen kartları üç gruba ayırın.

Tablo A

Yanıtlayan # _____

	1. YER Sıralaması			2. YER Sıralaması			3. YER Sıralaması			4. YER Sıralaması			VERİLİŞ SIRASI
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
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APPENDIX B

QUALITY CARDS AND SCENES FROM THE AREAS IN ANKARA WHICH WERE SELECTED TO REPRESENT CERTAIN SETS OF THESE QUALITIES

1. Living here, one can manage without a car
2. A place one can find worldly, sophisticated neighbors
3. A place with world-class restaurants, stores and cultural facilities
4. A wide selection of goods and services within walking distance of home
5. One can have an active social life close to home
6. A place that is right in the center of things
7. A wide diversity of people live here
8. A place where there are many tourists
9. A place that is always full of surprises
10. Living here, one is not really tied down
11. A place to meet new people
12. A place that has a definite center
13. One can get most places on public transportation
14. A place where there is more pressure to socialize or join anything
15. A place that is somewhat protected from larger problems of society
16. A place to put down roots and settle
17. A place where most people know one another
18. A place to raise children

19. A place where residents are involved in community affairs
20. A place where one will always meet people one knows
21. A place where people live close together
22. A place where neighbors are unaffected and down-to-earth
23. A place where neighbors are outgoing and friendly
24. A place where people look out for one another
25. A place where residents are private and go their own ways
26. A place that is entirely residential
27. A place that is quite and relaxing
28. A place that suits the needs of newcomers to the city
29 A place where residents have more or less the same way of doing things
30. A place where relationships are long-lasting and personal

ÖZELLİK KARTLARI

1. Burada oturan otomobil olmadan da idare edebilir.
2. Güngörmüş ve düzeyli komşular bulabileceğiniz bir yer.
3. Lokanta, mağaza ve kültür olanaklarının en üst düzeyde olduğu bir yer.
4. Eve yakın geniş alışveriş seçeneklerinin olduğu bir yer.
5. Evinizden pek uzaklaşmadan faal bir sosyal hayata sahip olabilirsiniz.
6. Faaliyetlerin tam merkezinde bir yer.
7. Burada her türden insan yaşar.
8. Çok sayıda turisti olan bir yer.
9. Her zaman süprizlerle dolu bir yer.
10. Burada oturanın ev bakımına fazla zaman harcaması gerekmez.
11. Yeni insanlarla karşılaşacağınız bir yer.
12. Bellirli bir merkezi olan bir yer.
13. Toplu taşıma imkanlarının çok uygun olduğu bir yer.
14. İnsanlarla ilişki kurmak veya bir şeye katılmak için insana baskı yapılmayan bir yer.
15. Toplumun belli başlı problemlerinden bir şekilde arınmış bir yer.
16. Tam insanın ailesiyle yerleşip oturacağı bir yer.
17. İnsanların çoğunun birbirini tanıdığı bir yer.
18. Çocuk yetiştirilecek bir yer.
19. Oturanların toplumsal işlerle uğraştığı bir yer.
20. Tanıdık insanlarla hep karşılaşacağınız bir yer.
21. Komşu evlerin birbirine yakın olduğu bir yer.

22. İçten ve ayakları yere basan komşuların olduğu bir yer.
23. Dışa dönük, dost canlısı komşuların bulunduğu bir yer.
24. İnsanların gerektiğinde birbirine yardım ettiği bir yer.
25. Oturanların kendi yolunda gittiği, mahremiyet istediği bir yer.
26. Tamamen meskene ayrılmış bir yer.
27. Sessiz ve dinlendirici bir yer.
28. Kente yeni gelenlerin ihtiyaçlarına uyan bir yer.
29. Oturanların hepsinin benzer şekilde yaşadığı bir yer.
30. İlişkilerin uzun süreli ve samimi olduğu bir yer.

Fig. B.1 Scenes from Tunalıhilmi district representing type1.

Fig. B.2 Scenes from Yenimahalle district representing type2.

Fig. B.3 Scenes from Emek district representing type2.

Fig. B.4 Scenes from Mebusevleri district representing type3.

Fig. B.5 Scenes from Yukarı Ayrancı district representing type3.

Fig. B.6 Scenes from Beysukent district representing type4.

Fig. B.7 Scenes from Koru Sitesi district representing type4.

APPENDIX C

RESIDENTIAL SETTING CHOICES DEPENDING ON AGE

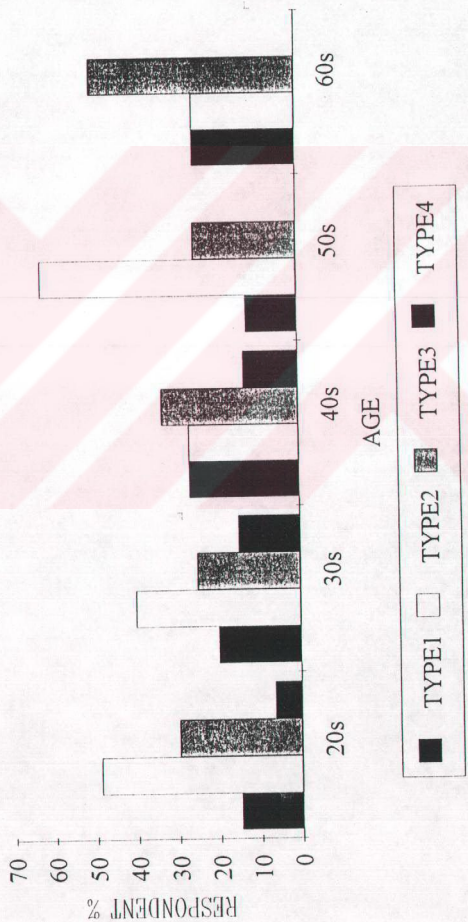

Figure C.1 Variation of Second Choices Depending on Age

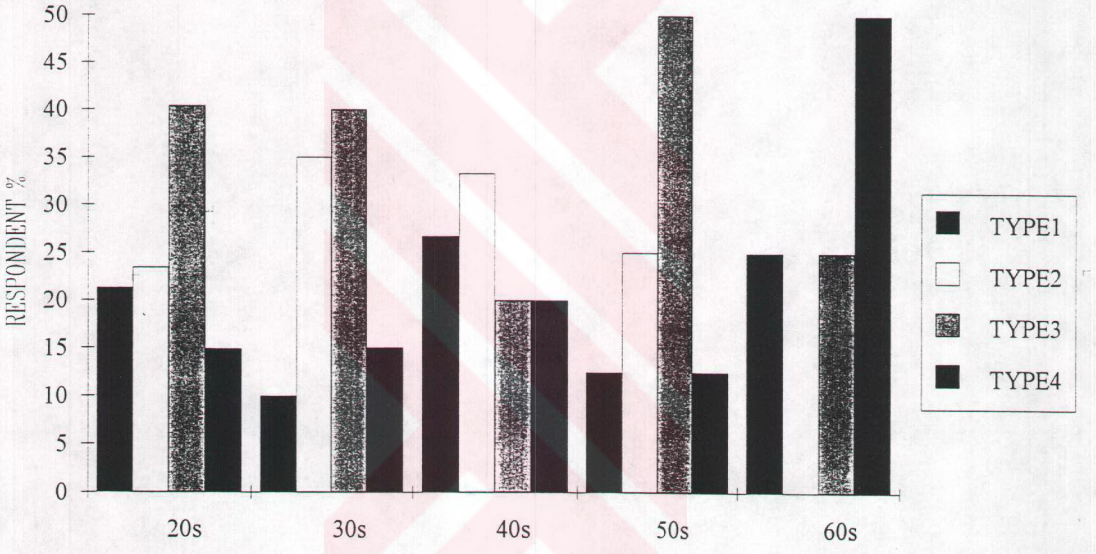

Figure C.2 Variation of Third Choices Depending on Age

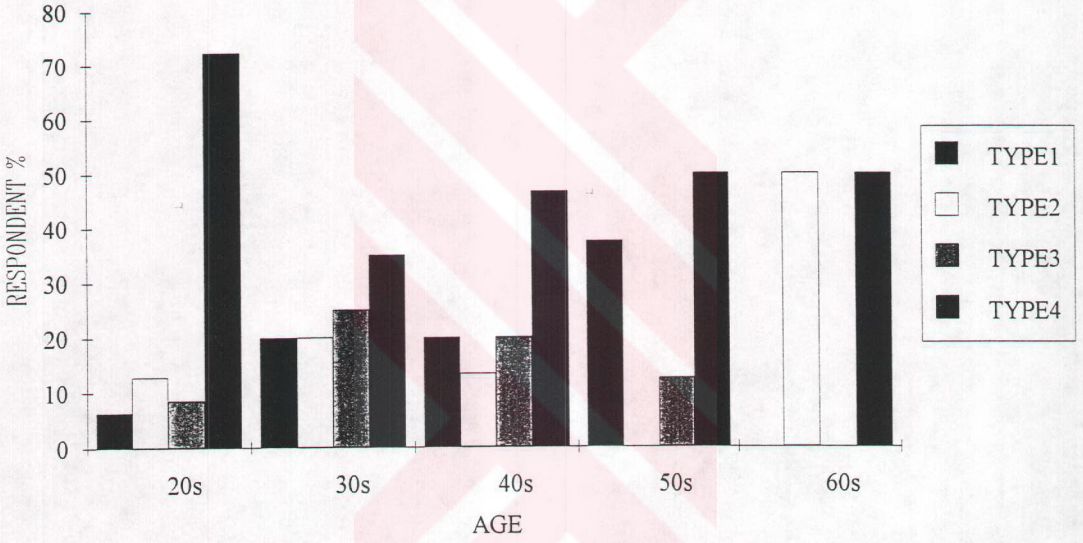

Figure C.3 Variation of Forth Choices Depending on Age.

APPENDIX D

RESIDENTIAL SETTING CHOICES WITH RESPECT TO SEX

Table D.1. Variation of Second Choices with respect to Sex

		MALE %	FEMALE %
Respondents	TYPE1	30.7	18.2
of Type1	TYPE2	23.1	63.6
	TYPE3	46.2	18.2
	TYPE4	0.0	0.0
Respondents	TYPE1	0.0	41.7
of Type2	TYPE2	66.7	50.0
	TYPE3	25.0	8.3
	TYPE4	8.3	0.0
Respondents	TYPE1	0.0	16.7
of Type3	TYPE2	75.0	38.9
	TYPE3	25.0	33.3
	TYPE4	0.0	11.1
Respondents	TYPE1	20.0	7.1
of Type4	TYPE2	20.0	35.7
	TYPE3	50.0	28.6
	TYPE4	10.0	28.6

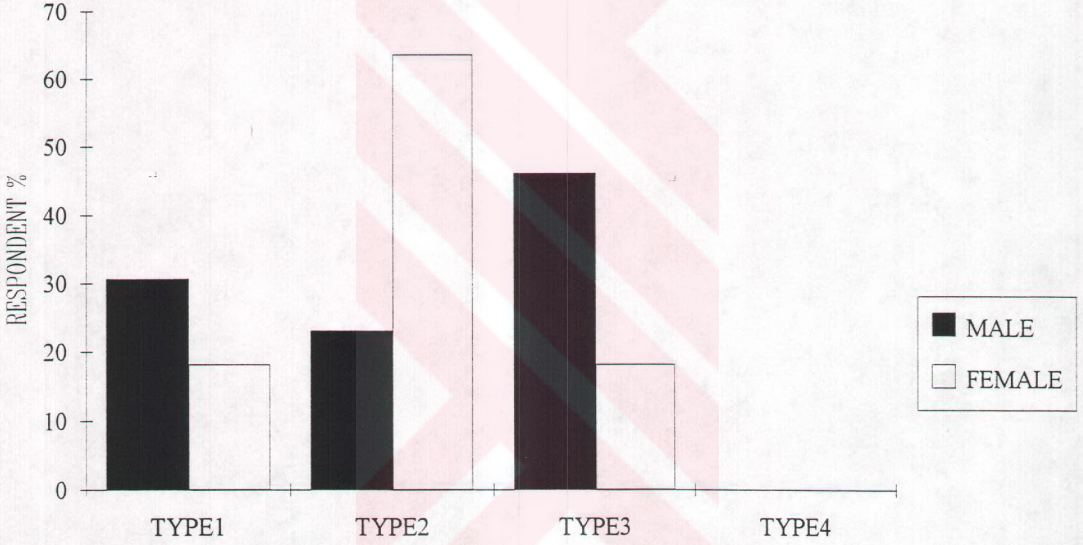

Figure D.1 Variation of Second Choices with Respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type1.

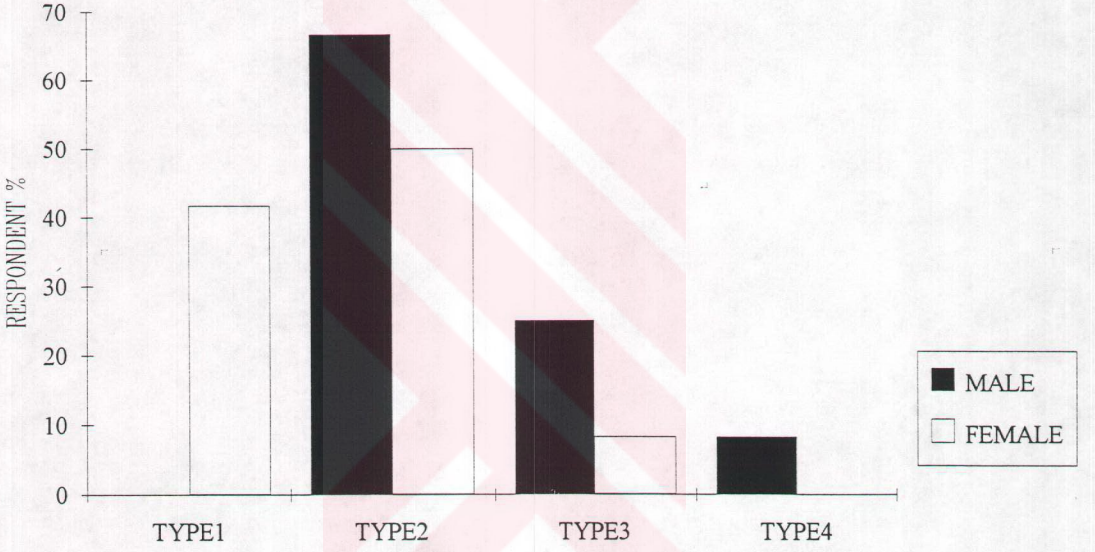

Figure D.2 Variation of Second Choices with Respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type2.

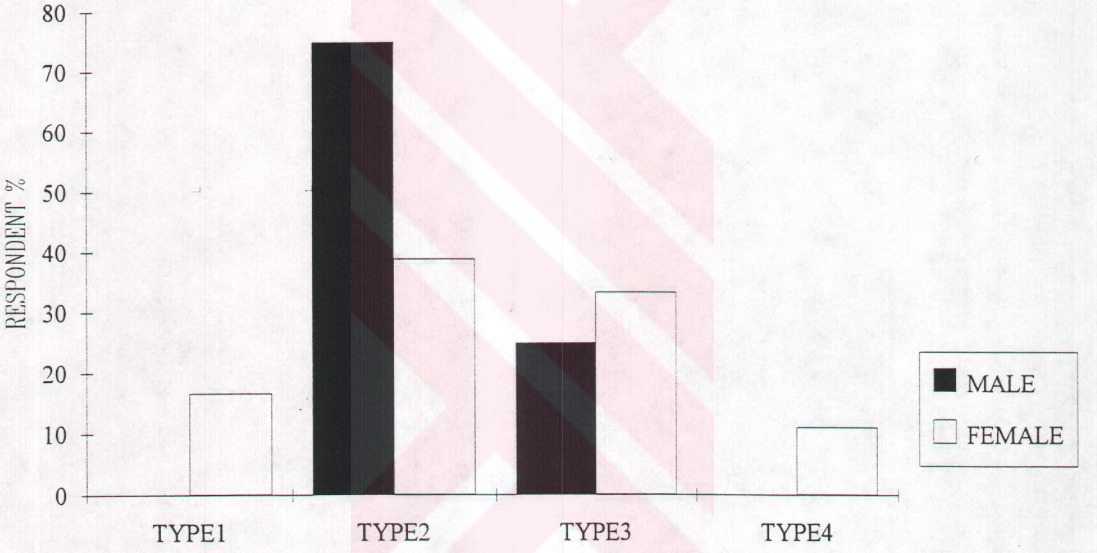

Figure D.3 Variation of Second Choices with Respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type3.

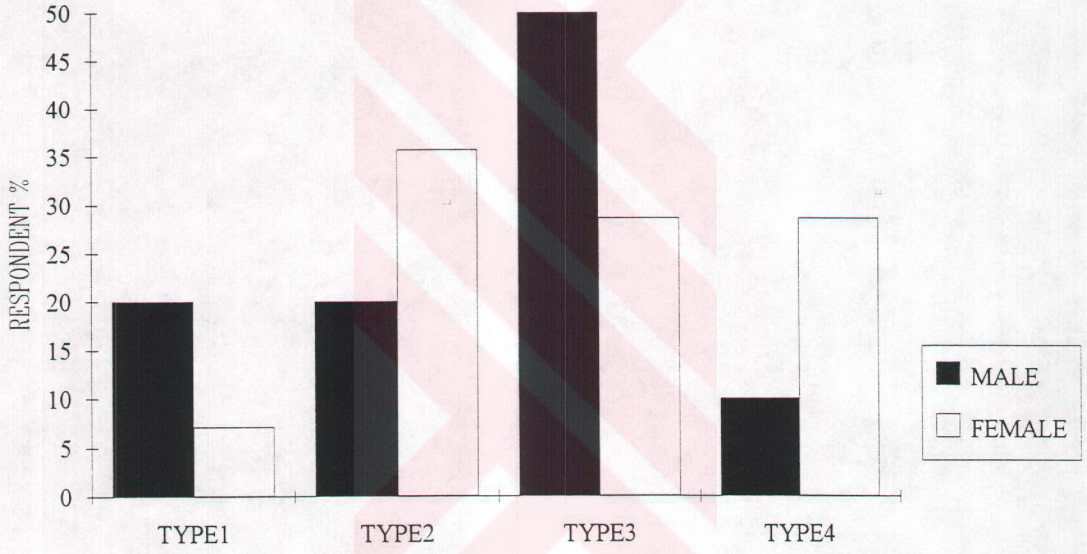

Figure D.4 Variation of Second Choices with Respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type4.

Table D.2. Variation of Third Choices with respect to Sex

		MALE %	FEMALE %
Respondents	TYPE1	23.1	18.2
of Type1	TYPE2	23.1	18.2
	TYPE3	30.7	63.6
	TYPE4	23.1	0
Respondents	TYPE1	25	8.3
of Type2	TYPE2	25	16.7
	TYPE3	33.3	41.7
	TYPE4	16.7	33.3
Respondents	TYPE1	0	11.1
of Type3	TYPE2	0	44.4
	TYPE3	50	38.9
	TYPE4	50	5.6
Respondents	TYPE1	50	14.3
of Type4	TYPE2	20	35.7
	TYPE3	20	28.6
	TYPE4	10	21.4

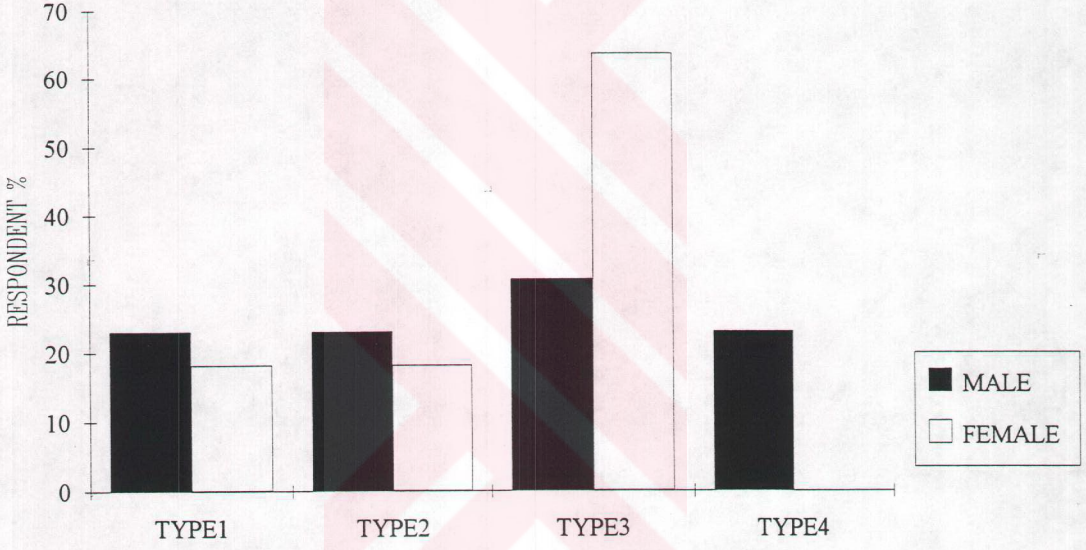

Figure D.5 Variation of Third Choices with Respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type1.

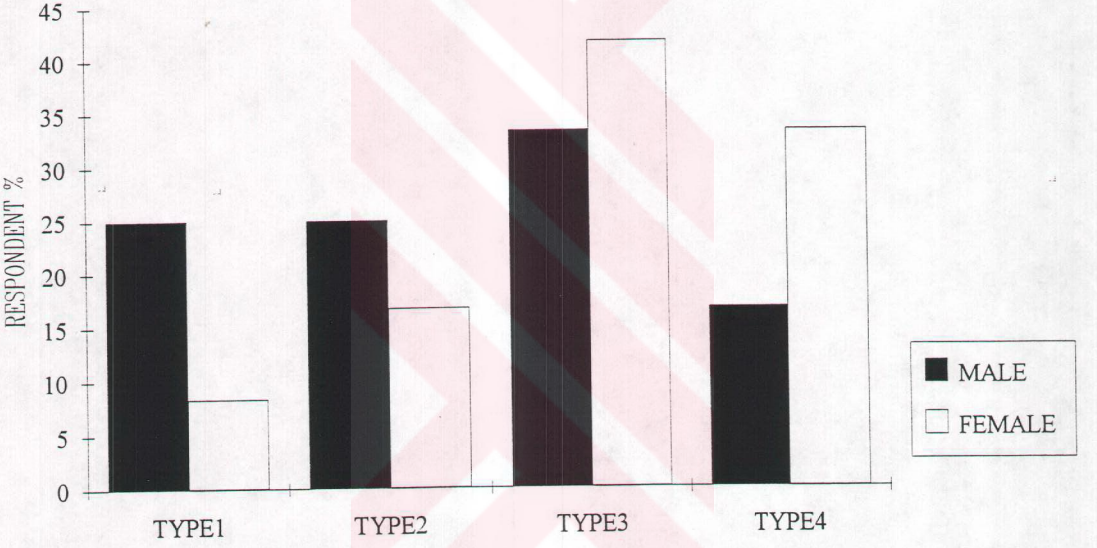

Figure D.6 Variation of Third Choices with Respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type2.

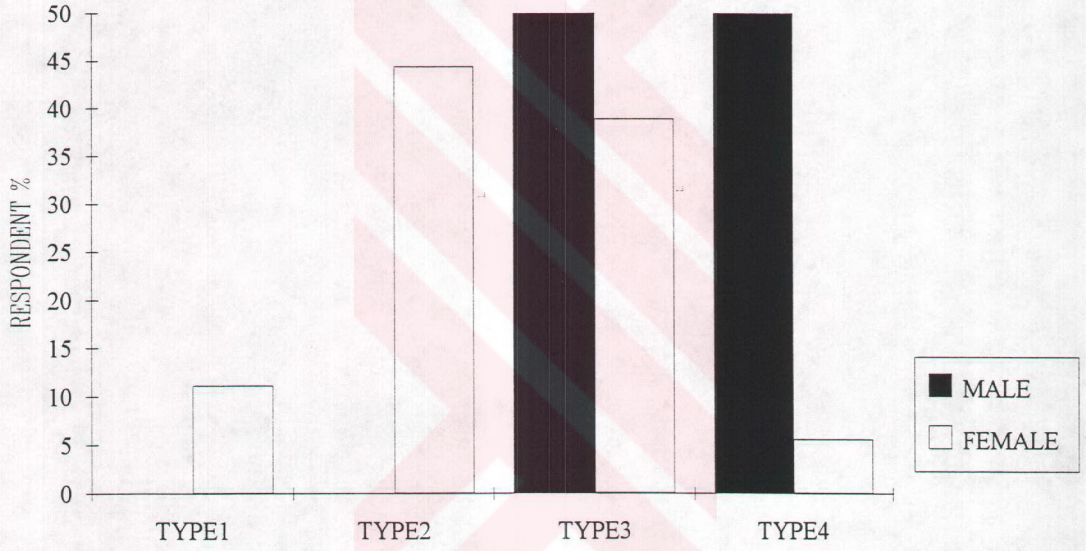

Figure D.7 Variation of Third Choices with Respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type3.

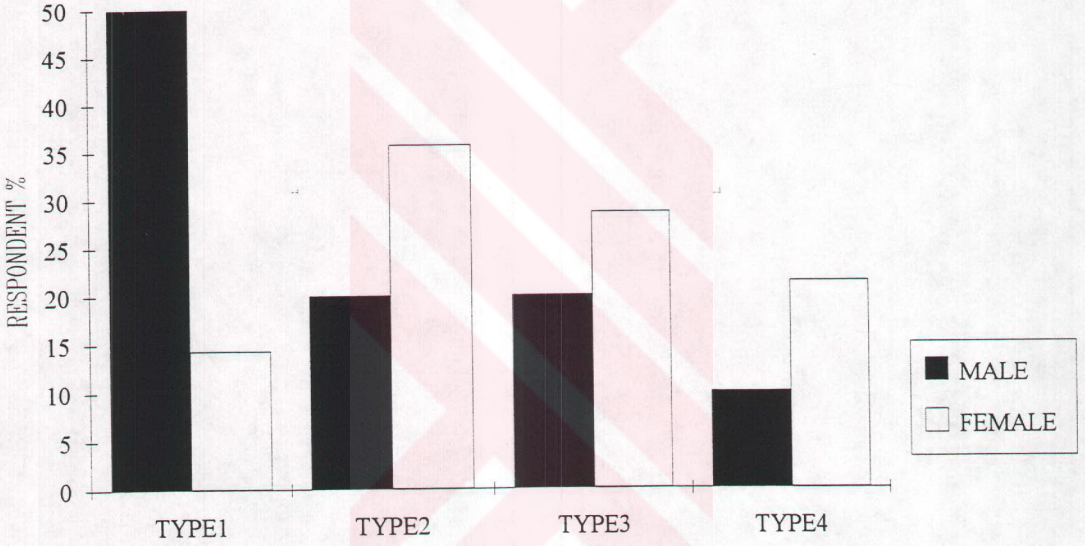

Figure D.8 Variation of Third Choices with Respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type4.

Table D.3. Variation of Fourth Choices with respect to Sex

		MALE %	FEMALE %
Respondents	TYPE1	15.4	0
of Type1	TYPE2	23.1	9.1
	TYPE3	7.7	9.1
	TYPE4	53.8	81.8
Respondents	TYPE1	0	8.3
of Type2	TYPE2	8.3	0
	TYPE3	25	33.3
	TYPE4	66.7	58.4
Respondents	TYPE1	75	55.5
of Type3	TYPE2	0	16.7
	TYPE3	0	0
	TYPE4	25	77.8
Respondents	TYPE1	10	35.7
of Type4	TYPE2	40	14.3
	TYPE3	0	28.6
	TYPE4	50	21.4

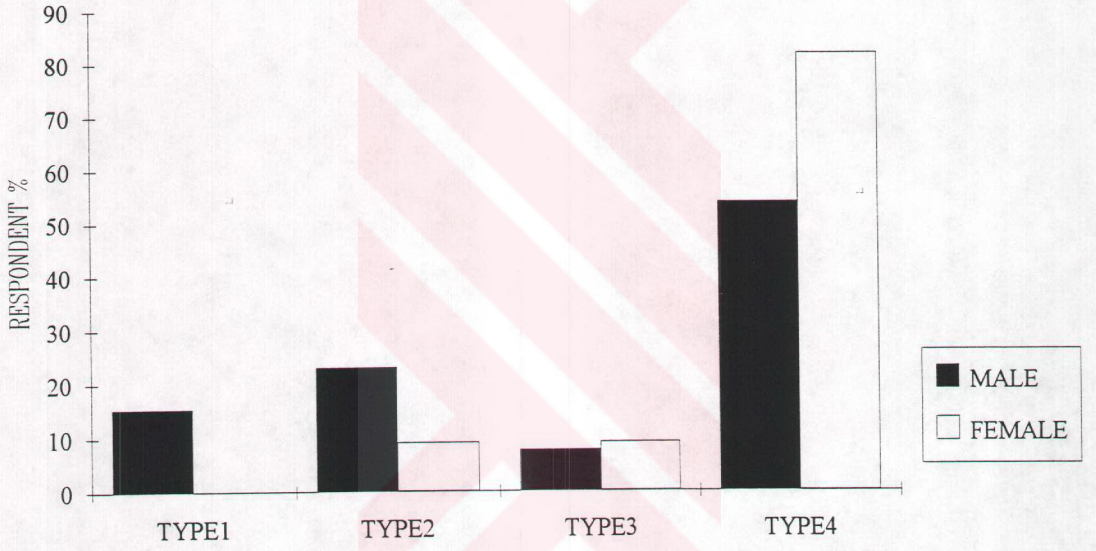

Figure D.9 Variation of Fourth Choices with Respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type1.

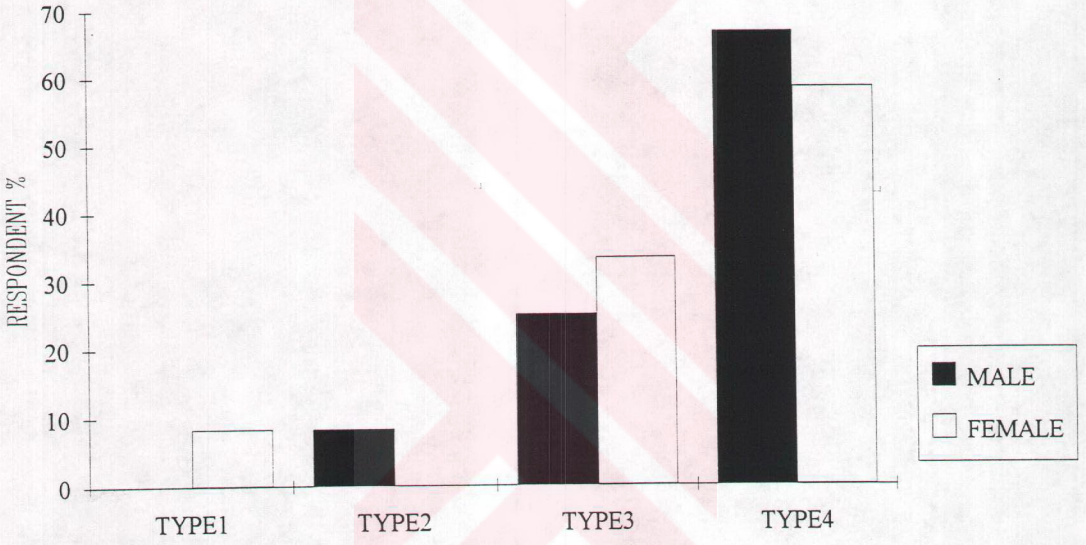

Figure D.10 Variation of Fourth Choices with Respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type2.

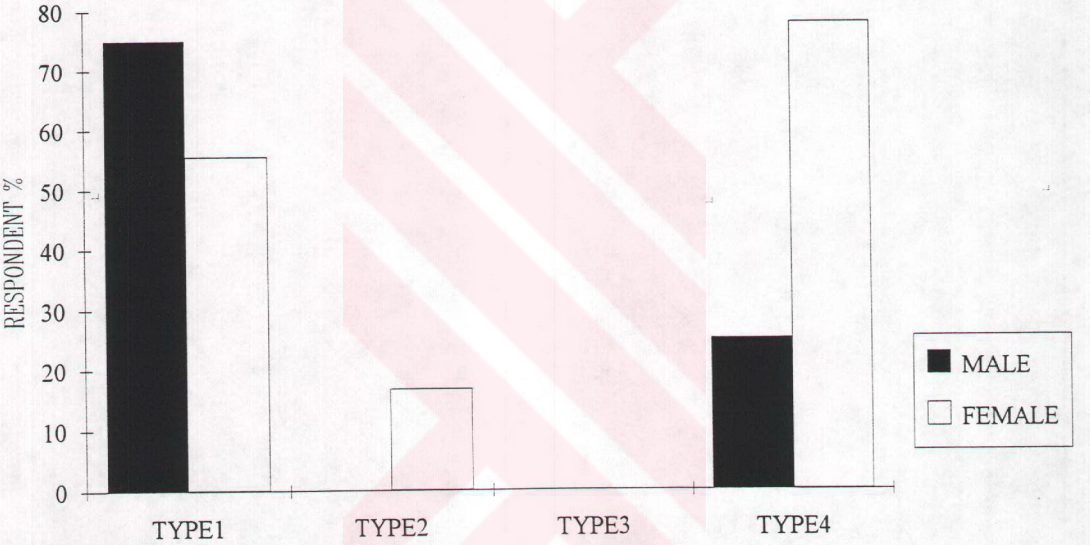

Figure D.11 Variation of Fourth Choices with Respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type3.

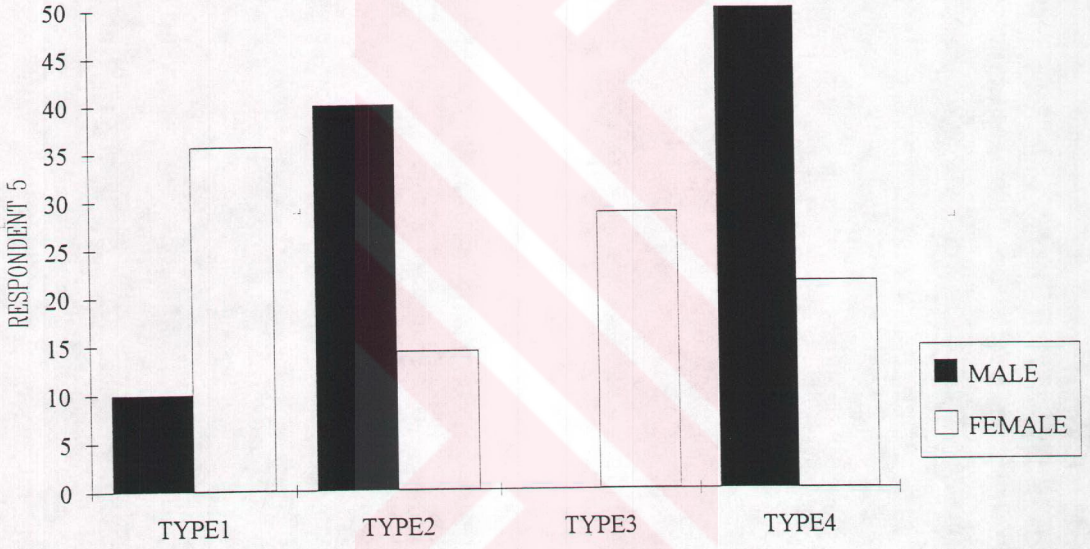

Figure D.12 Variation of Fourth Choices with Respect to Sex Who Currently Live in Type4.

APPENDIX E

ESTIMATION OF QUALITY CARDS

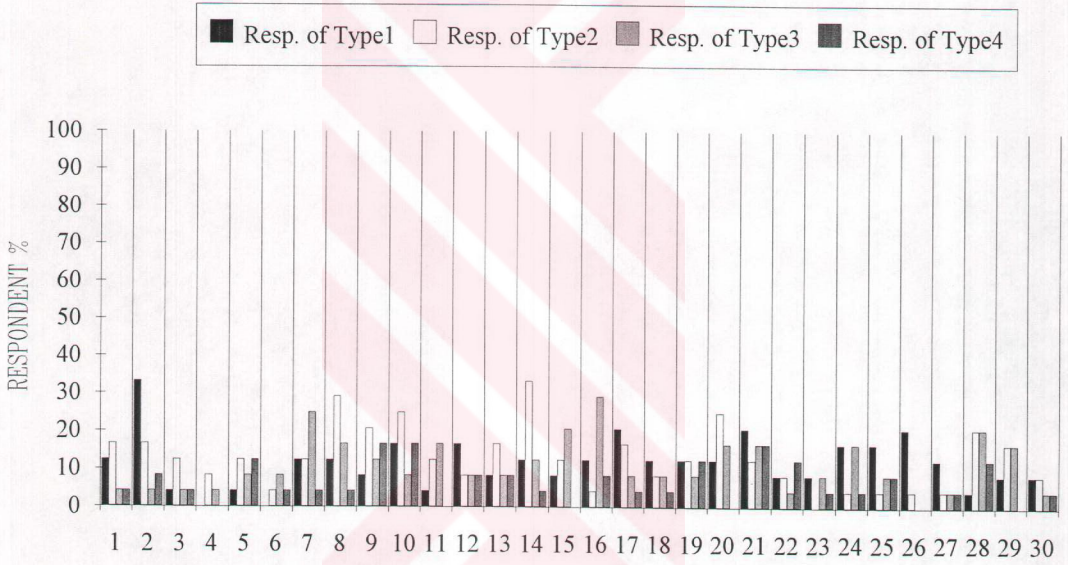

Figure E.1 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type1: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Not Important"

Table E.1. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type 1

Percentage of Respondents Saying "Not Important"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	12.5	16.7	4.2	4.2
2	33.3	16.7	4.2	8.3
3	4.2	12.5	4.2	4.2
4	0.0	8.3	4.2	0.0
5	4.2	12.5	8.3	12.5
6	0.0	4.2	8.3	4.2
7	12.5	12.5	25.0	4.2
8	12.5	29.2	16.7	4.2
9	8.3	20.8	12.5	16.7
10	16.7	25.0	8.3	16.7
11	4.2	12.5	16.7	0.0
12	16.7	8.3	8.3	8.3
13	8.3	16.7	8.3	8.3
14	12.5	33.3	12.5	4.2
15	8.3	12.5	20.8	0.0
16	12.5	4.2	29.2	8.3
17	20.8	16.7	8.3	4.2
18	12.5	8.3	8.3	4.2
19	12.5	12.5	8.3	12.5
20	12.5	25.0	16.7	0.0
21	20.8	12.5	16.7	16.7
22	8.3	8.3	4.2	12.5
23	8.3	0.0	8.3	4.2
24	16.7	4.2	16.7	4.2
25	16.7	4.2	8.3	8.3
26	20.8	4.2	0.0	0.0
27	12.5	4.2	4.2	4.2
28	4.2	20.8	20.8	12.5
29	8.3	16.7	16.7	0.0
30	8.3	8.3	4.2	4.2

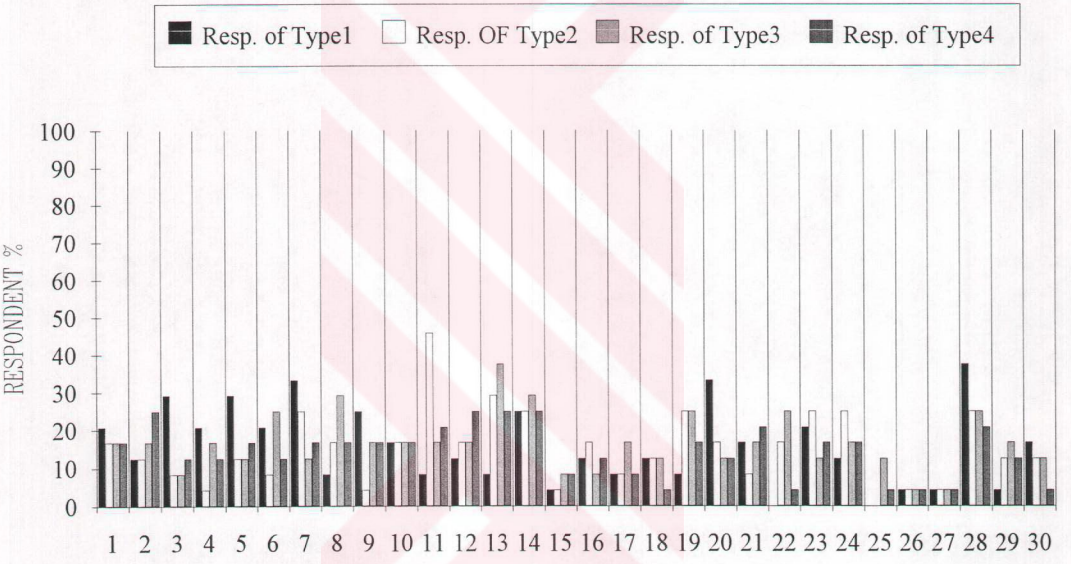

Figure E.2 Attribution of Quality Cards for Type1: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Somewhat Important"

Table E.2. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type1
Percentage of Respondents Saying "Somewhat Important"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	20.8	16.7	16.7	16.7
2	12.5	12.5	16.7	25.0
3	29.2	8.3	8.3	12.5
4	20.8	4.2	16.7	12.5
5	29.2	12.5	12.5	16.7
6	20.8	8.3	25.0	12.5
7	33.3	25.0	12.5	16.7
8	8.3	16.7	29.2	16.7
9	25.0	4.2	16.7	16.7
10	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
11	8.3	45.8	16.7	20.8
12	12.5	16.7	16.7	25.0
13	8.3	29.2	37.5	25.0
14	25.0	25.0	29.2	25.0
15	4.2	4.2	8.3	8.3
16	12.5	16.7	8.3	12.5
17	8.3	8.3	16.7	8.3
18	12.5	12.5	12.5	4.2
19	8.3	25.0	25.0	16.7
20	33.3	16.7	12.5	12.5
21	16.7	8.3	16.7	20.8
22	0.0	16.7	25.0	4.2
23	20.8	25.0	12.5	16.7
24	12.5	25.0	16.7	16.7
25	0.0	0.0	12.5	4.2
26	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
27	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
28	37.5	25.0	25.0	20.8
29	4.2	12.5	16.7	12.5
30	16.7	12.5	12.5	4.2

Table E.3. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type2

Percentage of Respondents Saying "Not Important"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	16.7	12.5	37.5	29.2
2	29.2	25.0	12.5	33.3
3	12.5	8.3	12.5	0.0
4	20.8	20.8	16.7	16.7
5	16.7	12.5	20.8	8.3
6	4.2	12.5	8.3	4.2
7	12.5	20.8	4.2	0.0
8	16.7	12.5	4.2	12.5
9	4.2	12.5	0.0	8.3
10	16.7	16.7	8.3	4.2
11	16.7	16.7	8.3	20.8
12	25.0	8.3	8.3	20.8
13	12.5	20.8	33.3	20.8
14	20.8	12.5	4.2	4.2
15	16.7	8.3	29.2	20.8
16	8.3	25.0	16.7	8.3
17	25.0	29.2	4.2	20.8
18	12.5	25.0	8.3	8.3
19	12.5	12.5	20.8	25.0
20	25.0	29.2	12.5	12.5
21	29.2	12.5	16.7	20.8
22	16.7	16.7	16.7	8.3
23	29.2	25.0	29.2	8.3
24	20.8	25.0	29.2	33.3
25	12.5	12.5	8.3	16.7
26	12.5	16.7	8.3	4.2
27	8.3	4.2	29.2	8.3
28	16.7	16.7	8.3	20.8
29	8.3	33.3	20.8	37.5
30	41.7	29.2	16.7	16.7

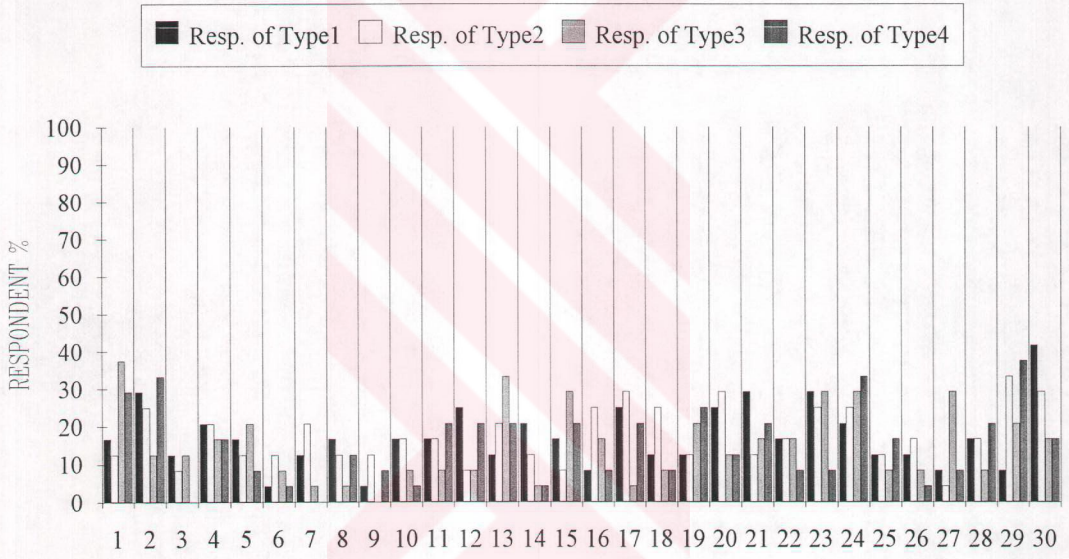

Figure E.3 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type2: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Not Important"

Table E.4. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type2

Percentage of Respondents Saying "Somewhat Important"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	16.7	12.5	37.5	29.2
2	29.2	25.0	12.5	33.3
3	12.5	8.3	12.5	0.0
4	20.8	20.8	16.7	16.7
5	16.7	12.5	20.8	8.3
6	4.2	12.5	8.3	4.2
7	12.5	20.8	4.2	0.0
8	16.7	12.5	4.2	12.5
9	4.2	12.5	0.0	8.3
10	16.7	16.7	8.3	4.2
11	16.7	16.7	8.3	20.8
12	25.0	8.3	8.3	20.8
13	12.5	20.8	33.3	20.8
14	20.8	12.5	4.2	4.2
15	16.7	8.3	29.2	20.8
16	8.3	25.0	16.7	8.3
17	25.0	29.2	4.2	20.8
18	12.5	25.0	8.3	8.3
19	12.5	12.5	20.8	25.0
20	25.0	29.2	12.5	12.5
21	29.2	12.5	16.7	20.8
22	16.7	16.7	16.7	8.3
23	29.2	25.0	29.2	8.3
24	20.8	25.0	29.2	33.3
25	12.5	12.5	8.3	16.7
26	12.5	16.7	8.3	4.2
27	8.3	4.2	29.2	8.3
28	16.7	16.7	8.3	20.8
29	8.3	33.3	20.8	37.5
30	41.7	29.2	16.7	16.7

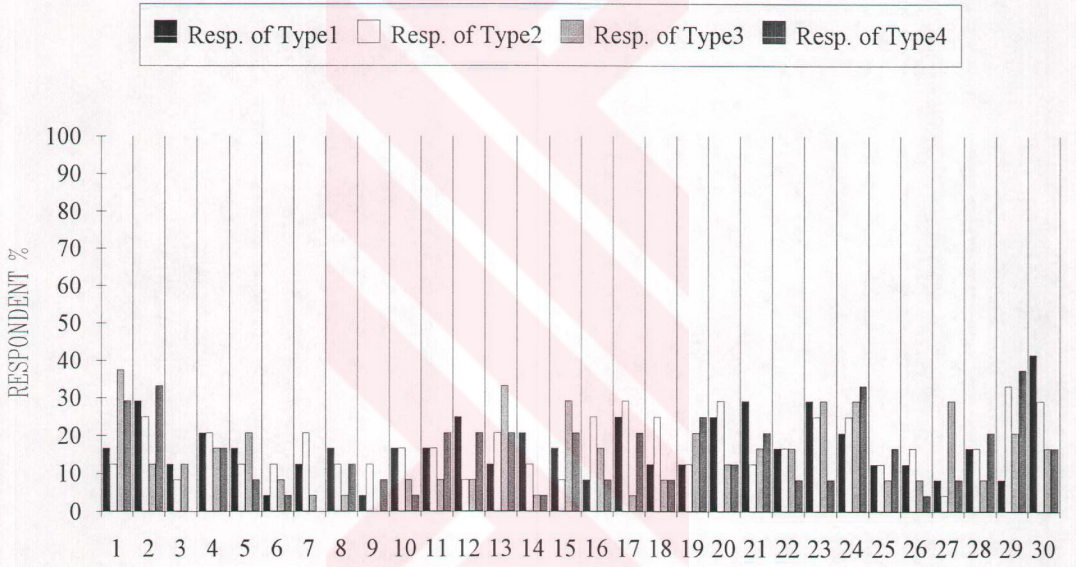

Figure E.4 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type2: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Somewhat Important"

Table E.5. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type3

Percentage of Respondents Saying "Not Important"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	4.2	12.5	0.0	16.7
2	4.2	4.2	16.7	20.8
3	12.5	8.3	4.2	0.0
4	4.2	0.0	16.7	0.0
5	8.3	4.2	8.3	8.3
6	12.5	12.5	8.3	0.0
7	20.8	8.3	4.2	4.2
8	12.5	4.2	4.2	4.2
9	8.3	4.2	8.3	0.0
10	25.0	4.2	8.3	12.5
11	20.8	12.5	16.7	16.7
12	12.5	8.3	12.5	8.3
13	4.2	12.5	0.0	8.3
14	20.8	16.7	8.3	8.3
15	16.7	12.5	25.0	8.3
16	12.5	8.3	0.0	4.2
17	12.5	20.8	8.3	4.2
18	12.5	4.2	8.3	4.2
19	20.8	12.5	12.5	8.3
20	8.3	29.2	12.5	12.5
21	20.8	12.5	20.8	16.7
22	12.5	8.3	4.2	8.3
23	8.3	25.0	16.7	12.5
24	12.5	25.0	25.0	25.0
25	33.3	8.3	8.3	12.5
26	4.2	4.2	0.0	12.5
27	12.5	8.3	8.3	8.3
28	20.8	8.3	4.2	0.0
29	20.8	8.3	4.2	12.5
30	12.5	16.7	8.3	12.5

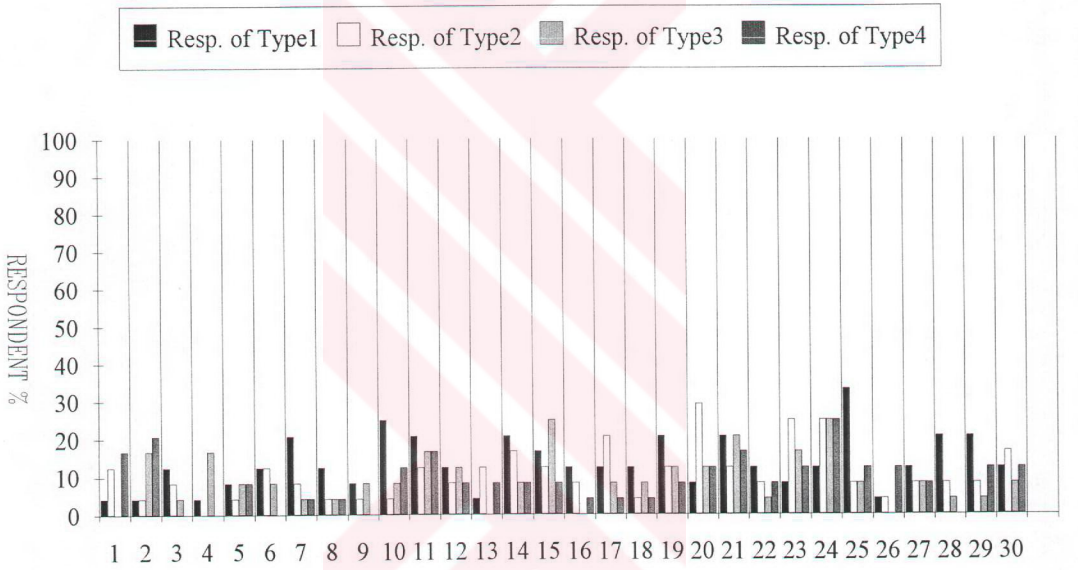

Figure E.5 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type3: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Not Important"

Table E.6.Attribution of Quality Cards to Type3

Percentage of Respondents Saying "Somewhat Important"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	20.8	12.5	16.7	8.3
2	41.7	33.3	25.0	8.3
3	0.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
4	4.2	8.3	12.5	12.5
5	4.2	12.5	20.8	8.3
6	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0
7	16.7	16.7	8.3	20.8
8	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0
9	8.3	8.3	4.2	4.2
10	4.2	16.7	8.3	16.7
11	4.2	4.2	8.3	12.5
12	12.5	8.3	16.7	4.2
13	4.2	12.5	33.3	12.5
14	20.8	12.5	20.8	25.0
15	29.2	16.7	12.5	16.7
16	29.2	33.3	8.3	4.2
17	25.0	12.5	16.7	29.2
18	25.0	16.7	16.7	16.7
19	12.5	12.5	20.8	8.3
20	29.2	20.8	29.2	16.7
21	29.2	25.0	12.5	20.8
22	20.8	25.0	20.8	8.3
23	29.2	25.0	12.5	4.2
24	29.2	20.8	33.3	29.2
25	12.5	29.2	16.7	8.3
26	12.5	12.5	29.2	4.2
27	16.7	16.7	25.0	8.3
28	4.2	8.3	8.3	8.3
29	25.0	33.3	12.5	33.3
30	37.5	20.8	20.8	8.3

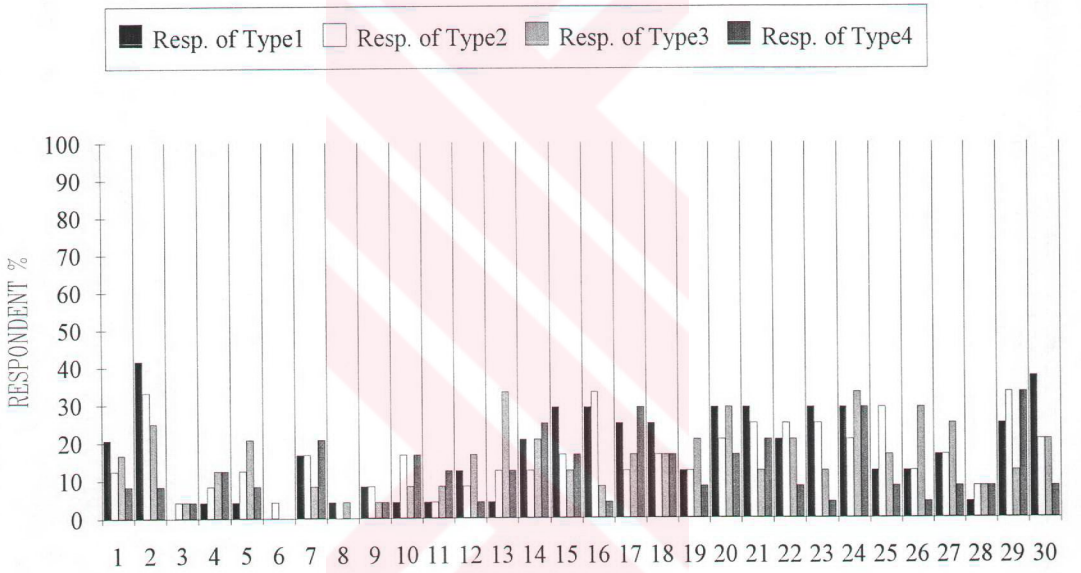

Figure E.6 Attribution of Quality Cards To Type3: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Somewhat Important"

Table E.7. Attribution of Quality Cards to Type4

Percentage of Respondents Saying "Not Important"

	Resp. of Type1	Resp. of Type2	Resp. of Type3	Resp. of Type4
1	20.8	8.3	4.2	16.7
2	12.5	0.0	25.0	4.2
3	12.5	8.3	0.0	4.2
4	20.8	12.5	0.0	0.0
5	12.5	4.2	0.0	0.0
6	8.3	12.5	0.0	4.2
7	8.3	8.3	16.7	4.2
8	16.7	16.7	4.2	4.2
9	8.3	16.7	0.0	0.0
10	20.8	20.8	12.5	12.5
11	16.7	8.3	8.3	8.3
12	8.3	12.5	16.7	4.2
13	16.7	0.0	0.0	4.2
14	4.2	0.0	4.2	8.3
15	8.3	12.5	8.3	12.5
16	25.0	4.2	8.3	8.3
17	8.3	16.7	4.2	4.2
18	12.5	12.5	4.2	20.8
19	20.8	8.3	8.3	8.3
20	12.5	20.8	12.5	8.3
21	12.5	16.7	16.7	4.2
22	8.3	4.2	12.5	4.2
23	8.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
24	16.7	29.2	33.3	4.2
25	0.0	0.0	12.5	4.2
26	2.5	4.2	8.3	12.5
27	0.0	4.2	8.3	0.0
28	20.8	8.3	0.0	0.0
29	12.5	20.8	8.3	4.2
30	8.3	20.8	4.2	4.2

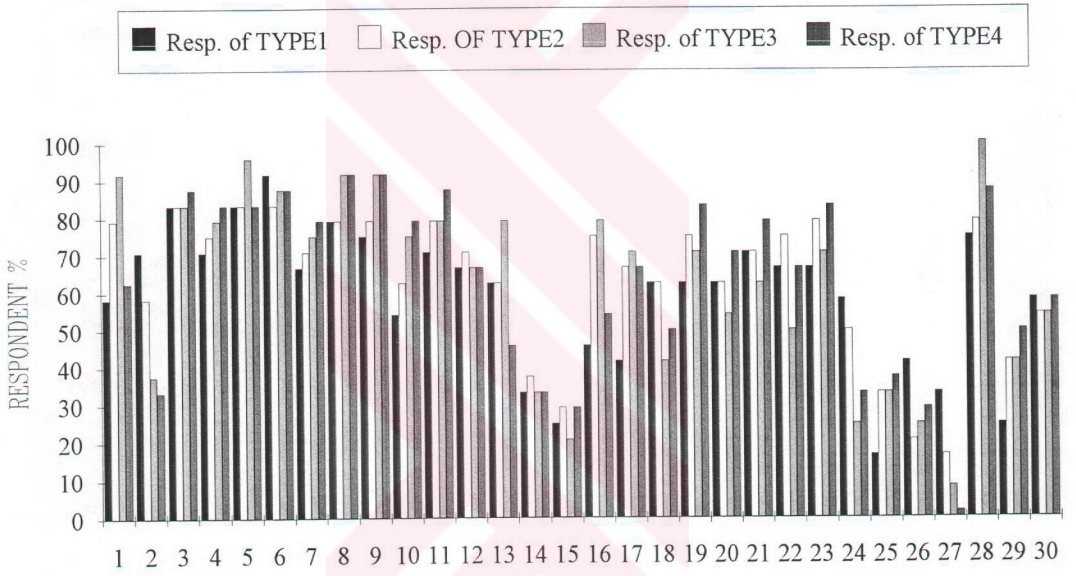

Figure E.7 Attribution of Qualities to Type4: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Does Not Belong"

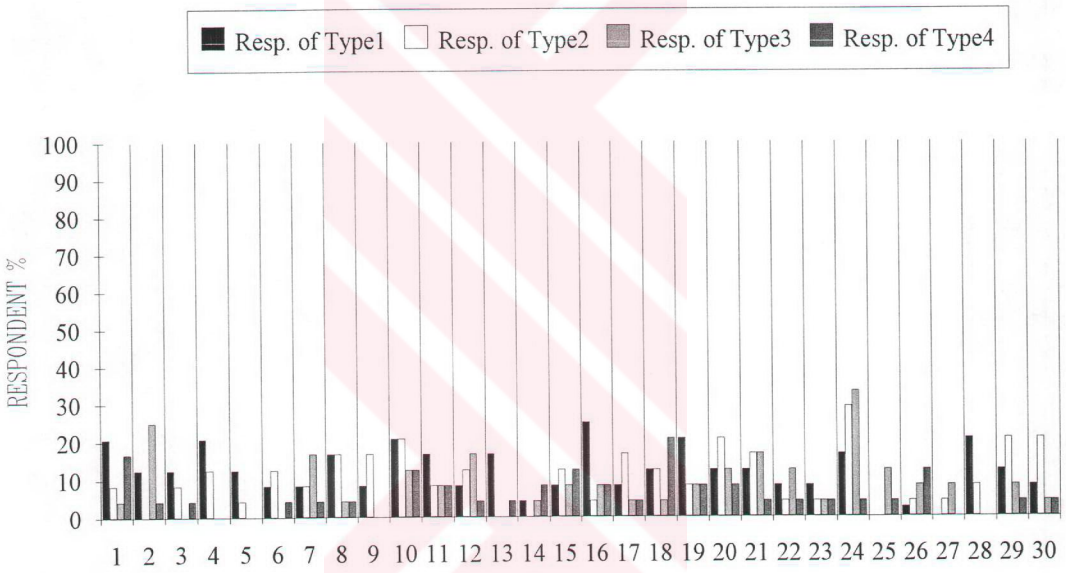

Figure E.8 Attribution of Quality Cards To Type4: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Not Important"

Table E.8 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type4
Percentage of Respondents Saying "Somewhat Important"

	Resp. of TYPE1	Resp. OF TYPE2	Resp. of TYPE3	Resp. of TYPE4
1	12.5	4.2	4.2	8.3
2	8.3	25.0	4.2	20.8
3	4.2	4.2	12.5	0.0
4	0.0	8.3	4.2	0.0
5	0.0	8.3	4.2	16.7
6	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0
7	20.8	4.2	0.0	4.2
8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
9	8.3	4.2	8.3	8.3
10	12.5	16.7	4.2	0.0
11	8.3	8.2	4.2	4.2
12	12.5	4.2	16.7	20.8
13	4.2	8.3	4.2	20.8
14	20.8	16.7	8.3	25.0
15	20.8	29.2	16.7	20.8
16	12.5	8.3	0.0	12.5
17	16.7	4.2	16.7	20.8
18	4.2	4.2	41.7	8.3
19	4.2	12.5	8.3	4.2
20	8.3	4.2	25.0	12.5
21	12.5	0.0	12.5	12.5
22	12.5	12.5	16.7	12.5
23	8.3	12.5	16.7	8.3
24	4.2	12.5	29.2	37.5
25	16.7	20.8	12.5	4.2
26	16.7	29.2	29.2	12.5
27	0.0	16.7	4.2	8.3
28	4.2	8.3	0.0	4.2
29	41.7	16.7	29.2	12.5
30	12.5	16.7	20.8	20.8

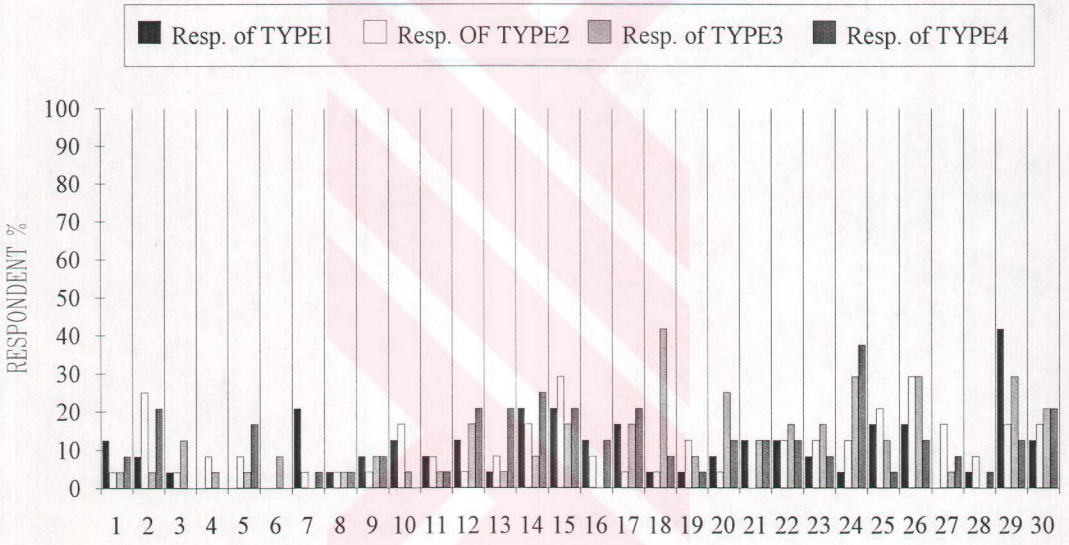

Figure E.9 Attribution of Quality Cards to Type4: Percentage of Respondents Saying "Somewhat Important"