THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY PARAMETERS ON THE FEELING OF SECURITY ISSUE IN 19 MAYIS NEIGHBORHOOD, KADIKOY, ISTANBUL

A Thesis

by

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To my mother and father…

ÖZET

Kadıköy'de bulunan 19 Mayıs Mahallesi'nin, hızlı popülasyon büyümesinin oluşturduğu heterojenite, suç oluşumuna maruz kalma korkusunu ve güvenlik endişelerini tetiklemiştir. Bu tezde, 19 Mayıs Mahallesi'nde, çevresel kalite parametreleri bağlamında, mahallede oluşan heterojenitenin yarattığı güvenlik ihtiyacı, yerleşim bölgeleri ve ticari alanlar gibi farklı sokak dokuları, çöplük alanları, şiddet içerikli duvar yazılarının bulunduğu bölgeler, aydınlatmaların yetersiz olduğu sokaklar, bozuk yaya yolları, sokakta bulunan yapıların giriş kat aktiviteleri, inşaat alanlarının oluşturduğu dar sokaklar, apartman girişlerinin ve pencerelerin yönelimleri üzerine bir araştırma yapılması amaçlanmıştır.

Kullanıcı özellikleri kapsamında, kullanıcıların yaşları, cinsiyetleri, meslekleri, konutta oturma lokasyonları, konutta oturma süreleri, çevresel kalite parametrelerini değerlendirmeleri, sıklıkla kullandıkları sokaklar, herhangi bir suça maruz kalıp kalmadıkları, hangi sokaklarda kendilerini güvensiz hissettikleri, ve sokaklarda ve mahalle içerisinde kendilerini güvende hissedip hissetmedikleri, internet vasıtasıyla görüşme ve anket çalışmaları ile araştırılmıştır. Bu bağlamda, katılımcıların kullandıkları sokaklar, önem derecelerine göre birincil, ikincil ve üçüncül sokaklar olmak üzere derecelendirilmiştir. Öte yandan, mekanın sentaktik parametrelerinin analiz edilebilmesi için, sokakların önem derecesine ve güvenlik duygu düzeylerine göre erişilebilirlikleri, görülebilirlikleri ve entegrasyon değerleri DepthmapX (UCL Yazılımı) vasıtası ile irdelenip, yorumlanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, bu tez çalışmasında, kentsel mekandaki güvenlik duygusuna etki eden çevresel kalite parametreleri incelenmiş, güvenlik duygusu ile çevresel kalite parametrelerinin ilişkisininin, yapılan korelasyonlara göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu bağlamda, kent mekanındaki yetersiz aydınlatma, heterojenite, alanda şiddet içerikli grafiti unsurlarının varlığı, inşaat alanlarının varlığı, bozuk kaldırımlar, ve erişim kolaylığı gibi parametreler de güvenlik duygusunu etkileyici nedenleri olarak saptanmıştır. Gözlem çalışması sonucunda güvenlik duygu düzeyini etkileyen nedenler, ana caddelerde yoğunluğun oluşturduğu heterojenite problemi iken, ikincil ve üçüncül sokaklarda ise yetersiz aydınlatma, çöp alanlarının, şiddet içerikli graffiti yazılarının, inşaat alanlarının ve bu inşaat alanlarının daralttığı kaldırımların varlığı olarak tespit edilmiştir. Benzer şekilde, ana caddelerde de inşaat alanları, çöp alanları ve inşaat alanlarının daralttığı yollar ve kaldırımlar gözlenmiştir.

Kullanıcı karakteristiklerine göre, katılımcılar apartman giriş ve çevrelerindeki aydınlatmaların kalitesini yetersiz bulmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, katılımcıların çoğunluğu apartman girişlerinin güvenlik düzeyini yetersiz bulmakta olup, gece vakti yalnız yürürken kendilerini güvende hissetmemektedirler. Buna ek olarak, aydınlatma kaliteleri, apartman girişlerinin güvenliği, yalnız yürümenin güvenlik düzeyi, ve sokaklardaki güvenlik duygusu arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı korelasyonlar elde edilmiştir.

Öte yandan, mekansal dizim teorisi yardımıyla, 19 Mayıs Mahallesi'nde bulunan ve katılımcıların güvensiz bulduğu sokakların incelenebilmesi için aksiyal analiz yapılmıştır. 19 Mayıs Mahallesi'nde, ana caddelerdeki yoğunluk heterojeniteye sebep olurken, aynı zamanda insanların kendilerini güvende hissetmemelerine sebep

olmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, 19 Mayıs Mahallesi'nde, entegrasyon değeri yüksek çıkan sokaklarda, güvenlik duygu düzeyinin daha düşük olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca, mahalledeki düşük yoğunluğun yarattığı düşük heterojenite seviyesi nedeniyle, insanlar düşük entegrasyon değerine sahip sokaklarda kendilerini güvende hissetmektedirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler güvenlik duygusu, çevresel kalite parametreleri, kullanıcı karakteristikleri, mekan sentaksı, 19 Mayıs Mahallesi, Kadıköy, İstanbul

ABSTRACT

Due to the rapid population growth, the presence of heterogeneity in 19 Mayıs Neighborhood in Kadıkoy triggered the fear of being exposed to crime and security concerns. In the current thesis, in 19 Mayis Neighborhood, within the scope of environmental quality parameters, it is aimed to research the security need caused by the heterogeneity, different street patterns such as residential areas and commercial areas, littering areas, areas with violent graffiti, streets with poor lightings, distorted sidewalks, entrance floor activities, narrow streets formed by construction areas, the orientation of apartment entrances and windows.

Within the scope of user characteristics, age, gender, professions, residency locations, and residency durations of users, their evaluation of the environmental quality parameters, the streets that they often use, whether they exposed to any crime occurrence, the streets that they feel insecure, and whether they feel secure on the streets and in the neighborhood were investigated through interview via internet and questionnaire studies. In this context, streets that the participants use are classified as main, secondary and tertiary streets according to their importance levels. On the other hand, in terms of analyzing the syntactic parameters of space, the accessibility, visibility and integration values of the streets were examined and interpreted according to the level of importance and security feeling levels through the DepthmapX (UCL Software).

As a result, in this thesis, environmental quality parameters that affect the feeling of security in urban space were examined, and the relationship between the feeling of security and environmental quality parameters was found to be statistically significant. In this context, parameters such as inadequate lighting, heterogeneity, the presence of graffiti elements with violent content in the area, the presence of construction sites, distorted sidewalks, and ease of access in the urban space were also effective causes of the security feeling. As a result of the observation study, while the reasons affecting the level of security feeling were the heterogeneity problem caused by the density on the main streets, inadequate lighting, littering areas, violent graffiti writings, construction areas and sidewalks narrowed by these construction areas were determined on the secondary and tertiary streets. Respectively, construction areas, littering areas, and roads and sidewalks narrowed by construction areas were observed on the main streets.

According to the user characteristics, participants found the lighting quality of the entrance of the apartment entrances and their surroundings as inadequate. In this context, the majority of the participants found the security level of the apartment entrances as inadequate, and they do not feel secure while walking alone at night time. Also, statistically significant correlations were obtained between lighting qualities, the security of apartment entrances, the security level of walking alone, and security feeling on the streets.

On the other hand, the axial analysis was carried out in terms of analyzing the streets that the participants found as insecure in 19 Mayis Neighborhood with the help of space syntax theory. While the density of the main streets causes heterogeneity in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood, it also causes people not to feel

secure. In the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood, the streets with high integration value were found to have a lower level of security feeling. Besides, due to the low level of heterogeneity created by low density in the neighborhood, people feel secure on the streets with the low integration value.

Keywords feeling of security, environmental quality parameters, user characteristics, space syntax, 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Kadikoy, Istanbul

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10 June 2020

Yağmur BARAN
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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

The relationship between human beings and their environment is the most intrinsic notion since the beginning of human history. This relationship determines space's environmental quality, whereas it creates different feelings of security levels on each individual. Although environmental quality parameters may show dependencies from person to person, it is one of the most important determinants of social well-being. 'Social well-being' means the creation of a peaceful environment that people can easily meet their needs and demands. Respectively, it is achieved, despite of the fact the place is used just for the purpose of shelter, it affects society's communication with each other and their social well-being, whereas it shapes their life standards. In other words, the need for shelter has been emerged by the nature of human beings' existence and people organized unique places in terms of protecting themselves from the drawbacks of the environment. Jacobs mentioned that ''*decaying cities, declining economies and growing social troubles travel altogether. This composition is not accidental*'' (Jacobs, 1993). As Jacobs (1993) mentioned in the ''The Death and Life of Great American Cities'' book, sometimes socio-spatial problems can occur depending on people's needs, their social well-being and their living standards. As people's demands increase and their life standards begin to decrease, the feeling of security threat will become more pronounced. First and foremost, when human beings and environmental qualities are the concerns, the most important focal point to be emphasized is the interaction between human behavior and the environment. This interaction has of great crucial role in people's mental, psychological and social well-being to measure perceived security.

From the historical perspective, human beings experienced perceived security in the built environment in different manners. Respectively, quality of life intermingled with the experiences of people and the satisfaction level of life. Therefore, it is

observed that the feeling of security affects peoples' social well-being. In other words, it has negative impacts on peoples' quality of life. Furthermore, the decreased social well-beings force neighborhoods to limit the connections between neighbors. Perceived security can be triggered by some socio-demographic variables such as gender, age, income level, education level in residential neighborhood areas. Those socio-demographic factors have their drawbacks in terms of foreseeing the perceptions of crime patterns in Turkey.

The feeling of security in residential neighborhoods create boundaries on the livability level and also create social heterogeneity in Turkey. Social heterogeneity triggers the neighborhood to limit the communication of society. The feeling of security issue force people to restrict their daily activities. Apak (1998) stated that people need to protect themselves and their material and moral values against the dangers of the outer world. In this context, people are faced with this need at most in residential neighborhoods. Respectively, the feeling of security notion creates boundaries on public life participation in residential neighborhoods. Also, it causes a reduction in people's social well-being and the sustainability of the place.

Within this context, the focal point is dealing with this perceived security issue that triggers the social well-being in residential areas. It is an undeniable fact that the feeling of security is unequally distributed to the neighborhood areas that depend on the people who live there. For that manner, people's age, gender, income and education levels are of great importance in terms of understanding the effects of urban planning aspects toward the perceived security issue. Covington and Taylor (1991) draw attention to that nevertheless, the neighborhood relationships have positively linked with socio-demographic factors such as age, the elderly population is more vulnerable and fragile rather than other age groups. On the other hand, the feeling of security level can be increased by environmental control systems such as adequate lightings, well-organized walkways and improved building usage. Within this information, the feeling of security has a direct link between personal and public welfare. It is observed that the feeling of security level is unfairly distributed

through the cities depending on the people's different profiles, different backgrounds and different demands of space use.

Not only in Turkey but also in each country generally older adults, women and children are more in danger of confronting with the crime occurrence. However, older adults and women have more hesitation about the feeling of security, whereas children and teenagers are the least concerned about confronting or experiencing the crime. Additionally, while older adults and women have the most hesitation of security feeling, men are confronting with actual crimes mostly. Within this respect, this creates controversy in terms of understanding the perceived security. On the other hand, the security feeling cause to an inescapable circulation. As security hesitation is increased, people are more prone to experience or confrontation with the crime occurrence.

Furthermore, older adults can easily be affected by the notion of security hesitation that triggers their interaction with places and communication with other people in their neighborhood areas. Since when they perceive a place where they live as unsafe, their routine activities are more prone to alteration. More significantly, such alterations in daily activities emerge from peoples' security hesitation that does not rely on the actual crime data.

Considering the current situation in Turkey, as the urbanization process and the differences in economic development between regions increase, migration threat will become more pronounced. Whereas the settlements receive migration, new centers of attraction have emerged as a result of the development of industry, tourism and agricultural activities that were strengthened over time. With this increase in the population, it creates a place for a security problem that triggers the perceived security.

1.1 The Purpose and the Goal of the Study

Human beings are always concerned about the possibility of confronting with any crime occurrence. This concern not only forces neighborhoods to restrict the interaction and to diminish the quality of life but also requires meso-scaled research. In this thesis, the negative impacts of environmental qualities, user characteristics and syntactic parameters of spaces on the feeling of security issue will be examined. As environmental qualities decrease, the need for security increases. This inverse relationship does not only create crime, but it also shows dependencies of the feeling of security on place, physical and psychological effects of place, lifestyles, age, gender and income variables.

Robert et al. (2001) revealed that ‘‘*in the mid-90s, crime occurrence figures were above average up to age 50, and fell below average for the 50-59-year-old group, to collapse after age 60, at precisely the time when people cease to be economically active*’’. The *occurrence* of that inverse relationship destroys the quality of life. Henceforth, people feel uncomfortable in places where they live. This thesis will focus on examining the drawbacks of environmental qualities, user characteristics and syntactic parameters of space toward perceived security. In other words, it draws attention to the question of how spatial factors, environmental qualities, and socio-demographic structures affect the feeling of security. From this perspective, the different types of street patterns, isolated zones, highly visible areas, dead-end streets will be analyzed as the sub-categorization of spaces’ syntactic measurements; perceived heterogeneity, littering areas, walls with graffiti, inadequate outdoor lightings and distorted pedestrian ways as the sub-elements of meso-environmental qualities; socio-demographic structures, the experience of crime occurrence and years of living in the place as a sub-classification of user characteristics in 19 Mayis Neighborhood in Kadikoy.

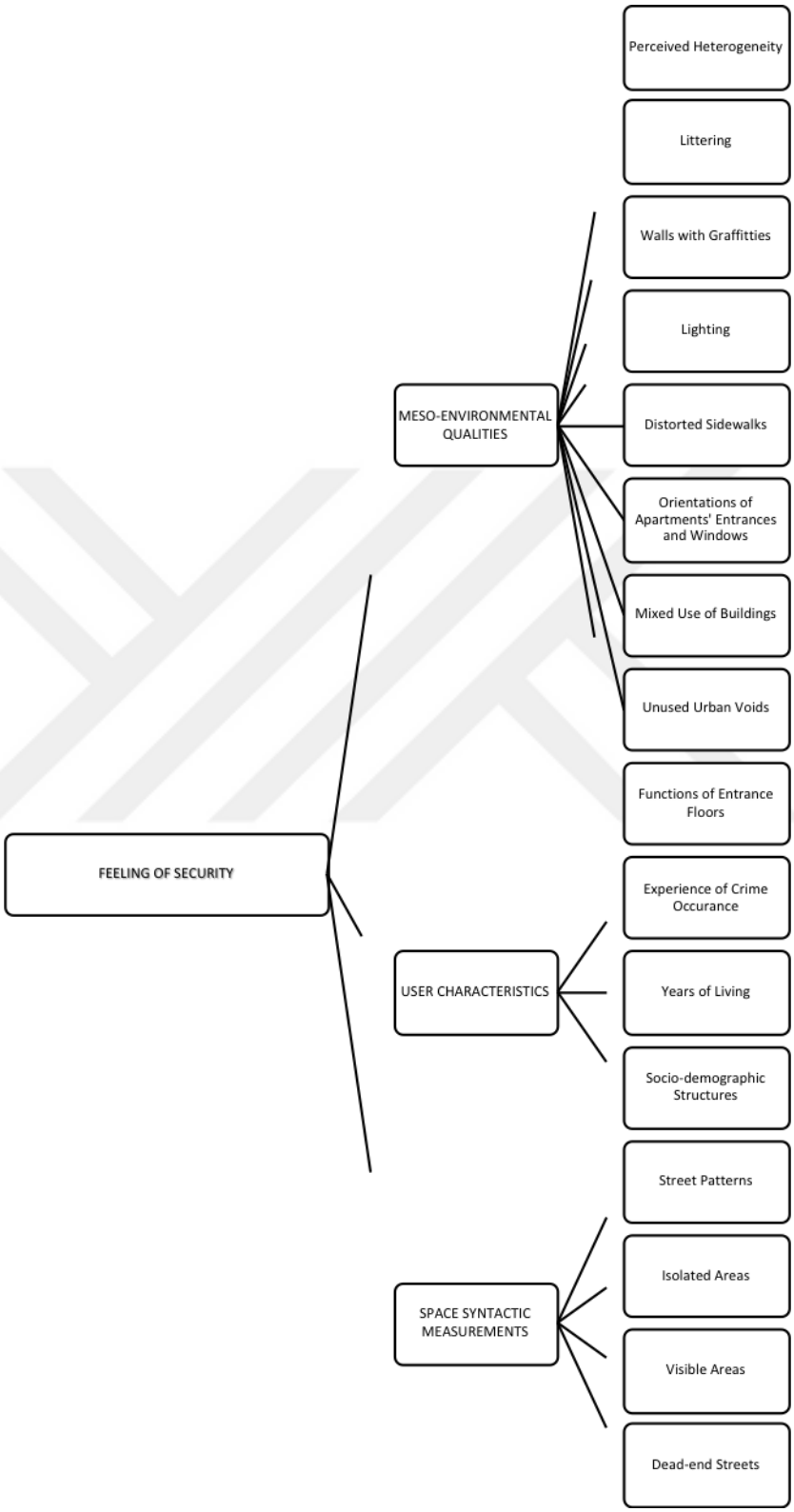


Figure 1.1: The Determinants of the Feeling of Security

The feeling of security is of great significance on socio-spatial factors in the environment. Despite the effects of different types of street patterns, there is also another factor that affects the perceived security, such as different socio-cultural patterns. For that manner, the relationship between environmental quality and the feeling of security in the neighborhood varies upon perceived heterogeneity, littering areas, inadequate lightings, distorted pedestrian ways and construction sites (Fig. 1.1).

This thesis highlights the theoretical framework for the feeling of security against environmental quality factors. With the contributions of Newman's Defensible Space theory (1972), this theory has of great importance to find a linkage between the environmental factors and perceived security. According to Newman's Defensible Space Theory, it is emphasized that Defensible Space can provide an introduction to the benefits of mainstream life and an opportunity to see how their actions can better the world around them and lead to upward mobility (Newman, 1996). In this thesis, it will create opportunities to search through physical boundaries and environmental quality parameters such as cul-de-sac areas, social reinforcements, residential areas that have graffiti on the facade and actual lightings that measure the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

Although the need for security is a phenomenon that arises from crime, it has been developed independently from crime. Furthermore, people want to take some precautions toward crime prevention because they heard their neighbors' crime experience. As a basic self-defense method, instinctively, people turn and look back in the purpose of checking while they are walking on the street at night or they control their pockets in a crowded place. Thus, crime ceases to be an individual notion and becomes a social problem that increases the need for security. From this perspective, perceived security must be interlinked with the crime issue. Crime notion can show variances depending on the society where it belongs and also, it can not emerge equally at different places.

On the other hand, the crime's spatial location varies upon the heterogeneity of people, level of income and residential mobility in the neighborhood. Elgarmadiand and Ozer (2018) proved ''*this relationship between crime's spatial location and socio-demographic factors as external factors: poverty, racial and ethnic heterogeneity, which is supposed to lead to a withdrawal in societal control activities and an increase in delinquent and criminal activities*''. Henceforth, the intermingled relationship of peoples' routine activities in the neighborhood can be tested in terms of understanding whether people change their routines after they confronted with crime and examine the current perceived security by asking them which type of precautions they took.

As Unlu et al. (2000) state, ''*it is important to create a linkage between socio-demographic factors, environmental quality patterns and syntactical measurements of the place in terms of analyzing the feeling of security level*''. Unlu et al. (2000) also emphasized that ''*the city presents different views in terms of human-environment interactions. These views are based on various reasons. The causes can sometimes vary upon political, sometimes economic, sometimes social or behavioral phenomena. Regardless of the cause, it is always possible to observe the outcome of these factors together with spatial constructions*''. Respectively, to examine the different levels of security feelings depending on the environmental quality, this thesis draws attention to the architectural and environmental principles that fit within Newman's Defensible Space Theory (1972). Greenberg (1982) showed that ''*proponents of the defensible space perspective assert that the more the street design is able to delineate public and private areas, the greater its effectiveness in reducing crime*''. Therefore, a well-designed street boosts the security feeling level of its users.

While people feel as potential victims for crime occurrence, they do not feel secure and experience a lack of security feeling. That lack of security problem, force people to alter their daily life activities. That has negative effects on people's lives. Respectively, since the withdrawal of daily life activities will lead to an increase in

the need for security, the attention should be paid to the residential design. According to Sakip et al. (2012), ‘‘*the built environment especially in terms of the residential design is believed to be one of the factors influencing crime and the level of fear of crime*’’.

This thesis seeks to address the following questions as to what is the feeling of security notion and how it can be experienced. The feeling of security can be measurable with the people’s security at home, their security on the street, their security in the dark and the sunlight, security while using public transportation. In ‘‘Feeling Insecure in Large Housing Estates: Tackling Unsicherheit in the Risk Society’’ article, Aalbers and Rancati seek to remedy to those adverse impacts by focusing on the excessive demand for security. Aalbers and Rancati (2007) revealed that ‘‘*a sense of security can be considered as one of the primary necessities of life. During the course of the last decades there has been an important shift in security needs. The demand for security is growing rapidly, it is more widespread (involving a greater number of people and a wider number of categories: poor and rich, elderly and young etc.) and it is deeply rooted*’’.

On the other hand, the increase of security need creates an increase in the demand for high security that force the neighborhood an alienation in a social manner in 19 Mayis Neighborhood. Due to that social alienation, the neighborhood shows a density on major roads, whereas the other roads and streets show less social interaction and integration. That negative impact of emerging the heterogeneity problem is supportive for the increase in potential crime risk.

1.2 The Scope of the Study

This thesis encompasses the feeling of security that is triggered by meso-scaled environmental quality parameters, user characteristics and space-based syntactic parameters in 19 Mayis Neighborhood. 19 Mayis Neighborhood has one of the highest accessibility in Kadikoy because of its location near Kozyatagi Neighborhood and Kazasker Neighborhood. Due to its location, it is perceived as a

‘buffer zone’ in between Kozyatagi Neighborhood and Kazasker Neighborhood. The intended purpose of environmental quality parameters appraisal is to effectively analyze the need for security and the creation of perceived security. The objectives of this study are to examine whether the environmental quality parameters such as noise, construction sites, distorted pedestrian ways, littering areas and areas with inadequate lighting, user characteristics as peoples’ experiences of crime, their age, their gender, their duration of residency, and their education and income level, and syntactic parameters as highly visible areas, segregated places, dead-end streets, affect the level of perceived security. In terms of obtaining the study objective, this thesis seeks to address the following questions;

1. Are the exterior places visible from the peoples’ house?
2. Are the lightings in the right place in 19 Mayis Neighborhood, and are they working? Are they adequate or not?
3. Are there any windows that have a view over the car parking? Or they have an out of sight?
4. Are the entrances’ of the residential buildings easy to find?
5. Do people feel secure in their neighborhoods?
6. Are they afraid of confronting with crime occurrence or not?
7. Do they get anxious when they are leaving their house?
8. How often they scared to walk alone in their neighborhood area?
9. As a syntactical measurement question, has anything been vandalized in their neighborhood? If yes, then in which street has it occurred?
10. Which best describes the feeling of security? And is this description compatible with their neighborhood?
11. Is security integrated into their daily routines, or not?

1.3 The Method of the Study

Each individual is always concerned about the possibility of facing with any crime occurrence. This concern not only forces neighborhoods to restrict the interaction

and to diminish the quality of life but also requires meso-scaled research. This thesis encompasses the feeling of security notion that is triggered by meso-scaled environmental quality parameters, user characteristics and space-based syntactic parameters. Therefore, it is important to emphasize the variables that trigger the feeling of security notion by highlighting the relationship between the environmental quality parameters and feeling of security, determination of physical parameters and social and physical boundaries in the neighborhood, the examination of the distorted urban planning issues that lead the neighborhood to increased hesitation level of security feeling, and searching of the accessibility, visibility analysis and their borders in the neighborhood which helps to determine the factors that force the neighborhood into the potential crime area under the space syntax analysis.

Within this environmental quality parameters, perceived heterogeneity, littering areas, areas with graffiti, streets with inadequate lighting, distorted pedestrian ways, buildings' functions of entrance floors on the street and orientations of apartments' entrances and windows will be analyzed; within the scope of user characteristics, whether the users have experiences of crime occurrence or not, how many years they lived in this area and users' socio-demographic structures will be investigated; and within the scope of syntactic parameters of space, the typology of streets, isolated streets, streets with high accessibility and dead-end streets will be examined.

At the first stage, site observation will be implemented. In site observation, there will be an analysis of the typology of each street, person counting to measure the accessibility of the street, analysis of cul-de-sacs, determination of the construction areas, determination of the distorted walkways. These are the implementations of the potential factors that trigger the feeling of security in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

In the second stage of the methods, there will be survey conduction to examine people's general ideas toward the feeling of security notion, anxiety of leaving their

houses, their preventions toward potential crime risk, improving factors that trigger crime and offenders, feeling of security in the day time, feeling of security at night time, the safety of walking alone, their experiences. The questions of the survey selected depend on factors that lead the neighborhood to the problem of lack of security feeling. The survey questions are selected as follows; best description of their neighborhood area, the prettiest and the ugliest streets in their neighborhood, whether the lightings are adequate or not, whether the lightings are in the right place or not, if they are in the right place, whether they work or not, whether there are any zones between the buildings that are isolated or not, the locations where visibilities are obscured. In order to infer some correlations from the interview and the survey results, the SPSS program will be implemented.

It is essential to scrutinize the focal points that are whether the urban and physical parameters, the density of houses, functional use of streets and distribution of them, and lighting quality creates an alteration of the hesitation level of security feeling. In the second stage, with the support of space syntax analysis, in the study, there will be street-based path preferences mapping implemented to determine the significant zones and streets that have high or least level of hesitation in security feeling.

As can be observed from the summary of the approach stages of this thesis, more than one variable is considered. Respectively, the complicated relationship of those correlations will be explained at the last stage. Therefore, it is immensely crucial to scrutinize the explanation of what is the nature of the feeling of security. Within the scope of the current thesis, there is more than one reason for examining the security feeling in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood. They are as follows;

* Increased population in the neighborhood may decrease the supervision.
* Increased heterogeneity in the neighborhood may also increase the security need.
* The multitude of offices and commercial buildings may cause an increase in the feeling of security especially in Inonu Street, Ataturk Street, Bayar Street and Semsettin Gunaltay Street.
* Construction sites may trigger fear of crime in the neighborhood.

* Narrow streets may cause an increase in fear of crime occurrence in the neighborhood.
* The presence of broken lightings and inadequate lightings on the streets may trigger the feeling of security.

1.4 Chapter Assessment

In this chapter, the relationship between human beings and their environments were analyzed in terms of determining the space's environmental quality.

The purpose and goal of the study were explained. Respectively, it was mentioned that people feel the need for security throughout their lives, and this need varies upon not only environmental quality parameters but also it varies upon the user characteristics and the syntactic parameters of the space.

The scope of the study was clarified to explain the meso-scaled environmental quality parameters, user characteristics and space-based syntactic parameters. Also, sub-elements of those parameters were briefly described in terms of understanding the borders of those parameters.

Methods that will be used in the current study were briefly mentioned. Within this respect, the data is to be obtained from the questionnaire, SPSS program, Space Syntax and site observation methods were briefly described.

In the next chapter, a theoretical review will be done. Within the scope of the theoretical investigation, the effect of environmental quality parameters, user characteristics and syntactic parameters of the space on the feeling of security will be analyzed.

CHAPTER 2
THEORETICAL REVIEW

To fulfill their daily activities, people track different ways in their daily lives. Some people accomplish their activities by walking, while others complete their activities by using their cars. In both cases, people confront various problems when their needs and demands are not compatible with each other. Those problems are noise, construction sites, distorted pedestrian ways, littering areas and areas with inadequate lighting as environmental quality parameters, peoples' experiences of crime, their age, their gender, their duration of residency and their education and income level as user characteristics, and highly visible areas, segregated places and dead-end streets as syntactic parameters. As a result, those parameters are the determinants of the city's sense of attachment that cause a decrease in quality life. Furthermore, the emergence of decreased life quality causes an increase in the need for security. To understand the effects of environmental quality parameters, user characteristics and syntactic parameters of space on the feeling of security, it requires meso-scale research.

Throughout history, when cities and subsequent urbanization emerged, it made human life easier in terms of needs and way of life. Gultekin and Unlu (2015) highlighted that ''*the reasons for those who prefer to live in gated settlements are of great importance on urban integrity and relationships in terms of arising needs such as security, lifestyle, social facilities, a homogeneous social group and how outsiders perceive gated life''.* Thus, the linkage between urban integrity and gated life helps to examine the hesitation level of security. This relationship shows a greater number of the need for security. Respectively, Blakely and Snyder (1997) draw attention that ''*good fences make good neighbors''.* As the needs and demands increase, the security hesitation level will increase.

On the other hand, it is important to examine where the feeling of security notion stems. People are living with the anxiety of the protection of their existence. Thus,

this anxiety cause to an increase in security demands. Apak (1998) pointed out that in terms of protecting their social existence, apart from the most basic and simple needs, people always live with the anxiety of proceeding their social beings.

Respectively, peoples' basic individual needs are the determinants of environmental quality parameters. Namazian and Mehdipour (2013) highlighted the importance of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory that the hierarchical needs of human beings have of great significance in our daily life. Those basic hierarchical needs not only detect socio-demographic factors such as age, gender, heterogeneity, income level, education level and residential mobility but also they identify the environmental quality parameters in the neighborhood. Baran et al. (2007) stated that as poverty, heterogeneity and residential mobility increase, the withdrawal of the communal activities and the probability in confronting with the crime occurrence would become more prominent.

In light of this information, people's needs and demands are the driving forces for their communal activities and the probability of confronting with crime occurrence. Furthermore, those communal activities affect peoples' space use preferences that create the demand for security. Mair and Mair (2003) mentioned that some places cause to an emergence of user-based, environmental quality based and syntactic-based problems, whereas some places are more safe depending on how those places are built and how people use that places. Thus, it gave an opportunity for the ease of occurrence in crime issues. It is an undeniable fact that customs, traditions, economies, social and socio-spatial values, and legal regulations make up the society's structures. If the combinations of those factors in the place are not strong enough to stick together, the heterogeneity problem occurs. Henceforth, heterogeneity triggers the fear of crime notion. Kikuchi (2010) underlined the importance that user characteristics such as income level, residential mobility and heterogeneity affect the social control in the neighborhood. Thus, user characteristics, environmental quality parameters and syntactic parameters of space are immensely crucial to determine the possibility of confronting with crime

occurrence. Simultaneously, that crime occurrence is the determinant factor for security demand.

2.1 General Outlook to Crime Issue in Urban Areas

Environmental quality parameters have been important factors in the development of the social life in the built environment. In other words, environmental quality parameters have of great importance on stating clear definitions through the neighborhood boundaries. The notion of environmental quality is of great significance which shapes the social, political and economic structure. According to Edgu et al. (2003), it is achieved that the alteration of the demographic, economic, social and physical structures have a direct influence on planning processes in terms of specifying the determinant factors of the environmental quality of life. From that perspective, different socio-demographic factors cause heterogeneity. Thus, Apak et al. (2002) stated that ‘‘*newcomers of Istanbul could not integrate with the social network and this creates a social dichotomy with the decreasing interaction in the residential environment’’*. While this evolvement occurred in the old settlements and especially in the neighborhoods, cities are expanding through the built environment and becoming huge settlements that trigger the crime notion and the feeling of security issue.

Furthermore, in terms of examining the types of environmental quality parameters of the neighborhood, it is important to know the historical development of the place. In Turkey, before 1960, there has low urbanization period prevailed, which had the slowest speed of urbanization. This low urbanization period lasted until the 1950s. After the 1960s, the urbanization process started with the rapid increase in population in current cities. After the 1980s, Turkey entered the alteration period in social, economic and political manners that shaped the way of the urban planning process. Furthermore, in ‘‘Evaluation of the Sense of Security in a New Mass Housing Settlement’’ article, Unlu et al. (2002) pointed out that high population rates cause to insufficient housing, insufficient infrastructure and physical and social

inadequacies in Istanbul. Thus, the increased population and fast growth of the larger neighborhoods create negative effects on the feeling of security.

In general, living in a city means being able to walk freely in its street, being able to go out and doing shopping freely, sitting in its parks without hesitation about security issues and most importantly being able to maintain neighborhood relations. However, due to the increased population, the 'ideal city' notion begins to conflict with peoples' demands. Thus fear of crime has occurred. Ratnayake (2016) draws attention to that fear of crime has negative effects on peoples' psychology that cause withdrawal in their communal activities and it restricts their space use. Furthermore, if people restrict their daily activities and change their space use, this forces the streets and neighborhoods not to be used. Hence, that problem increases the possibility of confronting with crime occurrence and it also ceases the security of the neighborhood. Tandogan and Ilhan (2016) draw attention that fear of crime forces people to change their daily routines such as not using some streets, parks or plazas.

On the other hand, high population, heterogeneity, corruption in the place, and economic recessions can be driving forces for fear of crime. Especially for heterogeneity factor, Zinchenko and Perelygina (2013) supported that each city has social heterogeneity that encompasses the feeling of security notion that triggered by syntactical parameters of space such as highly accessible streets, integrated streets, intersected streets, segregated streets and dead-end streets. Furthermore, the fear of being affected by the crime occurrence depends on age, people do not want to go out, which not only creates a neighbor-based alienation, but it also causes to urbanization-based isolation. Gray et al. (2011) pointed out that ''*emotions about crime import an information about how we feel about our neighbors, communities and culture*''. Hence, this social problem limits peoples' activities. There have no exact solutions to be pointed out the specific areas that create a potential risk of crime. Thus, people create their solutions. Davies (2006) emphasized that the places where the routine activities accomplish such as work, school or leisure times are the

determinants for examining the fear of crime. In that manner, it is important to analyze peoples' daily activities in terms of understanding their fear of crime level.

People's daily activities are the determinants of how the city works and how the environmental quality parameters are formed on a neighborhood basis. Henceforth, as cities expand, peoples' daily activities begin to diversify. Thus, as cities are expanding and becoming huge settlements, this situation triggers the crime notion and feeling of security. To reflect Newman's perspective through the crime issue, Levy (2009) emphasized that neighborhoods have become an attraction zone for criminals.

In terms of measuring the negative impacts of environmental quality parameters, user characteristics and syntactic measurements of space through the feeling of security, some analysis should be done in the neighborhood. Those analyses should be based on the impacts of narrow and dead-end streets across the houses. Also, it is important to analyze the optimal number of lightings (deficiency of lightings, lightings' distance between each other). Furthermore, it is immensely crucial to examine participants' satisfaction level of the walking after dark, proper sidewalks, identifying the construction sites, effect of control cameras on ensuring or enhancing perceived security, evaluation of the feeling of security, and specification of the potentially unsecured areas (streets, zones, axial lines of the streets) in terms of understanding users' characteristics in the neighborhood. Crowe and Fennelly (2013) stated that lighting makes people feel more secured, however, according to some studies, while lightings should illuminate sidewalks, most of the lightings illume only streets.

Furthermore, it is an undeniable fact that lighting is not the only parameter toward the feeling of security. If a neighborhood is isolated, even if the lighting is well-organized, security cannot be provided in that neighborhood. Thus, the more interaction in the neighborhood, the more people feel secured. Cramm and Nieboer (2014) draw attention that as the communication between neighbors increases, the perceived level of security also increase in the neighborhood.

2.2 The Studies of Feeling of Security and Space Use

In a global context, the examination of samples around the world has shown that fear of crime and the excessive demands for security are of great importance not only in Turkey but also on a global scale. Newman (1996) highlighted that the concept of a defensible space emerged after the collapse of Pruitt Igoe houses designed by Minoru Yamasaki in the early 1970s. This theory examines the relationship between space and crime notion. Within the scope of this theory, four essential elements are analyzed. These are city image, surveillance, environmental milieu and territoriality. As a result, the more advanced these four elements are, the less fear of crime will be in that region in terms of supporting the defensible space forms.

Furthermore, defensible forms possess great importance on providing the security feeling. Thus, the higher quality of the environment, the greater level of security feeling will be in the neighborhood. Schuilenburg and Peeters (2018) emphasized that within the scope of the defensible space theory, defensible forms can be obtained through light, odor and sound factors. Respectively, people are always in a desire for a place that they can freely walk on the streets without the hesitation of security feeling and cleaner areas that can not create an image of lack of security. They need to go anywhere they want to go without hesitation and carrying out their daily routine activities without feeling insecure. Dwimirnani et al. (2017) highlighted that under the feeling of security, the illumination of the outdoor is an extremely important environmental quality parameter in route preferences. If people perceive a street as clean, with well-organized sidewalks and with adequate lightings, they prefer to go that street. On the contrary, if people perceive a street as dirty, with graffiti, with inadequate lightings and distorted sidewalks, they do not want to use that street. Thus, this situation creates a withdrawal of activities in that street.

The environmental quality parameters are driving forces for big cities in terms of

increasing the perceived security. Furthermore, in ‘‘The Effects of Building Size on Personal Crime and Fear of Crime’’ article, Newman and Frank (1982) supported that the relationship between crime and the defensible space varies upon the impact of environmental quality parameters on people. The development of these parameters not only reduces criminal activities but also reduces the possibility of confronting with crime occurrence.

According to the Pruitt Igoe housing case, the Pruitt Igoe houses are intended to be a great hope for low-income families (Fig. 2.1). However, the project was destroyed in 1972 as a result of great disappointment. Adel et al. (2016) draw attention that the Pruitt Igoe houses were initially designed as a residential community for low-income families. However, the situation went in a completely different way rather than it is expected. According to Newman (1996), despite the fact the idea was to keep the entrance floors open for communal activities, that area proved as unsecured. As Newman (1972) described ‘‘*the river of trees*’’ definition had become garbage, the mailboxes were destroyed, lobbies, stairs and elevators have become attraction zones for criminals and soon everywhere was filled with graffiti and human waste. Thus, this unexpected result of the construction triggers the perceived security in terms of decreased environmental quality.



Figure 2.1: (1996). Overall view of Pruitt-Igoe, a 2,740-unit public housing project constructed in St. Louis in the 1960s [**photograph**]. Washington, D.C: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research.

Even though large openings and public corridors are for low-income families in terms of creating a meeting zone on the ground floors in the Pruitt Igoe, it has become a socially collapsed zone. Therefore, it is essential to investigate parameters that cause a change in the Pruitt Igoe housing project into a potential crime area. Newman (1995) states that even though the Pruitt Igoe housing project has failed, on the contrary, the Carr Square Village House has achieved success in terms of its full occupancy and continuity of its functions (Fig. 2.2).



Figure 2.2: (2011). Carr Square Village, public housing, St. Louis, MO Blacks [**photograph**]. Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians.

Although they are positioned on the same street, during the Pruitt Igoe Housing Project was failed, how the Carr Square Village Project has been so successful? Regarding that question, it is immensely crucial to examine not only poor examples as the Pruitt Igoe Housing Project but also analyzing the good examples as the Carr Square Village in terms of examining the security issue. Carr Square Village was built for low-income families, especially for poor African Americans in 1943 in St. Louis. Then, the Pruitt Igoe Housing Project was built to serve for the same purpose in 1954. However, it created a substantial modern failure. After this failure, Carr Square Village was chosen as one of the most successful mass housing project in terms of switching from management to tenant management by Local Housing Administration. Henceforth, this situation may have helped to reduce the fear of crime and provide occupancy in Carr Square Village.

On the other hand, due to the well-known fact that although fear of crime is a phenomenon that is triggered by the crime notion, it does not arise from the actual crime. Stollard (2003) emphasized that people experience an exaggerated fear of crime due to the criminal events that they hear from people around them in their daily lives. This phenomenon mainly stems from the fact that people are either afraid of crime because they have experienced the crime, or they have the hesitation of crime without experiencing any crime pattern. Furthermore, some neighborhood areas may not encompass a negative feature at first glance. However, people do not prefer to live in those neighborhoods because of the possibility of crime occurrence. This possibility causes them to fear from crime without experiencing any crime pattern. Chatham Village is one of the most prominent examples of this situation in Pennsylvania (Fig. 2.3).



Figure 2.3: (1964). Rowhouses (Chatham Village, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA) [**photograph**]. Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library.

Chatham Village was built for the purpose of affordable housing for the working class by architects who Clarence Stein and Henry Wright in 1932. However, after it has received lots of demands, it has become a place that appeals to the middle and upper classes. This excessive demand from different segments caused social heterogeneity in the place. This social heterogeneity triggered the fear of crime. Henceforth, although there have no signs of crime observed, people tried to take some precautions in terms of decreasing the possibility of crime occurrence. Jacobs (1993) stated that in Chatham Village, although there has no pattern of crime experienced, teenagers are prohibited from walking in the courtyard. This prohibition mainly stems from the fact that since the teenagers are very aggressive and energetic, their potential to turning into a criminal is quite high.

Furthermore, people want to be comfortable in their living area. They either maintain this comfort with isolating themselves from the neighborhood area or socializing in there. People with strong neighborhood relationships are not afraid of crime occurrence. Bursik and Grasmick (1993) mentioned that for most people, the notion of neighborhood encompasses the sense of belonging and the feeling of security. On the contrary, isolated people have an exaggerated fear of crime level in their neighborhood. Thus, a sense of attachment is of great importance in terms of measuring the fear of crime level. More importantly, isolated people surround their houses with high walls and fences for precaution. However, these precautions attract criminals more to those areas.

When people do not get the support that they expect from their environment, the fear of crime notion emerges. Aalbers and Rancati (2007) stated that people seek support from their families, friends, neighbors or related institutions throughout their lives. However, as a result of income differences, their education level differences, their ethnic differences and different standards of their living, a heterogeneous stratification has emerged in the cities. This stratification not only leads people away from their desired urban life but also increases the fear of crime that results from crime. Bannister and Fyfe (2001) draw attention that the fear of

crime triggers the crime notion itself. Within this context, this situation affects the level of perceived security in a negative manner.

2.2.1 Some Potentials About Crime Possibility in Urban Areas of Turkey

In terms of examining the feeling of security, it is significant to focus on the development process of urban planning. In Turkey, these approaches are divided into two as before and after 1960. The population went very slowly until the 1960s. It has accelerated rapidly since 1960. This acceleration was mainly stemmed from the migration to cities due to the sense of attachment problem. This problem caused by structural transformations, especially in rural areas. According to Gurbuz's (2015) ''Breakeven Point and Crime Relationship in the Urbanization Process in Turkey'' article, at the beginning of the 1950s, increased migration in Turkey caused some problems such as unemployment, poverty, alienation and increased crime and fear of crime rates. Hence, the relationship between migration and urban planning is the focal point for the structural change in society. Such a combination forces the place to different cultural norms and different common shared values. Sipahi (2016) pointed out that although at the beginning of the 1950s, Turkey has struggled with socio-demographic problems such as unemployment, poverty and migration, there are not enough case studies toward those socio-demographic problems before the 2000s.

On the other hand, the feeling of security problem generally stems from the people that feel the hesitation of crime occurrence without experiencing it. In Turkey, since the early 1950s, the country has grown with poverty, urbanization, unemployment and many socio-economic factors. This situation constitutes the basis for an important problem in the feeling of security. From the feeling of security notion's perspective, as Dogan and Ozluk (2016) pointed out that ''*studies in the field of security have shown a great increase in the post-1990 period*''. Street characteristics vary upon peoples' space use. Within the

environmental quality parameters in the streets, peoples' fear of crime and needs of security are determined. As the movement increases, the crime occurrence also increases in the neighborhood. In Turkey, there are many examples of this correlation. Generally, crimes such as snatching and burglary are observed in commercial centers while drug and violent crimes dominate in isolated residential areas in Turkey. Thus, this situation is more intense in big cities such as Istanbul, Izmir, Ankara and Adana. In Turkey, some neighborhoods with high crime rates in this regard are as follows:

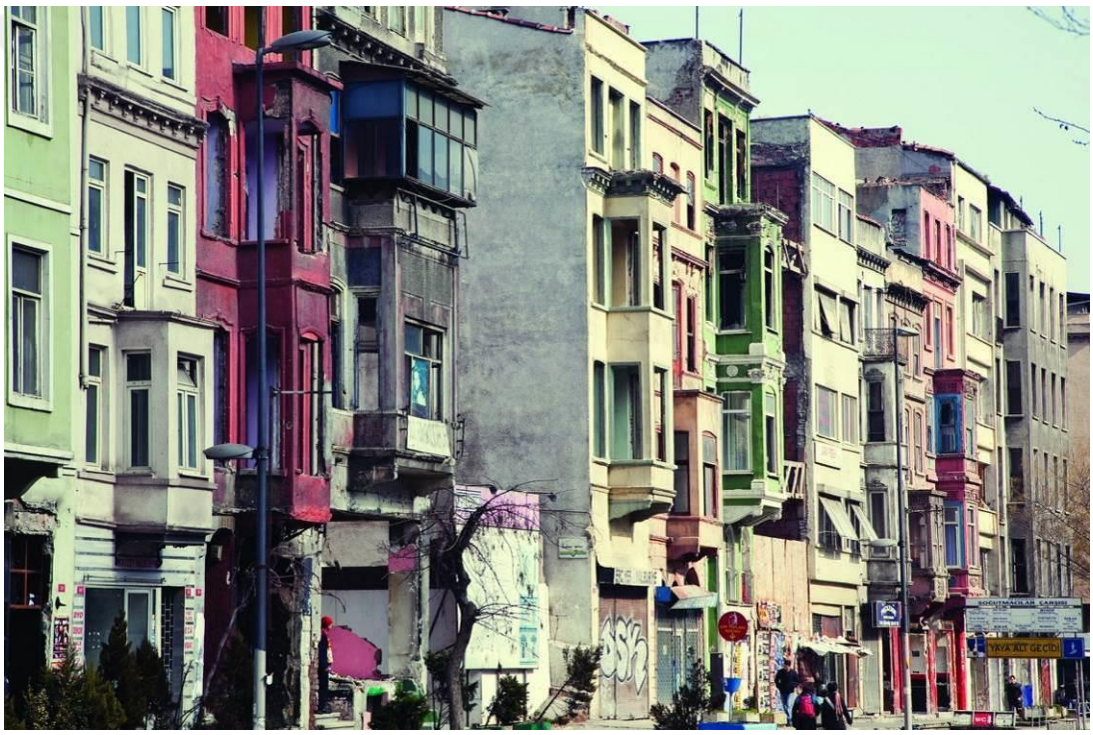


Figure 2.4: (2012). Tarlabasi [**photograph**]. (URL-1).

Tarlabasi is the neighborhood of Beyoglu (Fig. 2.4). Although Tarlabasi is located at the center of the city, it has been neglected for many years in terms of its abundant buildings. Tarlabasi lost its non-Muslim population after the events of 6–7th September. Thus, it caused an excessive immigration rate from the east of Turkey. After immigration, the crime rate has increased in Tarlabasi. As a solution to this, abandoned buildings were tried to improve within the scope of the urban transformation project.

Respectively, when social and cultural structures of the city are not compatible with peoples' needs and demands, people want to migrate to another city that they consider suitable for their conditions. Related with Edgu and Unlu's (2003) ''An Overview of Urbanization and Crime in Istanbul'' article, they pointed out that socio-demographic factors and social and cultural parameters affect spatial preferences and also trigger crime notion in Istanbul. Migration to metropolises such as Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir, to the cities where the industry is developing, takes place in different settlements due to various reasons. While the urbanization process of our country is accelerated, the differences in the economic development between regions are increasingly developed in the areas, causing migration, whereas the settlements receiving migration in the past led to more migration. New centers of attraction have emerged as a result of the development of industry, tourism and agricultural activities and strengthened over time. Gurbuz (2015) pointed out that in the cities, as population increases, social control decreases. With this increase in the population that emerges of the migration creates a place for socio-demographic problems that trigger the feeling of security since they have trouble with coping with communal problems. Accordingly, Unlu et al. (2002) draw attention that in Istanbul, population growth caused disabilities on public services, physical and social activities.

Accordingly, over time, with the migration of people to one common urban area who are from different cultures force the place to heterogeneity. Thus, it creates isolation that comes from heterogeneity and temporary superficial relationships in the place. Henceforth, since the heterogeneity increased, the need for security increased proportionally.



Figure 2.5: (n.d.). Tekirdag, Muratli – The Wall of the Warehouse [**photograph**]. (URL-2).

Muratli is a district with a high population density that is located in Tekirdag. Despite its high population density and surroundings by factories, it is an undeveloped district. The reason behind, this district is located between Corlu and Tekirdag. On the other hand, the area is entirely neglected. As it usually consists of two and three-story buildings, it does not have a beautiful view except for the main streets. In Muratli, walls of two and three-story buildings are usually covered with graffiti (Fig. 2.5). From that point of view, it is immensely crucial to examine the exact meaning of graffiti. In general meaning, graffiti helps people to express themselves with a variety of writings and pictures. As Arpa (2015) stated that ‘‘the *question of whether graffiti stems from crime pattern or production of art is crucial*’’. Respectively, although graffiti is a production of art, violent based graffiti may cause crime in the district. Henceforth, it triggers the fear of crime.



Figure 2.6: (n.d.). Uskudar, Kirazlitepe Neighborhood [**photograph**]. (URL-3).

Uskudar is located on the Anatolian Side of Istanbul. Despite its pleasant and traditional texture, the intensity of illegal construction undermines the pleasant view of this district. This illegal construction caused a high crime rate in the district. More importantly, burglary is most common in Kirazlitepe. One reason for the increase in burglary rates is that the police cannot access the narrow and irregular streets in Kirazlitepe Neighborhood (Fig. 2.6). At the same time, the inadequate lighting in the neighborhood triggers the crime. Ozden et al. (2007) draw attention to that ‘‘*crimes such as burglary, personal injury and assault mostly occur in public parks, uncontrolled empty areas, areas with low illumination in the neighborhoods of Uskudar such as Sultan Murat, Kirazlitepe and Selamiali*’’.

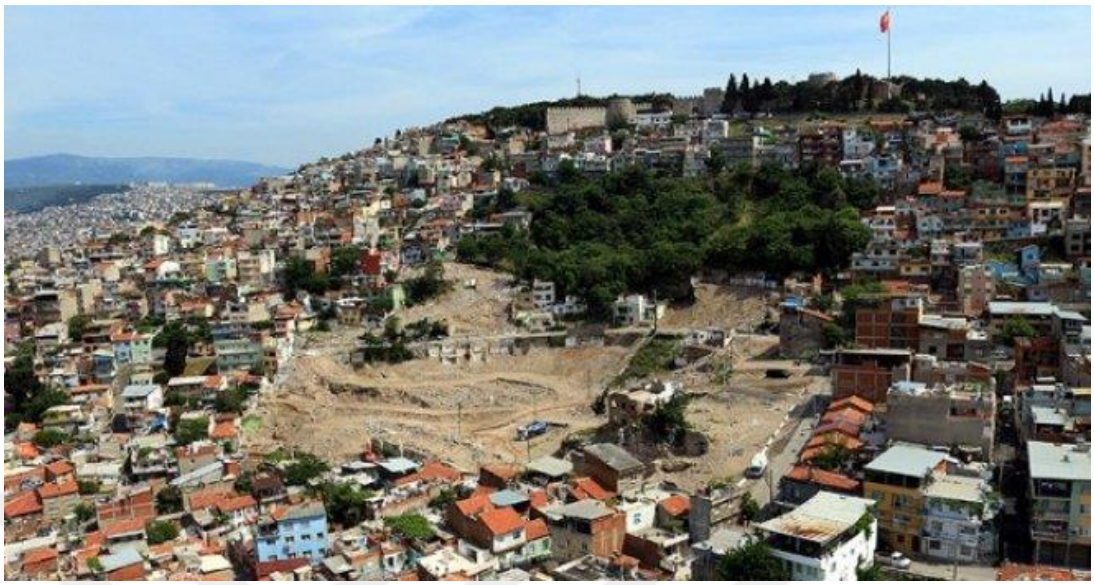


Figure 2.7: (2014). Izmir, Kadifekale Neighborhood [**photograph**]. (URL-4).

Kadifekale is one of the oldest settlements in Izmir. Within this context, Kadifekale is the first place where squattering started (Fig. 2.7). In there, mostly gypsies and Kurdish people are living. Henceforth, socio-cultural heterogeneity has emerged in the neighborhood. This socio-cultural heterogeneity was initially caused by individuals that migrated from Mardin. Also, migrants made up the vast majority in Kadifekale.

On the other hand, Kadifekale is a neighborhood that was built on the top of narrow and steep streets. Those street patterns caused an increase in fear of crime. Henceforth, with the socio-demographic profile and syntactic parameters of the neighborhood, it is an undeniable fact that even if the crime is not visible, it makes its presence as felt. Izmir Metropolitan Municipality has done lots of work on this in terms of increasing the feeling of security. Cetin (2011) mentioned that ‘‘*in addition to Kadifekale's criminal identity, and it can be claimed as a closed/bordered place due to its political aspect with the Kurdish identities that are considered as 'risky'*’’.

Furthermore, questions of which streets are secure or what are the parameters that make those streets secure should be asked. Kul (2013) stated that since the 1950s, under the name of security precautions, apartments have surrounded with high walls

and borders. However, those precautions have become more attractive zones for criminals. Hence, with the change in the urbanization, the use of spaces also changed. Thus, it caused an alteration in the perceived security level of people.



Figure 2.8: (n.d.). Ankara, The Gultepe (Cincin) Neighborhood [**photograph**]. (URL-5).

TOKI houses and the slums in Ankara, Altindag, distinguish this neighborhood from the districts of Istanbul and Izmir. The Cincin slums had a tradition of solidarity since the 70s (Fig. 2.8). They proceed with this tradition throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Therefore, the neighborhood proceeds this sense of attachment in a different manner rather than other neighborhoods of Turkey. However, due to the slums and mass houses' location, the crime notion has occurred.

Furthermore, after 7 pm, people do not want to go out. They prefer to stay at home. On the other hand, in terms of decreasing crime occurrence, some studies have been done in the neighborhood. According to Akalın (2017), ''*Gultepe district is almost the center of crime perpetrators in Ankara that has witnessed the demolition of more than 2000 slums within the scope of the urban transformation project*''. As a consequence, the neighborhood has earned a new appearance with its clear and wide streets. Therefore, the fear of crime occurrence has decreased.

Furthermore, people are concerned about confronting with crime occurrence throughout their lives. Nubani and Wineman (n.d.) pointed out that although crime has of great significance, people are more afraid of the possibility of exposure to crime rather than the crime itself. Especially in big cities, the fear of crime has become more increased. Kim and Seidel (2012) supported that perceived security more significant than crime. Respectively, the more advanced the environmental quality parameters, user characteristics and syntactic parameters of space, the less fear of crime and the less need for security have occurred. Apak (1998) states in his Ph.D. thesis named ‘‘A Conceptual Model that Could be Used in Constituting Secured Environments in Mass Housing Areas’’ that people need economic, social and spatial improvements in terms of sustaining their lives. Although those developments provide diversification and expansion of living spaces, they trigger the feeling of security.



Figure 2.9: (2019). Multi-storied, very dense and buildings with obstructed visual access. Basin Residential Site, Bahcelievler (2018, T. Koca) [**photograph**]. Megaron Journal.

The presence of green areas is quite low in Bahcelievler. Thus, those empty areas have turned into a potential crime area. There are high buildings and narrow streets between those buildings in the neighborhood. Since those buildings are multi-storied, they have the absence of security control (Fig. 2.9). Narrow streets caused people to feel insecure. Therefore, areas with those negative characteristics have become the attraction zone for the criminals. Furthermore, this situation increased traffic and theft crimes in Bahcelievler. Koca and Erkan (2019) stated that ‘‘*in the detached dwellings that are located in Bahcelievler, more defensible spaces are created with low-rise buildings, houses with their entrances, suitable streets for the surveillance, ownership and intervention*’’.



Figure 2.10: (2019). Ankara, Hacibayram Neighborhood [**photograph**]. (URL-6).

Hacibayram Neighborhood in Ankara is mostly composed of two or three storeys, old and dusty buildings (Fig. 2.10). According to Gurbuz (2015), ‘‘*it is understood that the old architectural texture was noticeably damaged by making additional floors to the existing residences. This situation causes the neighborhood to display a similar appearance to the slum areas*’’. Henceforth, this situation increases the need

for security. The general profile of residents living in the neighborhood displays a heterogeneous structure. Homeless people, unemployed people and workers that come from other cities caused the neighborhood to turn into a heterogeneous structure. Thus, this situation caused an increase in crimes against people and property in the neighborhood.



Figure 2.11: (n.d.). Adana, Hurriyet Neighborhood [**photograph**]. (URL-7).

Adana has one of the most migration rates in Turkey. Especially with the socio-cultural heterogeneity, migration triggers the fear of crime in the Hurriyet Neighborhood. The narrow streets of this neighborhood make people feel insecure. There are generally two and three-storey buildings in the neighborhood. Various writings and pictures were drawn on those buildings (Fig. 2.11). Garbages were thrown on the streets. These elements increase the fear of crime even more.

To sum up, the urban areas were selected upon their low-level of security feeling and obtained research data. On the other hand, some methods are not overqualified for measuring the feeling of security. Poyner (2006) put a light through that as a

method, just using questionnaires or crime mapping methods are not sufficient. Because, when these methods are used alone, they can emerge false results. As a consequence of these wrong results, the precautions also will be misleading. However, based on the research, there are several common precautions in terms of making people feel more secure on the streets:

I. Making streets more vibrant and attractive
II. To maintain the sustainability of street pattern
III. Distributing public buildings and squares across streets
IV. Increasing street lights
V. Ensuring that street lightings illuminate sidewalks, not streets

2.3 The Linkage Between Space Syntax and Crime Issue

From the beginning of human history, people want to create a defensible space for them. Thus, they found some solutions against crime. Weisburd (2012) highlighted a question that understanding where the crime is concentrated is immensely crucial in terms of developing crime prevention strategies. On the other hand, Hillier and Hanson (1984) draw attention that ‘‘*social identification and spatial integration can often work in contrary directions*’’. Respectively, even though crime notion has different meanings, it can occur in different times and places. John (2015) constructed a hypothesis that typology of crime theory should be used to understand the relationship between crime and space. This theory is mainly based on understanding where crime is concentrated in terms of reducing this intensity of crime pattern. Since the crime notion is a communal issue, people find different solutions toward the typology of crime. Furthermore, Summers and Johnson (2016) highlighted that street networks determine peoples’ route preferences in terms of going to their destinations.

On the other hand, in some streets, crime rates can be misleading, since some people do not report their experiences of crime occurrence to the police. Thus, no criminal

investigation can be conducted on those streets. Booth (1977) states that the severity of the crime is measured by whether people report the crime to the police.

In this thesis, to scrutinize the crime notion, different places and different methodologies were applied. The economic, social, and various features of the users have reflected different traces in a space that creates the urban layout of the space. In other words, it is immensely crucial that urban layout and crime patterns cannot be measurably separated. Reis et al. (2003) emphasized that ‘‘*the degree of accessibility and consequently the potential of movement and presence of people in the urban space would affect the choice of path to be followed by pedestrians since people would be attracted by spaces with people and would tend to avoid deserted spaces*’’.

On the other hand, in terms of analyzing the crime patterns by using syntactical measurements, it is immensely crucial to investigate the urban layout of the place deeply. Di Bella et al. (2011) pointed out that most of the methods are not overqualified to find the focal aspect of the urban layout in terms of analyzing the crime patterns. Furthermore, it is essential to know that not only syntactic parameters but also environmental quality parameters and user characteristics should be investigated to examine the crime pattern of the neighborhood.

The relationship between the crime patterns and spatial structuring is of great significance on measuring the level of the feeling of security notion under the space syntax methodology. Zaki et al. (2008) mentioned that space syntax theory examines the relationship of the spatial configuration with the behavior of the urban layout. Also, Hillier and Hanson (1984) state that ‘‘*The fundamental proposition of the syntax theory is not that there is a relation between settlement forms and social forces, but that there is a relation between the generators of settlement forms and social forces*’’. Within this connection, the crime pattern varies depending on the spatial location, mobility of the settlement and the duration of space experience. Streets with poor mobility cause an increase in crime and the need for security. Thus, it is crucial to conduct space syntax methodology. On the other hand, people

often want to live in vibrant neighborhoods as well as in the streets. If the vitality and mobility of the street increase, peoples' feelings of security also increase. Respectively, Hajrasouliha and Yin (2015) touched upon that to examine the physical connectivity in a place, and it is immensely crucial to concentrate on the shape, geometry and physical barriers of the streets.

Although the high accessibility in main streets is positively linked with the feeling of security, those streets are the most attractive zones for criminals. Therefore, those streets are not only accessible to people that proceeding a normal life, but also they accessible to criminals. Brantingham (2012) put a light through that crime does not only depend on the relationship between the potential target and security features, but also it is linked with the neighborhood's morphology. Henceforth, it is extremely significant to create physical barriers on the street. Nubani (2007) identified that while connectivity indicates the number of lines that connected to the central line, integration explores the ease of accessibility of this central line. Furthermore, the income level of the neighborhood is the determinant factor for understanding whether how easy the neighborhood is accessible. Shu and Hang (2009) stated that while global integration addresses neighborhoods with low-income, local integration is beneficial for middle-income neighborhoods. Respectively, global integration and local integration are significant to determine whether the neighborhood is seized by fear of crime and the crime notion itself.

On the contrary to popular belief, although people feel secure on highly accessible streets, dead-end streets and streets with more intersections are much more secure. People who live in dead-end streets and streets with more intersections, generally know each other well. Henceforth, it is essential to know that recognition strengthens the feeling of security. Elgarmadiand and Ozer (2018) clarifies that streets with more intersections provide high occupancy and mobility in that neighborhood. Thus, it is crucial to scrutinize the established types of space under the socio-demographic, socio-economic and spatial factors that trigger the

crime pattern. The weakening of socio-demographic conditions in a neighborhood is the most significant parameter in forcing that neighborhood to be an attractive zone for crime occurrence. Hirschfield et al. (2014) mentioned that poverty and social cohesion increase the spatial concentrations of criminals. Henceforth, in a sociological manner, population density is of great importance on crime patterns.

It is an undeniable fact that crowded neighborhoods with strong relationships strengthen the feeling of security. On the contrary, neighborhoods that become crowded due to migration triggers many socio-demographic factors such as heterogeneity, poverty, unemployment. Henceforth, migration is a leading factor for undermining the feeling of security. Furthermore, Gursoy (2019) stated that rapid urbanization and migration caused an impairment in the collective consciousness. After the 1950s, migration has started to increase rapidly that brings urbanization as a modern process in Turkey. Even though it is a positive thing for the country itself, it carries the values of modernization and tradition, which creates squattering.

Furthermore, crime is the notion that arises from the lack of space use in the street. Unlu (2004) supported that spatial and physical features of the neighborhood give clues about the use of street patterns. Hence, it forces the country to face with the skewed urbanization that brings neighborhood-based alienations. Unlu et al. (2000) mentioned that as long as the interaction increases on sidewalks and in the inner streets, the fear of crime decreases in those areas. In other words, high interaction in the neighborhood caused an increase in crime. However, on the contrary, Bolton (2017) draws attention that under the space syntax research, the natural surveillance of a street makes that place more secure. Although people feel more secure in streets with high occupancy, they feel insecure while those streets are used by non-residents. According to Zaki (2004), the least possibility of confronting with crime occurrence is in residential settlements, because users of the space are residents who know each other well. However, mixed land use in a place attracts non-residents to neighborhoods. Thus, people are being afraid of confronting with crime occurrence.

Johnson and Bowers (2010) summarize that mixed land use by non-residents reduces the territoriality and creates attractive zones for the crime.

Another issue is the ease of wayfinding. Wayfinding in a place is of great importance on the level of hesitation in the feeling of security. Lay et al. (2007) highlighted that the environmental image constitutes the emotional and physical well-being of the residents. Although the ease of wayfinding is a parameter that reduces the fear of crime, it should be taken into consideration that those ways open not only to people but they also open to criminals. Reis et al. (2007) pointed out that streets with a higher number of turns are safer than other streets while there have inadequate security features in the integrated streets.

Therefore, as the street turns increases, street interactions also increase. Dhiman (2006) draws attention that an excellent spatial layout strengthens the sense of security while reducing fear of crime. In a place where people find their ways easily, it means that place has high accessibility which can increase the crime rates or increase the hesitation level in the feeling of security notion. Within this perspective, Bolton et al. (2017) constructed a hypothesis that ‘‘*highly accessible low-income and middle-income neighborhoods are safer than more segregated areas; however, linear cul-de-sacs with good inter-visibility of dwellings, in a through-street pattern, can also be very safe*’’. Although this is a general acceptance, it varies upon the street pattern or street’s width or narrowness.

In light of this information, peoples’ feelings while using streets and parameters that trigger their perceived security level is of great significance in terms of examining the fear of crime. Crowe and Fennelly (2013) emphasized that fear of crime affects the use of street, accessibility to those streets and peoples’ wellbeings while using those streets.

On the contrary, another factor that triggers the fear of crime is poor visual access. For instance, if a person has high trees in front of his house, this situation obstructs the street view. Thus, poor visual access increases the fear of crime. Armitage et al.

(2013) touched upon those streets with poor visual access are more prone to confront crime occurrence. Henceforth visibility and accessibility are of great importance on the feeling of security. On the other hand, Van der Voordt (1987) summarizes Greenberg's and Rohe's article with the outcome that visibility and clarity are the most critical determinants of the security feeling.

2.4 Chapter Assessment

In this chapter, it was mentioned that needs and demands are of great importance on the feeling of security. Therefore, the relationship between excessive needs, demands, and migration is the driving force for the feeling of security. Thus, in this chapter, the relationship between the migration and the feeling of security was examined.

Environmental quality parameters' sub-elements were examined. Respectively, environmental quality parameters have of great importance on stating clear definitions through the neighborhood boundaries. Henceforth, those parameters were analyzed in terms of examining participants' satisfaction level of the walking after dark, proper sidewalks, identifying the construction sites, effect of control cameras on ensuring or enhancing perceived security, evaluation of the feeling of security, and specification of the potentially unsecured areas (streets, zones, axial lines of the streets) to understand users' characteristics in the neighborhood. Thus, those variables were explained in the current study.

The examination of samples around the world has shown in the current study. Respectively, Newman's defensible space theory was mentioned and explained to comprehend the importance of defensible forms. Therefore, defensible forms possess great importance on providing the security feeling. Thus, the higher quality of the environment means that the greater level of security feeling will be in the neighborhood. In terms of examining the examples around the world, Pruitt Igoe Houses in St. Louis, Carr Square Village in St. Louis, Chatham Village in Pennsylvania, Tarlabasi in Istanbul, Muratli in Tekirdag, Kirazlitepe

Neighborhood in Uskudar, Kadifekale Neighborhood in Izmir, Gultepe Neighborhood in Ankara, the Basin Residential Site in Bahcelievler, Hacibayram Neighborhood in Ankara and Hurriyet Neighborhood in Adana has given.

The question of where the crime is concentrated on is of great importance in terms of developing crime prevention strategies. Therefore, the relationship of space syntax and crime was investigated. Due to this relationship, the relationship between the crime patterns and spatial structuring is of great significance on measuring the level of the feeling of security notion under the space syntax methodology. This chapter is mainly based on understanding where crime is concentrated on in order to determine the intensity of crime patterns. Respectively, the relationship between the spatial configuration and the behavior of the urban layout was examined. According to the result of this examination, although people feel secure on highly accessible streets, dead-end streets and streets with more intersections are much more secure. People who live in dead-end streets and streets with more intersections, generally know each other well. Within this correlation, the crime pattern varies depending on the spatial location, mobility of the settlement and the duration of space experience. In the next chapter, 19 Mayis Neighborhood will be selected in terms of examining the feeling of security issue. 19 Mayis Neighborhood is a neighborhood of Kadikoy District on the Anatolian Side of Istanbul city. Therefore, there are inadequate lightings, distorted sidewalks, empty green areas, construction sites, narrow streets and unsecured buildings in the neighborhood. In order to measure and analyze the feeling of security and the fear of crime occurrence, inadequate lightings, distorted sidewalks, empty green areas, construction sites, window orientations and door entrances, narrow streets and unsecured buildings as environmental quality parameters in 19 Mayis Neighborhood in Kadikoy will be implemented in the study. Furthermore, crime statistics will be analyzed in terms of detecting the distribution of crime in the streets. Hence, street-based crime mapping will be conducted in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 3
19 MAYIS NEIGHBORHOOD

Urbanization is a socio-cultural parameter that enables people to gain experience in the city. This parameter not only supports the diversity of building functions, but it also provides interaction in urban life. However, this interaction creates a dense population and unplanned urbanization in Istanbul city. Henceforth, the increased population and the occurrence of the larger neighborhoods created heterogeneity in Istanbul. After the 1950s, Istanbul became a potential migration center for people living in the countryside of Turkey. Due to the desire to solve the unemployment problem in the countryside, migration has occurred. Henceforth, the population of Istanbul has exponentially increased in the last 40 years. Since not all districts of Istanbul has shown a homogeneous population distribution, while some districts experienced the dense population, some districts remained as isolated.

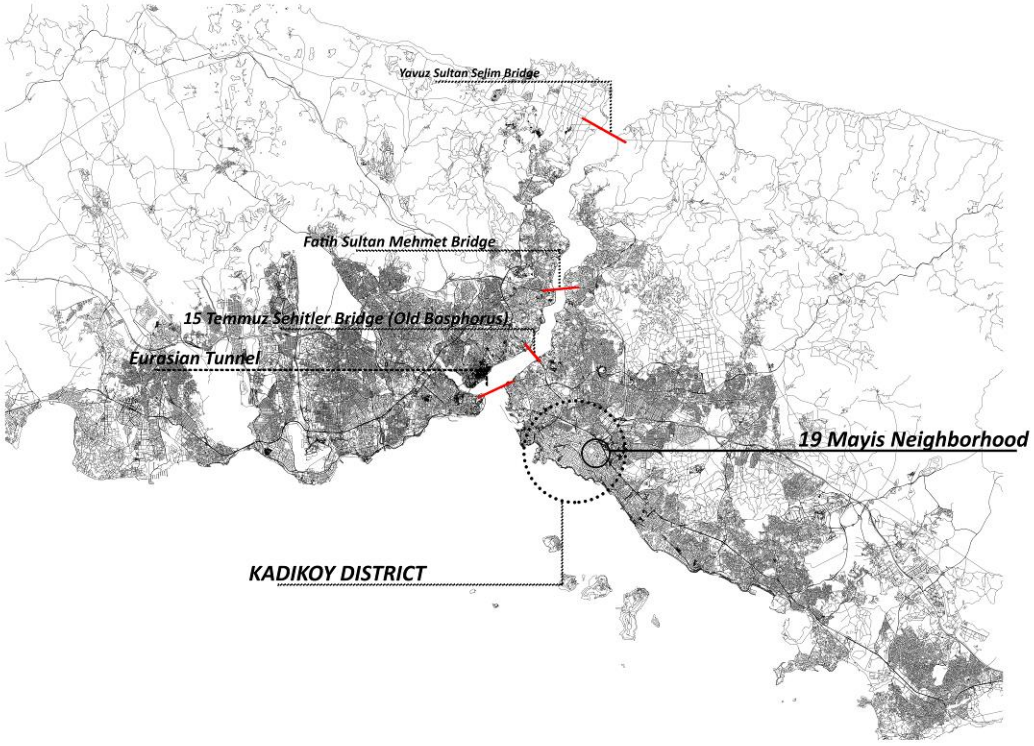


Figure 3.1: 19 Mayis Neighborhood in Istanbul [**photograph**].

The heterogeneous population distribution of Istanbul affected the neighborhood pattern and use of streets in each district. Henceforth, Kadikoy is one of the most densely populated districts in Istanbul. Especially at the beginning of the 2000s, the population of Kadikoy has reached its peak. The population of Kadikoy was 663.299 in 2000 whereas it was 529.191 in 2010. Today, the population is 482.713. The diversity of building functions and the ease of transportation in Kadikoy triggered the population increase in 2000. However, the population has decreased linearly since 2010. Due to the increasing urban transformation projects, the population has decreased in the district. Therefore, the failure of those projects creates the need for security. As a consequence, urban transformation projects forced the landowners to vacate their houses. Henceforth, the district has become an attraction zone for criminals.

Furthermore, according to the increased population and increased commercial and office buildings, 19 Mayis Neighborhood was selected in terms of examining the feeling of security issue. 19 Mayis Neighborhood is a neighborhood of Kadikoy District on the Anatolian Side of Istanbul city (Fig. 3.1). The neighborhood has known as Kozyatagi Neighborhood before 1991. 19 Mayis Neighborhood was established in 1991 because after 1991, the neighborhood was divided from Kozyatagi Neighborhood. Henceforth, it was located in between Kozyatagi Neighborhood and Erenkoy Neighborhood.

19 Mayis Neighborhood has developed with its newly established large business centers such as Cetinkaya Business Center in Inonu Street, Yazgan Business Center in Ataturk Street and Kozyatagi Business Center in Inonu Street (Fig. 3.2). The neighborhood provides the ease of life with its schools, parks, hospitals and other communal activities. The neighborhood was surrounded by four main streets such as Ataturk Street, Inonu Street, Bayar Street and Semsettin Gunaltay Street (Fig. 3.2). Those main streets are relatively more accessible than other streets in the neighborhood. However, the high accessibility to the neighborhood may cause an

increase in fear of crime. In other words, it should be taken into consideration that those streets may not only open to residents but they also open to criminals.



Figure 3.2: Business Centers on Main Streets of 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

On the other hand, according to the given information by Kadikoy Municipality that there has no dynamic life in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood. This situation primarily affects young people in the neighborhood. The lack of open cafes in the evening obstructs people from gathering together and making this area isolated.

Furthermore, there are inadequate lightings, distorted sidewalks, empty green areas, construction sites, narrow streets and unsecured buildings in the neighborhood. Those negative environmental quality parameters directly affect the security feeling in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood. In the neighborhood, distorted sidewalks may cause car accidents. Empty green areas also may increase the fear of crime. Because at night, those green areas create less secure zones. On the other hand, a large number

of construction sites may create a decrease in perceived security. Narrow streets also might cause an increase in fear of crime (Fig. 3.3).



Figure 3.3: (2020). Istanbul, 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Existence of Narrow Streets due to Construction Sites [**photograph**].

In order to measure and analyze the security feeling and the fear of crime issue, inadequate lightings, distorted sidewalks, empty green areas, construction sites, window orientations and door entrances, narrow streets, and unsecured buildings as environmental quality parameters in 19 Mayis Neighborhood in Kadikoy are implemented in the study. Respectively, in terms of understanding the effects of environmental quality parameters, user characteristics and syntactic parameters of space on the feeling of security, it requires meso-scale research.

3.1 Historical Background

New settlements have begun to emerge in the second half of the 19th century. However, even at this period, the neighborhood has protected its agricultural landscape. At the end of the 19th century, a small settlement has emerged at the

intersection of Sakaci Street and Semsettin Gunaltay Street. On the other hand, in 1895, Abdulhalim Mosque was built by Sheikh Suleyman Halim Efendi in Sakaci Street (Fig. 3.4). However, today this mosque has remained as imperceptible due to its location nearby Mehmet Cavus Mosque.



Figure 3.4: (2020). Istanbul, 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Abdulhalim Mosque [**photograph**].

In the late 19th century, mansions have begun to build. The leading administrators of the period have started to live in those mansions. Furthermore, the Minister of International Affairs, Memduh Pasha, also built a mansion and lived in Kozyatagi during this period. Respectively, in 1897, Ghazi Ethem Pasha lived in Kozyatagi. Today, there is a street where it bears his name in the Kozyatagi Neighborhood.

With the opening of the Kozyatagi Crossroad and the Ring Road connection, Kozyatagi Neighborhood had the ease of transportation in 1989 (Fig. 3.5). Furthermore, new buildings have started to emerge for offices and commercial uses (Fig. 3.6).

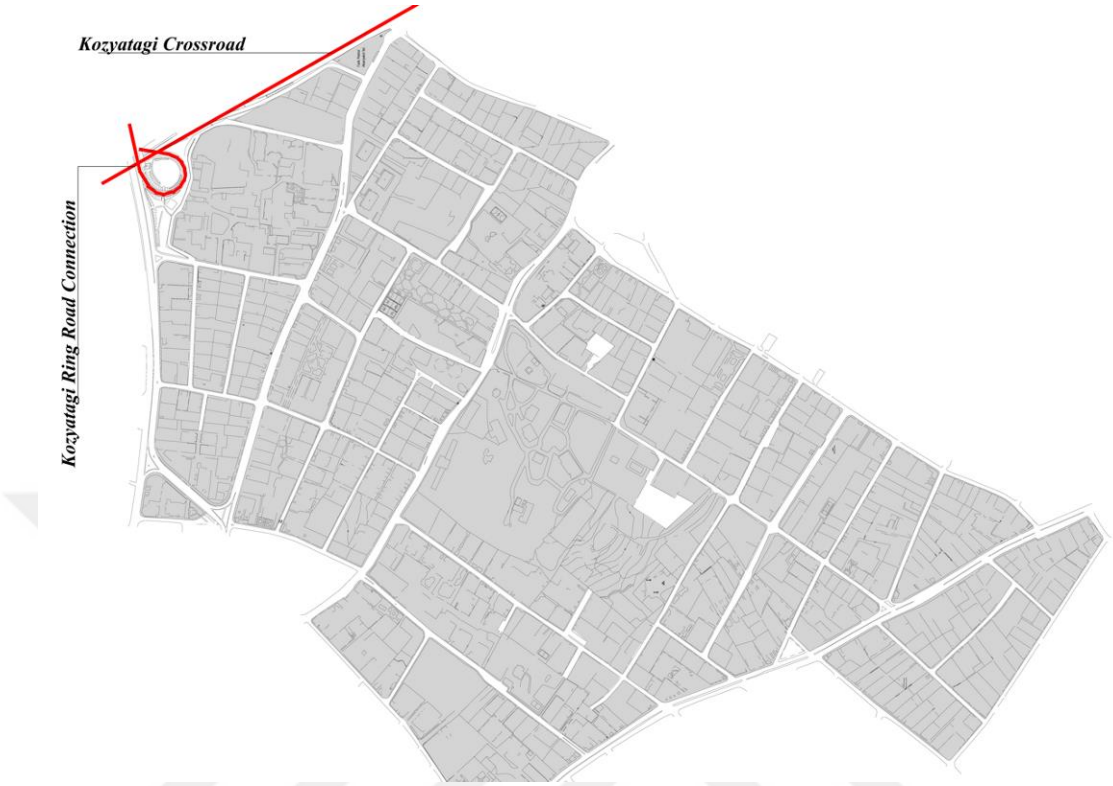


Figure 3.5: Kozyatagi Crossroad and Ring Road Connection [**photograph**].



Figure 3.6: (1989). The STFA Shops of Kozyatagi Neighborhood [**photograph**]. (URL-8).

In order to analyze the history of the 19 Mayis Neighborhood, it is immensely better to examine the history of Kozyatagi Neighborhood. Kozyatagi Neighborhood is a neighborhood that located in the inner parts of the Kadikoy district. In 1906, Kozyatagi Neighborhood was a separate neighborhood with its 150 hectares width. According to the ‘‘Kadikoy Tetkikakı Municipality’’ study that dated 1913, there were a total of 1,037 people in Kozyatagi Neighborhood. Out of 1,037 people, 567 of them are man and 470 of them are woman.

Furthermore, there were 317 households and two shops in the neighborhood. There were no massive constructions until the 1970s (Fig. 3.7). Henceforth, until the early 1970s, the neighborhood was used for agricultural activities. Thus, the neighborhood was seen as a rural area during these years. Furthermore, the neighborhood continued to exist as an agricultural area that is covered by vineyards, gardens and orchards.

In 1973, with the opening of the Bosphorus Bridge and the ring road, Kadikoy had become an attraction zone for people. As a consequence, new settlements have increased in Kozyatagi Neighborhood. More importantly, the permission for high-rise buildings has of great significance on the alteration of the neighborhood pattern. Henceforth, high-rise buildings and residential sites have begun to emerge in the Kozyatagi Neighborhood.

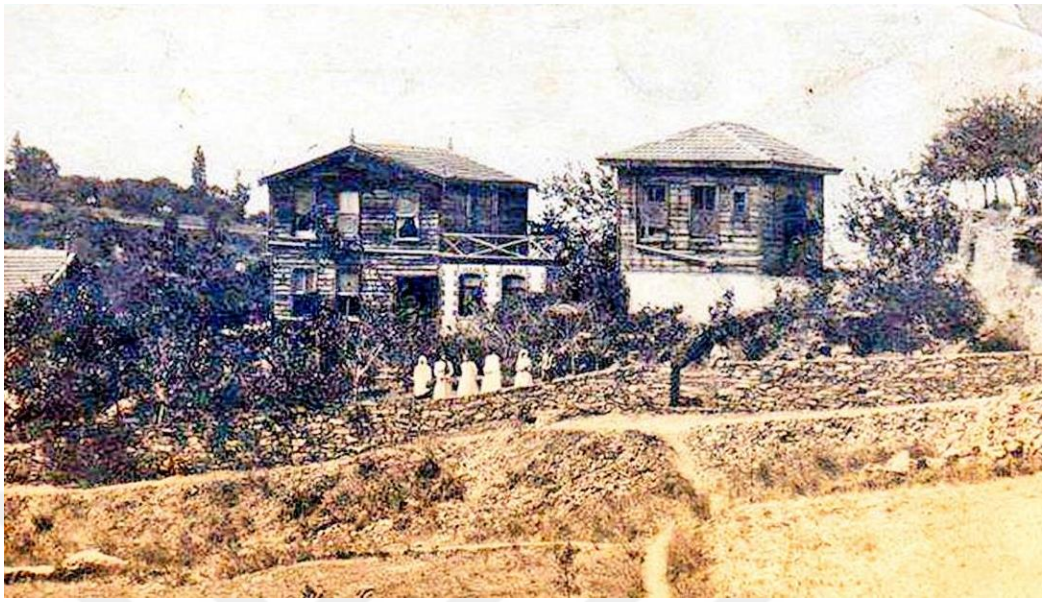


Figure 3.7: (1920). Kozyatagi Neighborhood in 1920 [**photograph**]. (URL-9).

On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that there were plenty of walnut trees in the neighborhood. Hence, it is said that the Kozyatagi Neighborhood got its name from these trees. In the late 1970s, the neighborhood was still seen as agricultural land. Thus, most settlements are empty in the neighborhood (Fig. 3.8).



Figure 3.8: (1970). Kozyatagi Neighborhood in 1970 [**photograph**]. (URL-10).

Although Kozyatagi Neighborhood is a residential settlement, it has also used for offices and commercial activities. This situation caused a high population density in the neighborhood. In the early 20th century, the neighborhood was the second most populous neighborhood in Kadikoy. Henceforth, due to the significant population growth, 19 Mayis Neighborhood was separated from Kozyatagi Neighborhood in 1991. Today, 19 Mayis Neighborhood is adjacent to Kozyatagi, Suadiye, Icerenkoy and Erenkoy neighborhoods (Fig. 3.9).



Figure 3.9: Neighborhoods of Kadikoy [**photograph**].

The neighborhood is highly developed in terms of its offices and commercial buildings. Although the increasing offices and commercial buildings and increasing population help the 19 Mayis Neighborhood to develop, this situation increases the need for security in the neighborhood.

3.2 Evaluation of the Environmental Quality of 19 Mayis Neighborhood

Environmental quality parameters such as inadequate lightings, distorted sidewalks, empty green areas, construction areas, orientations of windows and entrance doors, ground floor activities, narrow streets and unsecured constructions are extremely important in terms of investigating the feeling of security in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood. 19 Mayis Neighborhood is of great convenience in terms of its street accessibility. Even though the accessibility of the main streets facilitates the living of people in the neighborhood, it may force the neighborhood to be a potential attraction zone for criminals. Due to the high accessibility in the streets is of great importance on the security feeling, those streets might be the most attractive zones for criminals.

Distorted sidewalks are of great importance on the feeling of security. According to the personal observations about the neighborhood, distorted sidewalks disturb almost all residents in the 19 Mayis Neighbourhood. This negative aspect increases the fear of crime, especially among the elderly population in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood. Thus, elderly people in the neighborhood do not want to use those distorted sidewalks. Furthermore, this situation causes a withdrawal in social and communal activities on those streets. As a consequence, the withdrawal in those activities prepares an environment for crime notion.

Using any street in 19 Mayis Neighborhood during daytime generally does not constitute a problem in most streets. However, inadequate lightings in the streets pose a threat for almost all residents during the night time. Henceforth, older adults do not want to use those streets during night time. Furthermore, when young people go out, they do not feel secure at night. On the other hand, this situation is not only an age-based issue but also it should be examined with a gender focus. Respectively, women do not want to use streets with inadequate lighting during the night time. They only use those streets in the daytime. Some women residents do

not want to use those streets unless they are compulsory to use. On the contrary, men use those streets apprehensively during the night time if they are compulsory to use. In the daytime, men generally do not feel the need for security.

Since there are few construction areas, it is immensely better to analyze those construction sites in the neighborhood. Those construction sites are surrounded by high green walls. Henceforth, those high green walls create an unsecured image. Furthermore, it is observed that streets with construction sites are more deserted than other streets. Therefore, this situation makes those streets insecure. As a consequence, especially older adults and women do not want to use streets with the existence of construction sites.

Another essential environmental quality parameter is the presence of narrow streets. Streets that narrowed by construction areas may create the need for security. Simultaneously, the existence of narrow streets also may create fear of crime occurrence. Compared to young people, this situation affects mostly older adults. Older adults may not want to use those streets unless they have to use them. When they use those narrow streets, they either turn and look back or control their pockets in the purpose of checking while they are walking on the street. Also, they may not prefer to use those streets during night time. On the contrary, young people may not feel secure while using those streets in the daytime. However, they may feel insecure while using those streets during night time.

Window orientations and orientations of apartments' entrances are one of the most important environmental quality parameters in terms of understanding the feeling of security. On the other hand, visibility is a significant factor in terms of providing supervision in the neighborhood. Thus, this supervision reduces the fear of crime and also strengthens the feeling of security. Respectively, many apartment entrances are located as opposed to each other in 19 Mayis Neighborhood. Furthermore, windows are positioned as facing each other. This situation reduces the need for

security. On the contrary, the streets with lack of window sights cause an increase in the need for security.

Ground floor activities in the neighborhood are also significant in terms of investigating the feeling of security. Although 19 Mayis Neighborhood is a residential area, the commercial uses and offices increased in the neighborhood for the last 30 years. Therefore, ground floors of apartments are generally used for commercial purposes. Especially during the night time, this situation has made the neighborhood an attractive zone for criminals. Respectively, with commercial uses, streets remained unsupervised during the night time. Henceforth, the need for security increases in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

Another parameter is the presence of the empty and unfunctional green areas. Those unfunctional green areas are few in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood. Due to the existence of few unfunctional green areas, the need for security increases in the neighborhood. Notably, women experience the fear of crime occurrence while using streets with those unfunctional areas during the night time. Respectively, men also experience the fear of crime occurrence while using streets with those unfunctional areas during the night time. Older adults do not prefer to use those streets. Henceforth, those streets are deprived of human use. As a consequence, this situation creates an attractive zone for criminals.

3.2.1 Determinants of the Security Feeling in the Neighborhood

Each neighborhood changes in terms of its street patterns and building functions. Those changes are significant for the environmental quality parameters of the neighborhood. However, environmental quality parameters can not be analyzed without considering the historical stratification of the neighborhood. Within this context, historical stratification of the neighborhood should be examined in order to determine the fear of crime. Respectively, it is not enough to examine only the existing pattern of the neighborhood but also the historical stratification of the

neighborhood needs to be examined. The historical stratification of the neighborhood determines the interaction between residents. As a consequence, the interaction between residents affects the fear of crime.

This situation is also valid for the 19 Mayis Neighborhood. Until 1991, 19 Mayis neighborhood was connected to Kozyatagi Neighborhood. Therefore, 19 Mayis Neighborhood has no independent historical background from Kozyatagi Neighborhood. The 19 Mayis Neighborhood change after it was separated from Kozyatagi Neighborhood. Respectively, offices and commercial buildings have started to emerge in 19 Mayis Neighborhood. With the increase of offices and commercial buildings, people started to come to the 19 Mayis Neighborhood (Fig. 3.10). As a consequence, this situation may trigger the feeling of security in the neighborhood. Additionally, it might increase the fear of crime occurrence in the neighborhood.



Figure 3.10: (2020). Istanbul, 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Sinan Ercan Street [**photograph**].

On the other hand, the presence of main streets is an important parameter. Main streets are formed with human use. The use of space determines whether the street is isolated or integrated. This situation determines the need for security. Considering the 19 Mayis Neighborhood, there are four main streets in the neighborhood, such as Ataturk, Inonu, Bayar and Semsettin Gunaltay streets (see Fig. 3.2). Research shows that Inonu Street, Ataturk Street and Semsettin Gunaltay Street also are the main streets in the Kozyatagi Neighborhood.

As a consequence, people are more prone to confront crime occurrences on the main streets. The fear of crime occurrence may increase in main streets because those streets are used not only by residents but also they are used by potential criminals. Thus, the main streets become an attraction zone for crime occurrence, and therefore, street patterns are of great significance in terms of understanding the relationship between historical urban stratification and the feeling of security.

3.2.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Neighborhood

Socio-demographic factors such as population, income and education levels, age and gender are essential parameters in terms of determining the need for security. An increase in population may create social heterogeneity, and therefore, it is an undeniable fact that socio-demographic structures are of great importance on the fear of crime occurrence. 19 Mayis Neighborhood was separated from Kozyatagi Neighborhood in 1991. After 1991, offices and commercial buildings have increased in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

Furthermore, people saw an increased diversity of building functions in the neighborhood. Henceforth, people wanted to live in 19 Mayis Neighborhood. Therefore, the number of populations has reached its highest level with its 36.292 residents in 2007. However, with the increase in population and increased housing demands caused inadequate land for living in the neighborhood. The insufficiency of land has caused to occupancy in the neighborhood. Therefore, residents of the 19

Mayis Neighborhood moved to other places. Between 2013 and 2016, this population decreased gradually. According to the TUIK (Turkish Statistical Institute) report, the population of the 19 Mayis Neighborhood has decreased gradually from 2013 to the end of 2016 (Fig. 3.11).

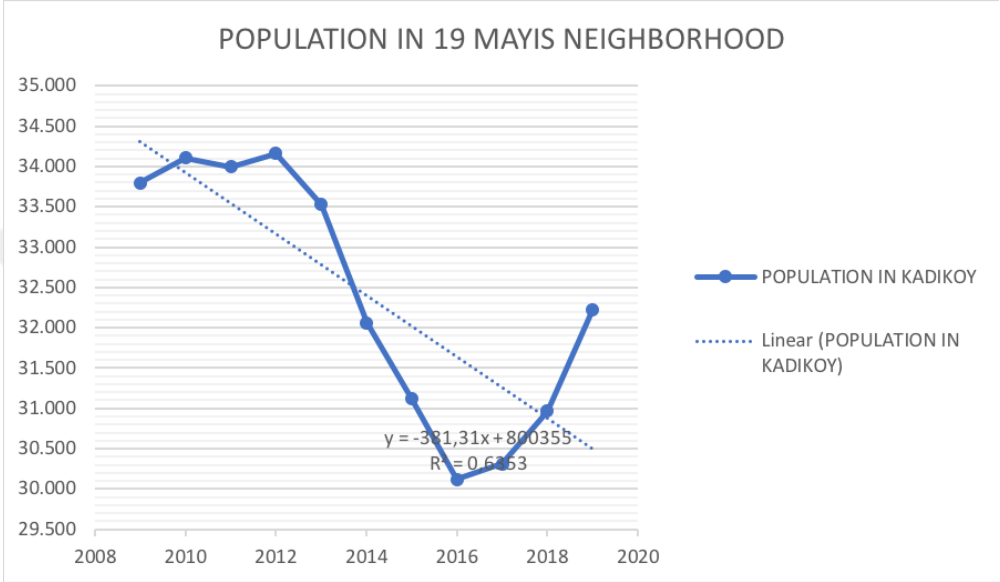


Figure 3.11: Population Graph according to TUIK Report (between 2010-2019) [**photograph**].

A small amount of increase has observed in population rates from 2010 to mid-2013. Thus, this over-population caused by the multitude of offices and commercial facilities. However, there was a linear decline in the population from 2013 to the end of 2016. Insufficient housing in the neighborhood caused to a decline in between the years of 2013 and 2016. Henceforth, some people moved to another place. The population has increased from 2016 to the end of 2019. This increase was caused by the increased housing demands in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

As a consequence, the increase in population might increase the need for security. On the other hand, the value of the regression analysis (R-square) shows that the population of the 19 Mayis Neighborhood is in a definite increase (Fig. 3.11). This correlation coefficient proves that increase in population. Due to the value of the

correlation coefficient, the need for security may be triggered by the over-population.

Age and gender are essential parameters in terms of understanding the feeling of security. The number of woman residents in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood is 16.849 in 2017, whereas it is 17.883 in 2019 (Fig. 3.12). On the other hand, the number of man residents in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood is 13.461 in 2017, whereas it is 14.344 in 2019 (Fig. 3.12). As a result, this graph represents the population distribution by gender and therefore, it demonstrates that the number of both man and woman residents increased. Since the population is a socio-demographic factor, as the population increase, the more need for security occurs while using streets that are deprived of human use.

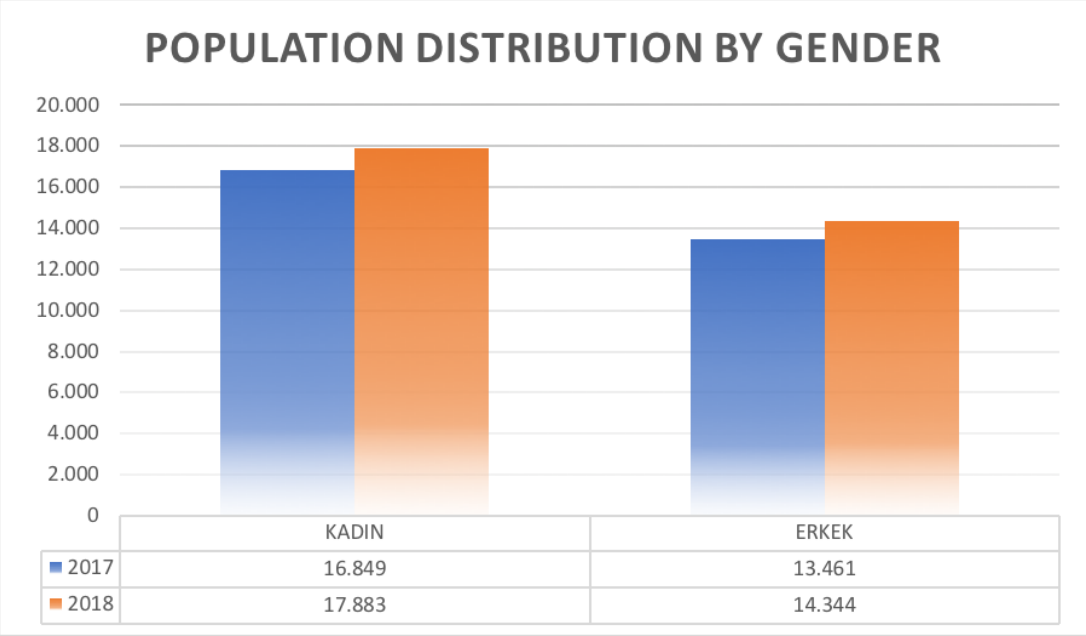


Figure 3.12: Population Distribution by Gender (between 2017-2019) [**photograph**].

It is observed that as residents get older, the more need for security occurs. Respectively, as residents get older, the fear of crime also increases in the neighborhood. According to the statistics of the population distribution, generally young adults (age group of 25-44) and older adults (age group of 60+) live in the 19

Mayis Neighborhood. The least population is children (age group of 0-4) (Fig. 3.13).

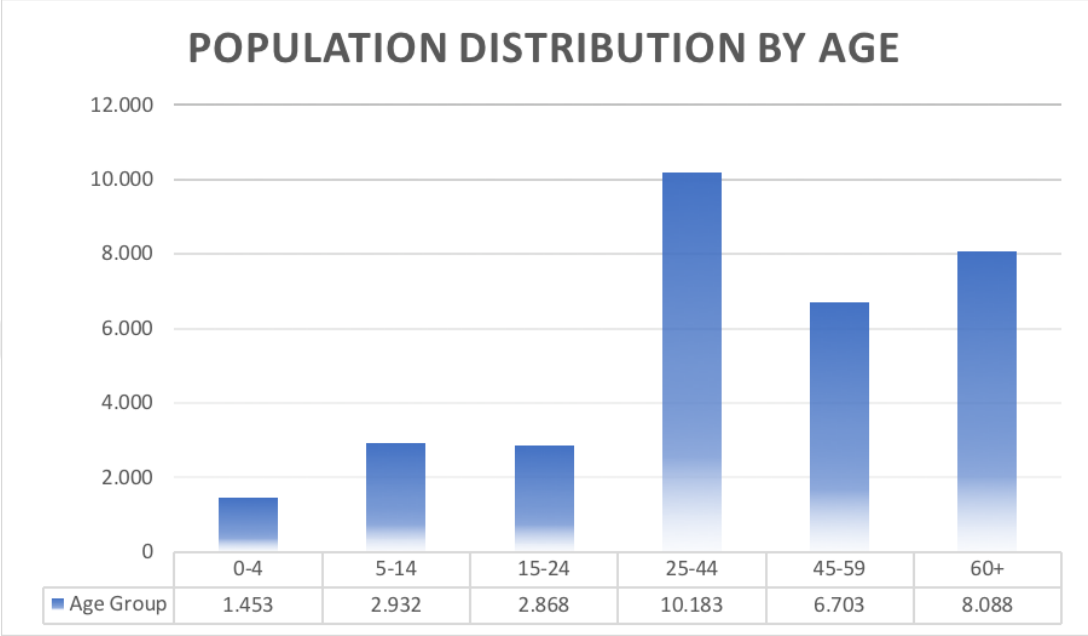


Figure 3.13: Population Distribution by Age in 2019 [**photograph**].

The need for security has increased since young adults and older adults have the largest population in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

3.2.3 Socio-Cultural Characteristics of the Neighborhood

It is an undeniable fact that the change in the socio-cultural structure has of great importance on the feeling of security. Socio-cultural stratification occurs depending on human use. The new socio-cultural structure determines the need for security in the neighborhood.

After the 19 Mayis Neighborhood became a separate neighborhood in 1991, the neighborhood created diversity in terms of its' building functions. Offices and commercial buildings increased in the neighborhood. The ground floors of the residences have also started to use as commercial areas. This situation increased

interaction in the neighborhood. Although this interaction is a positive thing, residents feel the need for security since the interaction did not only emerge from the residents of the neighborhood, but it also might emerge from the people that are not the residents of the neighborhood. Henceforth, recognition is the sub-element of the socio-cultural parameters that affect the feeling of security. Respectively, to examine the recognizability of people in a neighborhood, it is immensely crucial to know their socio-cultural values. In other words, it is necessary to know people's location-based origins. Merchants of 19 Mayis Neighborhood are mainly from the District of Erzincan and the Black Sea Region. Apartment employees are mainly from the districts of the Central Anatolia Region that are Tokat and Kastamonu. The residents of the neighborhood are mainly from the City of Elazig and the Black Sea Region.

On the other hand, with the multitude of offices and commercial buildings in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood, a population increase has observed. With the population increase, there are almost no isolated streets in the neighborhood. However, it creates heterogeneity among residents. Thus, the phenomenon of recognizability has disappeared. As a result, the need for security has increased in the neighborhood. Also, residents' fear of crime occurrence has increased.

Another factor is the lack of land in the neighborhood, especially between the years of 2013 and 2016. With the increasing population in the neighborhood, the demand for housing has also increased. The increase in the demand for housing caused the inadequacy of land. This situation corrupts the structure of the neighborhood, but it also triggers the fear of crime occurrence.

3.2.4 Socio-Spatial Characteristics of the Neighborhood

The relationship between socio-spatial structural change and street pattern has of great significance on the fear of crime occurrence. Since streets that people use in daily life become dynamic streets, it creates recognition in the neighborhood. Thus, if there is recognition, the fear of crime occurrence decreases in the dynamic streets.

On the contrary, the emergence of those dynamic streets may cause a withdrawal of social and commercial activities on the other streets. Henceforth, fear of crime occurrence may be triggered by the emergence of those dynamic and active streets. Furthermore, four main streets in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood are Inonu, Ataturk, Bayar, Semsettin Gunaltay (Fig. 3.14). Those streets usually enable people to reach their destination in terms of creating the shortest route in the neighborhood. Human use makes the streets more active and dynamic.



Figure 3.14: 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

This study shows that Inonu, Ataturk, Bayar and Semsettin Gunaltay Street were dynamic streets while the 19 Mayis Neighborhood was in the Kozyatagi Neighborhood (Fig. 3.15, Fig. 3.16). As a consequence, those streets might be more likely to experience the fear of crime occurrence. Thus, increased fear level of crime turns the neighborhood into heterogeneity. Therefore, dynamic streets are not only used by residents but also they are used by other people. This situation may pose a threat that dynamic streets to become an attraction zone for crime in the 19 Mayis

Neighborhood.



Figure 3.15: (2020). Istanbul, 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Bayar Street [**photograph**].



Figure 3.16: (2020). Istanbul, 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Semsettin Gunaltay Street [**photograph**].

3.2.5 Street Pattern

19 Mayıs Neighborhood shows diversities in terms of its street patterns. Even though some streets are secure, Sinan Ercan, Inonu, Ataturk, and Bayar Streets (Fig. 3.14) might pose a threat for the feeling of security. The need for security generally occurs in narrow streets with construction sites. In those streets, people may not feel secure. Respectively, construction sites trigger the need for security in the streets. People do not want to use the streets with construction sites. Due to the existence of the construction sites, streets are usually empty in the neighborhood. Henceforth, the withdrawal from social and commercial activities occur on those streets. Construction sites trigger the need for security. Furthermore, construction sites cause to a shrink in the sidewalks. Therefore, the narrowed sidewalks and streets pose a massive threat in terms of the fear of crime occurrence (Fig. 3.16).

There are construction sites on the Sinan Ercan Street (Fig. 3.17). Those construction sites have caused to a shrink in the sidewalks. Henceforth, residents may not feel secure while using those streets.



Figure 3.17: (2020). Istanbul, 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Sinan Ercan Street [**photograph**].

The construction site on Sinan Ercan Street restricts the use of the street. Therefore, this construction site narrows sidewalks on the street. The width of these sidewalks does not exceed one meter. Henceforth, residents of the neighborhood might be very anxious while using those narrow sidewalks. As a consequence, this situation triggers the fear of crime occurrence.

Another issue is the presence of dead-end streets. People living in dead-end streets are generally people who know each other. Henceforth, residents of the neighborhood who live on dead-end streets may not have any fear of crime occurrence. Thus, recognition also has of great importance in dead-end streets. Gultekin, Katip, and Gazel Streets are the streets that have recognition in 19 Mayis Neighborhood (Fig. 3.18).



Figure 3.18: 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Gultekin, Katip, Gazel, Saray and Rifkibey Streets [**photograph**].

Gultekin Street (Fig. 3.19), Katip Street (Fig. 3.20) and Gazel Street (Fig. 3.21) are the streets that have a cul-de-sac layout. That cul-de-sac layout creates recognition, and therefore, it reduces the fear of crime occurrence.



Figure 3.19: (2020). 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Gultekin Street [**photograph**].



Figure 3.20: (2020). 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Kâtip Street [**photograph**].



Figure 3.21: (2020). 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Gazel Street [**photograph**].

3.2.6 Mixed-Use of Buildings

19 Mayıs Neighborhood that is a separate neighborhood from the Kozyatagi Neighborhood due to the dense population in 1991, has become a residential area. Afterward, diversity has emerged in terms of building functions in the neighborhood. This diversity has started to form as office buildings (Fig. 3.22), commercial and cultural buildings (Fig. 3.23). Although the diversity in building functions is a positive step for the neighborhood, it caused mixed human use of space. The mixed-use of space created heterogeneity in terms of population. Henceforth, this situation might trigger the fear of crime occurrence.

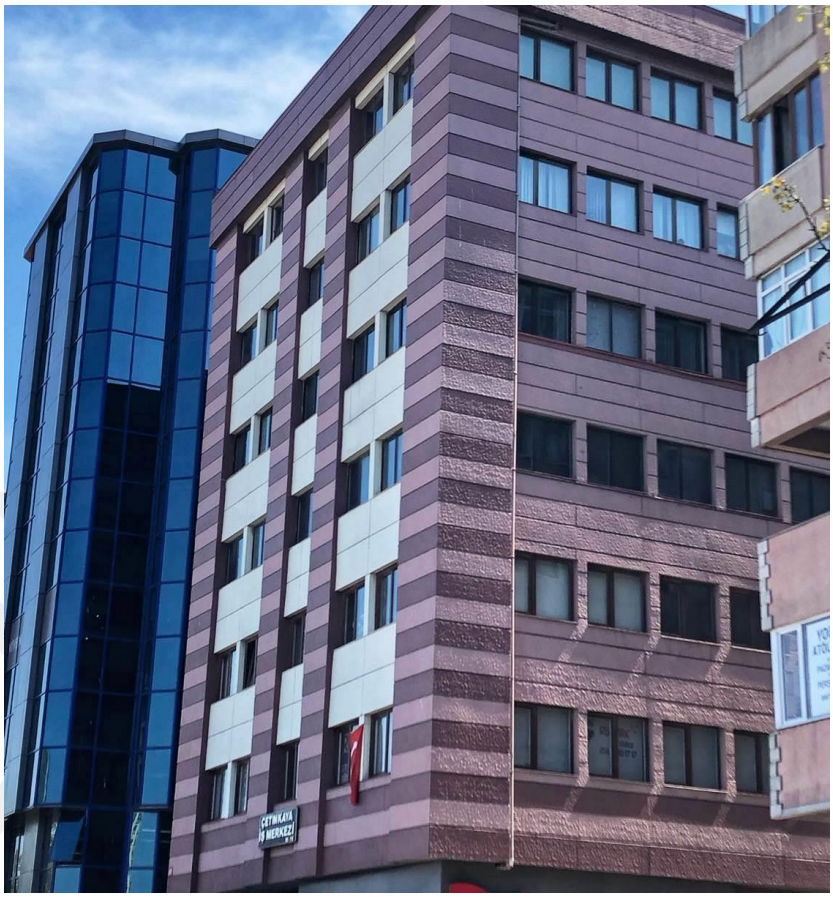


Figure 3.22: (2020). Inonu Street, Cetinkaya Business Center [**photograph**].



Figure 3.23: (2020). Bayar Street, Kozzy Shopping Center [**photograph**].

3.2.7 Unused Urban Voids

Although the buildings in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood are generally well-maintained, the streets with the construction sites remained as segregated (Fig. 3.24). Those segregated streets have a negative impact on the residents of the neighborhood. Thus, regardless of the time of the day, residents are experiencing the fear of crime occurrence on those streets. Older adults may not use those streets. When they have to use those streets, they want someone from their families to accompany them.



Figure 3.24: (2020). 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Saray Street [**photograph**].

Young adults and teenagers generally do not feel the need for security when passing through the neglected streets during the daytime, such as Saray Street (Fig. 3.18). However, they may not use those streets because they experience the fear of crime occurrence at night time.

3.2.8 Window Orientations & Entrance of Buildings and Active Ground Floors

In the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood, window orientations, apartment entrances and active ground floors are extremely important in terms of understanding the feeling of security. On the other hand, these three parameters provide visibility. Visibility

provides surveillance in the neighborhood. Surveillance is a parameter that comes after recognition. It is a parameter that reduces crime and reduces the fear of crime occurrence. Respectively, the entrances of apartments are located as opposing to each other on many streets in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood. Also, the windows are positioned as the same to see the entrances of the opposite apartments. Henceforth, this situation reduced the fear of crime occurrence, whereas it increased interaction among residents in 19 Mayis Neighborhood. However, windows with limited visibility increased the fear of crime, especially in Rifkibey Street (Fig. 3.18). For instance, the windows of a building have a lack of window sight by high trees in Rifkibey Street in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood (Fig. 3.25).



Figure 3.25: (2020). 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Rifkibey Street [**photograph**].

3.2.9 Public Lightings

Using a street during the daytime generally does not pose a threat in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood. However, at night time, inadequate lighting in the streets is a threat

for almost all residents in the neighborhood. Therefore, especially older adults do not want to use those streets at night time. Furthermore, young adults also do not feel secure at night time. As a result, lighting is one of the most critical parameters in 19 Mayıs Neighborhood.

On the other hand, this phenomenon is not only an age-based issue, but it should also be examined with a gender focus. Respectively, women residents do not want to use the streets with inadequate lighting at night time. Women use those streets only during the daytime. On the contrary, apprehensively, man residents use those streets at night. Henceforth, residents take precautions while using those streets in the neighborhood such as turning and looking at their backs for checking. On the contrary, man residents often do not feel the need for security during the daytime. Furthermore, inadequate lighting in narrow streets also triggers the fear of crime occurrence (Fig. 3.26).

Another essential problem is that the lighting components are whether broken or not. Also, instead of lighting the sidewalks, some lightings only illuminate roads, and thus, it affects the residents of the neighborhood. Furthermore, distance measurements between lighting elements are an extremely important parameter. In this thesis, it is measured that the distance between lighting components is 130 meters and an average of 203 steps. Although the distance between the lightings is satisfactory, some of these lightings are broken or only illuminate the road (Fig. 3.27). This situation creates the need for security in the neighborhood.



Figure 3.26: (2020). 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Sinan Ercan Street [**photograph**].



Figure 3.27: (2020). Sinan Ercan Street, Broken Lighting Component [**photograph**].

3.2.10 Green Areas & Parks

Another parameter is the presence of empty and useless green areas. Those useless green areas are few in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood (Fig. 3.28).



Figure 3.28: Green Areas and Parks in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Although there are only a few unfunctional green areas, the need for security might increase in the neighborhood (Fig. 3.29). While Zubeyde Hanim Park that is located at the intersection of Hilmipasa and Hüseyin Aganoglu streets, maintains its function, the greener areas around Erenköy Mental and Neurological Diseases Hospital remained relatively isolated. Notably, women may experience the fear of crime occurrence while using the streets with useless green areas at night time. Also, men might experience the fear of crime occurrence while using those streets at night time. Older adults may not prefer to use those streets. Therefore, those streets

might be deprived of human use. As a consequence, this situation may create an attractive zone for criminals.



Figure 3.29: (2020). 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Zubeyde Hanim Park [**photograph**].

3.3 Crime Statistics in 19 Mayis Neighborhood

Throughout the urbanization process, the relationship between crime and the fear of crime has of great importance. The urbanization process is one of the most significant parameters that might increase heterogeneity. Qualified urbanization may reduce crime and the fear of crime occurrence, whereas unqualified urbanization may increase heterogeneity and the fear of crime occurrence.

Furthermore, migration that is the product of unqualified urbanization increases the population in the neighborhood. The increased population growth may create economic problems in the neighborhood. Henceforth, heterogeneity might trigger the crime notion (Fig. 3.30).

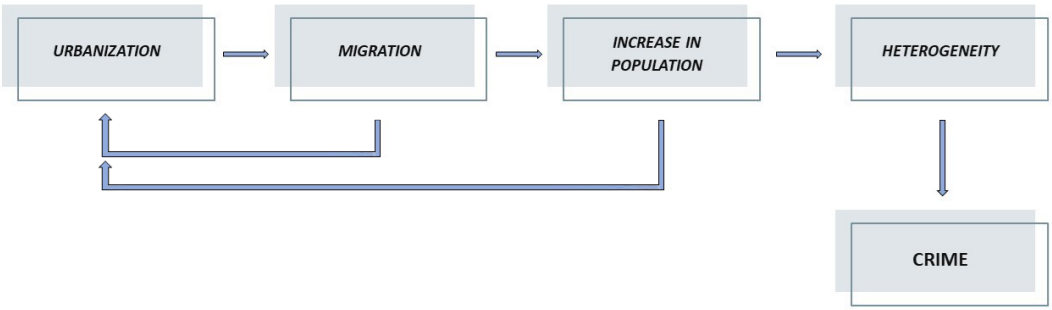


Figure 3.30: The Relationship between Urbanization and Crime [**photograph**].

A similar situation has been observed in Istanbul. Istanbul has become a potential migration center for people from rural areas in the 1950s. The reason for the migration is the desire in terms of solving the unemployment problem in rural areas. Therefore, the population of Istanbul has exponentially increased. This situation might cause socio-demographic conditions to become heterogeneous in the city. As a consequence, crime phenomenon might occur. Therefore, as a first step, it is necessary to examine the crime statistics in Istanbul (Fig. 3.31). However, the threat mostly consists of public order crimes. Hence, it is exceptionally crucial to examine the distribution of public order crimes over the years.

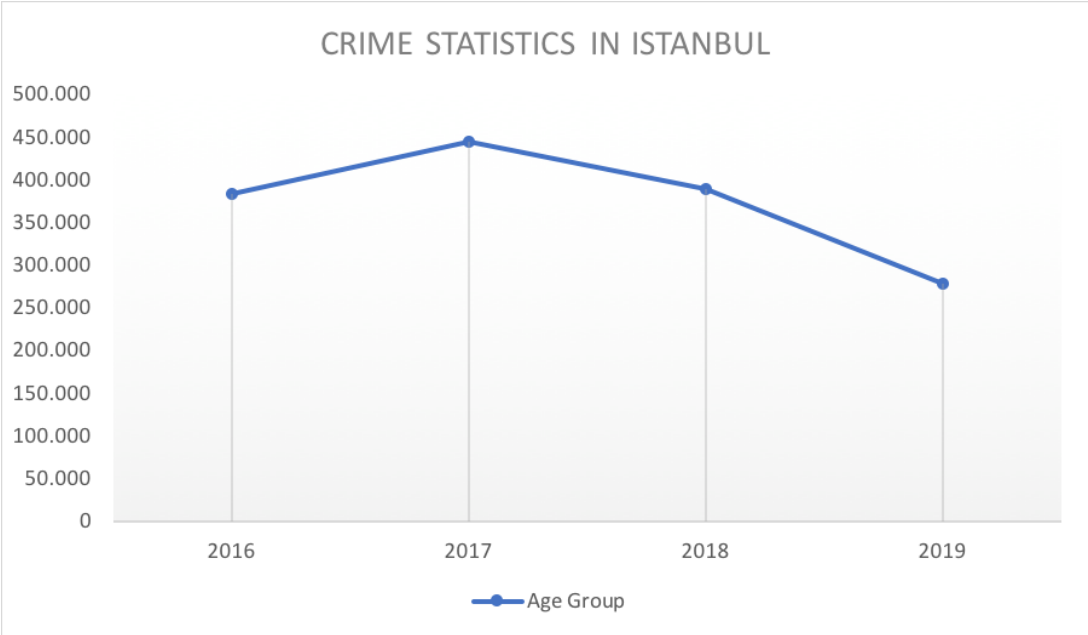


Figure 3.31: Crime Statistics in Istanbul [**photograph**].

Although there are public order crimes, terrorism, financial crimes, narcotic crimes, social crimes, cybercrimes, and public order crimes have the greatest value in Istanbul. The committed crime in 2016 is 383.750 in Istanbul. Public order crimes constitute almost %90 of the total crime. Narcotic crimes consist of %5 of the total crime. Social crimes consist of %0,8 of the total crime. Terrorism consists of %0.17, smuggling consists of %0.13, financial crimes consist of %0.07 and cyber and other crimes consist of %3.83 of the total crimes. The total number of crimes has reached to 445.408 with an increase of %13.8 in 2017. Public order crimes constituted %87.5 of the total crime in 2017. Therefore, public order crimes pose a huge threat to the city of Istanbul. The increase in mass housing projects caused to an increase in crime rates in 2017. With the decrease of %12.4, the total value of crimes was 390.101 in 2018. With the decrease of %30, the total number of crimes fell below 300.000. Although this decrease in crime rates is a positive thing on a city basis, it may differ in terms of the district.

Within the scope of the thesis, this study examines the security feeling in Kadikoy. Kadikoy is one of the dynamic and active districts of Istanbul. In other words, the reason for choosing the district of Kadikoy is that the district has a dense and diverse user profile. The heterogeneity created by the different user profile, especially observed in 2000. The population of Kadikoy has almost reached its peak in 2000 (Fig. 3.32). Due to its dynamic streets, social and economic opportunities and increasing trading density, people started to dwell in Kadikoy in 2000.

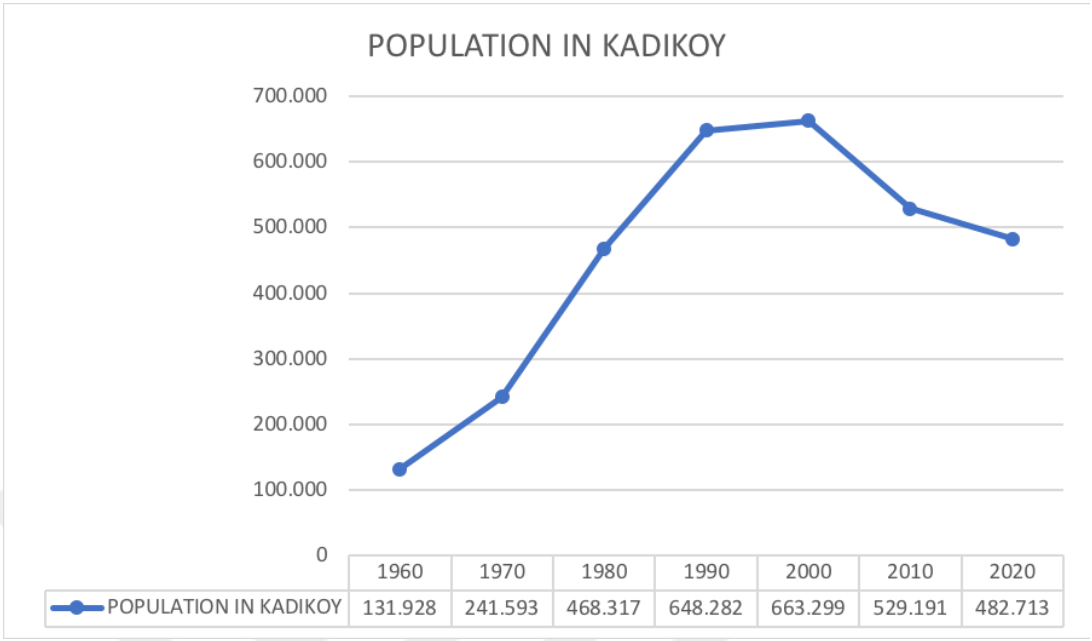


Figure 3.32: Population in Kadikoy [**photograph**].

Due to the intensive job opportunities, Kadikoy district had the highest population in 2000. The population was 663.299 in 2000. However, the population was 131.928 in 1960. With the increase of %45, this population increased to 241.593 in 1970. Between the years of 1970 and 2000, Kadikoy District witnessed a gradual increase in the population. Between the years of 2000 and 2010, with the decrease of %25, the population was 529.191. Today, the population decreased by %9.6.

Furthermore, population growth may increase crime. On the contrary, supervision may become easier as the population decreases. Thus, crime also may decrease. Between the years of 1999 and 2000, Kadikoy received great migration mostly from the inner-city. Therefore, a gradual increase has observed in crime rates between the years of 1999 and 2011. On the contrary, the population declined gradually between the years of 2011 and 2019. As a consequence, crime rates have also decreased significantly in Kadikoy.

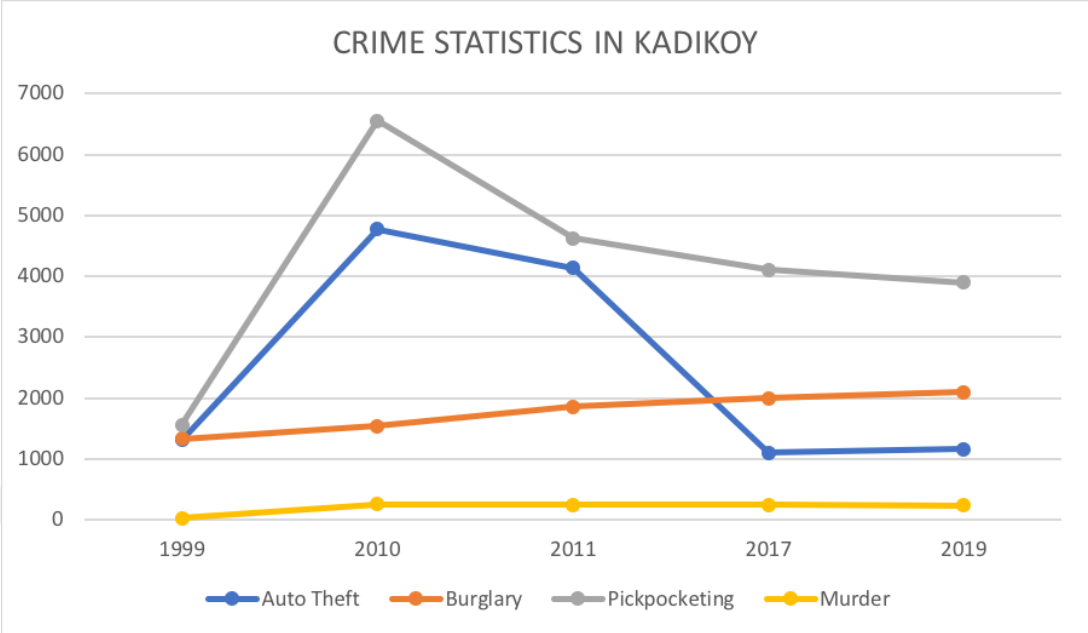


Figure 3.33: Crime Statistics in Kadikoy [**photograph**].

The most committed crime is pickpocketing in the Kadikoy district. Henceforth, the current graph demonstrates that pickpocketing started climbing steadily between the years of 1999 and 2010, peaking in 2010, and flattened out at a percentage of %29 at the end of 2019 (Fig. 3.33). Therefore, pickpocketing in Kadikoy has increased by %76 from 1999 to 2010, and it has decreased by %29 between the years of 2010 and 2011.

The least committed crime is murdering in Kadikoy District. The number of criminal cases was 29 in 1999. On the other hand, with the increase of %88, those criminal cases have reached 256. Until 2019, murder continued to increase gradually. Between the years of 1999 and 2010, auto theft, burglary, pickpocketing and murder crimes increased significantly in Kadikoy District.

Furthermore, due to the increased job opportunities, the development of social, cultural and economic structures and the trading density in the district, crime cases may increase and therefore, those parameters increase the population of the Kadikoy district. As the population increased, the supervision might decrease, and thus, crime and the need for security may increase**.**

On the other hand, increasing mass housing projects created an intensive trading force in almost every neighborhood in the Kadikoy district (Fig. 3.34). Due to the increased mass housing projects, people are afraid to use some streets in the district. Henceforth, they left the district. This situation caused a decrease in the population. As a consequence, this situation may trigger the fear of crime occurrence.



Figure 3.34: Trading Density in Kadikoy [**photograph**].

As can be seen in Figure 3.34, the regions with the most intensive trading power in Kadikoy district has shown as red color whereas the regions with the medium level of intensive trading power have shown as green color. Also, the regions with a low level of intensive trading power have shown with blue color. Figure 3.34 has prepared with the BelsisCAD program that is the analysis of municipality systems. It has observed that Fikirtepe, Dumlupinar, Goztepe, Egitim, Erenkoy, Fenerbahce and Bostanci neighborhoods have the highest level of trading power. 19 Mayis, Kozyatagi, Hasanpasa, Caferaga and Suadiye neighborhoods have a medium level of trading power. Kosuyolu and Zuhtupasa neighborhoods have the least density of trading power (Fig. 3.34). As the intensity of trading increases, the interaction

between regions may also increase in the district. This interaction might create a lack of supervision in some regions such as Fikirtepe Neighborhood and Eğitim Neighborhood. Lack of supervision may trigger crime rates and the feeling of security. Respectively, the infrastructural information gives clues about the relationship between roads, streets and the fundamental activities in the neighborhood. Henceforth, in terms of investigating crime and the feeling of security in the Kadikoy district, the neighborhood's infrastructural information should be examined (Fig. 3.35).

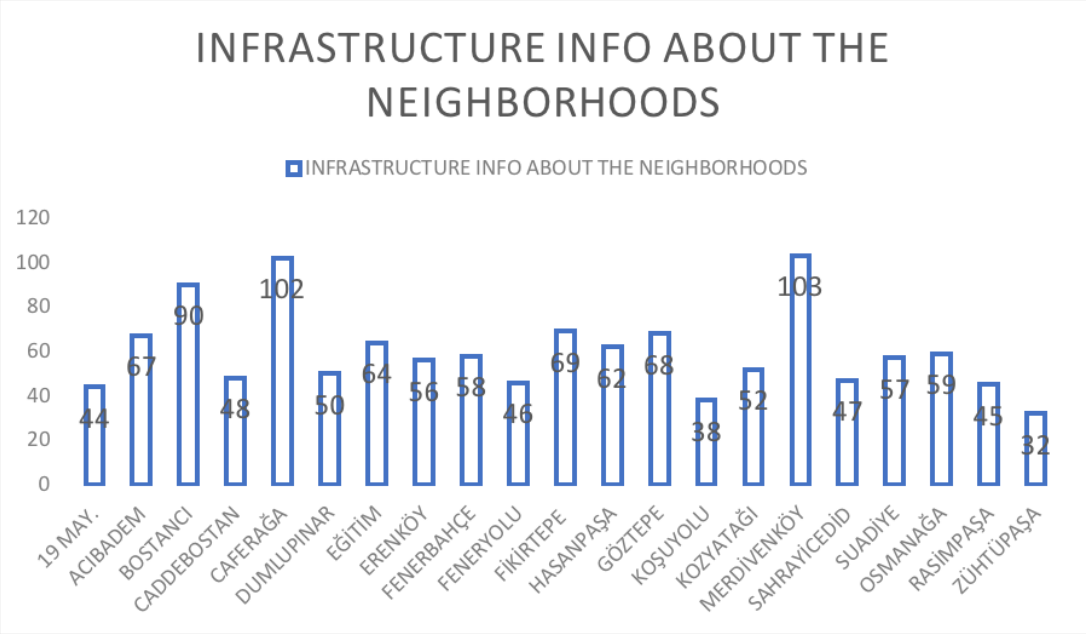


Figure 3.35: Infrastructural Information about Neighborhoods [**photograph**].

Kadikoy District consists of 21 neighborhoods. Unfortunately, the increasing population in Kadikoy did not show an equal distribution to each neighborhood. Therefore, while some neighborhoods such as Zuhtupasa and Kosuyolu remain isolated, some neighborhoods such as Bostanci, Caferaga and Merdivenkoy become over-populated. Supervision might weaken in the over-populated neighborhoods. Henceforth, crime may increase in those neighborhoods.

On the other hand, the highest number of streets in a neighborhood shows how much the neighborhood has developed. Henceforth, as the number of streets in the

neighborhood increases, both populations of the neighborhood and crime might also increase. Thus, Merdivenkoy has observed as the most dynamic neighborhood with its 103 streets, Caferaga Neighborhood has 102 streets and Bostanci Neighborhood has 90 streets. 19 Mayis with its 44 street, Kozyatagi with its 52 street, Hasanpasa with its 62 street and Suadiye with its 57 street show medium intensity in Kadikoy District. Kosuyolu and Zuhtupasa are the least developed neighborhoods with their 38 and 32 streets (Fig. 3.35). Therefore, the crime rate might be high in the developed and overpopulated neighborhoods. Within the scope of this thesis, crime statistics in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood were examined. On the other hand, due to the 19 Mayis Neighborhood was connected to Kozyatagi Neighborhood until 1991, the crime statistics of Kozyatagi Neighborhood and 19 Mayis Neighborhood were analyzed together (Fig. 3.36).

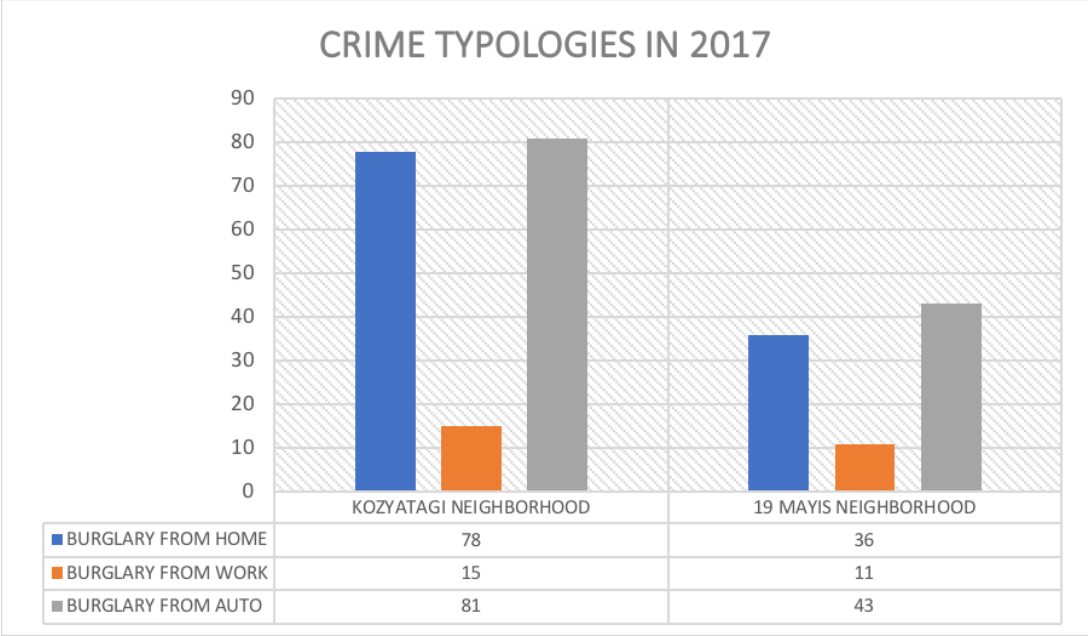


Figure 3.36: Crime Typologies in 2017 [**photograph**].

At most, auto theft crime was recorded in Kozyatagi Neighborhood in 2017. Also, mostly, auto theft crimes were recorded in 19 Mayis Neighborhood. The burglary rates of 19 Mayis and Kozyatagi were almost equal to each other. At least, the burglary from home was recorded in the Kozyatagi Neighborhood. Also, in 19 Mayis Neighborhood, burglary from home recorded at least while comparing with

other burglary types. Therefore, at most auto theft was recorded in both 19 Mayis and Kozyatagi. At least burglary from home was recorded in both 19 Mayis and Kozyatagi. However, this data only belongs to the reported crimes.

On the contrary, since authorities ruin residents' houses when they come for an inspection, they have no longer want to report the crime to the police after 2017.

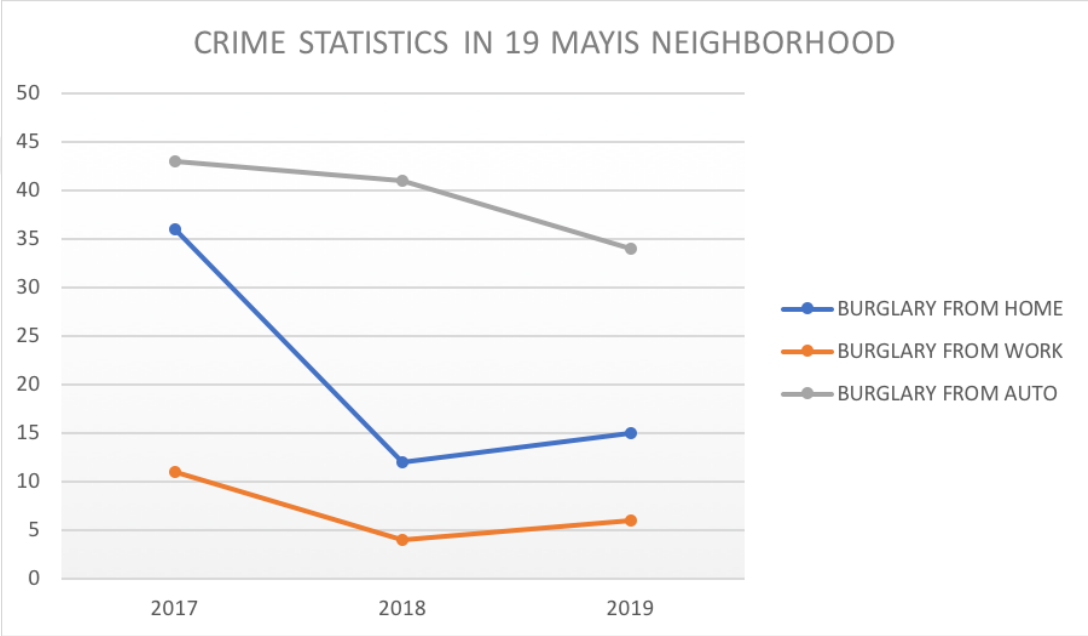


Figure 3.37: Crime Statistics in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

In terms of analyzing by year, 19 Mayis Neighborhood displays an unbalanced up and downs (Fig. 3.37). In 2017, the number of burglary from home in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood was 36. It decreased by %66 in 2018, whereas it increased by %30 in 2019. In 2017, the number of burglaries from work was 11. It decreased by %45 in 2018, whereas it increased by %33 in 2019. As a consequence, this line graph represents the crime statistics in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood, and therefore it demonstrates that in all three years, burglary has observed mostly from auto in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood. Therefore, in 2017, the number of auto theft cases was recorded as 43. It decreased by %25 in 2018, whereas it increased by %5 in 2019.

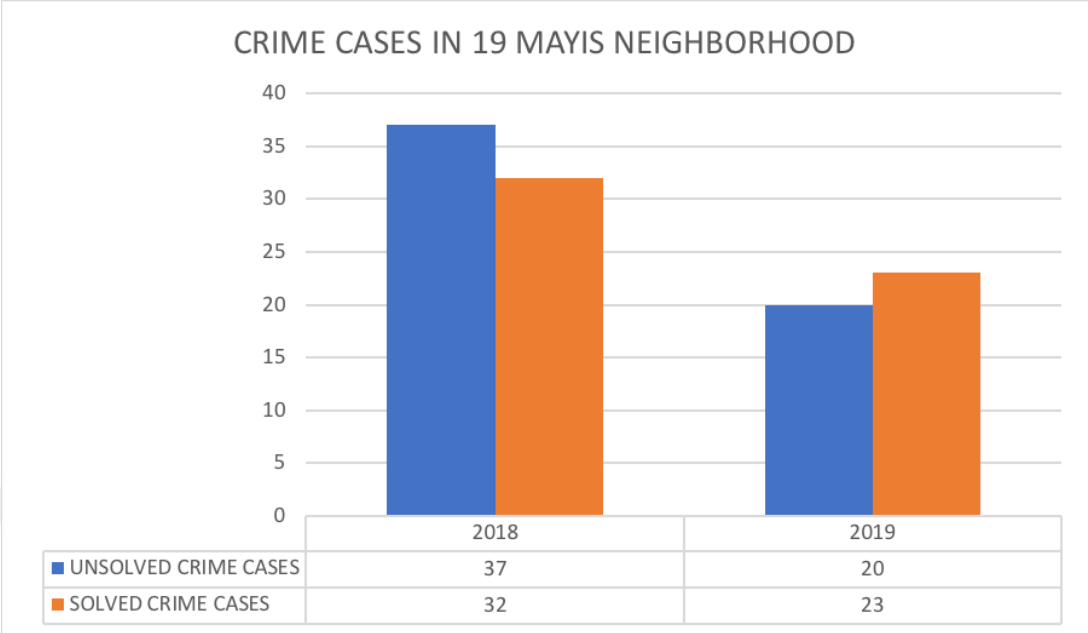


Figure 3.38: Crime Cases in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

It is immensely better to find out which criminal cases were illuminated and which remained unsolved, because unsolved cases may increase the crime rate in the neighborhood. In 2018, 20 of 57 crime cases were solved in 19 Mayıs Neighborhood, whereas 37 of them are still unsolved. In 2019, 23 of 55 crime cases were enlightened, whereas 32 of them were unsolved. The increasing number of unsolved cases poses a massive threat for the neighborhood. (Fig. 3.38).

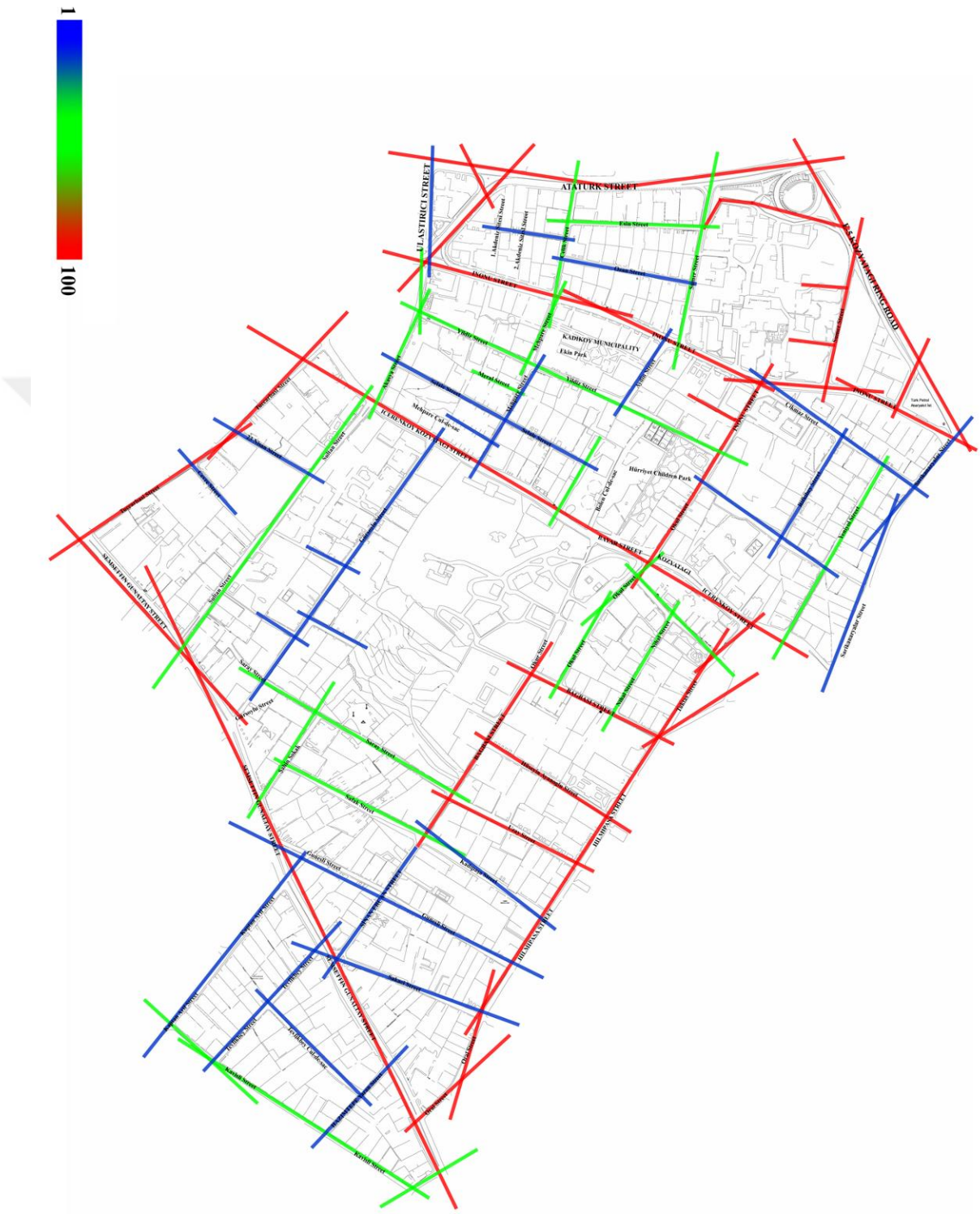


Figure 3.39: Syntactic-based Measurement of Crime Reports in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

On the other hand, in terms of analyzing the fear of crime occurrence in the neighborhood, the distribution of crime reports in the neighborhood has of great importance. There are four main streets in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood that are İnönü Street, Atatürk Street, Bayar Street and Şemsettin Günaltay Street (Fig. 3.39). In Figure 3.39, those main streets are labeled as red. Red axial lines refer to the highest number of crime reports, whereas green axial lines refer to the mid number of crime reports and blue axial lines refer to the lowest number of crime reports. In 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Inonu, Ataturk, Bayar Streets and Kozyatagi Ring Road have the highest number of crime reports whereas Sinan Ercan Street has the lowest number of crime reports. Due to the fact the buildings in those streets are new, those buildings remained unsupervised. Therefore, burglary rates have increased in those streets.

Furthermore, due to the compensation problems, there has no doorkeeper in some apartments. Thus, this situation creates high crime rates in those streets. According to the president (muhtar) of 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Arafal draws attention to that, especially in Inonu Street luxury cars, components of luxury cars and motorcycles were stolen. Moreover, crime reports are relatively high in the streets that are close to the E-5 highway (Fig. 3.39) since criminals might think that it is easy to escape from here.

3.4 Chapter Assessment

The current location, historical background, socio-cultural character, socio-demographic character, and socio-spatial character of the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood have been investigated in terms of creating a linkage between the feeling of security and the neighborhood. 19 Mayis Neighborhood is a neighborhood of Kadikoy District on the Anatolian Side of Istanbul.

Environmental quality parameters were evaluated. Respectively, environmental quality parameters such as inadequate lightings, distorted sidewalks, empty and unfunctional green areas, construction sites, orientations of windows and entrance

doors, ground floor activities, narrow streets, mixed-use of buildings and unused urban voids are extremely important to investigate the feeling of security in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

In this chapter, it has great importance in terms of examining street patterns. There are four main streets in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood that are Inonu Street, Ataturk Street, Bayar Street and Semsettin Gunaltay Street. Those streets usually enable people to reach their destination in terms of creating the shortest route in the neighborhood, and therefore, human use makes streets more dynamic. Respectively, the current study demonstrates that Inonu, Ataturk and Semsettin Gunaltay streets had the most activeness and dynamism, while the neighborhood was in the Kozyatagi Neighborhood. As a consequence, those streets may be more likely to experience the fear of crime occurrence.

Crime statistics were analyzed in terms of detecting the intensity of the crime pattern. At first, Istanbul's total crime rates were examined, and as a second step, Kadikoy District's crime statistics were examined. At last, the 19 Mayis Neighborhood in Kadikoy was analyzed in terms of its crime statistics.

In the next chapter, the method will be analyzed in terms of understanding the security feeling in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood. The former method is the site observation that mainly encompasses quick interviews with residents and analyzing streets. The second method is the questionnaire study in terms of understanding residents' needs for security. As a third step, the statistical correlations will be applied in terms of finding correlations between questions. The latter method is space syntax analysis in terms of understanding the syntactic parameters of space.

CHAPTER 4
METHOD

Within the scope of the current chapter, methods were examined in terms of analyzing the fear of crime occurrence in 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

4.1 The Strategy of the Study

The strategy of this study is to analyze whether the environmental quality parameters such as perceived heterogeneity, littering areas, walls with graffiti that contain violent messages, lighting, distorted sidewalks, orientations of apartments' entrances and windows, functions of entrance floors, mixed-use of buildings, unused urban voids, street pattern and density of streets, user characteristics as peoples' experiences of crime occurrence, their age, their gender, their duration of residency, their education and income level, migration, victimization, security feeling and taken precautions against crime occurrence and syntactic parameters as highly visible areas, highly integrated places, isolated places, the density of streets, affect the level of security feeling (Fig. 4.1).

In terms of examining the environmental quality indexes, an observational study was conducted. The current observational study allowed to compare the findings with the questionnaire study results in terms of applying defensible space theory in the neighborhood. In order to analyze the user characteristics, a questionnaire study was conducted. Therefore, questionnaire results were coded in terms of assessing data reliability via the SPSS program and interpreting the correlations between the coded data of socio-demographic factors and environmental quality parameters.

In order to measure the syntactical parameters of the neighborhood, syntactical analyses that are accessibility, visibility and integration of streets were conducted via the Depthmap program. The Depthmap program allows the study to analyze the street index via the space syntax theory. In the syntactical measurement, streets were

classified as main streets and secondary streets in terms of measuring the accessibility and the density of streets.

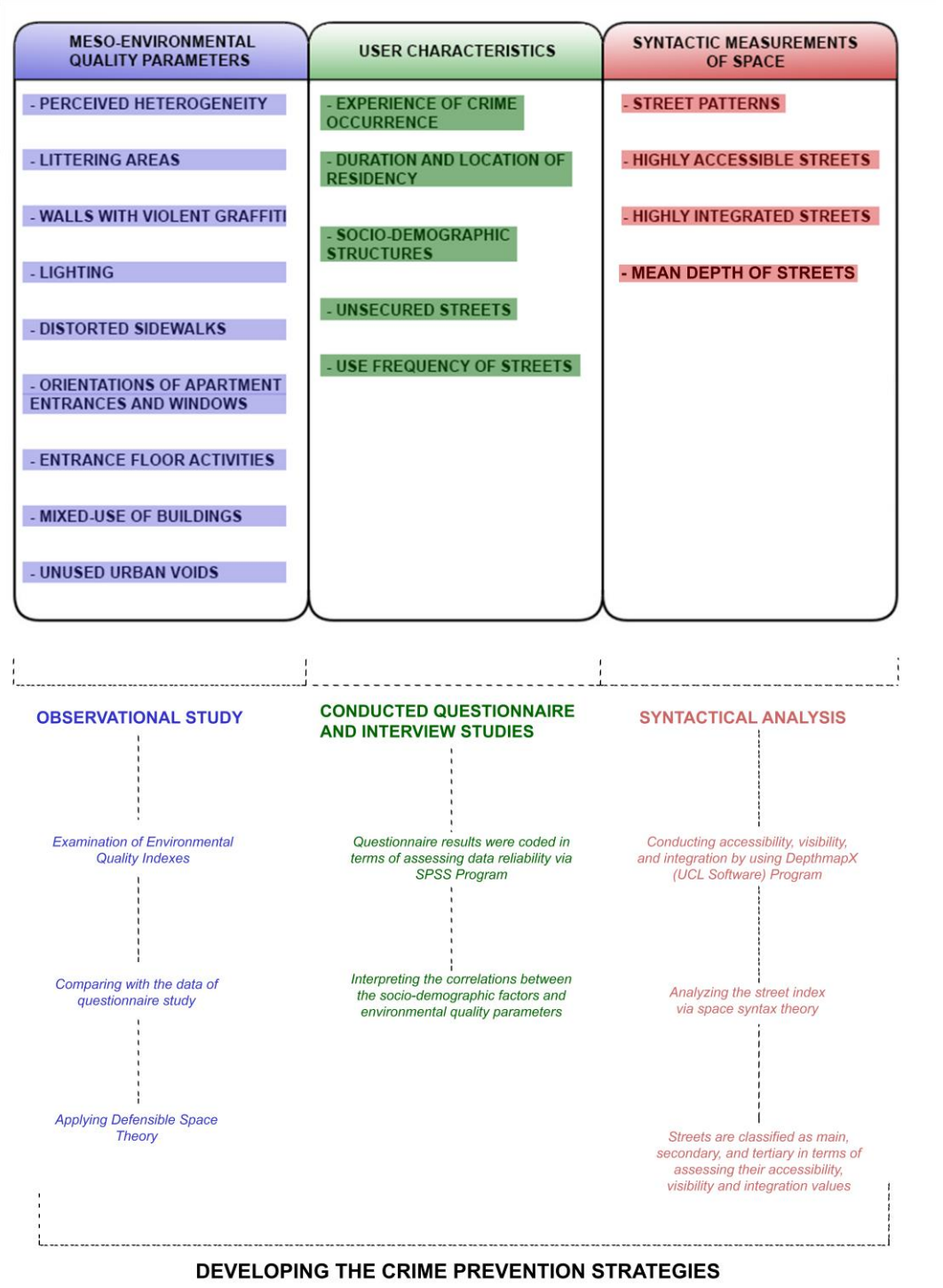


Figure 4.1: Flow Chart of the Methodology [**photograph**].

In terms of understanding the strategy of the study, this study seeks to address the following aspects;

1. Observing the littering areas, walls with violent graffiti, distorted sidewalks, unused urban voids, street patterns and density of streets via site observation method
2. Analyzing the orientations of apartments' entrances and windows, functions of entrance floors and mixed-use of buildings via site observation method
3. Detecting the sufficiency of lighting components via site observation method
4. Analyzing the perceived heterogeneity via site observation method
5. Questioning peoples' age and gender, duration of residency, education and income level and migration via questionnaire study
6. Questioning peoples' experiences of crime occurrence, security feeling, taken precautions against crime occurrence and victimization via questionnaire study
7. Detecting the highly visible areas and isolated areas in terms of measuring the accessibility of streets with an axial analysis via Depthmap program
8. Detecting the density of streets in terms of measuring the visibility of streets with an axial analysis via DepthmapX (UCL Software) program
9. Comparing the main, secondary and tertiary streets in terms of measuring the integration of streets with an axial analysis via Depthmap program
10. Comparing all methods in terms of developing crime prevention strategies

4.2 The Method of the Study

Within the scope of the security feeling, as meso-scaled environmental quality parameters, perceived heterogeneity, littering areas, walls with graffiti, lighting, distorted sidewalks, orientations of apartments' entrances and windows, functions of entrance floors, mixed-use of buildings, unused urban voids, street pattern and density of streets were investigated.

The former method to be applied was the site observation. It is a method that is used to measure the effects of the environmental quality parameters on the fear level of crime occurrence. Therefore, in the context of environmental quality parameters, littering areas, walls with graffiti, lightings, distorted sidewalks, orientations of windows and apartment entrances, mixed-use of buildings and ground floor activities were observed in the site observation part. Within the site observation method, it was observed that whether those environmental parameters trigger the security feeling in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

To specify the user characteristics, the examination of peoples' experiences of crime occurrence, age and gender, duration of residency, education and income level, migration, victimization, security feeling and taken precautions against crime occurrence were conducted. Therefore, the latter method to be used in the current thesis was an online questionnaire study to testify people's fear of crime occurrence. Hence, the participants were asked whether they are anxious when they leave their homes, the precautions that they take against the possibility of exposure to crime, the parameters that encourage criminals, the fear level of crime occurrence depending on day and night time, in which streets they experienced the fear of crime occurrence at most and whether users were exposed to crime. Thus, users' feelings of security level were determined with the support of the questionnaire study.

In terms of inferring some correlations towards the feeling of security between observations, interviews and survey results, the SPSS program was implemented. With the support of the SPSS program, it was examined whether there is a correlation between questions that asked participants. Respectively, the relationship between the fear of crime occurrence and age, the linkage between the fear of crime occurrence and gender and the fear level of crime occurrence according to the day and night time differences were examined through the SPSS program.

To analyze the syntactic parameters, street patterns, isolated areas, visible areas, main streets, secondary streets, tertiary streets, and the density of streets in 19 Mayis Neighborhood were determined. Therefore, accessibility, visibility, integration and

agent analysis were implemented via using Depthmap program. Furthermore, with the support of space syntax analysis, in the current study, there was a mapping of street-based path preferences implemented in terms of determining the focal zones or streets that have the highest or lowest level of hesitation for security feeling. Also, based on the questionnaire study, streets that experienced the highest fear level of crime as a syntactical manner were compared with the user characteristics of residents in 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

4.3 The Approach of the Study

The current study is a qualitative study that draws attention to residents' feeling of security in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood. The approach of the study is to examine the following parameters:

1. Examination of the environmental quality, user characteristics and syntactic parameters that trigger the feeling of security,
2. Analyzing the effect of environmental quality parameters on the feeling of security with the site observation method,
3. Examination of the effects of user characteristics on the feeling of security through the questionnaire study,
4. Creating accessibility, visibility, integration and agent analysis that helps to determine the parameters that forced the streets into an attraction zone for criminals in 19 Mayis Neighborhood with space syntax analysis.

4.4 The Method of Data Collection and Tools

Analyzing user characteristics is one of the most significant parameters in terms of achieving the desired results within the scope of the current study. Therefore, questionnaires are one of the most appropriate research techniques in terms of measuring users' feelings of security. Hence, participants were asked about their anxiety level while they leave their houses, the precautions that they take against the confrontation of crime occurrence, parameters that encourage criminals to commit a

crime, the fear of crime occurrence in day and night time, in which streets users experienced the fear of crime occurrence at most and whether they were exposed to crime occurrence before. Questionnaires that asked to users were applied under the 5-point Likert Scale questionnaire system. Some of the questions that addressed to users are as follows:

Q1: In which street are you dwelling?
Q2: How long have you been living in this street?
Q3: On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the worst), are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?
Q4: On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the worst), do your apartment's entrance improve security?
Q5: On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the worst), are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?
Q6: On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the worst), how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?
Q7: On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the worst), how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?
Q8: On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being worst), how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?
Q9: Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where? (Street-based question)?
Q10: In which streets do you feel secure at most?
Q11: Why do you find those streets as unsecured?
Q12: On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being worst), how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?
Q13: On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being worst), how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?

(A detailed sheet of the questionnaire is demonstrated in Appendix A)

Therefore, a questionnaire study was used in terms of producing objective correlations and obtaining numerical data. Respectively, the obtained numerical data were analyzed, whereas those series of analyses were explained with graphical representation.

4.5 Sample Selection

In the questionnaire study, random sampling strategies were applied and therefore, within the simple random sampling, each participant living in the neighborhood has an equal chance of being selected. The only criterion for people to participate in the questionnaire is that participants must dwell in 19 Mayis Neighborhood, and their age must be over 18. In the questionnaire, fear of crime occurrence and the feeling of security that are experienced by residents were measured. Henceforth, in the current study, a questionnaire was applied via using the online questionnaire study. Furthermore, the crime distribution of the streets in the neighborhood was taken into consideration as a priority in sample selection.

4.6 The Process of the Study

In the site observation process of the study, detailed information about the history of 19 Mayis Neighborhood, the crime rates of the neighborhood and the distribution of crime reports on the streets were obtained from the president (muhtar) of the 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Soner Arafal. On the other hand, Arafal gave detailed information about the problems of the neighborhood that are discussed in ‘peace meetings’ that held once in a month.

4.7 Data Analysis

A questionnaire study was taken as a basis for data analysis. Therefore, the study was used in terms of finding correlations towards the questions from the obtained questionnaire results. Hence, clear and accurate findings were revealed by applying the questionnaire study.

4.8 Ethical Considerations

Under the ethical considerations, this chapter provides information that the privacy of the participants in the questionnaire was protected. Users were fully aware of the objectives of the study and also they know that the current study was done for academic purposes. Respectively, the following aspects cover the general ethical considerations:

1. The names of the participants were not shared anywhere.
2. The participants' full approval was obtained for the study.
3. The privacy of the participants was kept confidential.
4. The confidentiality of the data in the current study has ensured.
5. Any exaggeration or deception was avoided in the study.
6. A biased display of data findings was avoided.

4.9 Limitations of the Study

There are some limitations in the current study. Those limitations are as follows:

1. In some cases, participants might refuse to speak in terms of participating in the questionnaire study.
2. Crime statistics were needed to understand the linkage between the results of the questionnaire and the feeling of security. Therefore, to obtain information about reported neighborhood crime distribution, a written petition was sent to the Istanbul Provincial Police Department and Kadikoy District Police Department. However, due to the protection of legal data and privacy policy, unfortunately, a negative response was received. As a consequence, the data were taken from TUIK (Turkish Statistical Institute), and the crime statistics of the 19 Mayis Neighborhood that taken from the neighborhood's 'muhtar' Soner Arafal, were taken as a basis.

4.10 Chapter Assessment

In this chapter, the applied methods and the stages of those methods were analyzed to examine the fear of crime occurrence and security feeling in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood in Kadikoy. Variables that trigger the feeling of security and sub-elements of those variables were examined. A survey, syntactic analysis and site observation methods were mentioned in the current study. In terms of investigating the security feeling of residents, the parameters of the qualitative study were mentioned. The question types of the questionnaire were clarified. The process of sample selection and the sample size were examined. Institutions, organizations and publications that helped during the study were presented. It is explained how the data gathered from questionnaire results and also how the obtained data were synthesized with the support of syntactic measurement programs such as Depthmap. Ethical considerations were stated in terms of clarifying the ethical concerns of participants in the questionnaire study. Limitations of the study and their reflections were examined in the current study.

In the next chapter, the results of the obtained data will be explained in terms of investigating the security feeling in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood. The former method is the site observation study to create a linkage between the environmental quality parameters and syntactical parameters of the neighborhood. The latter one is the questionnaire study in terms of investigating the feeling of security. The third method is to obtain statistics of those correlations also interpret those correlations between questions. The fourth method is the interpretation of the analysis of the streets' syntactic parameters obtained from the Depthmap program.

CHAPTER 5
CASE STUDY: 19 MAYIS NEIGHBORHOOD, KADIKOY, ISTANBUL

In terms of examining the level of security feeling on the streets and in 19 Mayis Neighborhood, littering areas, walls with graffiti, illumination of apartment entrances and their surroundings, adequacy of lighting components, distorted sidewalks, the orientation of apartment entrances, entrance floor activities and density of streets were discussed in the section of observation results.

Moreover, user characteristics of residents were examined in terms of analyzing their duration of residency, whether they confronted with any crime occurrence, streets that they feel insecure, whether they fear of crime occurrence while walking alone with the help of questionnaires and interviews with the president (muhtar) and residents.

Additionally, as explained in the previous section, how streets created the feeling of security on people was investigated, thus, the duration of residency, their age and gender, their professions, whether they have crime experiences, streets that they feel insecure, whether they have a fear of crime while walking alone in the street and the fear of crime occurrence in the neighborhood were tried to be determined by the conducted questionnaire. Therefore, based on the site observations, interviews and questionnaires, streets with a low and moderate level of security feeling and environmental quality parameters that trigger this feeling were clarified. Therefore, in the questionnaire study, a statistical correlation between the obtained data has been evaluated.

Furthermore, axial analyses were carried out in terms of determining the relationship between syntactic data of the neighborhood and the security feeling. Therefore, the method of processing the obtained environmental quality data, user

characteristics and syntactic parameters of space, the results of obtained data and conducted analyses are included in this chapter.

5.1 Observation Results

Within the scope of the site observation study, a detailed examination of the environmental quality parameters that are mentioned in the previous chapter was conducted. Therefore, streets that seen as problematic were identified and then, some investigations have been made for those streets.

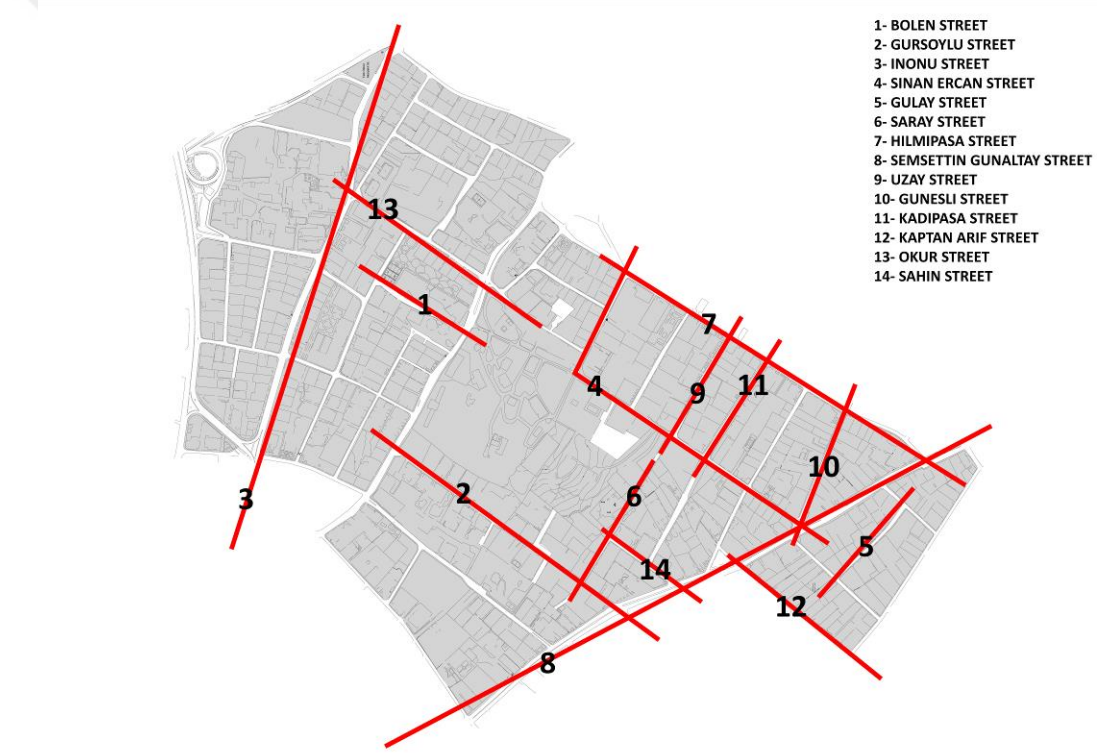


Figure 5.1: Map of Problematic Streets in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Firstly, all obtained environmental quality parameters were examined on a street basis, and a separate observation map is created for each street (Fig. 5.1).

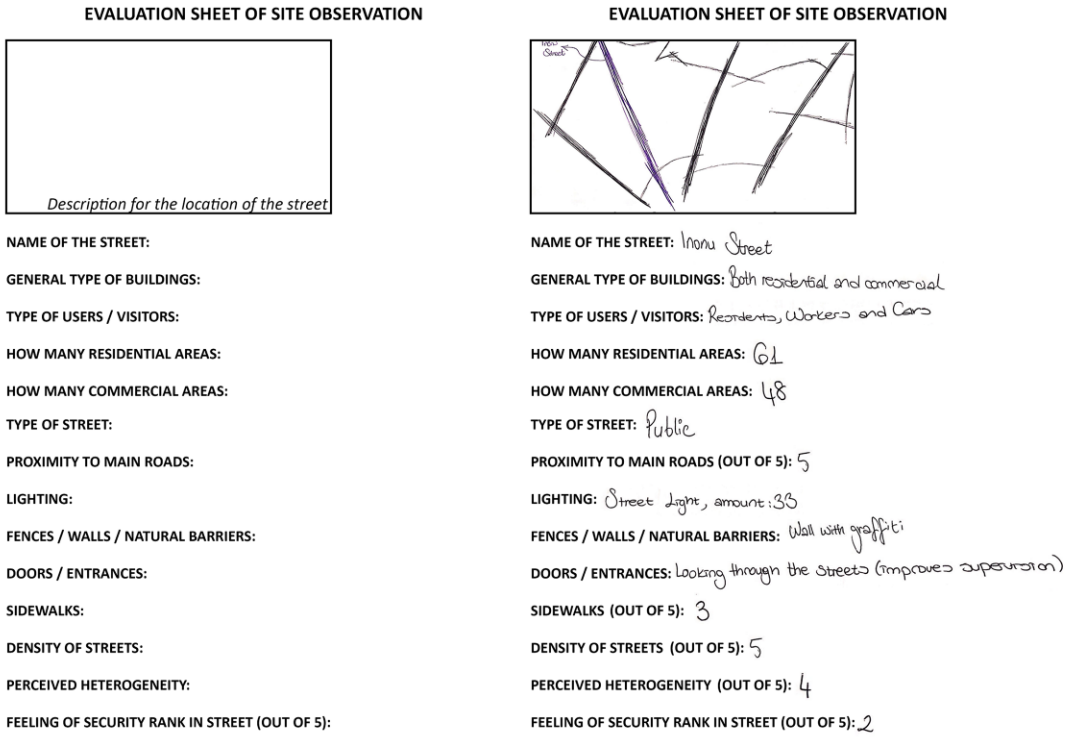


Figure 5.2: Sample of Territorial Concern Sheet of 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Respectively, in terms of analyzing the environmental quality parameters in the problematic streets, street density, number of residential buildings and commercial buildings, street type, proximity to main streets, availability of littering areas, adequacy of lighting components, the presence of unused urban voids, quality of sidewalks and perceived heterogeneity were examined and then, lighting components discoursed in the territorial concern sheets of each street (Fig. 5.2). In order to evaluate the observations of the streets, street density, proximity to main streets, quality of sidewalks, adequacy of lightings and perceived heterogeneity were numbered from 1 to 5, whereas 1 refers to be the worst and 5 refers to be the best that processed into the territorial concern sheet.

Meanwhile, the number of residential and commercial buildings, the street type, the presence of littering areas and the presence of unused urban voids were examined. Furthermore, adequacy and the quality of lightings, another parameter that affects

the feeling of security, were processed on the map for each street separately. Henceforth, according to those parameters, the problematic streets were determined, and they are tried to be explained in the current thesis study.

As a result of the site observation study, since their inadequate lightings, distorted sidewalks, littering areas and graffiti walls that cover the message of violence, Bolen, Gulay, Gursoylu, Hilmipasa, Inonu, Kadipasa, Kaptan Arif, Sahin, Saray, Semsettin Gunaltay, Okur, Sinan Ercan, Gunesli and Uzay streets were considered as problematic ones.

Therefore, due to its inadequacy of lighting components and graffiti walls, Bolen Street is one of the problematic streets in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood (Fig. 5.3).



Figure 5.3: Bolen Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

There are generally residential buildings on Bolen Street. Since the streets are mostly used by residents and cars, the street is used as semipublic. Furthermore, there are nine residential buildings and one commercial area. The commercial area is a grocery store that is located at the beginning of the street. Also, the owner of the grocery store dwells on this street. There are no unused urban voids in the street.

On the other hand, although Bolen Street is very close to Bayar Street, the main street, the density on the street is almost non-existent. Since the apartments' entrances do not have sight of the street, the supervision of the street has weakened. The presence of distorted sidewalks on the street also attracts attention.

Furthermore, there are four lighting components in the street, and one of these lighting components is broken. As can be seen in Figure 5.3, green dots show the working lighting components while red dots show broken or distorted lightings.

The other parameter that triggers the feeling of security is the presence of walls with graffiti that includes the message of violence. The presence of these walls affects the level of security feeling on Bolen Street.

Another street that triggers the level of security feeling is Gursoylu Street (Fig. 5.4). Since Gursoylu Sokak is both a residential area and a commercial area, the street is mostly used by residents, employees and cars. Respectively, there are 24 residential buildings and 11 commercial areas on the street. Since this mixed-use of buildings increased the density of the street, heterogeneity has occurred in the street. Furthermore, the proximity to Semsettin Gunaltay and Bayar streets is another factor that increases the street density in Gursoylu Street. Therefore, street density and the perceived heterogeneity in the street triggered users' security feelings. On the other hand, the observed graffiti wall contains bad words that deteriorate the security feeling on Gursoylu Street.

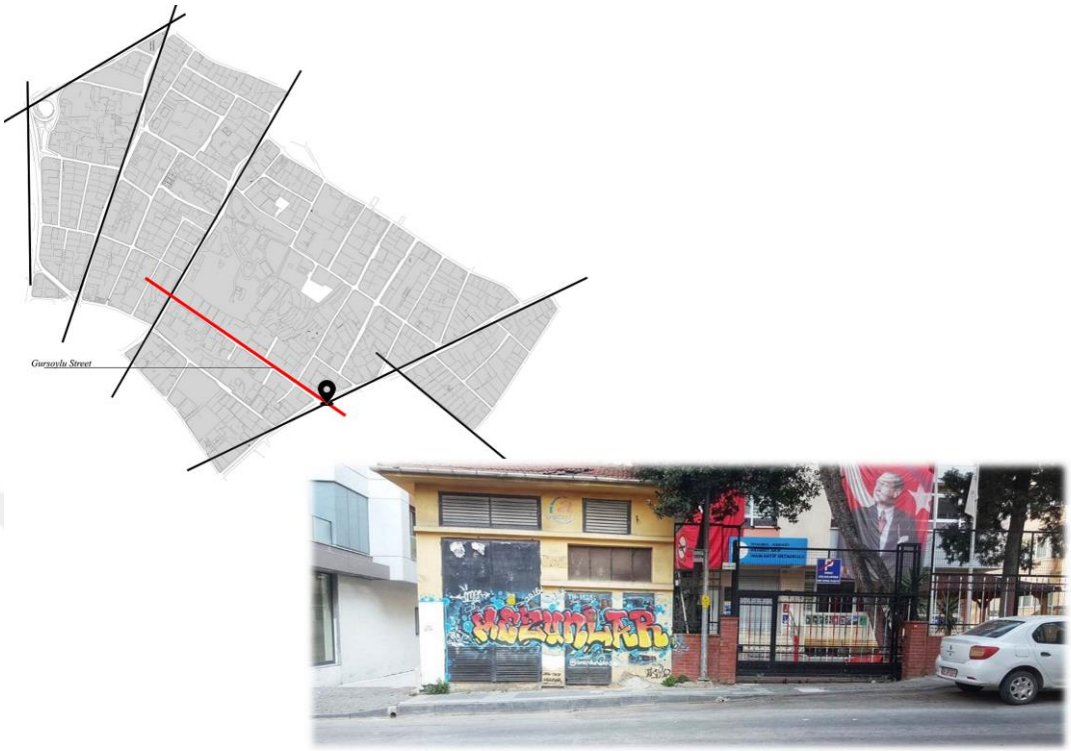


Figure 5.4: Gursoylu Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Another street that can be seen as problematic in terms of its perceived heterogeneity is Inonu Street (Fig. 5.5). Inonu Street is used both for residential and commercial purposes, and therefore, the street is mostly used by residents, employees and cars. Thus, heterogeneity was observed on the street.

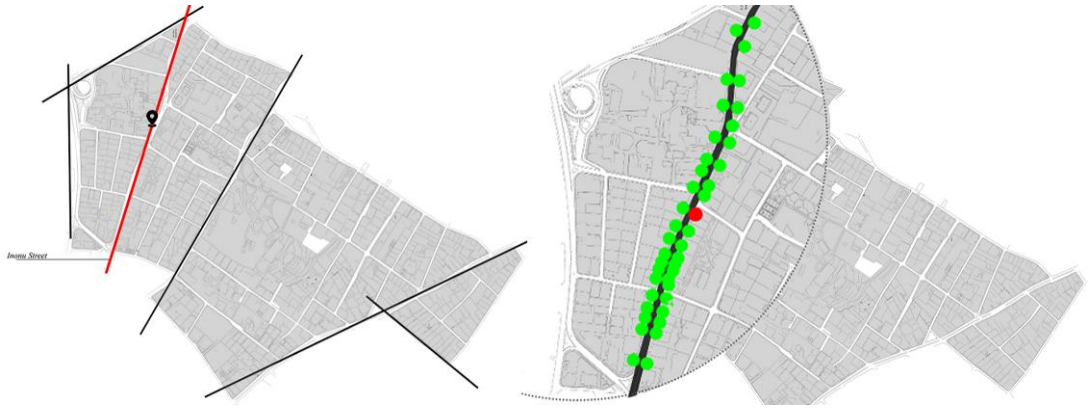


Figure 5.5: Inonu Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Furthermore, although the lighting components are fully functional in the area, they are insufficient for such a dense main street. No equal distribution of lighting

components was observed in the street. Respectively, the lighting components with disordered distribution triggered the feeling of security.

Another street with the lack of lighting components is observed as Sinan Ercan Street (Fig 5.6). In this street, lighting components are not only insufficient, but also they are broken and defective components. According to the observation, the street lighting at the entrance of Erenköy Mental and Neurological Diseases Hospital was found as broken. Thus, those broken and missing lighting components affect the level of security. Furthermore, since some of the lightings on the street are hindered behind trees, this creates an obstacle to sight.



Figure 5.6: Sinan Ercan Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Gulay Street is another problematic street (Fig. 5.7). Although Gulay Street is close to Semsettin Gunaltay and Kaptan Arif streets, the pattern of the street has differed from these two streets in terms of its environmental quality parameters. This situation created heterogeneity in the area, and it triggered the feeling of security.

The perceived heterogeneity in the street is mainly due to graffiti on the walls. Due to these parameters, the street density is lower than Semsettin Gunaltay and Kaptan Arif streets.

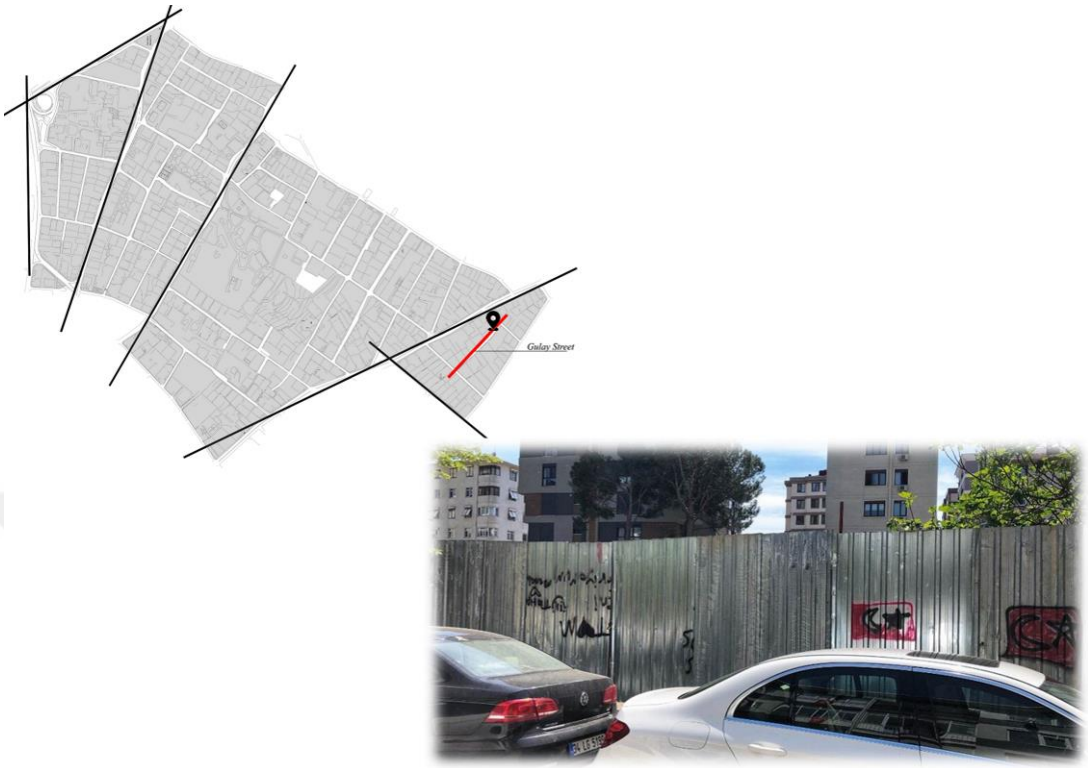


Figure 5.7: Gulay Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

The existence of graffiti walls with a violent message has also observed in Saray Street. Since Saray Street is a residential area, it is often used by residents and cars. Since there are four commercial areas in the region, the street is also used by workers. Thus, heterogeneity has emerged in the region. Due to its proximity to Semsettin Gunaltay Street, the street density is high in Saray Street (Fig. 5.8).

Since there are walls with graffiti in the area, the fear of crime is experienced in the region. Furthermore, the presence of the littering areas on the street also triggers the security feeling.



Figure 5.8: Saray Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Another street that observed as the problematic street is Hilmipasa Street (Fig. 5.9). Hilmipasa Street is both a residential and commercial area that is used by residents, employees and cars. Therefore, the diverse use of buildings increases street density and creates heterogeneity. Those negative environmental quality parameters trigger the feeling of security on the street.

Another problem observed on Hilmipasa street is that the unequally distributed lightings and the broken lighting components are present. On the other hand, since the lighting components are very high, they illuminate the road instead of lighting the sidewalks. This situation causes pedestrians to fear of crime occurrence, and it triggers the security feeling.

At the same time, the distorted sidewalks on the street were identified, and it was observed that those sidewalks triggered the feeling of security.

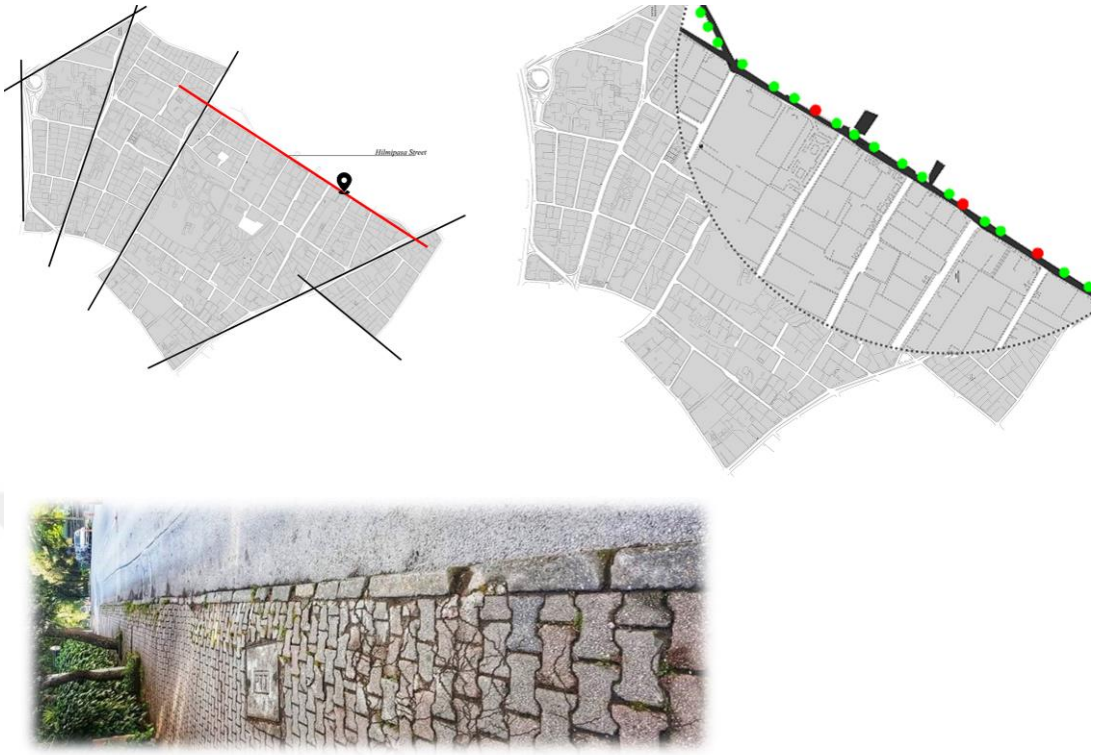


Figure 5.9: Hilmipasa Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

On the other hand, Semsettin Gunaltay Street is one of the streets that heterogeneity is perceived (Fig. 5.10). Semsettin Gunaltay Street is one of the main streets in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood, a street that consists of the semi-commercial and semi-residential buildings. The entrance floors of the buildings are generally commercial. Thus, heterogeneity is quite high; as a result, it triggers the feeling of security on Semsettin Gunaltay street.

On the other hand, although 31 lighting components on the street show an equal distribution to the street, one of those components is broken. Henceforth, broken lighting components increase the fear of crime occurrence on the street.

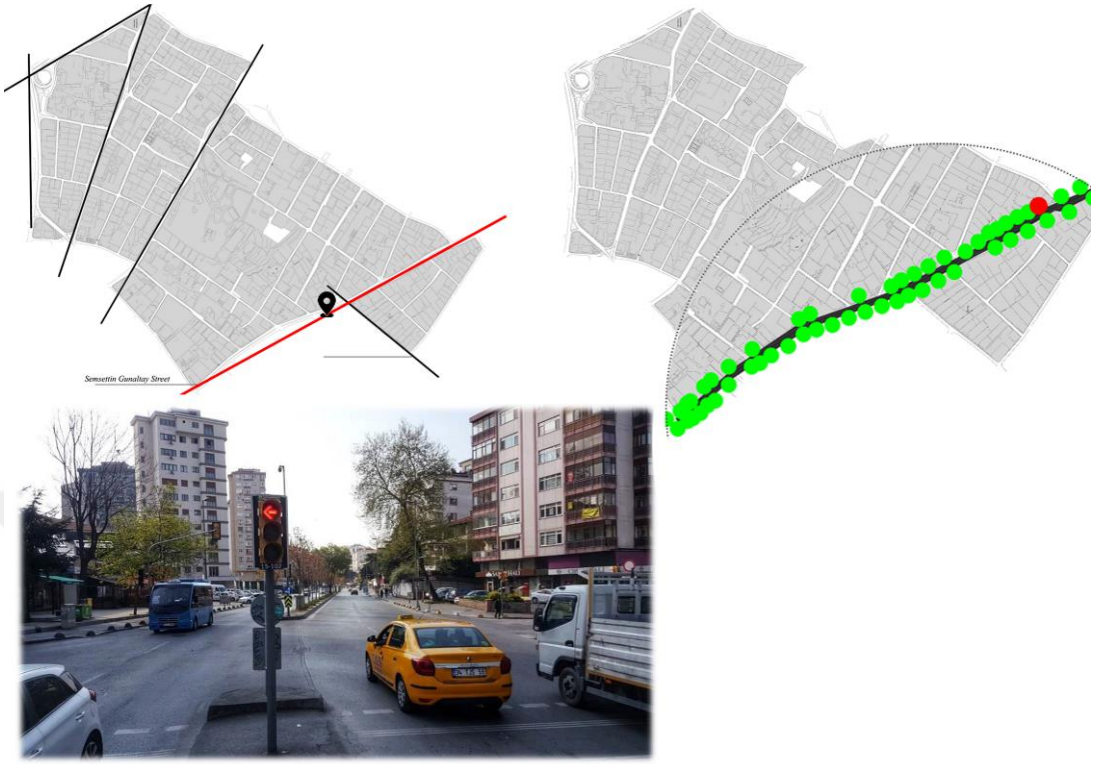


Figure 5.10: Semsettin Gunaltay Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Although the diversity of use on Uzay Street is almost non-existent, there are two commercial areas (Fig. 11). Although the lighting components on the street are insufficient and unequally distributed, Uzay Street has no broken lighting component. On the other hand, the presence of the construction sites, narrow the sidewalks on the street. Therefore, those narrow sidewalks trigger the feeling of security on the street. Since the lack of lighting components in those narrow sidewalks, the security feeling has triggered on this street even more.

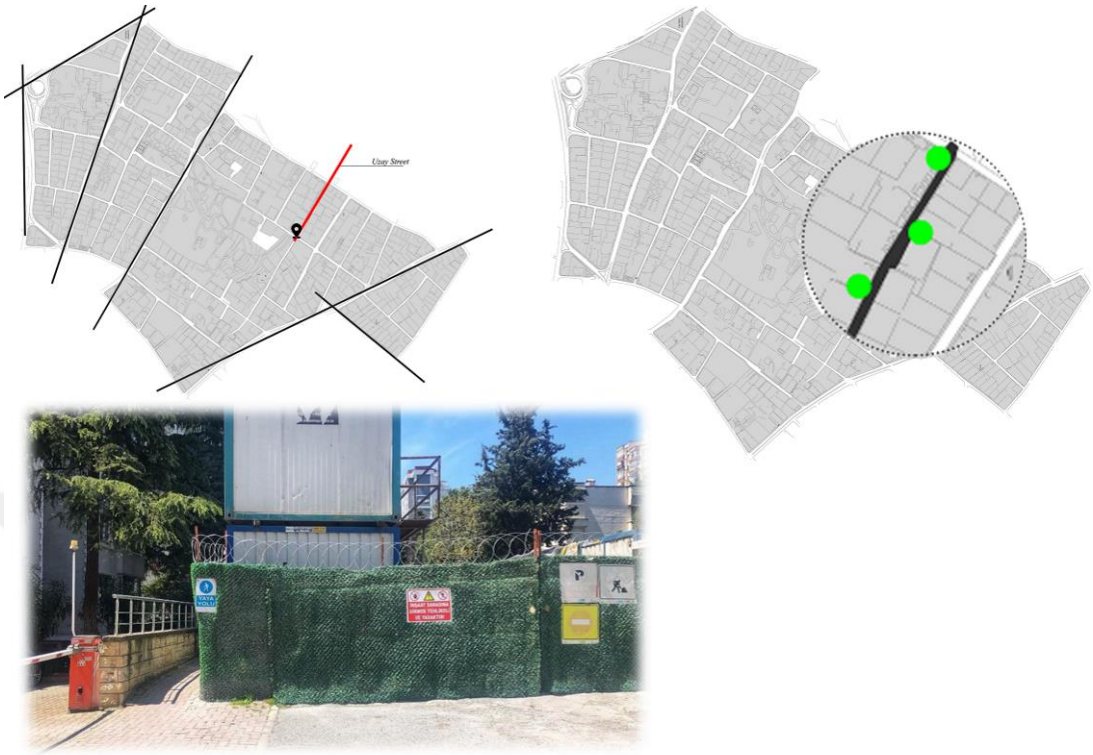


Figure 5.11: Uzay Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

On the other hand, Gunesli Street demonstrates similar characteristics with Uzay Street in terms of its residential use (Fig. 5.12). Gunesli Street is a residential area, and there are also three commercial areas. The owners of those commercial areas also live on this street. Henceforth, no heterogeneity has observed in Gunesli Street. Also, littering areas on the street damage the security feeling on this street.

Furthermore, no insufficiency was observed in the lighting components on the street. There are a total of four lightings in the street, and no broken lightings has observed.

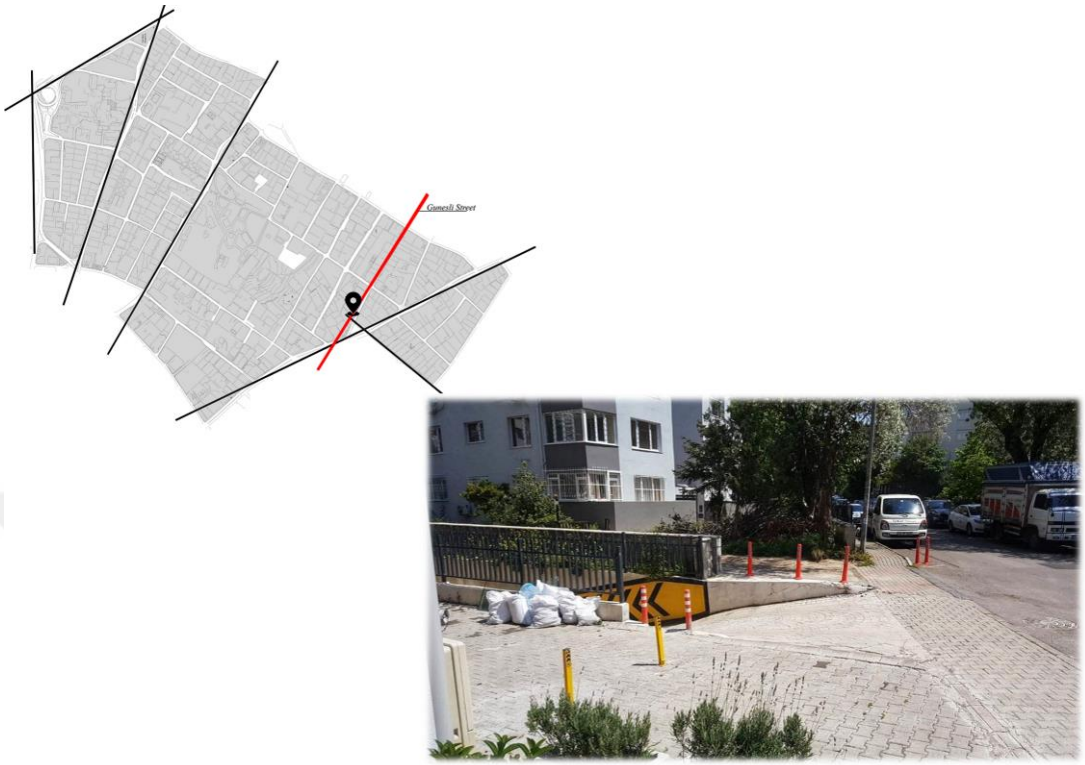


Figure 5.12: Gunesli Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Since Kadipasa Street has a moderate level of the street density, the street preserved its use of residential areas (Fig. 5.13). However, narrow sidewalks that created by the construction sites trigger the feeling of security. Also, the lightings on the street are not equally distributed, and there has two broken lighting components.



Figure 5.13: Kadipasa Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

In Kaptan Arif Street, heterogeneity was observed in terms of its coexistence of both residential and commercial areas (Fig. 5.14). Since owners of commercial areas do not live on this street, the heterogeneity has emerged.

It was observed that this street has a moderate street density due to its proximity to one of the main streets, Semsettin Gunaltay Street.

Furthermore, the existence of walls with graffiti that contain bad words triggered the feeling of security on Kaptan Arif Street.



Figure 5.14: Kaptan Arif Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Since Okur Sokak is a residential area, heterogeneity is not observed on this street (Fig. 5.15). Although this street is close to one of the main streets, Bayar Street, there is no street density. The reason for this maybe is the negative environmental quality parameters that force people to withdraw their activities on this street.

On the other hand, since the lighting components do not show an equal distribution, some streets may pose a threat at night time. Besides, one of the four lighting components is broken on the street.

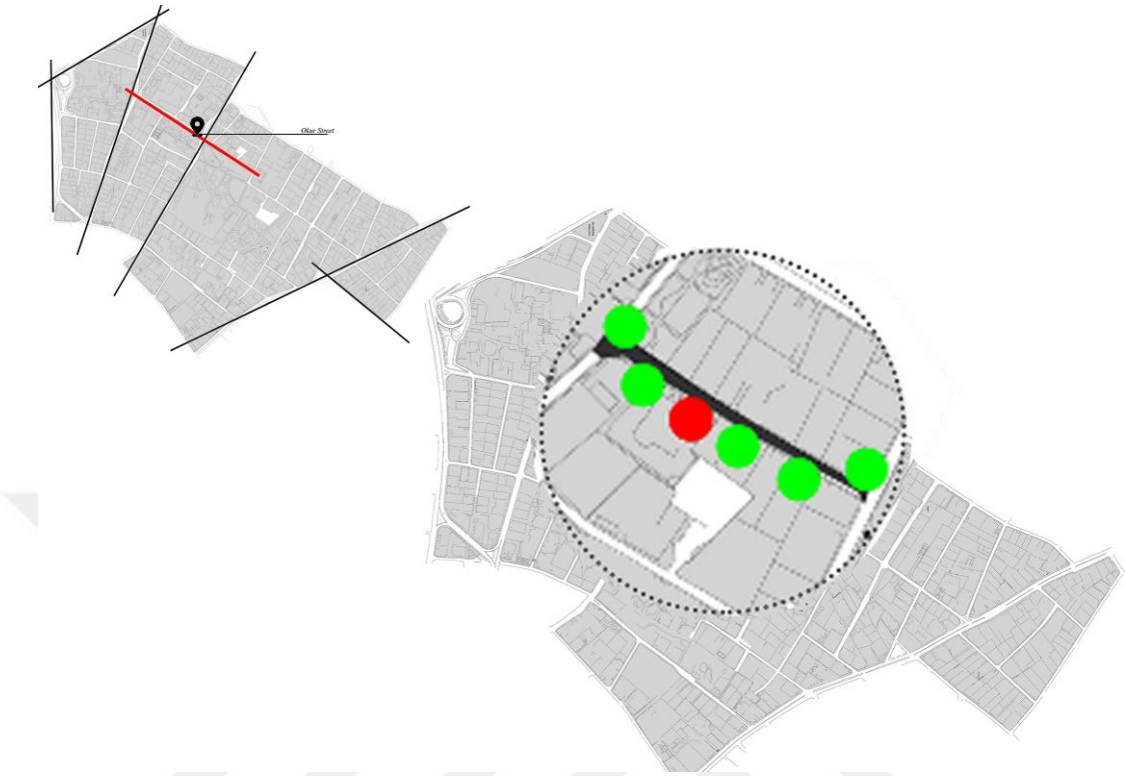


Figure 5.15: Okur Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Sahin Street is one of the streets with heterogeneity due to its commercial and residential areas. This street has density due to its proximity to one of the main streets, Semsettin Gunaltay Street (Fig. 5.16).

The presence of littering areas on the street triggers the feeling of security. On the other hand, since the lighting components do not show an equal distribution, some streets may pose problems at night. Also, one of the lightings is broken on the street. Due to the streets with broken lighting components, the need for security is felt more. Furthermore, the observed graffiti walls that contain a violent message deteriorate the level of security feeling on Sahin Street.



Figure 5.16: Sahin Street, 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

5.1.1 Perceived Environmental Quality of Streets

In general, since the majority of the streets are residential areas, they do not show heterogeneity. On the contrary, the main and secondary streets show heterogeneity. Walls with graffiti were observed on some streets in the neighborhood, and it was determined that the need for security was higher in those streets relative to others.

On the other hand, the existence of broken lighting components on the streets triggers the fear of crime occurrence. However, lighting components that do not show an equal distribution also triggered the fear of crime occurrence. Furthermore, the streets with graffiti walls that contain violent messages also pose a massive threat to the security feeling.

Construction sites that are very common in the neighborhood are another parameter. While the existence of construction sites alone is a threat to the fear of crime

occurrence, the narrow sidewalks created by those construction sites caused the users to withdraw their activities on the streets.

#	STREET NAMES	LIGHTING	SIDEWALKS	GRAFFITI	CONSTRUCTION SITES	LITTERING AREAS	OVERALL EVALUATION
1	*Bolen Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE
2	*Gursoylu Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
3	*Inonu Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
4	*Sinan Ercan Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE
5	*Gulay Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
6	*Saray Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE
7	*Hilmipasa Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE
8	*Semsettin Gunaltay Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL
9	*Uzay Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE
10	*Gunesli Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL
11	*Kadipasa Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE
12	*Kaptan Arif Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
13	*Okur Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
14	*Sahin Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE
15	*Akdeniz Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE
16	*Ataturk Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
17	*Bayar Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL
18	*Dilara Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
19	*Esin Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL
20	*Gazel Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
21	*Gultekin Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
22	*Huseyin Ayanoglu Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE
23	*Katip Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
24	*Kavisli Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL
25	*Kurkcu Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL
26	*Mehpare Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
27	*Mercan Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
28	*Oral Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
29	*Ozan Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
30	*Panorama Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
31	*Rifkibey Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
32	*Sakaci Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
33	*Sarikanarya Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL
34	*Selale Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
35	*Sultan Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
36	*Sumer Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL
37	*Tevfikbey Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE
38	*Toktas Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE
39	*Tuccarbasi Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
40	*Yildiz Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE
41	*Yamac Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE
42	*Turaboglu Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL
43	*Begonya Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
44	*Yazar Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL

Table 5.1: Perceived Environmental Quality on Streets, 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

Depending on their environmental quality of parameters, streets that perceived as good have shown with green columns, streets that perceived as moderate have

shown with yellow columns, whereas streets that perceived as bad have shown with red columns. With its adequacy of lighting components, quality of sidewalks and graffiti walls, Bolen Street, with its adequacy of lighting components, construction sites and distorted sidewalks, Sinan Ercan Street, and with its graffiti walls, littering areas and quality of lighting components, Saray Street, are seen as problematic streets (Table 5.1).

Respectively, Hilmipasa Street, with its distorted sidewalks and adequacy of lighting components, Uzay Street, with its adequacy of lighting components, construction sites and quality of sidewalks, Kadipasa Street, with its graffiti walls, construction sites and adequacy of lighting components, and Sahin Street, with its adequacy of lighting components, littering areas, quality of sidewalks and graffiti walls that contain a violent message, pose a huge threat for the security feeling.

On the other hand, as can be seen in Table 5.1, Gazel, Gultekin, Katip, and Mehpare dead-end streets were found to be ‘positive’ in terms of their adequacy of lighting components, quality of sidewalks, littering areas and graffiti walls. Respectively, the expectations about the level of security feeling might be considered high on those streets.

5.1.2 The Results about the Commerce Rates of the Streets

The multitude of mixed-use buildings in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood has been identified as one of the most significant factors for the perceived heterogeneity. Therefore, it is assumed that as commercial activities increase, the need for security will also increase.

#	STREET NAMES	# OF COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS	STREET DISTANCE (km)	COMMERCE RATE
1	*Bolen Street*	1	0,232	0,23
2	*Gursoylu Street*	11	0,598	0,05
3	*Inonu Street*	48	0,666	0,01
4	*Sinan Ercan Street*	8	0,865	0,11
5	*Gulay Street*	1	0,218	0,22
6	*Saray Street*	4	0,385	0,10
7	*Hilmipasa Street*	22	0,57	0,03
8	*Semsettin Gunaltay Street*	44	1,25	0,03
9	*Uzay Street*	2	0,247	0,12
10	*Gunesli Street*	4	0,469	0,12
11	*Kadipasa Street*	3	0,518	0,17
12	*Kaptan Arif Street*	9	0,322	0,04
13	*Okur Street*	6	0,631	0,11
14	*Sahin Street*	5	0,259	0,05
15	*Akdeniz Street*	0	0,167	0
16	*Ataturk Street*	16	0,672	0,04
17	*Bayar Street*	18	1	0,06
18	*Dilara Street*	3	0,193	0,06
19	*Esin Street*	3	0,226	0,08
20	*Gazel Street*	3	0,06	0,02
21	*Gultekin Street*	0	0,09	0
22	*Huseyin Ayanoglu Street*	2	0,249	0,12
23	*Katip Street*	1	0,07	0,07
24	*Kavisli Street*	6	0,498	0,08
25	*Kurkcu Street*	9	0,331	0,04
26	*Mehpare Street*	1	0,314	0,31
27	*Mercan Street*	22	0,285	0,01
28	*Oral Street*	9	0,21	0,02
29	*Ozan Street*	0	0,226	0
30	*Panorama Street*	2	0,26	0,13
31	*Rifkibey Street*	3	0,202	0,07
32	*Sakaci Street*	17	0,254	0,01
33	*Sarikanarya Street*	6	0,446	0,07
34	*Selale Street*	1	0,343	0,34
35	*Sultan Street*	4	0,524	0,13
36	*Sumer Street*	1	0,547	0,55
37	*Tevfikbey Street*	2	0,266	0,13
38	*Toktas Street*	2	0,207	0,10
39	*Tuccarbasi Street*	4	0,517	0,13
40	*Yildiz Street*	3	0,576	0,19
41	*Yamac Street*	2	0,189	0,09
42	*Turaboglu Street*	4	0,261	0,07
43	*Begonya Street*	1	0,253	0,25
44	*Yazar Street*	2	0,134	0,07

Table 5.2: The Results about the Commerce Rates of the Streets

Henceforth, in the current thesis study, the relationship between the number of commercial areas, streets' distances, and 'the commercial rates' that are found by dividing the streets' distances to the number of commercial activities were measured in terms of analyzing their effects on the security feeling level (Table 5.2).

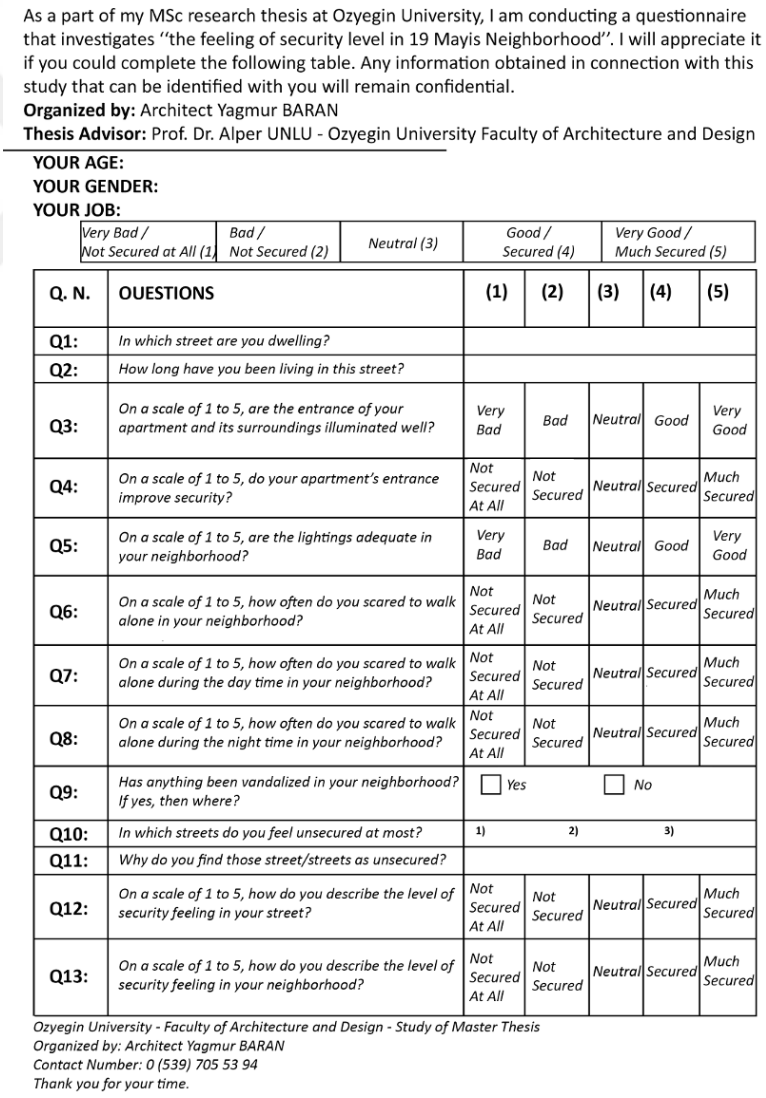
Respectively, it is determined that Gursoylu, Inonu, Hilmipasa, Semsettin Gunaltay, Kaptan Arif, Sahin, Ataturk, Bayar, Dilara, Esin, Gazel, Katip, Kavisli, Kurkcu, Mercan, Oral, Rıfkıbey, Sakacı, Sarikanarya, Turaboglu, and Yazar streets have an intense level of mixed-use whereas, Sinan Ercan, Saray, Uzay, Gunesli, Kadipasa, Okur, Huseyin Ayanoglu, Panaroma, Sultan, Tevfikbey, Toktas, Tuccarbasi, and Yamac streets have a moderate level of mixed-use. Furthermore, in the streets of Bolen, Gulay, Mehpare, Selale, Sumer, Yildiz, and Begonya, very few mixed-uses have been observed.

On the other hand, it is thought that commercial activities that are calculated as 0.23 on Bolen Street, 0.11 on Sinan Ercan Street, 0.10 on Saray Street, 0.12 on Uzay Street, and 0.17 on Kadipasa Street, are also essential reasons in terms of understanding the need for security feeling on those streets.

5.2 Interview and Questionnaire Analyses

In terms of examining resident's opinions about the security feeling of 19 Mayis Neighborhood, questionnaires and interviews were conducted. Respectively, the residents were asked about perceived crime locations, unsecured streets, their use frequency of streets. In terms of measuring the level of security feeling of residents, their socio-demographic status, perceived crime locations, unsecured streets, why they feel unsecured, and their use frequency of streets have examined based on the interviews with Soner Arafal, who is the president (muhtar) of the neighborhood, and residents. According to the question of which streets the residents use more often, the answers given by the residents are classified as main, secondary and tertiary streets by the majority.

On the other hand, the questionnaire was conducted with 47 participants in terms of determining their range of age, gender, duration of residency, professions, opinions about the adequacy of lighting, whether they have any criminal experiences, the streets they feel insecure, whether they have any fear of crime occurrence while walking alone in the street, and perceived crime locations. Each participant was selected upon only one criterion that they must dwell in 19 Mayis Neighborhood. The questionnaire was tried to investigate streets where the fear of crime occurrence located by asking open-ended questions and in terms of determining the level of security feeling of the users with Five Point (5) Likert scale questions (Fig. 5.17).



As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE:

YOUR GENDER:

YOUR JOB:

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	*Bad / Not Secured (2)*	*Neutral (3)*	*Good / Secured (4)*	*Very Good / Much Secured (5)*

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	*In which street are you dwelling?*					
Q2:	*How long have you been living in this street?*					
Q3:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral*	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q4:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q5:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral*	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q6:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q7:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q8:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q9:	*Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?*	☐ *Yes*		☐ *No*		
Q10:	*In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?*	1)	2)		3)	
Q11:	*Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?*					
Q12:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q13:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

Figure 5.17: The Study of Questionnaire [**photograph**].

5.2.1 Interview Results

In the current thesis, interviews were conducted with both the president (muhtar) and the residents in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

Firstly, according to the information given by the president (muhtar) of the neighborhood, Soner Arafal stated that the security feeling generally occurred in Inonu, Bayar, Yildiz, Hilmipasa, Ataturk, Bolen, Sinan Ercan, Gulay, Sahin, Semsettin Gunaltay and Kaptan Arif streets. Therefore, he stated that since business centers are located on Inonu, Ataturk, Bayar and Semsettin Gunaltay, at most, the fear of crime occurrence has observed on the main streets. Furthermore, Arafal mentioned that usually, luxury cars are stolen, and in general, auto theft has observed on those streets.

Also, additional information about the fear of crime occurrence on tertiary streets such as Bolen, Gulay and Sinan Ercan Street was obtained from the interviews with residents and the president (muhtar).

According to the information obtained from the interviews with the elderly residents of the neighborhood, they experience the fear of crime occurrence, especially in the narrow streets and streets with construction sites such as Sinan Ercan, Kadipasa and Uzay streets. The young adult residents state that they do not feel secure in the main streets, such as Inonu, Bayar, Semsettin Gunaltay and Ataturk.

Since the lighting components illuminate the road instead of sidewalks, residents stated that they do not prefer to use streets such as Bolen, Gulay, Sinan Ercan and Inonu during the night time.

#	STREET NAMES	MUHTAR'S OPINION	RESIDENTS' OPINIONS	OVERALL EVALUATION
1	*Bolen Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE
2	*Gursoylu Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
3	*Inonu Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE
4	*Sinan Ercan Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE
5	*Gulay Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE
6	*Saray Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE
7	*Hilmipasa Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
8	*Semsettin Gunaltay Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE
9	*Uzay Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE
10	*Gunesli Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
11	*Kadipasa Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE	(-) NEGATIVE
12	*Kaptan Arif Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL
13	*Okur Street*	(-) NEGATIVE		
14	*Sahin Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
15	*Akdeniz Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL		
16	*Ataturk Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
17	*Bayar Street*	(-) NEGATIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(-) NEGATIVE
18	*Dilara Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL		
19	*Esin Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
20	*Gazel Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
21	*Gultekin Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
22	*Huseyin Ayanoglu Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
23	*Katip Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
24	*Kavisli Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL		
25	*Kurkcu Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL		
26	*Mehpare Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
27	*Mercan Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL		
28	*Oral Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL		
29	*Ozan Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE
30	*Panorama Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL		
31	*Rifkibey Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL		
32	*Sakaci Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
33	*Sarikanarya Street*	(+) POSITIVE		
34	*Selale Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL	(≈) NEUTRAL
35	*Sultan Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(≈) NEUTRAL	(+) POSITIVE
36	*Sumer Street*	(+) POSITIVE		
37	*Tevfikbey Street*	(≈) NEUTRAL		
38	*Toktas Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
39	*Tuccarbasi Street*	(+) POSITIVE		
40	*Yildiz Street*	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE	(+) POSITIVE
41	*Yamac Street*	(+) POSITIVE		
42	*Turaboglu Street*	(+) POSITIVE		
43	*Begonya Street*	(+) POSITIVE		
44	*Yazar Street*	(+) POSITIVE		

Table 5.3: Opinions About the Streets of 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

Depending on muhtar's and residents' opinions, streets that perceived as good have shown with green columns, streets that perceived as moderate have shown with yellow columns, whereas streets that perceived as bad have shown with red columns (Table 5.3). With the support of muhtar's opinions about the streets of 19 Mayis Neighborhood, Bolen, Inonu, Saray, Uzay, Kadipasa, and Bayar streets were found as problematic in terms of their reported crime data.

Respectively, according to the residents' opinion, Bolen, Inonu, Sinan Ercan, Gulay, Semsettin Gunaltay, Uzay and Kadipasa streets were considered as problematic in terms of their inadequate lighting components, distorted sidewalks, narrowed sidewalks due to the construction sites, and experience of crime occurrences.

In general, according to the interviews with the residents and the muhtar, Bolen, Inonu, Sinan Ercan, Gulay, Saray, Semsettin Gunaltay, Uzay, Kadipasa, and Bayar streets were considered as problematic.

5.2.2 Questionnaires' Analyses

In terms of evaluating the relationship between the fear of crime occurrence and environmental quality parameters in streets, in the current thesis, characteristics of users in 19 Mayıs Neighborhood were examined. Henceforth, a questionnaire was conducted with 47 participants in terms of determining the level of security feeling.

5.2.2.1 Socio-demographical Structures of the Participants

	Range of Age	Frequency	Percentage
	(18 - 29)	*11*	*%23*
	(30 - 59)	*29*	*%62*
	(60+)	*7*	*%15*
	TOTAL	*47*	*%100*

Table 5.4: Age Distribution of Respondents.

Within the scope of the age groups, in the age group (30-59), adults constitute the majority of the participants. 23% of participants are between the ages of 18-29, 62% between the ages of 30-59 and 15% between the ages of 60 and over (Table. 5.4).

	Gender Distribution	Frequency	Percentage
	Male	*21*	*%45*
	Female	*26*	*%55*
	TOTAL	*47*	*%100*

Table 5.5: Gender Distribution of Respondents.

According to gender, female participants constitute the majority of the participants. Thus, 45% of the participants are men, and 55% of them are women (Table 5.5).

	Job	Frequency	Percentage
	Housewife	12	%26
	Manager	10	%21
	Student	9	%19
	Merchant	10	%21
	Contractor	1	%2
	Retired	4	%9
	No Job	1	%2
	TOTAL	47	%100

Table 5.6: Jobs of Respondents.

Within the scope of the questionnaire, the participants were asked about their jobs. 26% of the participants are housewives, 21% of them are managers, 19% of them are students, 21% of them are merchants, 2% of participants are contractors, 9% of them are retired, and 2% of them are unemployed people (Table 5.6).

	Location	Frequency	Percentage
	Main Street	9	%19
	Secondary Street	9	%19
	Tertiary Street	29	%62
	TOTAL	47	%100

Table 5.7: Location of Respondents.

In the questionnaire, the participants were asked about their location of residency. The streets were divided depending upon the street density and the frequency of use. Based on the interview results, the streets that participants use the most are classified as main streets, whereas less frequently used streets are categorized as secondary and tertiary streets. Henceforth, Inonu, Bayar, Semsettin Gunaltay and Ataturk streets were classified as main streets, whereas Kaptan Arif, Hilmipasa, Saray and Sultan streets were classified as secondary and Bolen, Gulay, Yildiz and Gursoylu streets were classified as tertiary streets in the questionnaire. The majority of the participants live in Gulay Street, and others are living in the streets of Bolen, Inonu, Kaptan Arif, Kavisli, Toktas, Yildiz, Ataturk, Bayar, Hilmipasa, Okur, Sahin, Uzay, Gultekin, Gursoylu, Semsettin Gunaltay, Sinan Ercan and Sultan (Table 5.7).

	Duration of Residency	Frequency	Percentage
	(0-2 Year)	*22*	*%47*
	(3-5 Year)	*19*	*%40*
	(5+ Year)	*6*	*%13*
	TOTAL	*47*	*%100*

Table 5.8: Respondents' Duration of the Residency.

On the other hand, participants were asked about the duration of the residency. 47% of participants have lived in 19 Mayis Neighborhood for 0-2 years, 40% of them have lived for 3-5 years, and 13% have lived in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood for more than five years (Table 5.8). Thus, as can be seen, the majority of the participants have just moved to the neighborhood.

5.2.2.2 Opinions About the Quality of Lighting

According to the 5-point Likert scale, in the questionnaire, the lighting of the apartments' entrances and their surroundings, apartment entrance security, adequacy

of lighting, security feeling of walking alone, security feeling of walking alone in day and night time, perceived crime locations, unsecured streets and reasons why they feel unsecured, level of security feeling in streets and neighborhood has questioned.

	Lighting	Frequency	Percentage
	Very Bad	*2*	*%4*
	Bad	*11*	*%23*
	Neutral	*20*	*%43*
	Good	*12*	*%26*
	Very Good	*2*	*%4*
	TOTAL	*47*	*%100*
MEAN	3,02		

Table 5.9: The Lighting of Apartment Entrance and Their Surroundings.

The percentage distributions of the answers have shown with the mean score according to the most selected option in the questionnaire (Table 5.9). Henceforth, as can be seen in Table 5.9, the question was based on measuring the quality of the lighting of apartment entrances and their surrounding. Since the selected options of ‘very bad’ and ‘very good’ are equal, the participants neither fully satisfied, nor fully not satisfied with the quality of lightings. Respectively, according to the mean score of 3.02 over 5.0, participants are not completely satisfied with the quality of the lighting of their apartment’s entrance and its surrounding. Henceforth, while the majority of participants think that the lighting quality of the apartments’ entrances and their surroundings are moderate, an undeniable majority thinks that the illumination has relatively bad quality.

Lighting	Very Bad		Bad		Neutral		Good		Very Good		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
(18-29)	-	-	1	%2	7	%15	3	%6	-	-	3,13
(30-59)	2	%4	9	%20	10	%22	7	%15	1	%2	3,02
(60+)	-	-	1	%2	3	%6	2	%4	1	%2	3,15
TOTAL	2	%4	11	%24	20	%43	12	%25	2	%4	3,02

Table 5.10: The Relationship between Lighting and Age.

According to mean scores, although there was no remarkable relationship between age and the lighting, it was observed that mostly between the range of 30-59 ages, participants were moderately satisfied with the quality of lighting. In the questionnaire, the age group of 18-29 selected the 'neutral' option at most. The same situation has occurred in the age group of 30-59, but the age of 60+ comparatively optimistic compare to other groups (Table 5.10).

Lighting	Very Bad		Bad		Neutral		Good		Very Good		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
MALE	1	%2	4	%8	10	%21	5	%11	1	%2	3,04
FEMALE	1	%2	7	%15	10	%21	7	%15	1	%2	3,00
TOTAL	2	%4	11	%23	20	%43	12	%26	2	%4	3,02

Table 5.11: The Relationship between Lighting and Gender.

In general, since both male and female participants have the same perceptions towards the quality of lighting, no remarkable difference was observed in the responses given by gender. Henceforth, the table demonstrated that regardless of gender, all participants are moderately satisfied with the quality of lighting. (Table 5.11).

Lighting	Very Bad		Bad		Neutral		Good		Very Good	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
HOUSEWIFE	1	%2	4	%9	3	%6	4	%9	-	-
MANAGER	1	%2	2	%4	4	%9	3	%6	-	-
STUDENT	-	-	1	%2	6	%13	2	%4	-	-
MERCHANT	-	-	2	%4	5	%11	1	%2	2	%4
CONTRACTOR	-	-	1	%2	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETIRED	-	-	1	%2	2	%4	1	%2	-	-
NO JOB	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	%2	-	-
TOTAL	2	%4	11	%23	20	%43	12	%26	2	%4

Table 5.12: The Relationship between Lighting and Jobs of Respondents.

In terms of investigating participants that were not satisfied with the lighting quality, the relationship between lighting and jobs of the respondents were analyzed. It was observed that, at most, housewives were not satisfied with the lighting quality, whereas students and merchants were moderately responded as neutral about the quality of lighting (Table 5.12).

Lighting	Very Bad		Bad		Neutral		Good		Very Good	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
MAIN STREET	1	%2	3	%6	1	%2	2	%4	2	%4
SECONDARY STREET	-	-	3	%6	3	%6	3	%6	-	-
TERTIARY STREET	1	%2	5	%11	16	%34	7	%15	-	-
TOTAL	2	%4	11	%23	20	%43	12	%26	2	%4

Table 5.13: The Relationship between Lighting and Location of Residency.

The satisfaction level of illumination quality varies depending upon the location of residency. Therefore, the satisfaction level of lighting quality is relatively low on the main streets, whereas on the tertiary streets, the lighting quality was found as moderate (Table 5.13).

Lighting	Very Bad		Bad		Neutral		Good		Very Good	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
(0-2 YEAR)	-	-	7	%15	8	%17	6	%13	1	%2
(3-5 YEAR)	2	%4	3	%6	9	%19	4	%9	1	%2
(5+ YEAR)	-	-	1	%2	3	%6	2	%4	-	-
TOTAL	2	%4	11	%23	20	%43	12	%26	2	%4

Table 5.14: The Relationship between Lighting and Duration of Residency.

Within the relationship between the residency duration and lighting, regardless of the residency duration, all participants considered the lighting quality of the apartment entrances and their surroundings as moderate (Table 5.14).

	Adequacy of Lighting	Frequency	Percentage
	Very Bad	2	%4
	Bad	11	%23
	Neutral	26	%55
	Good	8	%17
	Very Good	-	-
	TOTAL	47	%100
MEAN	2,85		

Table 5.15: The Adequacy of Lighting.

Within the scope of the current questionnaire study, participants were asked whether the lightings are adequate in their neighborhood. Respectively, 26 (55%) of the participants stated that the adequacy is moderate, whereas 11 (23%) of them considered it as bad (Table 5.15). With the mean score of 2.85, in general, all participants found the lighting components as inadequate.

Adequacy of Lighting	Very Bad		Bad		Neutral		Good		Very Good		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
(18-29)	-	-	2	%4	8	%17	1	%2	-	-	2,97
(30-59)	2	%4	6	%13	16	%34	5	%11	-	-	2,86
(60+)	-	-	3	%6	2	%4	2	%4	-	-	2,95
TOTAL	2	%4	11	%23	26	%55	8	%17	-	-	2,86

Table 5.16: The Relationship between Adequacy of Lighting and Age.

Considering the relationship between age and the adequacy of lighting, people need more bright spaces in terms of feeling secure as they get old. According to the mean score of 2,97, between the age range of 18-29, at most, young adult participants found lighting components as moderate. Respectively, with the mean score of 2,86, at most, the age group of 30-59 found the adequacy of lighting as moderate. On the other hand, at most, the age group of 60 and over found the adequacy of lighting as insufficient (Table 5.16).

Adequacy of Lighting	Very Bad		Bad		Neutral		Good		Very Good		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
MALE	-	-	12	%26	5	%11	4	%9	-	-	2,86
FEMALE	2	%4	6	%13	14	%28	4	%9	-	-	2,86
TOTAL	2	%4	18	%39	19	%39	8	%18	-	-	2,86

Table 5.17: The Relationship between Adequacy of Lighting and Gender.

Within the relationship between lighting adequacy and gender, male participants considered the lighting adequacy as bad, whereas female participants found the adequacy of lighting as moderately sufficient (Table 5.17). According to the overall mean score, 2.86, both male and female participants found the lighting adequacy as close to the moderate.

Adequacy of Lighting	Very Bad		Bad		Neutral		Good		Very Good	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
HOUSEWIFE	2	%4	1	%2	8	%17	1	%2	-	-
MANAGER	-	-	3	%6	4	%9	3	%6	-	-
STUDENT	-	-	2	%4	6	%13	1	%2	-	-
MERCHANT	-	-	2	%4	6	%13	2	%4	-	-
CONTRACTOR	-	-	1	%2	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETIRED	-	-	2	%4	1	%2	1	%2	-	-
NO JOB	-	-	-	-	1	%2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**2**	**%17**	**11**	**%17**	**26**	**%17**	**8**	**%17**	-	-

Table 5.18: The Relationship between Adequacy of Lighting and Jobs of Respondents.

In terms of examining the lighting adequacy, according to the professions of the participants, at most, retirees considered that lighting components were not sufficient, whereas students, housewives, managers and merchants found the adequacy of lighting as moderately sufficient (Table 5.18).

Adequacy of Lighting	Very Bad		Bad		Neutral		Good		Very Good	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
MAIN STREET	-	-	6	%13	-	-	3	%6	-	-
SECONDARY STREET	1	%2	1	%2	6	%13	1	%2	-	-
TERTIARY STREET	1	%2	4	%9	20	%43	4	%9	-	-
TOTAL	**2**	**%4**	**11**	**%23**	**26**	**%55**	**8**	**%17**	-	-

Table 5.19: The Relationship between Adequacy of Lighting and Location of Residency.

According to the relationship between adequacy of lighting components and location of residency, at most, participants that live in main streets considered the lightings as insufficient. In contrast, the participants that live in secondary and tertiary streets considered the adequacy of lighting as moderately sufficient (Table 5.19). Henceforth, as can be seen, lighting components are often inadequate on the main streets.

Adequacy of Lighting	Very Bad		Bad		Neutral		Good		Very Good	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
(0-2 YEAR)	-	-	6	%13	12	%26	4	%9	-	-
(3-5 YEAR)	2	%4	3	%6	11	%23	3	%6	-	-
(5+ YEAR)	-	-	2	%4	3	%6	1	%2	-	-
TOTAL	2	%4	11	%23	26	%55	8	%17	-	-

Table 5.20: The Relationship between Adequacy of Lighting and Duration of Residency.

Regardless of their residency duration, the participants found the lighting adequacy as moderately sufficient (Table 5.20).

5.2.2.3 Opinions About the Security of Apartment Entrances

	Apartment Entrance Security	Frequency	Percentage
	Not Secured At All	-	-
	Not Secured	2	%4
	Neutral	33	%71
	Secured	11	%23
	Much Secured	1	%2
	TOTAL	47	%100
MEAN	3,23		

Table 5.21: Apartment Entrance Security.

Participants were asked about the security level of their apartment entrances. Respectively, according to the mean score of 3.23, most of the participants found their apartments' entrances as moderately secure, that is close to the level of good (Table 5.21).

Apartment Entrance Security	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
(18-29)	-	-	-	-	9	%19	2	%4	-	-	3,29
(30-59)	-	-	2	%4	20	%43	6	%13	1	%2	3,23
(60+)	-	-	-	-	4	%9	3	%6	-	-	3,30
TOTAL	-	-	2	%4	33	%71	11	%23	1	%2	3,23

Table 5.22: The Relationship between Apartment Entrance Security and Age.

Regardless of age, all participants found their apartment entrances as moderately secure (Table 5.22).

Apartment Entrance Security	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
MALE	-	-	1	%2	14	%29	5	%11	-	-	3,23
FEMALE	-	-	1	%2	19	%40	6	%13	1	%2	3,22
TOTAL	-	-	2	%4	33	%70	11	%24	1	%2	3,23

Table 5.23: The Relationship between Apartment Entrance Security and Gender.

As a result of the questionnaire study, regardless of gender, all participants considered their apartment entrances as moderately secure (Table 5.23).

Apartment Entrance Security	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
HOUSEWIFE	-	-	1	%2	7	%15	4	%9	-	-
MANAGER	-	-	1	%2	7	%15	2	%4	-	-
STUDENT	-	-	-	-	8	%17	1	%2	-	-
MERCHANT	-	-	-	-	7	%15	2	%4	1	%2
CONTRACTOR	-	-	-	-	1	%2	-	-	-	-
RETIRED	-	-	-	-	3	%6	1	%2	-	-
NO JOB	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	%2	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	2	%4	33	%71	11	%23	1	%2

Table 5.24: The Relationship between Apartment Entrance Security and Jobs of Respondents.

In terms of examining the security level of apartment entrances, regardless of their professions, all participants considered the apartment entrances as moderately secure (Table 5.24).

Apartment Entrance Security	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
MAIN STREET	-	-	1	%2	3	%6	4	%9	1	%2
SECONDARY STREET	-	-	-	-	8	%17	1	%2	-	-
TERTIARY STREET	-	-	1	%2	22	%47	6	%13	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	2	%4	33	%70	11	%24	1	%2

Table 5.25: The Relationship between Apartment Entrance Security and Location of Residency.

The satisfaction level of the apartment entrances security shows differentiation based on the participants' location of residency. Respectively, the participants that live on the main streets found the apartment entrances as secured. On the other hand, both participants that live in secondary and tertiary streets considered the apartment entrances as moderately secure (Table 5.25).

Apartment Entrance Security	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
(0-2 YEAR)	-	-	1	%2	18	%39	2	%4	1	%2
(3-5 YEAR)	-	-	1	%2	12	%26	6	%13	-	-
(5+ YEAR)	-	-	-	-	3	%6	3	%6	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	2	%4	33	%71	11	%23	1	%2

Table 5.26: The Relationship between Apartment Entrance Security and Duration of Residency.

According to the relationship between apartment entrance security and the duration of residency, the newly moved participants considered the apartment entrance security as moderately secure (Table 5.26). Respectively, the participants that have lived for 3-5 years feel moderately secure at apartment entrances. On the other hand,

the participants that have lived for more than five years either feel moderately secure or secured.

5.2.2.4 Security Feeling of Walking Alone

	Walking Alone	Frequency	Percentage
	Not Secured At All	-	-
	Not Secured	*3*	*%6*
	Neutral	*28*	*%60*
	Secured	*14*	*%30*
	Much Secured	*2*	*%4*
	TOTAL	*47*	*%100*
MEAN	3,32		

Table 5.27: Security Feeling of Walking Alone.

The participants were asked about the security level of walking alone in the neighborhood. Henceforth, as can be understood from the mean score, most of the participants feel neither secured nor insecure while walking alone (Table 5.27).

Walking Alone	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
(18-29)	-	-	*1*	*%2*	*8*	*%17*	*2*	*%4*	-	-	3,43
(30-59)	-	-	*1*	*%2*	*17*	*%36*	*9*	*%20*	*2*	*%4*	3,31
(60+)	-	-	*1*	*%2*	*3*	*%6*	*3*	*%6*	-	-	3,38
TOTAL	-	-	3	%6	28	%60	14	%30	2	%4	3,32

Table 5.28: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone and Age.

According to the mean score, both the age group of 18-29 and 30-59 considered that walking alone is moderately secure (Table 5.28). Respectively, regardless of age, all participants feel moderately secure while walking alone. The age of 60+ is close to the secured level compare to other groups.

Walking Alone	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
MALE	-	-	1	%2	11	%23	8	%17	1	%2	3,34
FEMALE	-	-	2	%4	17	%37	6	%13	1	%2	3,32
TOTAL	-	-	3	%6	28	%60	14	%30	2	%4	3,32

Table 5.29: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone and Gender.

According to mean scores, both male and female participants considered walking alone as moderately secure (Table 5.29).

Walking Alone	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
HOUSEWIFE	-	-	-	-	8	%17	3	%6	1	%2
MANAGER	-	-	1	%2	5	%11	4	%9	-	-
STUDENT	-	-	1	%2	7	%15	1	%2	-	-
MERCHANT	-	-	-	-	6	%13	4	%9	-	-
CONTRACTOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	%2
RETIRED	-	-	1	%2	2	%4	1	%2	-	-
NO JOB	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	%2	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	3	%6	28	%60	14	%30	2	%4

Table 5.30: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone and Jobs of Respondents.

In general, regardless of their professions, all participants feel moderately secure while walking alone. However, managers and merchants feel much secured while comparing with other participants (Table 5.30).

Walking Alone	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
MAIN STREET	-	-	-	-	5	%11	3	%6	1	%2
SECONDARY STREET	-	-	-	-	6	%13	2	%4	1	%2
TERTIARY STREET	-	-	3	%6	17	%36	9	%20	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	3	%6	28	%60	14	%30	2	%4

Table 5.31: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone and Location of Residency.

The security feeling of walking alone varies upon the participants' location of residency. Respectively, regardless of the residency location, all participants feel moderately secure (Table 5.31).

Walking Alone	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
(0-2 YEAR)	-	-	-	-	14	%30	6	%13	2	%4
(3-5 YEAR)	-	-	2	%4	12	%26	5	%11	-	-
(5+ YEAR)	-	-	1	%2	2	%4	3	%6	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	3	%6	28	%60	14	%30	2	%4

Table 5.32: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone and Duration of Residency.

In general, both the newly moved residents and the participants that have lived for 3-5 years considered walking alone as moderately secure. On the other hand, the participants that have lived for more than five years feel secure while walking alone (Table 5.32).

5.2.2.4.1 Security Feeling of Walking Alone in Daytime

	Walking Alone in Day Time	Frequency	Percentage
	Not Secured At All	-	-
	Not Secured	3	%6
	Neutral	18	%39
	Secured	19	%40
	Much Secured	7	%15
	TOTAL	47	%100
MEAN	3,64		

Table 5.33: Security Feeling of Walking Alone in Daytime.

The participants were asked about the security level of walking alone in the neighborhood during the daytime. As can be understood from the mean score, the majority of the participants feel either moderately secure or secured while walking alone during the daytime (Table 5.33).

Walking Alone in Day Time	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
(18-29)	-	-	-	-	6	%13	3	%6	2	%4	3,70
(30-59)	-	-	3	%6	10	%22	11	%23	5	%11	3,63
(60+)	-	-	-	-	2	%4	5	%11	-	-	3,69
TOTAL	-	-	3	%6	18	%39	19	%40	8	%15	3,64

Table 5.34: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone in Daytime and Age.

In the age group of 18-29, the participants think that walking alone is moderately secure during the daytime. On the other hand, both age groups of 30-59 and 60 and over considered walking alone as secured during the daytime (Table 5.34).

Walking Alone in Day Time	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
MALE	-	-	1	%2	9	%19	7	%15	4	%9	3,68
FEMALE	-	-	2	%4	9	%19	12	%26	3	%6	3,63
TOTAL	-	-	3	%6	18	%38	19	%41	7	%15	3,64

Table 5.35: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone in Daytime and Gender.

Security feeling of walking alone in daytime demonstrates variances depending upon gender. Respectively, male participants feel moderately secure, whereas female participants considered walking alone during the daytime as secured (Table 5.35).

Walking Alone in Day Time	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
HOUSEWIFE	-	-	1	%2	4	%9	4	%9	3	%6
MANAGER	-	-	2	%4	4	%9	3	%6	1	%2
STUDENT	-	-	-	-	5	%11	3	%6	1	%2
MERCHANT	-	-	-	-	4	%9	5	%11	1	%2
CONTRACTOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	%2
RETIRED	-	-	-	-	1	%2	3	%6	-	-
NO JOB	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	%2	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	3	%6	18	%40	19	%40	7	%14

Table 5.36: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone in Daytime and Jobs of Respondents.

According to the professions, managers and students feel moderately secure, whereas merchants, retirees and unemployed people feel secure while walking alone during the daytime. On the other hand, housewives feel either moderately secure or secured while walking alone during the daytime (Table 5.36).

Walking Alone in Day Time	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
MAIN STREET	-	-	-	-	3	%6	5	%11	1	%2
SECONDARY STREET	-	-	-	-	5	%11	2	%4	2	%4
TERTIARY STREET	-	-	3	%6	10	%21	12	%26	4	%9
TOTAL	-	-	3	%6	18	%38	19	%41	7	%15

Table 5.37: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone in Daytime and Location of Residency.

Security feeling of walking alone during the daytime varies upon the participants' location of residency. Henceforth, walking alone during the daytime is often secured on both main and low-dense tertiary streets, whereas it is moderately secure on secondary streets (Table 5.37). Since dynamic streets boost the security feeling, people feel secure while walking alone during the daytime.

Walking Alone in Day Time	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
(0-2 YEAR)	-	-	2	%4	11	%23	7	%15	2	%4
(3-5 YEAR)	-	-	1	%2	6	%13	9	%20	3	%6
(5+ YEAR)	-	-	-	-	1	%2	3	%6	2	%4
TOTAL	-	-	3	%6	18	%39	19	%41	7	%14

Table 5.38: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone in Daytime and Duration of Residency.

According to the duration of residency, in general, the newly moved residents feel moderately secure while walking alone in the daytime. On the other hand, both the participants that have lived for 3-5 years and more than five years feel secured while walking alone during the day time (Table 5.38).

5.2.2.4.2 Security Feeling of Walking Alone at Night Time

	Walking Alone at Night Time	Frequency	Percentage
	Not Secured At All	*26*	*%55*
	Not Secured	*14*	*%30*
	Neutral	*6*	*%13*
	Secured	*1*	*%2*
	Much Secured	-	-
	TOTAL	*47*	*%100*
MEAN	1,62		

Table 5.39: Security Feeling of Walking Alone at Night Time.

The participants were asked about their level of security feeling towards walking alone at night time. As can be seen from the mean score of 1.62, the majority of the participants do not feel secure while walking alone at night time (Table 5.39).

Walking Alone at Night Time	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
(18-29)	*5*	*%11*	*4*	*%9*	*2*	*%4*	-	-	-	-	1,62
(30-59)	*17*	*%36*	*8*	*%17*	*3*	*%6*	*1*	*%2*	-	-	1,61
(60+)	*4*	*%9*	*2*	*%4*	*1*	*%2*	-	-	-	-	1,61
TOTAL	26	%56	14	%30	6	%12	1	%2	-	-	1,62

Table 5.40: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone at Night Time and Age.

According to the age of the participants, the age group of 18-29 considered the security feeling of walking alone at night time as unsecured (Table 5.40). Respectively, both age groups of 30-59 and 60 and over feel not secured at all while walking alone during the night time.

Walking Alone at Night Time	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
MALE	12	%26	5	%11	3	%6	1	%2	-	-	1,60
FEMALE	14	%30	9	%19	3	%6	-	-	-	-	1,63
TOTAL	26	%56	14	%30	6	%12	1	%2	-	-	1,61

Table 5.41: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone at Night Time and Gender.

Within the relationship between the security feeling of walking alone at night time and gender, both male and female participants feel not secured at all while walking alone at night time (Table 5.41).

Walking Alone at Night Time	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
HOUSEWIFE	9	%20	2	%4	1	%2	-	-	-	-
MANAGER	5	%11	3	%6	2	%4	-	-	-	-
STUDENT	3	%6	4	%10	2	%4	-	-	-	-
MERCHANT	6	%13	2	%4	1	%2	1	%2	-	-
CONTRACTOR	-	-	1	%2	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETIRED	2	%4	2	%4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO JOB	1	%2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	26	%56	14	%30	6	%12	1	%2	-	-

Table 5.42: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone at Night Time and Jobs of Respondents.

According to the professions, housewives, managers, merchants and one unemployed participant feel not secured at all while walking alone at night time. Respectively, students and a contractor feel not secured while walking alone at night time (Table 5.42). On the other hand, retirees considered walking alone at night time as either not secured or not secured at all.

Walking Alone at Night Time	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
MAIN STREET	5	%11	3	%6	1	%2	-	-	-	-
SECONDARY STREET	3	%6	4	%9	2	%4	-	-	-	-
TERTIARY STREET	18	%39	7	%15	3	%6	1	%2	-	-
TOTAL	26	%56	14	%30	6	%12	1	%2	-	-

Table 5.43: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone at Night Time and Location of Residency.

Security feeling of walking alone at night time varies upon the participants' location of residency. Henceforth, walking alone at night time is not secured at all on both the main and the tertiary streets, whereas secondary streets considered as not secured (Table 5.43).

Walking Alone at Night Time	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
(0-2 YEAR)	10	%20	7	%15	5	%11	-	-	-	-
(3-5 YEAR)	12	%26	5	%11	1	%2	1	%2	-	-
(5+ YEAR)	4	%9	2	%4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	26	%55	14	%30	6	%13	1	%2	-	-

Table 5.44: The Relationship between Security Feeling of Walking Alone at Night Time and Duration of Residency.

Regardless of the residency duration, all participants considered the security feeling of walking alone at night time as not secured at all (Table 5.44).

5.2.2.5 Perceived Crime Locations

	Distribution of Perceived Crime Location	Frequency	Percentage
	Main Street	*7*	*%15*
	Secondary Street	*2*	*%4*
	Tertiary Street	*5*	*%11*
	TOTAL	*14*	*%30*
MEAN	1,86		

Table 5.45: Distribution of Crime Locations.

According to the distribution of the crime, at most, the participants perceived the crime locations as main streets (Table 5.45)

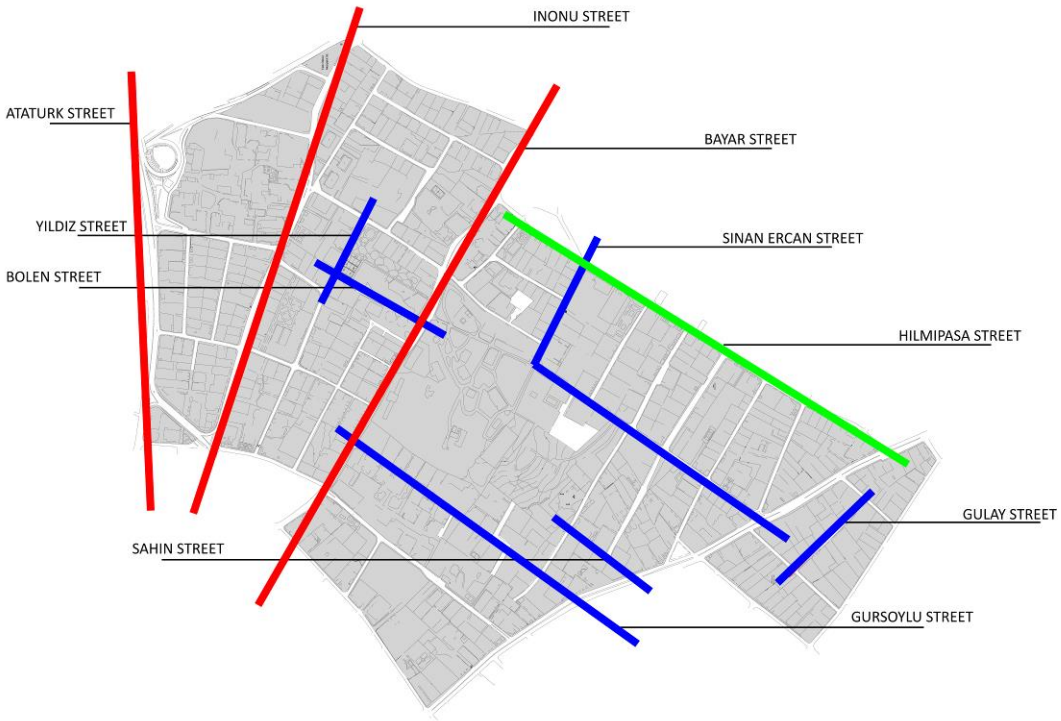


Figure 5.18: Crime Locations in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

According to the total impression that obtained from both residents and the president (muhtar), streets were divided as main, secondary and tertiary streets (Table 5.46). In Figure 5.18, the colors are referring to the importance level of streets and the frequency of use. Therefore, the perceived crime locations are labeled with color upon the street density. Therefore, main streets are labeled with red axial lines, whereas green axial lines refer to the secondary streets, and blue axial lines refer to the tertiary streets (Fig 5.18).

#	STREET NAMES	MAIN STREETS	SECONDARY STREETS	TERTIARY STREETS
1	*Bolen Street*			X
2	*Gursoylu Street*			X
3	*Inonu Street*	X		
4	*Sinan Ercan Street*			X
5	*Gulay Street*			X
6	*Saray Street*		X	
7	*Hilmipasa Street*		X	
8	*Semsettin Gunaltay Street*	X		
9	*Uzay Street*			X
10	*Gunesli Street*			X
11	*Kadipasa Street*			X
12	*Kaptan Arif Street*		X	
13	*Okur Street*		X	
14	*Sahin Street*			X
15	*Akdeniz Street*			X
16	*Ataturk Street*	X		
17	*Bayar Street*	X		
18	*Dilara Street*			X
19	*Esin Street*			X
20	*Gazel Street*			X
21	*Gultekin Street*			X
22	*Huseyin Ayanoglu Street*			X
23	*Katip Street*			X
24	*Kavisli Street*			X
25	*Kurkcu Street*			X
26	*Mehpare Street*			X
27	*Mercan Street*			X
28	*Oral Street*			X
29	*Ozan Street*			X
30	*Panorama Street*			X
31	*Rifkibey Street*			X
32	*Sakaci Street*			X
33	*Sarikanarya Street*			X
34	*Selale Street*			X
35	*Sultan Street*		X	
36	*Sumer Street*			X
37	*Tevfikbey Street*			X
38	*Toktas Street*			X
39	*Tuccarbasi Street*			X
40	*Yildiz Street*			X
41	*Yamac Street*			X
42	*Turaboglu Street*			X
43	*Begonya Street*			X
44	*Yazar Street*			X

Table 5.46: Categorization of Streets, 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

The participants were asked about perceived crime locations. Respectively, main streets and tertiary streets are perceived as crime locations. Therefore, most of the participants stated that they had a criminal experience on Inonu, Bayar, Hilmipasa, Sinan Ercan, Yildiz, Sahin, Bolen, Gulay and Gursoylu streets (Table 5.46).

5.2.2.6 Opinions About the Level of Security Feeling on Streets

			LEVEL OF SECURITY FEELING ON STREETS					
			NOT SECURED AT ALL	NOT SECURED	NEUTRAL	SECURED	MUCH SECURED	MEAN
LOCATIONS OF RESIDENCY	MAIN STREETS	INONU S.	-	2	2	-	-	2,74
		ATATURK S.	-	1	1	-	-	2,76
		BAYAR S.	-	-	2	-	-	3,00
		SEMSETTIN GUNALTAY S.	-	-	1	-	-	3,00
	SECONDARY STREETS	HILMIPASA S.	1	-	2	-	-	2,76
		KAPTAN ARIF S.	-	-	3	-	-	3,00
		SULTAN S.	-	-	1	-	-	3,00
	TERTIARY STREETS	BOLEN S.	-	2	1	-	-	2,76
		ESIN S.	-	1	-	-	-	2,00
		GULAY S.	-	1	4	-	-	2,74
		GULTEKIN S.	-	-	1	-	-	3,00
		GURSOYLU S.	-	-	1	-	-	3,00
		KAVISLI STREET	-	1	2	-	-	2,67
		OKUR STREET	-	-	1	1	-	2,78
		SAHIN S.	-	1	2	-	-	2,79
		SINAN ERCAN S.	-	1	1	-	-	2,84
		TEVFIKBEY S.	-	-	1	-	-	3,00
		TOKTAS S.	-	-	2	1	-	2,76
		UZAY S.	-	-	2	-	-	3,00
		YILDIZ S.	-	1	3	-	-	2,73
		TOTAL MEAN SCORE:						2,77

Table 5.47: Mean Scores of the Security Feeling on Streets.

The participants were asked about their level of security feeling on the streets (Table 5.47). According to the main streets, on Inonu Street, participants feel either not secured or moderately secure. Respectively, on Ataturk Street, the participants considered the streets either as not secured or moderately secure. On the other hand, Semsettin Gunaltay and Bayar streets were considered as moderately secure.

Within the scope of secondary streets, in general, the participants feel moderately secure on Hilmipasa, Kaptan Arif and Sultan streets.

According to the tertiary streets, the participants feel unsecured on Bolen and Esin streets. Respectively, they feel moderately secure on Gulay, Gultekin, Gursoylu, Kavisli, Sahin, Tevfikbey, Toktas, Uzay and Yildiz streets. On the other hand, the participants considered Okur Street as either moderately secure or secured.

			REASONS WHY THEY FEEL UNSECURED						
			HEARD ABOUT CRIMES	EXPERIENCED CRIME	GETS DARK AT NIGHT	HETEROGENEITY	ISOLATED FROM PEOPLE	INADEQUATE LIGHTING	TOTAL:
UNSECURED STREETS	MAIN STREETS	INONU S.	10	4	-	2	-	-	16
		BAYAR S.	4	2	-	2	-	-	8
		ATATURK S.	1	2	-	2	-	-	5
		SEMSETTIN GUNALTAY S.	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
	SECONDARY STREETS	KAPTAN ARIF S.	2	1	-	1	-	-	4
		HILMIPASA S.	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
	TERTIARY STREETS	YILDIZ S.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		BOLEN S.	-	-	1	-	2	3	6
		GULAY S.	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
		SAHIN S.	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
		SINAN ERCAN S.	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
		TOTAL:	20	12	3	9	3	4	51

Table 5.48: Reasons for Feeling Unsecured.

According to unsecured streets, at most, the participants considered Inonu, Bayar, and Kaptan Arif streets as unsecured due to the hearings about the crime occurrences (Table 5.48). The participants feel unsecured due to either experience of crime occurrences or heterogeneity on Ataturk Street. On Hilmipasa and Semsettin Gunaltay street, the participants feel unsecured because of the heterogeneity and heard of crime occurrences. On Yildiz Street, the participants feel unsecured due to the experience of crime occurrence. Furthermore, on Bolen Street, participants feel unsecured due to the inadequacy of lighting components. Respectively, on Gulay Street, the participants feel unsecured because of either isolation from people or inadequacy of lighting components. The participants considered Sahin Street as unsecured due to the hear of crime occurrence and experience of crime occurrence. On the other hand, on Sinan Ercan Street, since the street gets dark at night, the participants feel unsecured.

	Level of Security Feeling on Streets	Frequency	Percentage
	Not Secured At All	1	%2
	Not Secured	11	%24
	Neutral	33	%70
	Secured	2	%4
	Much Secured	-	-
	TOTAL	47	%100
MEAN	2,77		

Table 5.49: Level of Security Feeling on Streets.

The participants were asked about the level of security feeling on the streets. As can be understood from the mean score of 2.77, the majority of the participants (70%) feel moderately secure on the streets(Table 5.49).

Level of Security Feeling on Streets	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
(18-29)	-	-	4	%9	6	%13	1	%2	-	-	2,72
(30-59)	1	%2	4	%9	24	%51	-	-	-	-	2,76
(60+)	-	-	3	%6	3	%6	1	%2	-	-	2,74
TOTAL	1	%2	11	%24	33	%70	2	%4	-	-	2,77

Table 5.50: The Relationship between Level of Security Feeling on Streets and Age.

Within the relationship between the level of security feeling and age, both the age groups of 18-29 and 30-59 considered the streets as moderately secure (Table 5.50). On the other hand, the age group of 60 and over feels either not secured or moderately secure.

Level of Security Feeling on Streets	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
MALE	-	-	4	%9	17	%36	-	-	-	-	2,76
FEMALE	1	%2	7	%15	16	%34	2	%4	-	-	2,75
TOTAL	1	%2	11	%24	33	%70	2	%4	-	-	2,77

Table 5.51: The Relationship between Level of Security Feeling on Streets and Gender.

According to the relationship between the level of security feeling and gender, both male and female participants feel moderately secure (Table 5.51).

Level of Security Feeling on Streets	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
HOUSEWIFE	1	%2	3	%6	7	%15	1	%2	-	-
MANAGER	-	-	1	%2	9	%20	-	-	-	-
STUDENT	-	-	3	%6	6	%13	-	-	-	-
MERCHANT	-	-	3	%6	7	%16	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTOR	-	-	-	-	1	%2	-	-	-	-
RETIRED	-	-	1	%2	2	%4	1	%2	-	-
NO JOB	-	-	-	-	1	%2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	%2	11	%22	33	%72	2	%4	-	-

Table 5.52: The Relationship between Level of Security Feeling on Streets and Jobs of Respondents.

Regardless of their professions, all participants feel moderately secure on the streets (Table 5.52).

Level of Security Feeling on Streets	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
MAIN STREET	-	-	3	%6	6	%13	-	-	-	-
SECONDARY STREET	1	%2	1	%2	7	%15	-	-	-	-
TERTIARY STREET	-	-	7	%15	20	%53	2	%4	-	-
TOTAL	1	%2	11	%23	33	%71	2	%4	-	-

Table 5.53: The Relationship between Level of Security Feeling on Streets and Location of Residency.

Regardless of the residency locations, all participants feel moderately secure on the streets (Table 5.53). Henceforth, the participants do not feel completely secure.

Level of Security Feeling on Streets	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
(0-2 YEAR)	-	-	4	%9	17	%35	1	%2	-	-
(3-5 YEAR)	1	%2	6	%13	12	%26	-	-	-	-
(5+ YEAR)	-	-	1	%2	4	%9	1	%2	-	-
TOTAL	1	%2	11	%24	33	%70	2	%4	-	-

Table 5.54: The Relationship between Level of Security Feeling on Streets and Duration of Residency.

Regardless of the residency duration, all participants feel moderately secure on the streets (Table 5.54).

5.2.2.7 Opinions About the Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood

	Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood	Frequency	Percentage
	Not Secured At All	2	%4
	Not Secured	7	%15
	Neutral	35	%75
	Secured	3	%6
	Much Secured	-	-
	TOTAL	47	%100
MEAN	2,83		

Table 5.55: Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood.

The participants were asked about their level of security feeling towards the neighborhood. Respectively, as can be understood from the mean score of 2.83, the majority of participants feel moderately secure in the neighborhood. (Table 5.55).

Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
(18-29)	-	-	3	%6	8	%17	-	-	-	-	2,86
(30-59)	1	%2	2	%4	23	%50	3	%6	-	-	2,82
(60+)	1	%2	2	%4	4	%9	-	-	-	-	2,87
TOTAL	2	%4	7	%14	35	%76	3	%6	-	-	2,83

Table 5.56: The Relationship between Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood and Age.

Regardless of age, all participants feel moderately secure in the neighborhood (Table 5.56).

Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured		MEAN
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
MALE	-	-	3	%6	16	%34	2	%4	-	-	2,82
FEMALE	2	%4	4	%9	19	%41	1	%2	-	-	2,84
TOTAL	2	%4	7	%15	35	%75	3	%6	-	-	2,83

Table 5.57: The Relationship between Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood and Gender.

Respectively, regardless of gender, both male and female participants feel moderately secure in the neighborhood (Table 5.57).

Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
HOUSEWIFE	1	%2	1	%2	9	%20	1	%2	-	-
MANAGER	-	-	1	%2	8	%17	1	%2	-	-
STUDENT	-	-	3	%6	6	%13	-	-	-	-
MERCHANT	-	-	2	%4	7	%15	1	%2	-	-
CONTRACTOR	-	-	-	-	1	%2	-	-	-	-
RETIRED	1	%2	-	-	3	%6	-	-	-	-
NO JOB	-	-	-	-	1	%2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	%4	7	%15	35	%75	3	%6	-	-

Table 5.58: The Relationship between Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood and Jobs of Respondents.

Regardless of their professions, all participants feel moderately secure in the neighborhood (Table 5.58).

Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
MAIN STREET	1	%2	1	%2	7	%15	-	-	-	-
SECONDARY STREET	-	-	2	%4	5	%11	2	%4	-	-
TERTIARY STREET	1	%2	4	%9	23	%49	1	%2	-	-
TOTAL	2	%4	7	%15	35	%75	3	%6	-	-

Table 5.59: The Relationship between Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood and Location of Residency.

Regardless of the residency location, all participants feel moderately secure in the neighborhood (Table 5.59).

Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood	Not Secured At All		Not Secured		Neutral		Secured		Much Secured	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
(0-2 YEAR)	-	-	3	%6	17	%36	2	%4	-	-
(3-5 YEAR)	1	%2	4	%9	13	%28	-	-	-	-
(5+ YEAR)	1	%2	-	-	5	%11	1	%2	-	-
TOTAL	2	%4	13	%15	35	%75	3	%6	-	-

Table 5.60: The Relationship between Level of Security Feeling in Neighborhood and Duration of Residency.

Regardless of the residency duration, all participants feel moderately secure in the neighborhood (Table 5.60).

5.2.2.8 Evaluation of the Results

The majority of the participants considered the lighting quality as moderately good. Respectively, regardless of their age groups, all participants considered the quality of lighting as moderate. Also, regardless of their gender, all participants are moderately satisfied with the quality of lighting. On the other hand, mostly housewives were not satisfied with the quality of lighting. Furthermore, on the main

streets, the participants considered the lighting quality as bad. According to the residency duration and lighting relationship, regardless of the residency duration, all participants found the lighting quality of the apartment entrances and their surroundings as moderate.

The majority of participants found the lighting components as inadequate. According to age, at most, the age group of 60 and over considered the adequacy of lighting components as insufficient. Furthermore, male participants considered the lighting adequacy as insufficient, whereas female participants found it as moderate. Within the scope of professions, at most, retirees considered the lighting components as insufficient. According to the location of residency, the lighting components were not found sufficient on the main streets. On the other hand, regardless of their residency duration, all participants considered the lighting quality as moderately sufficient.

Most of the participants found their apartment entrances as moderately secure. Respectively, in general, all participants considered their apartment entrances as secure at a moderate level while comparing their age groups. Also, both male and female participants found their apartment entrances as neither secure nor insecure. Furthermore, according to their jobs, almost all participants found their apartment entrances as secure at a moderate level. On the other hand, both participants that live in secondary and tertiary streets considered the apartment entrances as neither secure nor insecure. Within the scope of the residency duration, almost all participants found their apartment entrances as moderately secure.

Most of the participants feel neither secured nor unsecured while walking alone. Depending on age and gender, almost all participants feel moderately secure while walking alone. According to their professions, all participants feel neither secure nor insecure while walking alone. Respectively, while comparing the residency duration, almost all participants do not feel completely secure while walking alone. On the other hand, both the newly moved residents and the participants that have

lived for 3-5 years considered walking alone as secure at a moderate level, whereas the participants that have lived for more than five years feel secure.

The majority of participants feel secure while walking alone during the daytime. In the age group of 18-29, the participants feel neither secure nor insecure. Respectively, male participants do not feel completely secure. Based on their professions, managers and students feel neither secure nor insecure. Furthermore, secondary streets were found as secure at a moderate level. Also, within the scope of the residency duration, the newly moved residents feel moderately secure while walking alone in the daytime.

The majority of participants do not feel secure while walking alone at night time. Depending on age and gender, all the age groups and both male and female participants considered walking alone as not secured at night time. According to professions, housewives, managers, merchants, and unemployed people feel unsecured while walking alone at night time. According to the residency location, almost all participants feel unsecured. However, at most, the participants do not feel secure at all while walking alone at night time. On the other hand, regardless of the residency duration, all participants considered the security feeling of walking alone at night time as not secured at all.

The majority of the participants perceived the crime locations as main streets such as Inonu, Bayar, Semsettin Gunaltay and Ataturk streets. On the other hand, most of the participants had an experience of crime occurrence on Inonu, Bayar, Hilmipasa, Sinan Ercan, Yildiz, Sahin, Gulay and Gursoylu streets.

According to the security feeling on streets, Inonu and Ataturk streets were found as unsecured, whereas Semsettin Gunaltay and Bayar streets were considered as secure at a moderate level. Respectively, the participants feel unsecured on Bolen and Esin streets. On the other hand, at most, Inonu, Bayar and Kaptan Arif streets were found as unsecured due to the hearing of the crime occurrences. Furthermore, most of the participants do not feel completely secure on the streets. According to age, gender,

professions, residency locations and residency duration, almost all participants feel moderately secure on the streets.

The majority of participants considered the security feeling of the neighborhood as secure at a moderate level. Respectively, depending on age, gender, residency location, and residency duration, the participants feel moderately secure in the neighborhood. Furthermore, it is observed that the participants do not completely feel secure on the streets and in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood.

5.3 Results of Chi-Square Correlations

In terms of creating a statistical comparison of the obtained data from the conducted questionnaire, correlation tables were created with the help of the SPSS program.

According to the obtained data from the questionnaire, since the participants feel neither secured nor unsecured in the neighborhood, statistical comparison between socio-demographic data, environmental quality parameters and the level of security feeling was needed to be applied.

5.3.1 The Results About the Socio-Demographical Data, Environmental Quality Parameters and Security Feeling Correlations

In terms of comparing the obtained data statistically, relationships of the data with each other were tested by using the SPSS program. Thus, first and foremost, in terms of examining the correlation between socio-demographic data, environmental quality parameters and the level of security feeling were conducted, and then the statistical correlation between those parameters was mentioned in the current study.

	x^2	df	p	significance
AGE & ADEQUATE LIGHTING	*2,482*	*4*	*0,648* > 0,05	not statistically significant
AGE & SECURITY FEELING OF WALKING ALONE	*1,670*	*2*	*0,434* > 0,05	not statistically significant
AGE& LEVEL OF SECURITY FEELING ON STREETS	*4,196*	*4*	*0,380* > 0,05	not statistically significant
AGE & LEVEL OF SECURITY FEELING IN NEIGHBORHOOD	*4,212*	*4*	*0,378* > 0,05	not statistically significant
GENDER & ADEQUATE LIGHTING	*1,731*	*2*	*0,421* > 0,05	not statistically significant
GENDER & SECURITY FEELING OF WALKING ALONE	*1,314*	*1*	*0,252* > 0,05	not statistically significant
GENDER & LEVEL OF SECURITY FEELING ON STREETS	*2,588*	*2*	*0,274* > 0,05	not statistically significant
GENDER & LEVEL OF SECURITY FEELING IN NEIGHBORHOOD	*2,207*	*2*	*0,332* > 0,05	not statistically significant
DURATION OF RESIDENCY & ADEQUATE LIGHTING	*3,086*	*4*	*0,543* > 0,05	not statistically significant
DURATION OF RESIDENCY & SECURITY FEELING OF WALKING ALONE	*1,670*	*2*	*0,434* > 0,05	not statistically significant
DURATION OF RESIDENCY& LEVEL OF SECURITY FEELING ON STREETS	*4,537*	*4*	*0,338* > 0,05	not statistically significant
DURATION OF RESIDENCY& LEVEL OF SECURITY FEELING IN NEIGHBORHOOD	*3,857*	*4*	*0,426* > 0,05	not statistically significant
APARTMENT ENTRANCE SECURITY & ADEQUATE LIGHTING	*3,502*	*2*	*0,174* > 0,05	not statistically significant

Table 5.61: Correlations between Socio-Demographic Data, Environmental Quality Parameters and the Level of Security Feeling.

According to the SPSS program, as can be seen, no statistically significant correlations were found between age, gender, duration of residency and adequate lighting, security feeling of walking alone, level of security feeling on streets and in the neighborhood (Table 5.61). Respectively, no statistically significant correlation has observed between the apartment entrance security and the adequacy of lighting.

Statistically, age is not a driving force for the adequacy of lighting, neither security feeling of walking alone nor security feeling on streets, especially in the neighborhood. Therefore, due to the results above, it is not meaningful in terms of seeking a correlation between age and adequacy of lighting, security feeling of

walking alone, security feeling on streets, and in the neighborhood. As can be seen, opinions of all age groups are almost the same about the level of security feeling in the neighborhood.

Although the participants belong to different gender groups, no statistically significant correlation was found between gender and adequacy of lighting, security feeling of walking alone, security feeling on streets, and in the neighborhood. Therefore, statistically, it is meaningless to seek a relationship between gender and adequacy of lighting, security feeling of walking alone, security feeling on streets, and in the neighborhood.

Even though participants have different years of residency, no statistically significant correlation was found between the duration of residency and adequacy of lighting, security feeling of walking alone, security feeling on streets, and in the neighborhood. Henceforth, it does not make sense in terms of seeking a statistical relationship between the duration of residency and adequacy of lighting, security feeling of walking alone, security feeling on streets, and in the neighborhood.

5.3.1.1 Lighting Capacity and Security Feeling of Apartment Entrances

		APARTMENT ENTRANCE SECURITY (1) unsecured (2) moderately secure (3) secured			
		1	**2**	**3**	**TOTAL**
LIGHTING (1) adequate (2) moderate (3) inadequate	**1**	*2*	*11*	*0*	**13**
	2	*0*	*16*	*4*	**20**
	3	*0*	*6*	*8*	**14**
	TOTAL	**2**	**33**	**12**	**47**

Table 5.62: Frequency Distribution Table of Lighting and Apartment Entrance Security.

The participants that found the lighting quality as inadequate considered the apartment entrances as moderately secure (Table 5.62). Respectively, the participants that found the lighting quality as moderate also considered the apartment entrances as moderately secure. On the other hand, the participants considered the quality of lighting as adequate, found their apartment entrances as secured.

	x^2	df	p	significance
LIGHTING OF APARTMENT ENTRANCES AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS & APARTMENT ENTRANCE SECURITY	16,418	4	0,01< 0,05	STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

Table 5.63: Correlations between Lighting and Apartment Entrance Security.

On the other hand, a statistically significant correlation was found between the apartment entrance security and the lighting of apartment entrances and their surroundings (Table 5.63).

5.3.1.2 Adequate Lighting and Security Feeling of Walking Alone

		ADEQUATE LIGHTING (1) inadequate (2) moderate (3) adequate			
		1	2	3	TOTAL
WALKING ALONE (1) unsecured (2) moderately (3) secured	1	*0*	*3*	*0*	3
	2	*11*	*15*	*2*	28
	3	*2*	*8*	*6*	16
	TOTAL	13	26	8	47

Table 5.64: Frequency Distribution Table of Security Feeling of Walking Alone and Adequate Lighting.

The participants found the security feeling of walking alone as unsecured, whereas they considered the lighting adequacy as moderately sufficient (Table 5.64). The participants that found the security feeling of walking alone as moderately secure also considered the lighting adequacy as moderately sufficient. Respectively, the participants that found walking alone as secured considered the lighting adequacy as moderately sufficient.

	x^2	df	p	significance
SECURITY FEELING OF WALKING ALONE & ADEQUATE LIGHTING	10,765	4	0,05 = 0,05	STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

Table 5.65: Correlations between Security Feeling of Walking Alone and Adequate Lighting.

A statistically significant correlation was found between the security feeling of walking alone and the adequacy of lighting (Table 5.65). In this context, the adequacy of lighting affects the security feeling of walking alone. If the lighting components are inadequate, the security feeling decreases in the neighborhood.

5.3.1.3 Adequate Lighting and Security Feeling on Streets

		LEVEL OF SECURITY FEELING ON STREETS (1) unsecured (2) moderately secure (3) secured			
		1	2	3	TOTAL
ADEQUATE LIGHTING (1) inadequate (2) moderate (3) adequate	1	6	7	0	13
	2	5	20	1	26
	3	1	6	1	8
	TOTAL	12	33	2	47

Table 5.66: Frequency Distribution Table of Adequate Lighting and Security Feeling on Streets.

The participants that found the lighting components as inadequate considered the security feeling on streets as moderate (Table 5.66). Respectively, the participants that considered the lighting components as moderately sufficient also found the streets as moderately secure. On the other hand, the participants that found the adequacy of lighting as adequate, considered the streets as moderately secure.

	x^2	df	p	significance
ADEQUATE LIGHTING & LEVEL OF SECURITY FEELING ON STREETS	5,632	4	0,05 = 0,05	STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

Table 5.67: Correlations between Adequate Lighting and Level of Security Feeling on Streets.

A statistically significant correlation was found between adequate lighting and the level of security feeling on the streets (Table 5.67). In this context, the adequacy of the lighting components makes people feel more secure.

5.3.1.4 Security Feeling of Walking Alone and Apartment Entrance Security

		APARTMENT ENTRANCE SECURITY (1) unsecured (2) moderately secure (3) secured			
		1	2	3	TOTAL
WALKING ALONE (1) unsecured (2) moderately (3) secured secure	1	0	2	0	2
	2	3	21	9	33
	3	0	5	7	12
	TOTAL	3	28	16	47

Table 5.68: Frequency Distribution Table of Apartment Entrance Security and Security Feeling of Walking Alone.

The participants that found their apartment entrances as unsecured considered walking alone as moderately secure (Table 5.68). Respectively, the participants that found the apartment entrances as moderately secure also found walking alone as moderately secure. On the other hand, the participants that found their apartment entrances as secured also considered walking alone as secured.

	x^2	df	p	significance
APARTMENT ENTRANCE SECURITY & SECURITY FEELING OF WALKING ALONE	3,752	4	0,05 = 0,05	STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

Table 5.69: Correlations between Apartment Entrance Security and Security Feeling of Walking Alone.

A statistically significant correlation was found between the apartment entrance security and the security feeling of walking alone (Table 5.69). In this context, walking alone statistically affects the security feeling in the apartment entrances.

5.3.2 Evaluation of SPSS Results

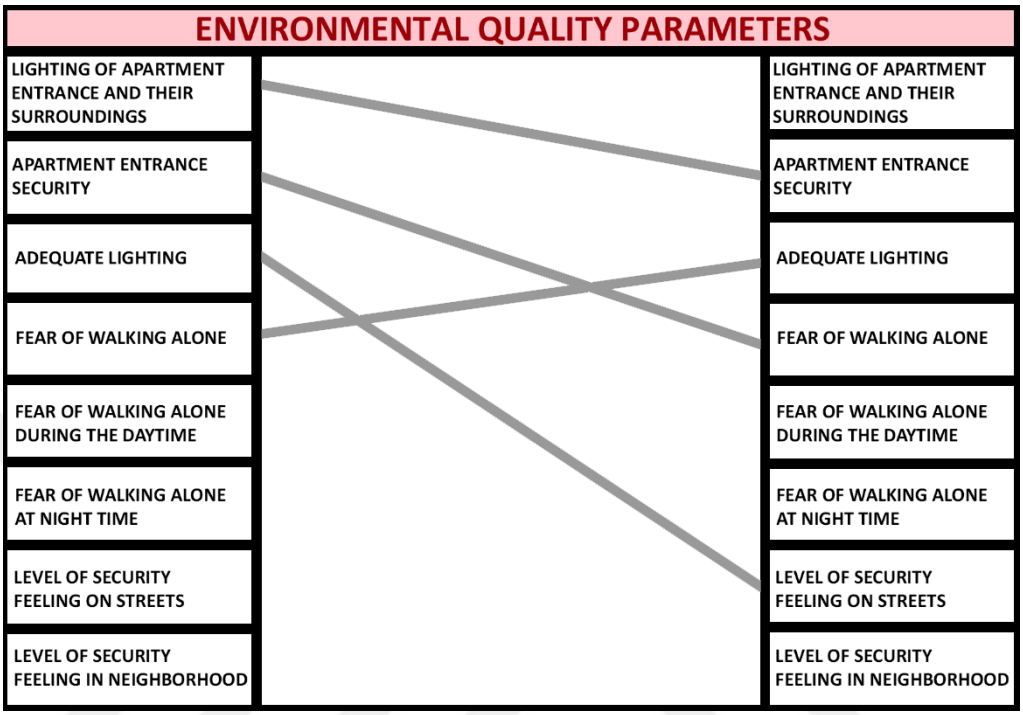


Figure 5.19: Significant Correlations Diagram of the Environmental Quality Parameters [**photograph**].

Statistically, significant correlations were found between the apartment entrance security and the lighting of apartment entrances and their surroundings, security feeling of walking alone and adequate lighting, level of security feeling on streets and adequate lighting, and apartment entrance security and security feeling of walking alone (Fig. 5.19).

- The lighting of apartment entrances and their surroundings significantly correlated with apartment entrance security.
- The security feeling of walking alone is statistically significant for adequate lighting.
- Adequate lighting demonstrates a statistical significance for the level of security on the streets.

- The apartment entrance security shows a statistical significance for the security feeling of walking alone.

5.4 Results of Syntactic Pearson Correlation

In the current study, axial analyses were performed with the DepthmapX (UCL software) program in terms of determining the relationship between the syntactic data of spaces and the security feeling. DepthmapX is a multi-platform that allows its users to understand the relationship between users and the built environment. Respectively, under the spatial network analyses, the processing of the syntactic space parameters and the obtained results from the analyses were mentioned through the Depthmap program.

STREETS	IMPORTANCE LEVEL OF STREETS	ACCESSIBILITY VALUE	VISIBILITY VALUE	INTEGRATION VALUE	LEVEL OF SECURITY FEELING
ATATURK S.	3	1	3	2	2,76
BAYAR S.	3	1	1	1	3,00
BOLEN S.	1	3	3	2	2,76
ESIN S.	1	3	3	3	2,00
GULAY S.	1	3	3	2	2,74
GULTEKIN S.	1	3	3	2	3,00
GURSOYLU S.	2	2	3	1	3,00
HILMIPASA S.	2	2	2	1	2,76
INONU S.	3	1	1	2	2,74
KAPTAN ARIF S.	2	2	3	2	3,00
KAVISLI S.	1	3	3	2	2,67
OKUR S.	2	2	3	1	2,78
SAHIN S.	1	3	3	2	2,79
SEMSETTIN GUNALTAY S.	3	1	1	1	3,00
SINAN ERCAN S.	1	3	2	1	2,84
SULTAN S.	2	2	1	1	3,00
TEVFIKBEY S.	1	3	3	2	3,00
TOKTAS S.	1	3	3	1	2,76
UZAY S.	1	3	3	2	3,00
YILDIZ S.	1	3	3	2	2,73

Table 5.70: Tally Sheet for Syntactic Analyses of the Streets.

As can be understood from the site observations, interviews and questionnaires, the level of security feeling decreases in the places with high interaction. Respectively, within the scope of the syntactic analyses, measurements of the streets' importance and the comparison of those measurements with the mean scores of the security feeling level were conducted. In terms of analyzing the importance level of streets, the streets were classified as main, secondary and tertiary according to their accessibility, visibility and integration values via DepthmapX program (Table 5.70).

The obtained data of the accessibility, visibility, and integration values discoursed into a tally sheet. In the tally sheet that prepared based on this classification, main streets are indicated by ‘3’, whereas secondary streets are shown as ‘2’, and the tertiary streets are demonstrated with ‘1’. Respectively, the main streets refer to the high density, and they are indicated by red axes, whereas the secondary streets refer to the moderate density, and demonstrated with green axes, and the tertiary streets refer to the least density and are indicated by blue axes (Fig. 20). On the other hand, an agent analysis was conducted in terms of specifying the places that have the most accessibility and visibility.

Furthermore, in terms of examining the statistical relationship between the syntactic data of space and the importance level of streets, and the level of security feeling, Pearson Correlation analyses were conducted. Within this respect, accessibility, visibility, and integration values were used as independent variables, whereas the importance level of streets and the security feeling level were used as dependent variables. Also, in terms of understanding whether a statistically linear relationship between the syntactic data of space, the importance level of streets, and the security feeling level, correlation tests are implemented.

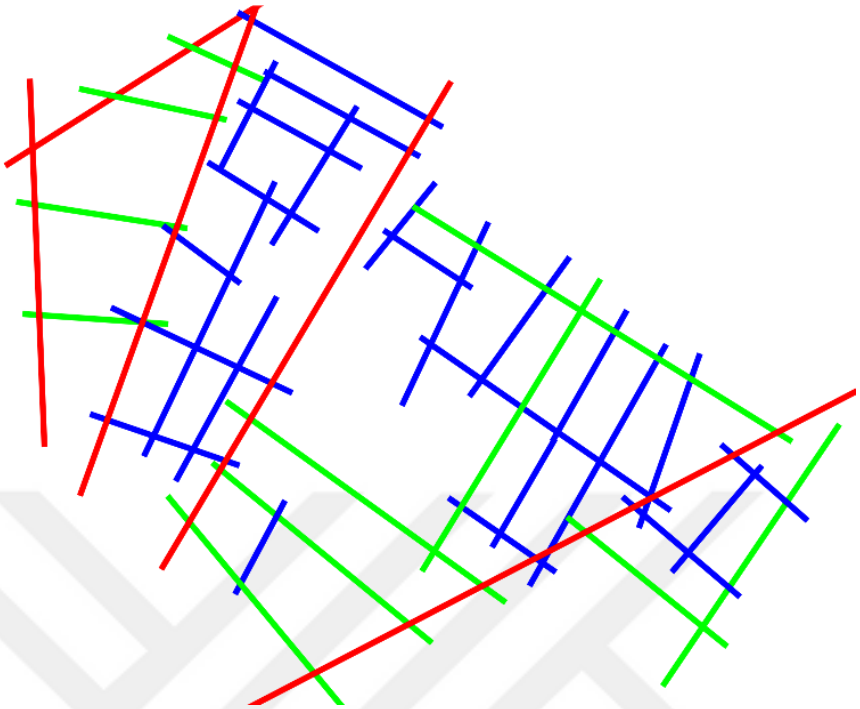


Figure 5.20: Depthmap Axial Analyses of Street Density in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

5.4.1 Accessibility Analysis

Accessibility analysis helps to determine the connectivity value of street networks. In terms of measuring the highly accessible streets, an accessibility analysis was carried out. Respectively, to analyze the statistical relationship between the street network accessibility, the importance of streets, and the security feeling level, Pearson Correlation analyses were conducted.

Accessibility analysis was carried out in terms of determining the relationship between the syntactic values and the security feeling in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood. While the axes shown in red refer to the streets with high accessibility, the streets shown in green are seen as secondary streets, and the streets shown in blue are the least accessibility (Fig. 5.21). In this context, since they have the highest connections, Bayar, Inonu, Ataturk, and Semsettin Gunaltay streets have the highest accessibility. Also, in terms of their accessibility value, Hilmipasa and Sinan Ercan streets are seen as secondary streets.

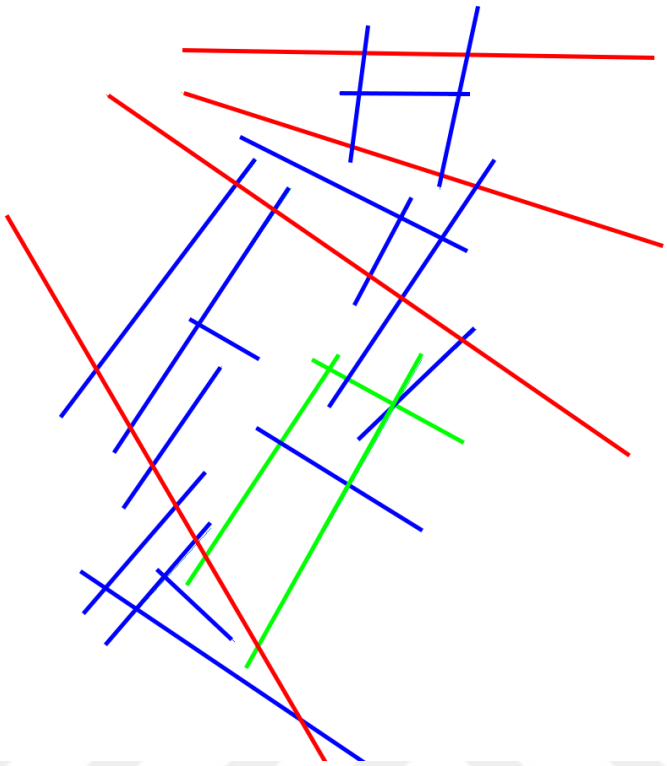


Figure 5.21: Accessibility Analysis of 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

	x^2	R	p	significance
Importance of Streets & Accessibility Value	40,000	-1,000	0,00 < 0,05	STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

Table 5.71: Correlations between Accessibility and Importance of Streets in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

As can be seen in Table 5.71, a statistically significant correlation between the importance of streets and the accessibility value has been found. There is a negative correlation between the bivariate relationship of selected variables. Therefore, as the accessibility value increases, the importance level of streets decreases.

	x^2	R	p	significance
Level of Security Feeling on Streets & Accessibility Value	9,614	-0,262	0,264 > 0,05	NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

Table 5.72: Correlations between Accessibility and Level of Security Feeling in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Additionally, there is no statistical correlation between accessibility and the level of security feeling on the streets (Table 5.72). In other words, there is no direct connection between accessibility value and security feeling on the streets.

5.4.2 Visibility Analysis

Visibility analysis measures the centrality of the street network in terms of assessing the qualities of streets and the use of open spaces. Therefore, visibility analysis was carried out in order to measure which streets are more visible in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood. While the areas that marked with red and orange refers to the streets with high visibility, marked with green and yellow are seen as secondary, and streets have shown with blue are the least visible (Fig. 5.22). In this context, the region that is located at the intersection of Sinan Ercan and Bayar streets has the highest visibility because it has the highest connection, and other streets are considered as a relatively secondary street. Furthermore, Ataturk Street's visibility is relatively less than other main streets. The reason for this, the streets that connected to Ataturk Street are relatively short. Thus, the larger the area, the greater its visibility. The visibility on the main and tertiary streets such as Inonu, Bayar, Ataturk, Semsettin Gunaltay, and Sultan was considered as high whereas, Hilmipasa and Sinan Ercan streets were considered as moderately visible. On the other hand, Ataturk, Bolen, Esin, Gulay, Gultekin, Gursoylu, Kaptan Arif, Kavisli, Okur, Sahin, Tevfikbey, Toktas, Uzay and Yildiz streets have the lowest visibility. In this context, obtained syntactic data of the neighborhood also matches site observations, questionnaire and interviews.

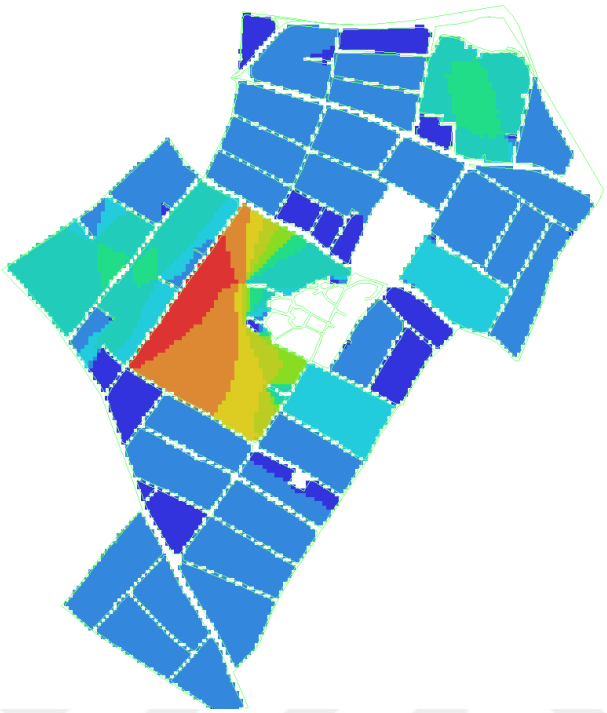


Figure 5.22: Visibility Analysis of 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

	x^2	R	p	significance
Importance of Streets & Visibility Value	11,075	-0,665	0,001 < 0,05	STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

Table 5.73: Correlations between Visibility and Importance of Streets in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

According to Table 5.73, there is a statistically significant correlation between the importance of streets and visibility. Therefore, as the visibility value increases, the importance of streets decreases.

	x^2	R	p	significance
Level of Security Feeling on Streets & Visibility Value	16,161	-0,255	0,278 > 0,05	NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

Table 5.74: Correlations between Visibility and Level of Security Feeling in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

On the other hand, there is no statistical correlation between visibility and the level of security feeling on the streets (Table 5.74).

5.4.3 Integration Analysis

Integration analysis measures how well the streets are integrated and which streets are used as a central network. In this context, in terms of measuring the central networks and the most integrated streets in the 19 Mayis Neighborhood, an integration analysis was conducted.

While the streets demonstrated with a red color that refers to high integration areas, the streets have shown with green are considered secondary areas, and the streets have shown with blue are the streets with the least integration.

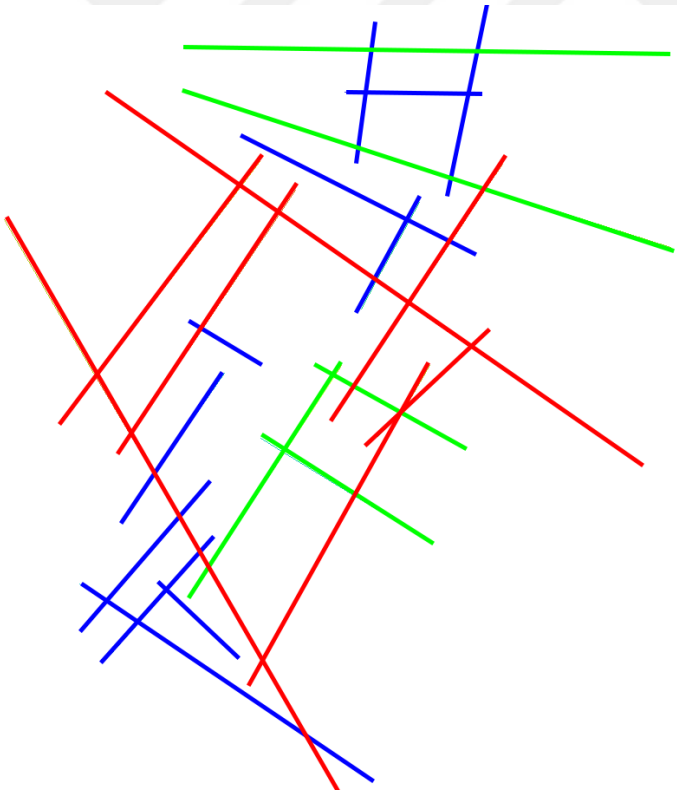


Figure 5.23: Integration Analysis of 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

Therefore, Bayar and Semsettin Gunaltay streets have the highest integration, whereas Ataturk and Sinan Ercan streets are seen as relatively secondary regions.

Respectively, Bayar, Semsettin Gunaltay, Okur, Gursoylu, Hilmipasa, Sultan, Sinan Ercan and Toktas streets were considered as highly integrated, whereas Inonu, Kaptan Arif, Bolen, Sahin, Gulay, Ataturk, Kavisli, Uzay and Yildiz streets were considered as moderately integrated. On the other hand, Esin Street has the lowest integration value (Fig. 5.23).

	x^2	R	p	significance
Importance of Streets & Integration Value	5,988	-0,381	0,098 > 0,05	NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

Table 5.75: Correlations between Integration and Importance of Streets in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

On the other hand, it was observed that there is no statistically significant correlation between the importance of streets and integration (Table 5.75). Therefore, the integration value is not a determinant factor for specifying the importance of streets.

	x^2	R	p	significance
Level of Security Feeling on Streets & Integration Value	27,045	-0,559	0,01 < 0,05	STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

Table 5.76: Correlations between Integration and Level of Security Feeling in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

However, the relationship between the level of security feeling and the integration value demonstrates a statistically significant correlation with the value of R=-0.559. (Table 5.76). In other words, it was observed that as the integration level increases, the security feeling decreases on the streets. Henceforth, it is observed that the security feeling level is lower on the main streets such as Inonu, Bayar, Ataturk and Semsettin Gunaltay, but their syntactic integration level is high as first-degree important streets. Therefore, as can be seen, if the heterogeneity increases, the security feeling decreases on the main streets.

	x^2	R	p	significance
Importance of Streets & Level of Security Feeling	9,461	0,262	0,264 > 0,05	NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

Table 5.77: Correlations between Importance of Streets and Level of Security Feeling in 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

On the other hand, there is no statistical correlation between the importance of streets and the level of security feeling on the streets (Table 5.77).

5.4.4 Agent Analysis

An agent-based analysis is a simulation of the autonomous agents' interactions that measures which streets are used more by users. In other words, it measures the street densities. Respectively, streets with the highest street integration in the 19 Mayıs District were tried to be determined in the Depthmap program with the support of the agent analysis. While red and orange axes refer to the streets with high integration, green and yellow axes are considered secondary areas, and blue axes are considered as the least dense streets. In this context, Bayar, Inonu, Ataturk and Semsettin Gunaltay Street are the streets with the highest integration, and Sinan Ercan, Gursoylu, Kadıpasa and Kaptan Arif streets are relatively secondary regions (Fig. 5.24). As can be seen in Figure 5.24, respectively, Inonu, Semsettin Gunaltay, Gursoylu, Sinan Ercan and Toktas streets were considered as highly integrated. On the other hand, Gulay, Yildiz, Tevfikbey, Sultan, Ataturk, Saray, Kaptan Arif and Hilmipasa streets were considered as moderately integrated whereas, Uzay and Gultekin streets were considered as lowly integrated.

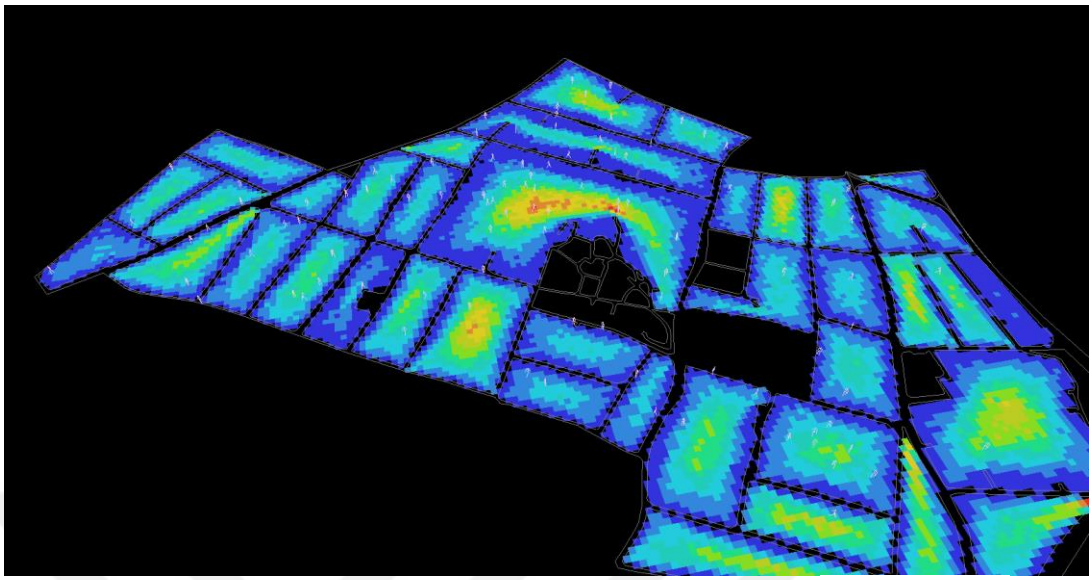


Figure 5.24: Agent Analysis of 19 Mayis Neighborhood [**photograph**].

5.4.5 Examination of the Depthmap Results

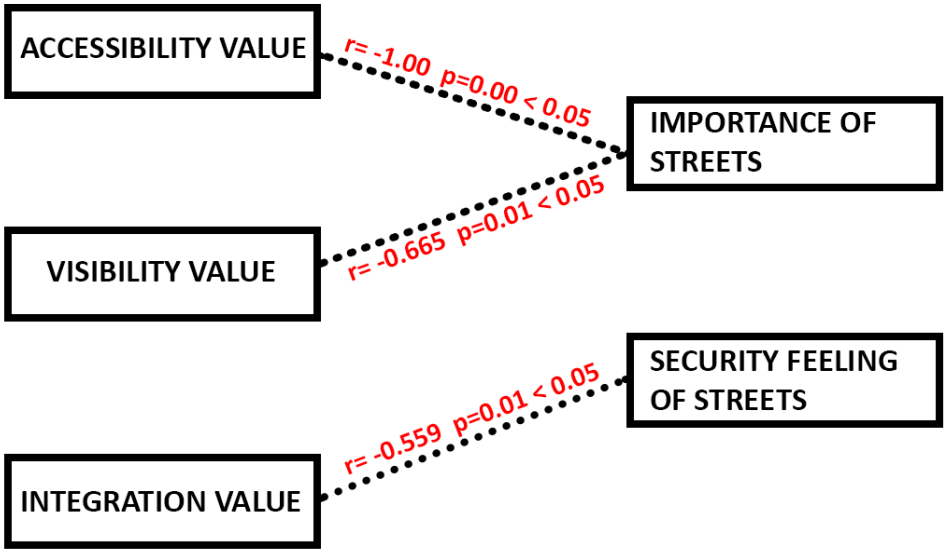


Figure 5.25: Significant Correlations Diagram of the Syntactic Measurements of Space [**photograph**].

Statistically, significant correlations were found between the accessibility value with the importance of streets, visibility value with the importance of streets and the integration value with the security feeling of streets (Fig. 5.25).

- According to the R-value of accessibility and importance of streets, R=-1.00 is an increase in accessibility value causes a decrease in the level of streets' importance.
- With the R-value of visibility and the importance level of streets, R=-0.665, an increase in visibility value causes a decrease in the importance of streets.
- According to the R-value of -0.559, an increase in integration value cause a decrease in security feeling on streets. Therefore, it is observed that the more integrated streets, the lower security feeling on the streets and controversially decrease in R of integration value may cause an increase in security feeling.

5.5 Results

Within the scope of the current thesis, environmental quality parameters, user characteristics and syntactic parameters of the space were examined in terms of measuring the level of security feeling in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood. In this context, primarily, site observation was made for the measurement of environmental quality parameters.

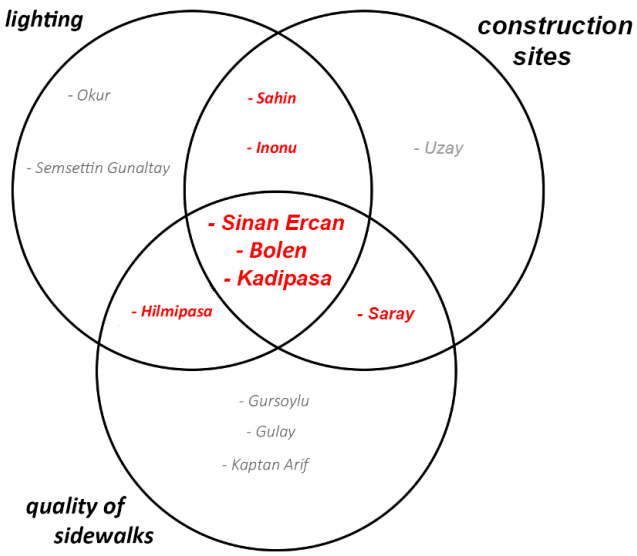


Figure 5.26: Intersection Clusters of Environmental Quality Parameters based on Streets [**photograph**].

As a result of this observation, it is observed that residential areas do not demonstrate heterogeneity. On the contrary, on the main streets such as Ataturk, Semsettin Gunaltay, Bayar and Inonu, heterogeneity was perceived. On the other hand, on Bolen, Gursoylu, Gulay, Saray, Kaptan Arif, and Sahin streets have walls with graffiti that contain violent messages, deteriorate the level of security feeling. Respectively, on Sinan Ercan, Sahin, Okur, Kadipasa, Semsettin Gunaltay, Hilmipasa, Inonu and Bolen streets have broken lighting components that cause users to withdraw their activities such as walking alone at night time. Furthermore, Uzay, Kadipasa, Hilmipasa, Bolen, and Sinan Ercan streets have construction sites, distorted and narrowed sidewalks that create fear of crime occurrence (Fig. 5.26).

Within the scope of the measurement of user characteristics, the socio-demographical structures of residents in the 19 Mayıs District were examined. Also, the streets where the users are afraid of crime and how they evaluated the environmental quality parameters in those streets were investigated. Respectively, regardless of the age, gender, and duration of residency, all participants considered the lighting of apartment entrances and their surroundings as moderately adequate. On the other hand, the majority of the participants found the lighting components as inadequate, whereas they considered their apartment entrances as moderately secure. Furthermore, the majority of the participants feel moderately secure while walking alone.

On the contrary, the majority of participants feel secure while walking alone during the daytime, whereas they do not feel secure at night time. Furthermore, the majority of participants perceived the crime locations as the main streets, such as Inonu, Bayar, Semsettin Gunaltay, and Ataturk. Respectively, the participants had an experience of crime occurrence on Inonu, Bayar, Hilmipasa, Sinan Ercan, Yildiz, Sahin, Gulay, and Gursoylu streets. Also, the majority of participants feel moderately secure both on the streets and in the neighborhood. Thus, it is observed that participants do not completely feel secure both on the streets and in the neighborhood.

Also, with the support of the chi-square correlations, the statistical significance of the data was investigated. Furthermore, statistically significant correlations were found between the lighting quality and the apartment entrance security, security feeling of walking alone and adequate lighting, adequate lighting and the level of security feeling on streets, and apartment entrance security and the security feeling of walking alone.

According to Pearson's Correlations of accessibility, visibility, integration, and agent analysis were carried out with the help of the Depthmap program in terms of investigating the syntactic parameters of the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood. Therefore, statistically, significant correlations have been found between the accessibility value and the importance level of streets, the visibility value and the importance level of streets. On the other hand, a statistically significant correlation has been found between the integration value and the security feeling of the streets. Therefore, it is observed that the more integrated the streets, the lower security feeling on the streets. Henceforth, the high integration value of streets demonstrates that the security feeling is lower on the main streets, such as Inonu, Bayar, Ataturk, and Semsettin Gunaltay. In other words, it was determined that the participants had a low level of security feeling in the streets with high integration values such as Inonu, Bayar, Semsettin Gunaltay and Ataturk in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood. Since the streets with high integration values are open to access, fear of crime occurrence is experienced more on the main streets.

To sum up, the site observation study, survey study and syntactic studies carried out in terms of understanding the level of security feeling in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood. In this context, the current thesis study has supported the hypothesis that the fear of crime is higher in the main and tertiary streets, and the security feeling becomes strengthened in the dead-end streets.

In the next chapter, a cumulative result of the studies conducted in terms of explaining the investigated security feeling in the 19 Mayıs District will be presented.

5.6 Chapter Assessment

In the results section of the current thesis study titled “The Effects of Environmental Quality Parameters on the Feeling of Security Issue in 19 Mayıs Neighborhood”, the obtained data were evaluated and then, how the security feeling level changes depending on the environmental quality parameters were discussed. Afterward, the aspects of the current thesis that are open to development are discussed.

Within the scope of the thesis study, the security feeling levels of the residents in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood affected by the environmental quality parameters were examined along with the site observation, questionnaire and syntactic measurement of the place. Therefore, perceived heterogeneity, littering areas, graffiti walls, lighting components, distorted sidewalks, the orientation of apartment entrances and windows, entrance floor activities and street densities were analyzed. Henceforth, with precise methods, the current thesis is a research that examines the interaction of the residents with the neighborhood.

The conducted site observation study is very important in terms of determining not only the environmental quality factors but also the characteristics of the users and the syntactic parameters of the space, which provides a measurement for clarifying the residents’ security feeling level in the 19 Mayıs Neighborhood. In this context, the data of the site observation, questionnaire and interview studies were compared with the syntactic data of the neighborhood.

The current thesis study varies upon the level of the security feeling and the syntactic values of the neighborhood. Since the participants that live on dead-end streets feel safe, participants that live on the main streets experience fear of crime

occurrence. Furthermore, the level of security feeling in the neighborhood varies not only upon the pattern of the street but also the use of streets.

In order to examine the neighborhood's security feeling, accessibility, visibility, integration, and agent analysis are the focal points that need to be emphasized, which are influenced by syntactic parameters. In other words, the syntactic studies that were conducted are made in terms of understanding the level of security feeling of the users and the questionnaire studies, interviews, and site observation studies enabled the subject to be examined with interactive and different perspectives.
In conclusion, it is thought that the research methods applied in the current thesis study will be useful in the use of various syntactic space researches, in measuring environmental quality parameters and in investigating the level of crime fear in different age groups.

CHAPTER 6
CONCLUSION

Within the urbanization process, inadequacies of socio-economic and socio-demographic factors such as work and education qualities are the driving forces for migration. People migrate for better conditions of life. This situation creates places for deterioration in environmental quality parameters, crime occurrences, and security concerns. Therefore, it is extremely crucial to improve the security feeling levels of places in terms of reducing crime and fear of crime occurrence. In Turkey, understanding the security feeling and crime prevention strategies requires multiple perspectives. Since the fear of crime occurrence stems from many reasons, solution suggestions should have more than one support leg. Academically, despite having a vibrant range of research, there are very few studies on fear of crime occurrence and the security feeling in Turkey, and thus, it was observed that the security feeling is not well understood yet in Turkey. Therefore, further studies on fear of crime and security feeling should be encouraged.

Respectively, the security feeling has undeniable importance on people's quality of life. Their fear level of confronting crime occurrence or hearing of crimes cause them to withdraw from their daily activities and lose their communication with each other, and thus, damage social relationships. Therefore, the place has created itself a more favorable environment for crime occurrence. Henceforth, it is imperative to create a secure and crime-free environment in terms of providing strong social relationships for individuals. Also, since strong social relationships vary according to age, gender, profession, and residency duration, socio-demographical structures of users must be taken into consideration in terms of examining the level of security feeling.

As a result of the obtained data, it can be easily detected that crimes such as auto theft, burglary, and pickpocketing are committed on the streets with heterogeneity

and inadequate lighting problems. Therefore, local administrations and law enforcement agencies should work together in terms of reducing these crimes, and the environmental quality parameters of such areas should be improved to serve broader audiences. On the other hand, in order to prevent auto theft crimes, control systems should be established in car parks, residential areas, and especially on the main streets.

Furthermore, in the current site observation study, it was observed that the streets with violent graffiti, garbage areas, and construction sites lead those streets to the concealment of the crime and the criminal while destroying the feeling of security. Henceforth, reorganizing the aforementioned negative environmental quality parameters will increase the security feeling level of the place. On the other hand, the orientations of the entrance doors and windows that face each other will increase the control in the street and prevent the crime and the criminal from hiding. Furthermore, in the site observation, it was observed that individuals do not feel secure while walking alone at night time on the streets with broken lighting components. Within this respect, repairing those broken lighting components and installing sensor-fitted lighting components at the entrance of the apartments and their surroundings will strengthen the feeling of security.

In preventing crime based on streets, it is essential to reduce the opportunities that lead to crime occurrence. Within this approach, urban planning, creating a physical environment, creating spatial improvements, creating controlled environments, security companies, and products can be listed as security improvement tools. In this context, sidewalks that narrowed by construction sites are deprived of the intervention of police cars in any crime occurrence. This situation causes an increase in crime and fear of crime while decreasing the level of security feeling. Therefore, the design should be made in new living areas by taking into account the transportation factor.

On the other hand, accessibility is another spatial issue in terms of understanding the linkage between the victimization and the security feeling. As Brantingham (2012) states, accessibility is a notion that puts a light through the crime occurrence under the relationship between the potential target and security features. Respectively, integration is another parameter for identifying the security feeling levels of neighborhoods. As Shu and Hang (2009) draws attention to that, integration has of great importance on determining whether the places are seized by fear of crime occurrence and the crime itself. In 19 Mayis Neighborhood, as the integration value increases, the security feeling levels decrease on the streets. Therefore, according to the integration value, in terms of reducing the fear of crime occurrence, the side streets connecting to the main street should be increased to decrease the main street's integration level.

As can be seen, the level of security feeling is triggered by many factors since they take shape according to the environment, conditions, people, and time. Especially today, the increase in crime due to the increasing population has made security one of the basic needs. Respectively, in terms of managing the intense population in St. Louis, the Carr Square Village House (1943) was chosen as one of the most successful mass housing project. On the other hand, the Pruitt Igoe Housing Project (1954) was proposed as an alternative to the Carr Square Village House; however, with its decreased environmental quality, it created a great disappointment. Therefore, all efforts to solve this problem will be the critical point of reaching more peaceful and secure cities.

On the other hand, strong neighborhood relations are the factors that enhance the feeling of security level and reduce the fear of crime occurrence. Therefore, creating controlled and recreational semi-public areas that individuals can spend time together will strengthen neighborly relations while reducing the fear of crime. Besides, as Oscar Newman (1972) stated in his Defensible Space Theory, the entrance floors of residential buildings that are used for different functions increase crime. Henceforth, since the neighborly relations are strengthened in those areas,

each housing unit will observe each other more closely, and thus, the crime phenomenon will be greatly reduced. Respectively, in urban planning, boosting the importance of pedestrian entrances in residential areas, providing residential units that neighbors can observe each other well, and the creation of well-lit zones and landscaping areas for residential users will increase the level of security feeling.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: Feeling of Security Level Measurement Questionnaire

APPENDIX B: Evaluation Sheet of Each Street

APPENDIX C: List of Participants

APPENDIX D: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants

APPENDIX E: Tally Sheet of the Environmental Quality Parameters

APPENDIX A

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE:

YOUR GENDER:

YOUR JOB:

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	*Bad / Not Secured (2)*	*Neutral (3)*	*Good / Secured (4)*	*Very Good / Much Secured (5)*

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	*In which street are you dwelling?*					
Q2:	*How long have you been living in this street?*					
Q3:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral*	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q4:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q5:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral*	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q6:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q7:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q8:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q9:	*Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?*	☐ *Yes*		☐ *No*		
Q10:	*In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?*	1)	2)	3)		
Q11:	*Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?*					
Q12:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q13:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

Figure A.1: Feeling of Security Level Measurement Questionnaire

APPENDIX B

EVALUATION SHEET OF SITE OBSERVATION

Description for the location of the street

NAME OF THE STREET:

GENERAL TYPE OF BUILDINGS:

TYPE OF USERS / VISITORS:

HOW MANY RESIDENTIAL AREAS:

HOW MANY COMMERCIAL AREAS:

TYPE OF STREET:

PROXIMITY TO MAIN ROADS:

LIGHTING:

FENCES / WALLS / NATURAL BARRIERS:

DOORS / ENTRANCES:

SIDEWALKS:

DENSITY OF STREETS:

PERCEIVED HETEROGENEITY:

FEELING OF SECURITY RANK IN STREET (OUT OF 5):

Figure B.1: Evaluation Sheet of Each Street

APPENDIX C

(#)	(18-29):1 (30-59):2 (60+):3	FEMALE: 1 MALE: 2	JOBS	LOCATION	(0 - 2 year):1 (3 - 5 year):2 (5+ year):3
1	2	1	TEACHER	INONU	1
2	2	2	TAXI DRIVER	GULAY	2
3	2	1	HOUSE WOMAN	YILDIZ	2
4	2	2	TEACHER	SEMSETTIN G.	2
5	3	1	RETIRED	GULAY	3
6	1	1	STUDENT	KAVISLI	2
7	1	2	STUDENT	ATATURK	2
8	1	2	STUDENT	BOLEN	2
9	2	1	HOUSE WOMAN	GULAY	2
10	2	2	OFFICER	KAPTAN ARIF	3
11	1	2	STUDENT	TEVFIK BEY	1
12	1	1	HOUSE WOMAN	TOKTAS	3
13	2	2	PHARMACEUTIST	GULAY	2
14	2	1	HOUSE WOMAN	HILMIPASA	2
15	2	2	OFFICER	KAVISLI	1
16	3	1	RETIRED	OKUR	1
17	2	1	HOUSE WOMAN	HILMIPASA	1
18	2	2	CONTRACTOR	BAYAR	1
19	2	2	MANAGER	ATATURK	1
20	2	2	SHOP OWNER	ESIN	2
21	2	2	BARBER	TOKTAS	2
22	1	1	HOUSE WOMAN	BOLEN	1
23	2	1	HOUSE WOMAN	KAVISLI	1
24	2	2	SHOP OWNER	UZAY	2
25	3	1	RETIRED	INONU	2
26	2	2	TEACHER	YILDIZ	2
27	1	1	STUDENT	YILDIZ	1
28	2	1	TEACHER	UZAY	2
29	2	1	HOUSE WOMAN	KAPTAN ARIF	2
30	2	2	SHOP OWNER	GURSOYLU	1
31	1	1	STUDENT	SAHIN	1
32	2	1	HOUSE WOMAN	SAHIN	1
33	1	1	STUDENT	KAPTAN ARIF	1
34	2	2	SHOP OWNER	BAYAR	1
35	2	1	HOUSE WOMAN	YILDIZ	2
36	3	1	HOUSE WOMAN	GULAY	3
37	2	2	NO JOB	GULTEKIN	2
38	2	2	OFFICER	HILMIPASA	1
39	3	1	RETIRED	INONU	3
40	1	1	STUDENT	TOKTAS	1
41	3	1	TEACHER	SINAN ERCAN	1
42	1	1	STUDENT	OKUR	2
43	3	1	RETIRED	INONU	3
44	2	1	HOUSE WOMAN	SAHIN	1
45	2	2	BARBER	BOLEN	1
46	2	2	OFFICER	SINAN ERCAN	1
47	2	2	PHARMACEUTIST	SULTAN	1

Figure C.1: List of Participants

APPENDIX D

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 42
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Teacher

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Inonu Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	6 months				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.	2)	3)		
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 01 (FEMALE, AGE: 42)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 54
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Taxi Driver

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Gulay Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	4 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	✓ Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Bayar S.	2)	3)		
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 02 (MALE, AGE: 54)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 43
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Housewife

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Yildiz Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	3 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	✓ Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	✓ Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☑ Yes Yildiz S.		☐ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Yildiz S.	2) Bayar S.	3)		
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Experienced Crime				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 03 (FEMALE, AGE: 43)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 51
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Teacher

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Semsettin Gunaltay Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	3 months				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	✓ Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☑ Yes Inonu S.		☐ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.	2)	3)		
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Experienced Crime				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 04 (MALE, AGE: 51)

Figure D.1: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants (P01 – P04)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 69
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Retiree

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Gulay Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	8 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.	2)	3)		
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 05 (FEMALE, AGE: 69)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 22
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Student

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Kavisli Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	3 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Hilmipasa S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 06 (FEMALE, AGE: 22)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 25
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Student

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Ataturk Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	4 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☑ Yes Ataturk S.		☐ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Ataturk S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Experienced Crime				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 07 (MALE, AGE: 25)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 24
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Student

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Bolen Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	4 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	✓ Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Bayar S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Diversity of People				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 08 (MALE, AGE: 24)

Figure D.2: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants (P05 – P08)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 48
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Housewife

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	*Bad / Not Secured (2)*	*Neutral (3)*	*Good / Secured (4)*	*Very Good / Much Secured (5)*

Q. N.	QUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	*In which street are you dwelling?*	Gulay Street				
Q2:	*How long have you been living in this street?*	5 Years				
Q3:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral* ✓	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q4:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured* ✓	*Much Secured*
Q5:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral* ✓	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q6:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral* ✓	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q7:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured* ✓
Q8:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All* ✓	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q9:	*Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?*	☐ *Yes*		☑ *No*		
Q10:	*In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?*	1) Bolen S.				
Q11:	*Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?*	Gets Dark At Night				
Q12:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral* ✓	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q13:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral* ✓	*Secured*	*Much Secured*

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 09 (FEMALE, AGE: 48)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 39
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Officer

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	*Bad / Not Secured (2)*	*Neutral (3)*	*Good / Secured (4)*	*Very Good / Much Secured (5)*

Q. N.	QUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	*In which street are you dwelling?*	Kaptan Arif Street				
Q2:	*How long have you been living in this street?*	7 Years				
Q3:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral* ✓	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q4:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral* ✓	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q5:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral*	*Good* ✓	*Very Good*
Q6:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured* ✓	*Much Secured*
Q7:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured* ✓
Q8:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured* ✓	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q9:	*Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?*	☑ *Yes* Inonu S.		☐ *No*		
Q10:	*In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?*	1) Inonu S.				
Q11:	*Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?*	Experienced Crime				
Q12:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral* ✓	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q13:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral* ✓	*Secured*	*Much Secured*

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 10 (MALE, AGE: 39)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 19
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Student

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	*Bad / Not Secured (2)*	*Neutral (3)*	*Good / Secured (4)*	*Very Good / Much Secured (5)*

Q. N.	QUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	*In which street are you dwelling?*	Tevfik Bey Street				
Q2:	*How long have you been living in this street?*	1 Year				
Q3:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral* ✓	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q4:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral* ✓	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q5:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral* ✓	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q6:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral* ✓	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q7:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral* ✓	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q8:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral* ✓	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q9:	*Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?*	☐ *Yes*		☑ *No*		
Q10:	*In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?*	1) Bayar S.				
Q11:	*Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?*	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral* ✓	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q13:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured* ✓	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 11 (MALE, AGE: 19)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 29
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Housewife

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	*Bad / Not Secured (2)*	*Neutral (3)*	*Good / Secured (4)*	*Very Good / Much Secured (5)*

Q. N.	QUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	*In which street are you dwelling?*	Toktas Street				
Q2:	*How long have you been living in this street?*	6 Year				
Q3:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral* ✓	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q4:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured* ✓	*Much Secured*
Q5:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral* ✓	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q6:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured* ✓	*Much Secured*
Q7:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All* ✓	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q8:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All* ✓	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q9:	*Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?*	☐ *Yes*		☑ *No*		
Q10:	*In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?*	1) Sinan Ercan S.				
Q11:	*Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?*	Gets Dark at Night				
Q12:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured* ✓	*Much Secured*
Q13:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral* ✓	*Secured*	*Much Secured*

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 12 (FEMALE, AGE: 29)

Figure D.3: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants (P09 – P012)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 49
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Pharmaceuist

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Gulay Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	5 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 13 (MALE, AGE: 49)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 51
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Housewife

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Hilmipasa Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	9 months				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	✓ Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☑ Yes Hilmipasa S.		☐ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Hilmipasa S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Experienced Crime				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 14 (FEMALE, AGE: 51)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 34
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Officer

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Kavisli Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	1 month				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 15 (MALE, AGE: 34)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 81
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Retiree

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Okur Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	11 months				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 16 (FEMALE, AGE: 81)

Figure D.4: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants (P13 – P16)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 47
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Housewife

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Hilmipasa Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	1 Year				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	✓ Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	✓ Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		✓ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Ataturk S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Crowded				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 17 (FEMALE, AGE: 47)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 49
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Contractor

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Bayar Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	1 Year				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	✓ Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	✓ Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	✓ Yes		☐ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	Inonu Street				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	1) Sinan Ercan S.				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Gets Dark at Night				
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 18 (MALE, AGE: 49)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 53
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Manager

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Ataturk Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	2 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		✓ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Gulay S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Isolated From People				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 19 (MALE, AGE: 53)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 48
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Shop Owner

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Esin Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	5 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		✓ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 20 (MALE, AGE: 48)

Figure D.5: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants (P17 – P20)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 58
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Barber

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Toktas Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	4 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 21 (MALE, AGE: 58)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 28
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Housewife

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Bolen Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	3 months				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Bolen S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Inadequate Lighting				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 22 (FEMALE, AGE: 28)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 46
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Housewife

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Kavisli Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	1,5 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Bolen S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Inadequate Lighting				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 23 (FEMALE, AGE: 46)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 52
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Shop Owner

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Uzay Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	4 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Bolen S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Isolated From People				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 24 (MALE, AGE: 52)

Figure D.6: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants (P21 – P24)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 73
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Retiree

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Inonu Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	5 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	Good	✓ Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☑ Yes		☐ No		
		Ataturk S.				
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Ataturk S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Experienced Crime				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 25 (FEMALE, AGE: 73)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 59
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Teacher

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Yildiz Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	5 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Sahin S. 2) Bayar S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 26 (MALE, AGE: 59)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 18
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Student

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Yildiz Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	1 Year				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☑ Yes		☐ No		
		Bolen S.				
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Semsettin Gunaltay S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Crowded				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 27 (FEMALE, AGE: 18)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 53
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Teacher

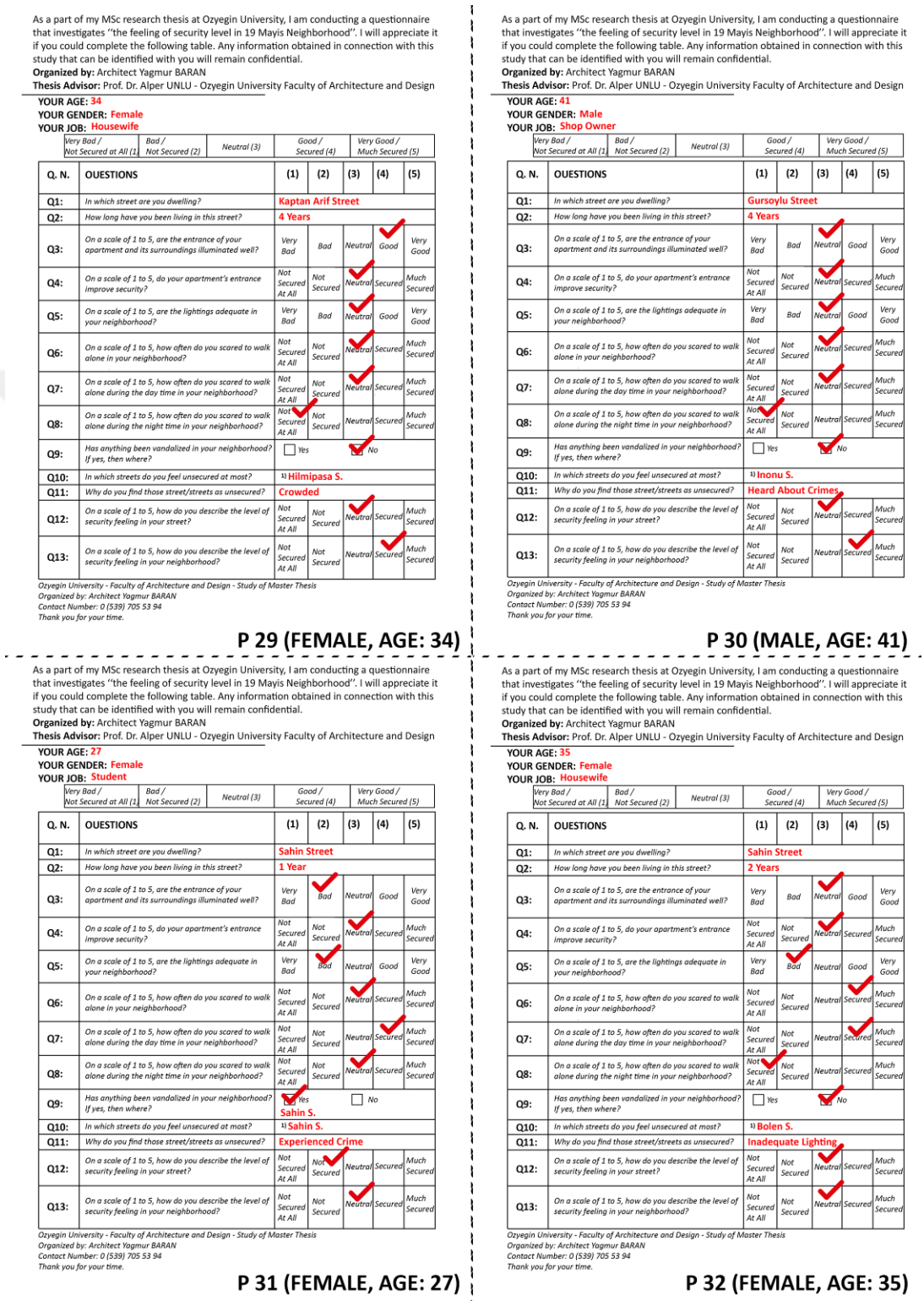
Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Uzay Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	3 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Crowded				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 28 (FEMALE, AGE: 53)

Figure D.7: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants (P25 – P28)



As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 34
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Housewife

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Kaptan Arif Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	4 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Hilmipasa S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Crowded				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 29 (FEMALE, AGE: 34)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 41
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Shop Owner

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Gursoylu Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	4 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 30 (MALE, AGE: 41)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 27
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Student

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Sahin Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	1 Year				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☑ Yes Sahin S.		☐ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Sahin S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Experienced Crime				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 31 (FEMALE, AGE: 27)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 35
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Housewife

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Sahin Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	2 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		☑ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Bolen S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Inadequate Lighting				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 32 (FEMALE, AGE: 35)

Figure D.8: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants (P29 – P32)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 21
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Student

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Kaptan Arif Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	1 Year				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	✓ Yes		☐ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Gulay S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Inadequate Lighting				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 33 (FEMALE, AGE: 21)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 59
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Shop Owner

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Bayar Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	1 Year				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	Good	✓ Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	✓ Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		✓ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Bayar S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 34 (MALE, AGE: 59)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 56
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Housewife

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Yildiz Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	5 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		✓ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Kaptan Arif S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 35 (FEMALE, AGE: 56)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 68
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Housewife

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Gulay Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	7 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		✓ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Ataturk S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Crowded				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 36 (FEMALE, AGE: 68)

Figure D.9: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants (P33 – P36)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 53
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Unemployed Person

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Gultekin Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	4 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☑ Yes	☐ No			
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Bayar S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Crowded				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

Ozyegin University - Faculty of Architecture and Design - Study of Master Thesis
Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 37 (MALE, AGE: 53)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 39
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Officer

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Hilmipasa Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	1 Year				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes	☑ No			
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 38 (MALE, AGE: 39)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 83
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Retiree

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Inonu Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	8 Year				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes	☑ No			
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 39 (FEMALE, AGE: 83)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 24
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Student

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Toktas Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	2 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes	☑ No			
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Ataturk S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crimes				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 40 (FEMALE, AGE: 24)

Figure D.10: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants (P37 – P40)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 61
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Teacher

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Sinan Ercan Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	2 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	✓ Yes		☐ No		
		Bayar S.				
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Bayar S. 2) Inonu Street				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Experienced Crime				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 41 (FEMALE, AGE: 61)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 26
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Student

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Okur Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	4 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		✓ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Bolen S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Isolated From People				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 42 (FEMALE, AGE: 26)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 65
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Retiree

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Inonu Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	7 Years				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	Bad	Neutral	✓ Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	✓ Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		✓ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Inonu S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Crowded				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 43 (FEMALE, AGE: 65)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates "the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood". I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 45
YOUR GENDER: Female
YOUR JOB: Housewife

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	Bad / Not Secured (2)	Neutral (3)	Good / Secured (4)	Very Good / Much Secured (5)

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	In which street are you dwelling?	Sahin Street				
Q2:	How long have you been living in this street?	1 Year				
Q3:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?	Very Bad	✓ Bad	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q4:	On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q5:	On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?	Very Bad	Bad	✓ Neutral	Good	Very Good
Q6:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q7:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	✓ Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q8:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?	✓ Not Secured At All	Not Secured	Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q9:	Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?	☐ Yes		✓ No		
Q10:	In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?	1) Hilmipasa S.				
Q11:	Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?	Heard About Crime				
Q12:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured
Q13:	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?	Not Secured At All	Not Secured	✓ Neutral	Secured	Much Secured

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 44 (FEMALE, AGE: 45)

Figure D.11: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants (P41 – P44)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 38
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Barber

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	*Bad / Not Secured (2)*	*Neutral (3)*	*Good / Secured (4)*	*Very Good / Much Secured (5)*

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	*In which street are you dwelling?*	Bolen Street				
Q2:	*How long have you been living in this street?*	1 Year				
Q3:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral*	✓ *Good*	*Very Good*
Q4:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q5:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?*	*Very Bad*	✓ *Bad*	*Neutral*	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q6:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q7:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q8:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?*	✓ *Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q9:	*Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?*	☐ *Yes*		☑ *No*		
Q10:	*In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?*	1) Semsettin Gunaltay S.				
Q11:	*Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?*	Heard About Crime				
Q12:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q13:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	✓ *Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 45 (MALE, AGE: 38)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 36
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Officer

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	*Bad / Not Secured (2)*	*Neutral (3)*	*Good / Secured (4)*	*Very Good / Much Secured (5)*

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	*In which street are you dwelling?*	Sinan Ercan Street				
Q2:	*How long have you been living in this street?*	1,5 Years				
Q3:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	*Neutral*	✓ *Good*	*Very Good*
Q4:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	✓ *Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q5:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	✓ *Neutral*	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q6:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q7:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q8:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?*	✓ *Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q9:	*Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?*	✓ *Yes* Sinan Ercan S.		☐ *No*		
Q10:	*In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?*	1) Sinan Ercan S. 2) Inonu S.				
Q11:	*Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?*	Heard About Crime				
Q12:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q13:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 46 (MALE, AGE: 36)

As a part of my MSc research thesis at Ozyegin University, I am conducting a questionnaire that investigates ''the feeling of security level in 19 Mayis Neighborhood''. I will appreciate it if you could complete the following table. Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential.

Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Alper UNLU - Ozyegin University Faculty of Architecture and Design

YOUR AGE: 52
YOUR GENDER: Male
YOUR JOB: Pharmaceuist

Very Bad / Not Secured at All (1)	*Bad / Not Secured (2)*	*Neutral (3)*	*Good / Secured (4)*	*Very Good / Much Secured (5)*

Q. N.	OUESTIONS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Q1:	*In which street are you dwelling?*	Sultan Street				
Q2:	*How long have you been living in this street?*	2 Years				
Q3:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the entrance of your apartment and its surroundings illuminated well?*	*Very Bad*	✓ *Bad*	*Neutral*	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q4:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, do your apartment's entrance improve security?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q5:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, are the lightings adequate in your neighborhood?*	*Very Bad*	*Bad*	✓ *Neutral*	*Good*	*Very Good*
Q6:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q7:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the day time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q8:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how often do you scared to walk alone during the night time in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	✓ *Not Secured*	*Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q9:	*Has anything been vandalized in your neighborhood? If yes, then where?*	☐ *Yes*		☑ *No*		
Q10:	*In which streets do you feel unsecured at most?*	1) Kaptan Arif S.				
Q11:	*Why do you find those street/streets as unsecured?*	Crowded				
Q12:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your street?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*
Q13:	*On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you describe the level of security feeling in your neighborhood?*	*Not Secured At All*	*Not Secured*	✓ *Neutral*	*Secured*	*Much Secured*

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Organized by: Architect Yagmur BARAN
Contact Number: 0 (539) 705 53 94
Thank you for your time.

P 47 (MALE, AGE: 52)

Figure D.12: Security Feeling Evaluation of Participants (P45 – P47)

APPENDIX E

Number of Participants	AGE	GENDER	ILLUMINANCE OF APARTMENT ENTRANCE AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS	APARTMENT ENTRANCE SECURITY
1	2	1	1	2
2	2	2	2	2
3	2	1	1	2
4	2	2	1	1
5	3	1	2	2
6	1	1	3	2
7	1	2	2	3
8	1	2	2	2
9	2	1	2	3
10	2	2	2	2
11	1	2	2	2
12	1	1	2	3
13	2	2	2	2
14	2	1	1	2
15	2	2	2	2
16	3	1	2	2
17	2	1	1	2
18	2	2	1	2
19	2	2	3	3
20	2	2	2	3
21	2	2	1	2
22	1	1	3	2
23	2	1	1	2
24	2	2	2	2
25	3	1	3	3
26	2	2	1	2
27	1	1	2	2
28	2	1	2	2
29	2	1	3	2
30	2	2	2	2
31	1	1	1	2
32	2	1	2	2
33	1	1	2	2
34	2	2	3	3
35	2	1	3	3
36	3	1	3	3
37	2	2	3	3
38	2	2	3	2
39	3	1	1	2
40	1	1	3	2
41	3	1	2	2
42	1	1	2	2
43	3	1	3	3
44	2	1	1	1
45	2	2	3	2
46	2	2	3	3
47	2	2	1	2

Figure E.1: Tally Sheet of the Environmental Quality Parameters (Lighting and Apartment Entrance Security)

Number of Participants	AGE	GENDER	ADEQUATE LIGHTING	SECURITY FEELING OF WALKING ALONE
1	2	1	1	2
2	2	2	2	2
3	2	1	1	2
4	2	2	1	2
5	3	1	2	1
6	1	1	3	2
7	1	2	1	2
8	1	2	2	1
9	2	1	2	2
10	2	2	3	3
11	1	2	2	2
12	1	1	2	3
13	2	2	2	3
14	2	1	1	2
15	2	2	3	3
16	3	1	3	3
17	2	1	2	3
18	2	2	1	3
19	2	2	3	3
20	2	2	2	3
21	2	2	2	2
22	1	1	2	2
23	2	1	2	2
24	2	2	1	2
25	3	1	3	3
26	2	2	2	3
27	1	1	2	2
28	2	1	2	1
29	2	1	2	2
30	2	2	2	2
31	1	1	1	2
32	2	1	1	3
33	1	1	2	3
34	2	2	3	3
35	2	1	3	2
36	3	1	2	3
37	2	2	2	3
38	2	2	2	2
39	3	1	1	2
40	1	1	2	2
41	3	1	1	2
42	1	1	2	2
43	3	1	1	2
44	2	1	2	2
45	2	2	1	2
46	2	2	2	2
47	2	2	2	2

Figure E.2: Tally Sheet of the Environmental Quality Parameters (Adequate Lighting and Security Feeling of Walking Alone)

Number of Participants	AGE	GENDER	ADEQUATE LIGHTING	LEVEL OF SECURITY FEELING ON STREETS
1	2	1	1	2
2	2	2	2	2
3	2	1	1	1
4	2	2	1	2
5	3	1	2	2
6	1	1	3	2
7	1	2	1	1
8	1	2	2	1
9	2	1	2	2
10	2	2	3	2
11	1	2	2	2
12	1	1	2	3
13	2	2	2	1
14	2	1	1	1
15	2	2	3	2
16	3	1	3	3
17	2	1	2	2
18	2	2	1	2
19	2	2	3	2
20	2	2	2	1
21	2	2	2	2
22	1	1	2	1
23	2	1	2	1
24	2	2	1	2
25	3	1	3	1
26	2	2	2	2
27	1	1	2	2
28	2	1	2	2
29	2	1	2	2
30	2	2	2	2
31	1	1	1	1
32	2	1	1	2
33	1	1	2	2
34	2	2	3	2
35	2	1	3	2
36	3	1	2	2
37	2	2	2	2
38	2	2	2	2
39	3	1	1	1
40	1	1	2	2
41	3	1	1	1
42	1	1	2	2
43	3	1	1	2
44	2	1	2	2
45	2	2	1	2
46	2	2	2	2
47	2	2	2	2

Figure E.3: Tally Sheet of the Environmental Quality Parameters (Adequate Lighting and Level of Security Feeling on Streets)

Number of Participants	AGE	GENDER	APARTMENT ENTRANCE SECURITY	SECURITY FEELING OF WALKING ALONE
1	2	1	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
3	2	1	2	2
4	2	2	1	2
5	3	1	2	1
6	1	1	2	2
7	1	2	3	2
8	1	2	2	1
9	2	1	3	2
10	2	2	2	3
11	1	2	2	2
12	1	1	3	3
13	2	2	2	3
14	2	1	2	2
15	2	2	2	3
16	3	1	2	3
17	2	1	2	3
18	2	2	2	3
19	2	2	3	3
20	2	2	3	3
21	2	2	2	2
22	1	1	2	2
23	2	1	2	2
24	2	2	2	2
25	3	1	3	3
26	2	2	2	3
27	1	1	2	2
28	2	1	2	1
29	2	1	2	2
30	2	2	2	2
31	1	1	2	2
32	2	1	2	3
33	1	1	2	3
34	2	2	3	3
35	2	1	3	2
36	3	1	3	3
37	2	2	3	3
38	2	2	2	2
39	3	1	2	2
40	1	1	2	2
41	3	1	2	2
42	1	1	2	2
43	3	1	3	2
44	2	1	1	2
45	2	2	2	2
46	2	2	3	2
47	2	2	2	2

Figure E.4: Tally Sheet of the Environmental Quality Parameters (Apartment Entrance Security and Security Feeling of Walking Alone)

VITA

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Publications

Baran, Y. 2020. ‘‘Livrid or Gentrified? Examination of Socio-Cultural Sustainability in the Context of Housing: A Case Study of Halic’’, 3rd International Congress on Architecture and Design, 18-19 April 2020, Istanbul, Turkey (accepted and presented)