

## NEIGHBORING AS AN INDICATOR OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF ISTANBUL

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### ABSTRACT

*Social integration is the degree to which people are integrated to the systems of the social structure. The systems of the society process on different domains, such as political, economic, societal and they also occur on different levels, varying from macro level referring to the core institutions such as labour market, political system, to micro level such as the family or neighbourhood. Neighbouring is regarded as an indicator of social integration, as it is a type of a social system processing at the neighbourhood level. Neighbouring can be defined as social relations, based on spatial borders.*

*This paper aims to describe neighbouring characteristics in Istanbul's residential areas. With this aim, the motivation of this paper relies on the determination of spatial differentiation of social integration level based on neighbouring relations. The research in this paper is based on a household survey conducted in different groups of residential areas in Istanbul. Structural and functional characteristics of social relations in the residential areas and respondents' evaluations of these issues are considered as neighbouring indicators.*

*The results indicate that differentiating forms and levels of social integration based on neighbouring relations are accommodated in Istanbul's residential areas those identified with differentiating spatial and socio-economic characteristics. The paper, as evaluated from the framework of social integration concept, clarifies the role of neighbouring in the society and leads us to strategies that would promote in the conditions for improving the effectiveness of neighbouring.*

*Keywords: social integration, neighbouring, residential areas, Istanbul*

## INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Social integration is the harmonious, coherent and complementary processing of the structures of a social system (UNRISD, 1994; Berger-Schmitt, 2002). The level of collectivity, coherence and inclusivity of the social relations among the individual elements those form the social structure is regarded as the social integration level of the society (EUROFOUND, 2006). Social integration levels differentiate due to societies' organization forms, shared values, social rules and distribution of welfare (UNRISD, 1994).

Existence of equal rights and opportunities, shared values and trust among social systems, sense of belonging to the society, social relations and social networks are regarded as main components of social integration (Berger-Schmitt, 2002). Individuals' integration to the core institutions such as labour market, education and qualification, health and housing systems and to the political system is regarded as the structural integration. Social relations among individual elements and social networks of all forms and level of individuals' participation in these networks refer to the interactive integration (EUROFOUND, 2004).

Social relations which are regarded as the fundamental components of social integration are formed through social networks. Social networks are referred as the structural features of social relations and are defined as the linkages among members of a society (McNeill ve diğ., 2006; Schwarzer ve diğ., 2004). Social networks those belong to the political and economic structures of the society and shape the life opportunities of individuals are regarded as the macro level social networks. Social relations such as family relations and neighbouring are regarded as social networks at the micro level and they provide basic support security needs in the society and (UNRISD, 1994).

Size of a social network refer to the number of individual elements in a network and is regarded as one of the determinants for structural characteristics of networks. Frequency of relationships is regarded as another indicator which determines the component linkage characteristics of social networks. Source of acquaintances such as kinship, friendship, neighbour or work acquaintance represents the content of relationships in a network. Social support is referred as a functional outcome of social relations that contributes in social integration and is defined as the resources which members of a network provide for each other. Social support is formed due to social networks' structural characteristics and is operationalized in 4 categories; instrumental support, informational support, emotional support and economic support. Instrumental support refers to exchange of material resources; informational support refers to exchange of information and assistance; emotional support refers to sharing of feelings and economic support refers to exchange of economic resources. Levels of received and perceived social support and demand for it depends on the socio-economic characteristics of the society and individuals' needs, expectations and attitudes (Due et al., 1999; McNeill et al., 2006).

In today's modern world, as networks are formed beyond spatial borders and provide spatially independent social relations, researchers and philosophers still make an emphasis on the importance of local networks and specify networks those based on neighbourhoods as fundamental components of social integration, especially for the disadvantaged groups of the society (Campbell and Lee, 1992; Forrest and Kearns, 2001). In this sense, neighbourhood regarded as is a series of social networks those perform an important role in everyday life practices and a social arena (Forrest and Kearns, 2001).

Main functions served by neighbouring are regarded as instrumental and emotional types of social support (Campbell and Lee, 1992). On the other hand, social pressure which occurs due to conflicts and expectations formed within the framework of social values, is regarded as a negative function of neighbouring (Due et al., 1999). As neighbouring relations are formed and developed beyond spatial and financial limitations, their functions are regarded as crucial, particularly for women, children, elder and low income groups (Campbell and Lee, 1992; Forrest and Kearns, 2001). In addition to this, the role of neighbouring in disadvantaged neighbourhoods is also emphasized noting that the quality of neighbouring contributes in residents' ability to cope with deprived neighbourhood environments (Forrest and Kearns, 2001).

This paper aims to describe neighbouring characteristics in Istanbul’s residential areas. With this aim, the motivation of this paper relies on the determination of the spatial differentiation of social integration level and forms based on neighbouring relations. Comprehension of different social groups’ social integration forms at the neighbourhood level processing in different locations of the city, would contribute in addressing strategies in order to promote in the integration process and particularly those would be taken into consideration during urban transformation processes in Istanbul.

**METHODOLOGY**

Data for this study was obtained from PhD dissertation titled as “A Model Proposal to Develop Green Areas’ Efficiency in the Context of Improving Quality Of Life” (Kisar-Koramaz, 2010) which analyzes quality of life in Istanbul through urban green areas, residential quality, social relations and health issues and their interactions. Data is collected through a questionnaire survey held in Istanbul’s residential areas during July-June 2009 and is consisted of 474 face-to-face interviews. In this study, in order to depict the neighbouring characteristics in Istanbul’s residential areas, among the overall survey data, data concerning to behavioural attributes and user evaluations for social relations in neighbourhoods is utilized.

**Sampling**

The principal aim of the sampling process was to reflect the differentiation of residential quality according to residential areas’ spatial characteristics and development processes. For the construction of the sample, a database formed by Bölen et al (2005) covering Istanbul’s residential areas’ characteristics was utilized. From the database, *building coverage ratio on parcel (BCR)* indicator was used as a determinant of spatial characteristics, while *tax value of streets* indicator was used as a determinant of socio-economic status and development process of the residential area. Based on these indicators, residential areas were categorized into 4 groups and by using random sampling method 20 residential units within each group (80 in total) were filtered. Subsequently a survey study was held in these residential areas. Within the survey study, around each residential unit, 6 face-to-face interviews were held with adults over 18 years, by using a systematic filtering method. Overall, 474 interviews were completed among 4 residential groups.

In Figure 1, spatial distribution of the sample is given. As seen in Figure 1, “Group1; Informally developed-Low density Residential Areas” is represented with 118 respondents, “Group3; Formally developed-Low density Residential Areas” is represented with 116 respondents and “Group2; Informally developed-High density Residential Areas” and “Group4; Formally developed-High density Residential Areas” are represented with 120 respondents, for each.

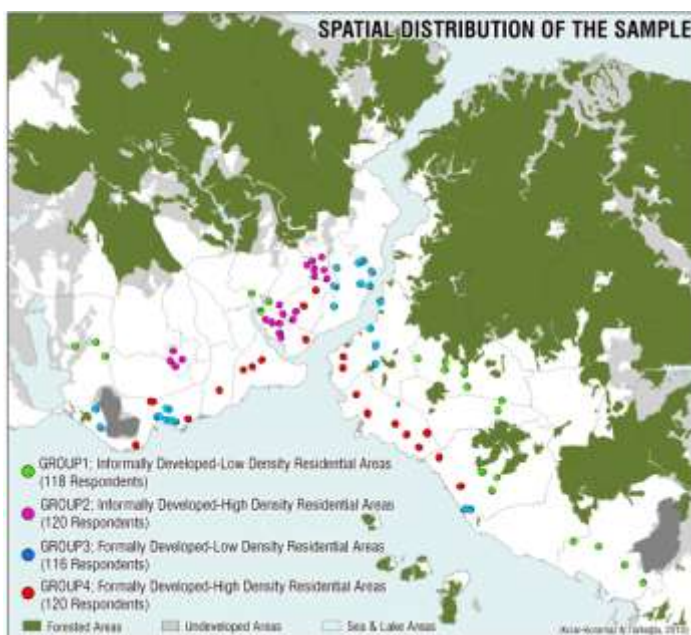
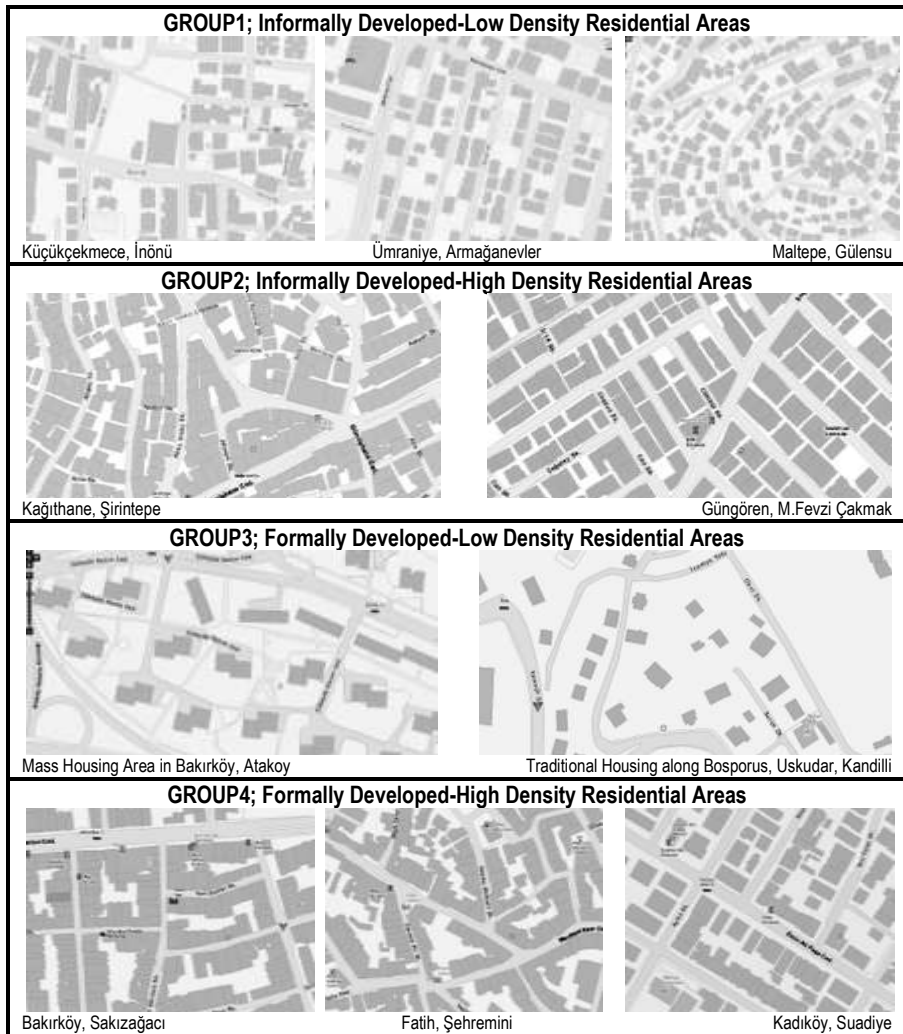


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of the sample

### Definition of The Sample

Development process of informally developed residential areas (Group1 and Group2) had started as squatter areas and most of them were converted into legal settlements while planning efforts were made in order to rehabilitate them through rehabilitation plans. Among the informally developed residential areas, those with low densities (Group1) (population density:50-280 person/ha ; BCR:0,5-1,5) are located on the outskirts of the city, especially on the Anatolian side. On the other hand, informally developed-high density residential areas (Group2) comprise densely constructed settlements (300-840 person/ha and 1,8-3,3 BCR), surrounding the city centre and sub-centres on the European side (Figure 1). Both of the informally developed residential areas have low land values (5.500-40.000 TL for Group1 and 10.000-50.000 TL for Group2). It should be noted that, due to unplanned and rapid development processes, these areas confront with problems concerning to building and environmental quality and lack of public facilities while they also stand out with the requirement of urban transformation processes in order to improve quality of life.

Formally developed residential areas (Group3 and Group4) comprise traditional neighbourhoods developed in the earlier periods through planning regulations or mass housing settlements those developed within specific plans. Among the formally developed residential areas, Group3 has low density values (30-120 person/ha; 0,3-1,6 BCR) (Figure 2) and are located among Bosphorus as traditional settlements and in Besiktas and Bakirkoy as mass housing areas located (Figure 1). Formally developed high density residential areas (Group4) (110-630 person/ha; 1,6-2,8 BCR) comprises traditional housing and mass housing areas located among Marmara sea, on both sides of the city (Figure 1). Both of the formally developed residential areas have high land values (63.000-490.000 TL for Group3 and 80.000-450.000 TL for Group4).



*Figure 2. Examples of structuring patterns of residential areas*

For both of the informally developed residential areas (Group1 and Group2) the prominent reason for preference of living in the neighbourhood is low accommodation prices and closeness to relatives and friends. In informally developed-low density residential areas (Group1) located on the outskirts of the city, the proportion of residents those moved to the neighbourhood from another city is higher when compared to other residential area groups. For Group3, residency period in the neighbourhood has the lowest value among all residential area groups and prominent reasons for preference of living in the neighbourhood for Group3 are availability of green areas and recreational facilities and attractiveness of the neighbourhood. Among all residential area groups, Group4 has the highest residency period for length of residency in the neighbourhood.

Informally developed residential area groups (Group1 and Group2) indicate low socio-economic profiles due to low integration to the education system and labour market. More than 50% of the respondents of informally developed residential area groups have only completed primary education. Likewise in Group1 65% of the respondents and in Group2 63% of the respondents are in low income group which refers to a monthly household income less than 1000 TL. Assessments for employment status indicators indicate that in informally developed residential areas (Group1 and Group2), higher proportions of house-women and lower proportions of employees are observed. Especially relatively low numbers of students and retirees and high numbers of unemployed are accommodated in informally developed-low density residential areas those located on the outskirts of the city.

Formally developed-high density residential areas (Group4) indicate a heterogenic social character which may be considered as the middle class. In Group4, middle income group comprises approximately the majority with a proportion of 48% and proportions of low income and high income groups converge. Similarly proportions of high school graduates (40%) and university graduates (41%) converge while comprising the majority in Group4. Likewise, in Group4, proportions of employees, house-women and retirees converge. On the other hand, the majority of formally developed-low density residential area group (Group3) is graduated from university (67%) and is in high income group (65%) and Group3 has higher proportions of employees (%35). In other words, Group3 represents the highest social profile among all residential area groups.

## DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In order to investigate the differentiation of neighbouring characteristics in Istanbul's residential areas, characteristics of spatially based relations in neighbourhoods is analyzed. The unit of measurement regarded as "neighbourhood" is expressed by using the phrase "near where you live" during interviews.

As the first step of this analysis, using SPSS Statistics (17.0) Program, 24 variables concerning to objective characteristics of neighbour relations and respondents' perceptual evaluations for them are submitted to Principal Component Analysis (using Varimax Rotation Method), in order to cluster the variables and establish reliable factors. Through the analysis, 6 factors emerged explaining 69,57% of the variance (eigenvalue: 0,944).

The factors emerged through the analysis and the variables those comprise the factors are given in Table 1. Among the factors, "F1. Actual Size of Social Environment in Neighbourhood" indicates structural characteristics of neighbouring network and comprises numbers of "friends/relatives" and "people known by name" in the neighbourhood. Factors "F2. Actual Level of Social Support and Social Relations in Neighbourhood" and "F3. Actual Level of Collective Attendance in Socio-Cultural Facilities" represent functional characteristics and frequencies of relationships with neighbours. Factor coded as F2 comprises frequencies of instrumental, emotional and informational types of social support provided among neighbours and frequencies of spatially based facilities performed with neighbours such as making visits to each other, shopping and going to a neighbourhood park. On the other hand, factor coded as F3 comprises collective facilities those require socio-cultural infrastructure and socio-economic freedom, such as going to a cinema, concert, café, restaurant etc. and making visits in Istanbul's other places with neighbours.

Table 1. Neighbouring Indicators Emerged through Principal Component Analysis

FACTORS	VARIABLES
<b>F1. ACTUAL SIZE OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN NEIGHBOURHOOD</b>	<i>Number of friends in the neighbourhood Number of people known by name in the neighbourhood Number of relatives in the neighbourhood</i>
<b>F2. ACTUAL LEVEL OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SOCIAL RELATIONS IN NEIGHBOURHOOD</b>	<i>Frequency of emotional support among neighbours Frequency of informational support among neighbours Frequency of going out for shopping with neighbours Frequency of making visits to each other among neighbours Frequency of instrumental support among neighbours Frequency going to a park with neighbours</i>
<b>F3. ACTUAL LEVEL OF COLLECTIVE ATTENDANCE IN SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES WITH NEIGHBOURS</b>	<i>Frequency going to a cinema, concert etc. with neighbours Frequency of making visits in Istanbul with neighbours Frequency of going to a café, restaurant etc. with neighbours</i>
<b>F4. PERCEIVED SOCIO-RELATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS IN NEIGHBOURHOOD</b>	<i>I have neighbours that I can share my troubles I have neighbours that give me advisory support I have neighbours that I can get help whenever I need Frequency of my contacts with my neighbours satisfy me Number of my neighbours/friends in the neighbourhood satisfy me I feel I can support my neighbours My social relations in my neighbourhood make me feel relaxed I know a lot of people in my neighbourhood</i>
<b>F5. PERCEIVED SOCIAL PRESSURE</b>	<i>I pay attention on my neighbours' considerations about me I sometimes feel I am precluded by my neighbours</i>
<b>F6. SENSE OF BELONGING TO NEIGHBOURHOOD</b>	<i>I feel I belong to this neighbourhood</i>

Note: Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy: 0,905 and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity sig.: 0,000.

Factors coded as F4, F5 and F6 comprise variables measured through subjective evaluations of respondents. "F4.Perceived Socio-Relational Characteristics in Neighbourhood" refers to respondent's perceptions and evaluations for the size of their neighbouring network and functions and frequencies of relationships with their neighbours. Factor coded as F5 refers to the level of perception of social pressure originated by neighbours and its effect on individuals' personal choices. Lastly, factor coded as F6 refers to the level of individuals' sense of belonging to the neighbourhood (Table 1).

One-Way ANOVA and Tukey tests were performed in order to determine the spatial differentiation of neighbouring indicators. When assessing the actual levels of neighbouring indicators, One-way ANOVA results indicate significant differences among residential area groups for all of the 3 factors (for F1, F2, F3; sig<0,05). A comparison of F values of the three factors notes that among the other factors, Actual Size of Social Environment in Neighbourhood is a more effective discriminator (F:19,065) between the residential area groups. Tukey tests results indicate that informally developed-high density residential area group (Group2) and informally developed-low density residential area group (Group1) significantly differ from all the other groups. With the highest mean score (0,48) for factor F1, informally developed-high density residential area group (Group2) stands out among the other residential areas, indicating a wider social environment based on spatially based acquaintances. For factor F1, informally developed-low density residential area group (Group1) significantly differs from other groups, with a mean score (0,11) lower than Group2 but higher than formally developed residential area groups (Group3 and Group4). On the other hand, no significant difference is observed among the two pairs of formally developed residential area groups (Group3 and Group4). The results indicate that, in informally developed residential areas where socio-economic profile is low and relations produced through institutional networks are limited, local neighbourhood networks are wider. In addition to this, it should be noted that the size of the neighbouring network widens as the population density of the residential area increases in informally residential areas (Table 2).

Table 2. Actual Characteristics of Neighbouring among Residential Area Groups - One-way ANOVA and Tukey Test Results

<b>F1. ACTUAL SIZE OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN NEIGHBOURHOOD</b>		<b>df</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	
Between groups		3	51,316		17,105
Within groups		470	421,684		,897
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>473</b>	<b>473,000</b>	<b>F:19,065</b>	<b>Sig.: ,000</b>
<b>MEAN</b>	<b>1.GROUP: 0,11 ■■</b> <i>n: 118</i>	<b>2.GROUP: 0,48 **</b> <i>n: 120</i>	<b>3.GROUP: -0,27</b> <i>n: 116</i>	<b>4.GROUP: -0,33</b> <i>n:120</i>	<b>TOTAL:0,00</b> <i>N:474</i>
<b>F2. ACTUAL LEVEL OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SOCIAL RELATIONS IN NEIGHBOURHOOD</b>		<b>df</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	
Between groups		3	16,948		5,649
Within groups		470	456,052		,970
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>473</b>	<b>473,000</b>	<b>F:5,822</b>	<b>Sig.: 0,001</b>
<b>MEAN</b>	<b>1.GROUP: 0,29* ■</b> <i>n: 118</i>	<b>2.GROUP: -0,18*</b> <i>n:120</i>	<b>3.GROUP: -0,15 ■</b> <i>n:116</i>	<b>4.GROUP: 0,04</b> <i>n:120</i>	<b>TOTAL:0,00</b> <i>N:474</i>
<b>F3. ACTUAL LEVEL OF COLLECTIVE ATTENDANCE IN SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		<b>df</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	
Between groups		3	29,838		9,946
Within groups		470	443,162		,943
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>473</b>	<b>473,000</b>	<b>F:10,548</b>	<b>Sig.: 0,000</b>
<b>MEAN</b>	<b>1.GROUP: -0,12 *</b> <i>n: 118</i>	<b>2.GROUP: -0,31 ■○</b> <i>n: 120</i>	<b>3.GROUP: 0,37* ■</b> <i>n: 116</i>	<b>4.GROUP: 0,07○</b> <i>n:120</i>	<b>TOTAL:0,00</b> <i>N:474</i>

Note. \* ■ ○ □ signs indicate groups significantly differing from each other, \*\* and ■■ signs indicate the groups differing from the rest of the groups (95% confidence interval; sig<0,05)

As One-way ANOVA results indicate significant differences for factor F2 (Actual Level of Social Support and Social Relations in the Neighbourhood), Tukey tests results indicate that informally developed-low density residential area group (Group1) significantly differs from informally developed-low density residential area group (Group2) and formally developed-low density residential area group (Group3) with a higher mean score (Group1 mean: 0,29). Interpretation of this result obviously indicates that, neighbouring networks in Group1 residential areas which are located on the outskirts of the city and showing worsening levels of socio-economic profile, produce more functional relationships providing higher levels of social support and higher frequency of performing collective spatially based facilities (Table 2).

On the other hand, as One-way ANOVA results indicate significant differences for factor F3 (Actual Level of Collective Attendance in Socio-Cultural Facilities), the significant differences indicated by Tukey tests results and mean scores perform an altered scene. For informally developed residential area groups (Group1 and Group2) level of collective attendance in socio-cultural facilities with neighbours differ from formally developed residential area groups (Group3 and Group4) and perform lower mean scores indicating lower frequencies. For the explanation of this result, it should be emphasized that attendance in socio-cultural facilities requires related infrastructure and economic and physical access to this infrastructure (Table 2).

When assessing subjective perceptions and evaluations of neighbouring characteristics (F4), One-way ANOVA results indicate no significant differences among residential area groups (F:1,809; sig.:0,145). In other words, while spatially and socio-economically differentiating residential areas' neighbouring characteristics differ from each other, residents' perceptions and evaluations for neighbouring characteristics do not differentiate. This result should be supported by the fact that subjective evaluations for objective conditions are effected by personal needs, expectations and attitudes. Similarly, One-way ANOVA results indicate no significant differences among residential area groups for sense of belonging to the neighbourhood (F:1,039; sig.:0,375) (Table 3).

Table 3. Subjective Evaluations for Neighbouring Characteristics among Residential Area Groups - One-way ANOVA and Tukey Test Results

<b>F4. PERCEIVED SOCIO-RELATIONAL FEATURES IN NEIGHBOURHOOD</b>					
	df	Sum of Squares			Mean Square
Between groups	3	5,398			1,799
Within groups	470	467,602			,995
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>473,000</b>	<b>F: 1,809</b>	<b>Sig.: 0,145</b>	
<b>MEAN</b>	<b>1.GROUP: 0,00</b> <i>n: 118</i>	<b>2.GROUP: -0,16</b> <i>n: 120</i>	<b>3.GROUP: 0,14</b> <i>n: 116</i>	<b>4.GROUP: 0,03</b> <i>n: 120</i>	<b>TOTAL: 0,00</b> <i>N: 474</i>
<b>F5. PERCEIVED SOCIAL PRESSURE</b>					
	df	Sum of Squares			Mean Square
Between groups	3	9,019			3,006
Within groups	470	463,981			,987
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>473,000</b>	<b>F: 3,045</b>	<b>Sig.: 0,029</b>	
<b>MEAN</b>	<b>1.GROUP: 0,21*</b> <i>n: 118</i>	<b>2.GROUP: 0,00</b> <i>n: 120</i>	<b>3.GROUP: -0,04</b> <i>n: 116</i>	<b>4.GROUP: -0,17*</b> <i>n: 120</i>	<b>TOTAL: 0,00</b> <i>N: 474</i>
<b>F6. SENSE OF BELONGING TO NEIGHBOURHOOD</b>					
	df	Sum of Squares			Mean Square
Between groups	3	3,116			1,039
Within groups	470	469,884			1,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>473,000</b>	<b>F: 1,039</b>	<b>Sig.: 0,375</b>	
<b>MEAN</b>	<b>1.GROUP: -0,12</b> <i>n: 118</i>	<b>2.GROUP: 0,02</b> <i>n: 120</i>	<b>3.GROUP: 0,11</b> <i>n: 116</i>	<b>4.GROUP: -0,01</b> <i>n: 120</i>	<b>TOTAL: 0,00</b> <i>N: 474</i>

Note: \* sign indicates groups significantly differing from each other (95% confidence interval; sig<0,05)

On the other hand, One-way ANOVA results indicate significant differentiation for perceived social pressure (F:3,045; sig.:0,029). Tukey tests results indicate that informally developed-low density residential area group (Group1) with the highest mean score (0,21) significantly differs from formally developed-high density residential area group (Group4). In other words, in Group1, while through a considerably wide neighbouring network the most functional relationships are provided, high levels of social pressure is also produced among its members. In addition to this, it may also be noted that perceptions of social pressure lessens in formally developed high density residential areas where the social structure is heterogeneous (Table 3).

## CONCLUSION

This study made a description of neighbouring characteristics and addressed the spatial differentiations of these characteristics among residential areas of Istanbul. In conclusion it should be noted that, social groups which are weakly integrated to the macro structures such as educational and economic systems and labour market, tend to develop spatially dependent relationships. In addition to this, since different social groups are located on different parts of the city with differentiating environmental quality levels, neighbouring characteristics as micro level social integration forms and levels also differentiate. In informally developed residential areas, which are generally areas of deprivation in terms of public services and environmental quality, social integration level through neighbouring is higher when compared to formally developed residential areas those accommodate higher socio-economic profiles in more qualified environments.

Size of neighbourhood networks is wider in informally developed residential areas and neighbourhood networks widen as residential area's density increases. Spatially based daily activities performed with neighbours and social support which is a function served by neighbouring, reach the highest levels in informally developed residential areas those located on the outskirts of the city with low densities. In other words, the most disadvantaged social groups in terms of geographic location in the city, deprived neighbourhood environment and integration to macro structures, seem to produce more functional relations through neighbouring and socially integrate within their spatial borders

However, in formally developed residential areas, distinct from low levels of spatially based activities and social support, level of attendance in socio-cultural activities with neighbours is high. Here, it should be noted that, attendance in



socio-cultural facilities requires related infrastructure, individuals' economic and physical access to this infrastructure as well as personal demand.

Despite of the differentiating pattern of neighbouring characteristics among residential areas, it is determined that individuals' subjective evaluations for these characteristics do not differentiate. This finding indicates that social relations depend on individuals' expectations and demands. Finally, it should be noted that, informally developed low density residential areas, where social integration through neighbouring reaches the highest levels, also seem to be the places where highest levels of social pressure is perceived. On the other hand, formally developed high density residential areas which have heterogeneous social structure, are places where perceived social pressure reaches lowest values.

The findings of the study, lead us to question strategies particularly those should be taken into consideration in urban transformation processes. First of all, probable transformation processes concerning to informally developed residential areas which face with environmental and building quality problems, should particularly take the effectiveness of spatially based relations into consideration in order to sustain relations among residents. Through transformation processes, interventions for improvement of environmental quality of the informally developed residential areas and provision of interaction places such as recreation facilities and socio-cultural infrastructure to these areas would contribute in quality of life of the vulnerable social groups accommodating in these areas. It should also be noted that, provision of public areas such as green areas and socio-cultural facilities in deprived residential areas would play a crucial role in terms of lessening social pressure among these social groups.

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