

CITY VERSUS SUBURB:
THE EFFECTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD LOCATION
ON PLACE ATTACHMENT AND RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION

A Master's Thesis

by
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Ankara
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To my beloved sisters



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The Graduate School of Economics and Social Sciences
of
İhsan Doğramacı Bilkent University

by

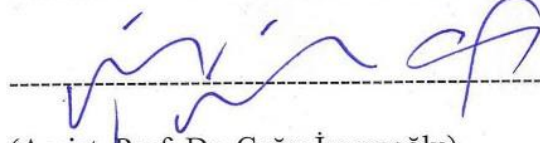
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THE DEPARTMENT OF
INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN
İHSAN DOĞRAMACI BİLKENT UNIVERSITY
ANKARA

July 2017

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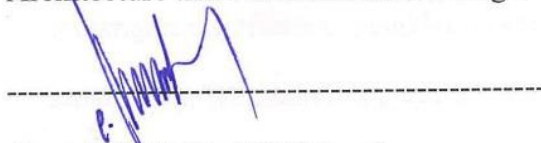
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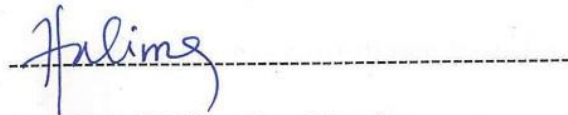
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ABSTRACT

CITY VERSUS SUBURB: THE EFFECTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD LOCATION ON PLACE ATTACHMENT AND RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION

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Affective bonds of individuals to their environment have been investigated and certain terms were studied such as place attachment and residential satisfaction arousing interest especially in environmental psychology. The current study aims to investigate the effects of neighborhood location on place attachment and residential satisfaction. We examined place attachment by conducting a survey comparing two neighborhoods; Ayrancı in the city center, the other Çayyolu, far away from the city center. We also investigated residential satisfaction in these neighborhoods by examining their physical and social features as a measure of residential quality. Furthermore, we investigated the relationship between place attachment and residential satisfaction. One hundred thirty-five respondents participated in this research by using snowball sampling. The results of the study implied that there is no difference in terms of neighborhood location between the residents' level of place attachment. However, there is a difference between two neighborhoods in terms of

the level of residential satisfaction. Moreover, in line with the literature, there is a correlation between place attachment and residential satisfaction.

Keywords: Neighborhood, Place Attachment, Place of Residence, Residential Quality, Satisfaction



ÖZET

ŞEHİR BANLIYÖYE KARŞI: MAHALLE KONUMUNUN YER BAĞLILIĞI VE YERLEŞİM MEMNUNİYETİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

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Bireylerin çevreleriyle olan duygusal bağları incelenmiş; yer bağlılığı ve yerleşim memnuniyeti gibi özellikle çevresel psikolojide ilgi uyandıran kavramlar çalışılmıştır. Bu çalışma mahalle konumunun yer bağlılığı ve yer memnuniyeti üzerine olan etkilerini incelemeyi amaçlamıştır. Yer bağlılığı anket çalışması yapılarak, Ayrancı -şehir merkezinde- ve Çayyolu -şehir merkezinden uzakta- olan iki mahallenin karşılaştırılması ile incelenmiştir. Yerleşim memnuniyeti de yerleşim kalitesinin ölçütü olarak bu mahallelerin fiziksel ve sosyal özelliklerinin incelenmesiyle araştırılmıştır. Ayrıca, yer bağlılığı ve yerleşim memnuniyeti arasındaki ilişki de incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada kartopu örneklem metodu kullanılarak, 135 katılımcı yer almıştır. Çalışmanın sonuçları mahalle sakinlerinin yer bağlılığı düzeyleri arasında mahalle konumu açısından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark olmadığını göstermiştir. Ancak, iki mahalle arasında yerleşim memnuniyeti düzeyi bakımından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunmuştur. Ayrıca, daha

nceki alıřmalar ile uyumlu olarak yer baęlılıęı ve yerleřim memnuniyeti arasında da istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir iliřki bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mahalle, Memnuniyet, Muhit, Yer Baęlılıęı, Yerleřim Kalitesi



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Emotional connections of individuals to their environment have been investigated and certain constructs were studied such as place attachment and place satisfaction in environmental psychology. Being attached to a certain place is perceived as a positive attitude and this situation generates supportive outcomes for both people and the society (Lewicka, 2005). In previous research place attachment was defined as an essential element of personal identity and was associated with certain constructs which can be analysed in both personal and community context (Anton & Lawrence, 2014; Brown & Raymond, 2007; Hummon, 1992; Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001; Proshansky, Fabian, & Kaminoff, 1983). It was also defined as an emotional tie between individuals and certain places (Brown & Raymond, 2007; Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001). It is assumed that place attachment is formed by associating emotional experiences with environmental context. Altman and Low (1992) state that place attachment is an incorporated term including

different styles of attachment in various places by creating communal relations with individuals, social groups, and cultures by way of individual, communal and cultural approaches. This construct is not only related with being attached to a certain place but also attachments to beliefs, opinions, mental conditions, experiences, and cultures; it is influential in terms of promoting self-confidence and self-regarding at individual, group and cultural level (Altman & Low, 1992). Moreover, Scannell and Gifford (2010) introduced a conceptual framework comprising three components for defining place attachment. This framework explained place attachment by analyzing it in three dimensions which are person, process, and place.

Place attachment can be investigated in environments of various scales such as homes, neighborhoods, and cities. The scale of the place has a significant role in terms of shaping emotional ties of people with their environment and the way they understand (Casakin, Hernández, & Ruiz, 2015; Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001; Lewicka, 2010). Moreover, place attachment is considered as an encouraging factor for a place of residence of individuals such as neighborhood by reason of supporting to take part in issues related to the locality (Lewicka, 2005). Former research indicate that place attachment plays a significant role in terms of encouraging residents to make contribution to social sensitivity by making them engage in environmentally conscious behaviors (Pol, 2002; Uzzell, Pol, & Badenas, 2002; Vorkinn & Riese, 2001) and to react to negative situations occurring in neighbourhoods (Brown, Perkins, & Brown, 2003; Kyle, Graefe, Manning, & Bacon, 2004). Improving emotional connections to the physical and social environment is a socio-psychological process (Comstock et al.,

2010). It can be inferred that place attachment in neighborhoods is integrated with a sense of pleasure and comfort with residential environments. Studies demonstrated that there is a strong association between place attachment and residential satisfaction (Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001; Ringel & Finkelstein, 1991). The construct of satisfaction depends on physical and social features of environments which fulfil needs of individuals (Galster, 1987b). Attitudes, meanings, and knowledge associated with the cognitive assessment of an environment play a significant role in identifying place satisfaction (Stedman, 2002). Mesch and Manor (1998) define place satisfaction as an assessment of physical and social elements of a place.

Place satisfaction in neighborhoods is related to residents' assessment of their neighborhood environments (Hur, Nasar, & Chun, 2010) and perceived to be a complicated and multidimensional construct. Place satisfaction can be examined by interpreting physical and social attributes of the environment such as services, facilities, safety and aesthetics (Lovejoy, Handy, & Mokhtarian, 2010; Lu, 1999; Phillips, Siu, Yeh, & Cheng, 2005; Sirgy & Cornwell, 2002). Neighborhood satisfaction is concerned with not only physical and social opportunities of the environment but also socio-demographic status and behavioral features of residents (Amérigo & Aragonés, 1997). Furthermore, social atmosphere of a neighborhood plays a determinant role since the social environment is considered to be influential in terms of generating a sense of place and place attachment. Social connections with individuals, sense of community, privacy, safety and civic involvement are primary elements in terms of providing satisfaction for

residents in a social context (Fornara, Bonaiuto, & Bonnes, 2010; Sirgy & Cornwell, 2002; C. Zhang & Lu, 2016).

1.1. Aim of the Study

The current study aimed to investigate how neighborhood location affects place attachment and residential satisfaction. We hypothesized that the residents living in areas away from city center would have a higher level of place attachment compared to those living in the city center. By comparing two such neighborhoods, we also hypothesized that the residents living in the areas in the city center would have a higher level of residential satisfaction compared to those living away from the city center. We examined the relationship between neighborhood location and residential satisfaction by assessing physical and social aspects of the neighborhoods which influence neighborhood satisfaction. Apart from these, we examined if there is an association between residential satisfaction and place attachment or not as it was stated in the literature. In the literature, there is no sufficient research discovering about how neighborhood type is effective on these concepts hence the findings of this study may be beneficial in terms of bridging the gap in this field.

1.2. Structure of the Thesis

This thesis consists of seven chapters. The first chapter is the introduction giving the main idea about the thesis by describing place attachment and residential satisfaction briefly. The aim of the study and the structure of the thesis are also expressed in this chapter.

The second chapter involves definitions of place and place attachment and the constructs related to place attachment in the personal and social frame. First, the definition of place is given and which factors are effective in describing place are explored briefly. Second, the term of place attachment is stated in two dimensions by indicating the personal terms such as place identity, place dependence, and rootedness; then social concepts associated with place attachment such as neighborhood attachment, place memory, and familiarity is clarified.

The third chapter describes place satisfaction and residential satisfaction in terms of neighborhood satisfaction. The concept of place satisfaction is explained by indicating the elements which are significant for creating a sense of satisfaction. Moreover, the most influential factors on generating residential satisfaction in physical, social and personal dimensions are clarified. Then neighborhood satisfaction is analyzed through residential satisfaction.

The fourth chapter explains the design of the study by describing the methodology. Research question and hypotheses are given. The setting of the case study, the profile of respondents, instruments used in research and procedure are clarified by demonstrating all stages of the process.

The fifth chapter results of the study are presented. Statistical analysis of the study is explained in this chapter. The questionnaires investigating place attachment and residential satisfaction are evaluated; factor analysis and MANOVA analyses are conducted. Results of the study are evaluated for comparing whether there is a statistically significant relation or not.

The sixth chapter is discussion part of the research. In this section, the findings of the case study are assessed, discussed and compared with the results of previous studies. Significant results are refined to see the ways making difference from the studies conducting formerly. In the last chapter, the thesis is completed by inferring certain conclusions about the study. It summarizes the whole research and mentions about limitations and possible recommendations for future studies.

CHAPTER 2

PLACE ATTACHMENT

In this chapter, we analyzed place attachment by giving its definition and investigating it in personal and social contexts. Primarily, we expressed the definition of a place to understand the elements creating a sense of place. Subsequently, we clarified the construct of place attachment in terms of personal perspective by explaining place identity, place dependence and rootedness. Moreover, we approached to place attachment in the social framework by describing neighborhood attachment, place memory and familiarity.

2.1. The Definition of Place

Although the construct of the place is considered as complicated to define, there have been multiple attempts (Altman & Low, 1992; Easthope, 2004; Soja, 1998; Tuan, 1979). Place embraces the physical space through experiences and perspectives of individuals (Relph, 1976; Sack, 1997; Stedman, 2003; Tuan, 1977). Spaces transform into places by way of meanings which are given to the setting (Tuan, 1977). Tuan (1977) states that

“an unexperienced physical setting is a blank space” which means physical settings and spaces become meaningful places with given sentimental values. Furthermore, Altman and Low (1992) define a place as “the environmental setting to which people are emotionally and culturally attached” (p. 5). The construct of the place indicates a space which is given a meaning by way of individual, group or cultural approaches (Altman & Low, 1992).

The generation process of the place is affected by physical, social and economic factors (Easthope, 2004). Places differentiate from settings in terms of including certain physical features and spirit in the frame of social interaction and memory (Stokowski, 2002). Soja (1998) explains that places are generated physically but they are understood, expressed, perceived and experienced with feelings. Place embodies the objectives and experiences of people, it can be perceived by means of people giving it sense (Tuan, 1979). Hence we can say that place is more than a spatial location, it gains meaning through experiences, feelings, and memories of individuals.

Although place can be considered to have a soul and character, Tuan (1979) implies that solely individuals can have a sense of place and it can be transferred through the people by giving their ethical or artistic perspectives to place. As opposed to Tuan’s perspective, Hay (1998) presents a concept of sense of place in the context of rootedness. The results of his study indicated that sense of place is associated with social and cultural ties to the place and society (Hay, 1998). Jorgensen and Stedman (2001)

also propose a framework of a sense of place containing three constructs which are place attachment, place dependence and place identity. These constructs are identified with three constituents of attitude which are affective, cognitive and conative features respectively. According to this model of sense of place; place attachment is regarded with affective elements, place identity is related to cognitive features and place dependence is linked to conative elements (Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001).

2.2. The Definition of Place Attachment

Place attachment is one of the concepts discussed in the studies which analyze the relationship between the people and the environment where they live. There are several research on definition and explanation of place attachment in the literature since this term has been a core of studies conducting on relations between people and places (Altman & Low, 1992; Brown et al., 2003; Hernández, Hidalgo, Salazar-Laplace, & Hess, 2007; Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001; Lewicka, 2005; Manzo, 2003). Altman and Low (1992) define place attachment as “symbolic bonding which gives a sense to places culturally and emotionally” which necessitates symbolic and affective connections with a number of environments (p. 6). It is also defined as an emotional tie between people and certain places (Brown & Raymond, 2007; Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001). Moreover, individuals improve emotional bonds with places which provide satisfaction by offering a sense of privacy, safety, and control (Altman & Low, 1992). According to these statements, we can infer that place attachment is generated by combining emotional experiences with certain personal needs in environmental context.

Scannell and Gifford (2010) present a conceptual framework including three components to provide a definition of place attachment. This framework defines place attachment by analyzing it in three dimensions which are a person, process, and place. The first, person dimension states that place attachment is seen at individual and group levels and it is expected to be higher in the environments eliciting emotional experiences and memories (Scannell & Gifford, 2010). The second, psychological process dimension claims that place attachment is generated in settings which are significant to these individual or group levels and this process analyzes the ways people associate to the settings and their interactions as emotional, cognitive and behavioral (Scannell & Gifford, 2010). The third component is related to different scales of place and how people connect with them. It is implied that there is a higher level of attachment to home and city levels compared to the neighborhood level, and the social dimension of place attachment is more intensive than the physical dimension of place attachment (Scannell & Gifford, 2010). According to this framework place attachment is created at individual and collective levels and in various scales of place by influencing affective, cognitive and behavioral intentions.

2.3. Place Attachment in Personal Frame

Research indicate that personal attachments of individuals are associated with certain constructs which are place identity, place dependence and rootedness and there is a strong correlation between these constructs (Anton & Lawrence, 2014; Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001; Kyle et al., 2004; Proshansky et al., 1983; Raymond, Brown, & Weber, 2010; Shumaker & Taylor, 1983; Williams, Patterson, Roggenbuck, & Watson, 1992; Williams & Vaske, 2003). Place identity requires psychological accumulation for a place

and it can improve through the time (Giuliani & Feldman, 1993). Place dependence is concerned with improving bonding in terms of functional aspects rather than psychological or emotional connections (Raymond et al., 2010). Hence, we can state that place identity and place dependence evaluate attachment to a place in terms of different approaches. Rootedness is also another construct which is associated with improving strong emotional connection to a certain place (Raymond et al., 2010).

2.3.1. Place Identity

The term of identity describes who a person is; personal and particular features of individuals are named as personal identity (Twigger-Ross, Bonaiuto, & Breakwell, 2003). Furthermore, identity can embrace a sense of connection to places and territories which is named as place identity in environmental psychology (Twigger-Ross et al., 2003). Breakwell (1986) presents the Identity Process Theory which discusses how places are the significant principle of identity features. This theory states that characteristics of the identity of individuals originate from the place and places represent social figures and meanings. In this theory, identity framework is analyzed in two dimensions which are content and value dimensions (Breakwell, 1986). The content dimension consists of social identities such as the communities or groups that individuals attached and personal identities such as beliefs, emotions, values, and behaviors; the value dimension evaluates these elements in content dimension according to significance in identity hierarchy.

Place identity is also described as the cognitive significance of a place in terms of conserving experiences, emotions, and relationships of people which give a sense and purpose to life (Williams & Vaske, 2003). It is also an element of self-identity which improves self-esteem and evokes a sense of belonging to a community (Williams & Vaske, 2003). By creating a sense of belonging and improving self-esteem, place identity plays a significant role in generating psychological connections with a certain place (Mandal, 2016). The places which make people feel special, self-controlled and steady tend to be identified with the concept of identity (Anton & Lawrence, 2014). Moreover, place identity is improved by regarding and speaking about places by way of admiration of places (Proshansky et al., 1983). Proshansky and his colleagues (1983) also claimed that place identity is a cognitive base of self-identity which includes various cognitions associated with the past, present and physical environments which describe the presence of individuals. It is inferred that by means of experiences of individuals in a certain physical environment, the cognitive process of memory proceeds to create place identity. Apart from this, the difference in culture, ethnicity, nationality, and religion is seen to be considerable by affecting person and place relation in the process of place identity (Proshansky et al., 1983).

2.3.2. Place Dependence

Place dependence originates from the functional evaluation of a place in terms of satisfying a person's needs by allowing them to reach their goals (Shumaker & Taylor, 1983). Place dependence is associated with the physical opportunities and characteristics of the place and it presents required conditions in order to fulfill and promote certain purposes (Mandal, 2016). It refers to how places offer certain opportunities in terms of

accomplishing the aims of individuals (Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001). Former research demonstrated that individuals are more inclined to improve strong place dependence when they live in the places which are evaluated more positively in terms of function than their alternatives (Anton & Lawrence, 2014). Apart from this, place dependence is considered to integrate with place identity; the more place dependence is improved, the more place identity is created (Anton & Lawrence, 2014).

Stokols and Shumaker (1981) claim that place dependence is the perceived intensity of the relationship between individuals and particular places, and it appears when a functional demand in a certain place is not satisfied in another place; it embraces functionality rather than affective bonding. Furthermore, place dependence originates from a process including two factors; how the conditions of present place compared to other convenient places and its capacity of meeting the same needs (Stokols & Shumaker, 1981). Jorgensen and Stedman (2001) state that place dependence is differentiated in attachment by two manners; it can be negative because of confining the accomplishment of significant issues occur in that place or it can be positive depending on particular aims or behaviors which influence the intensity of connection. We can infer that individuals can improve a dependence to certain places by considering the condition of that place compared to other available locations and as long as their needs are satisfied.

2.3.3. Rootedness

Rootedness has been defined as a mental situation of being, a mood or a feeling in a certain place (Tuan, 1980). We can state that place rootedness is associated with certain feelings and behaviors which improve attachment to specific places. The concept of rootedness brings along increased satisfaction with a person's present conditions where he or she lives and it is defined by considering the emotional dimension of place attachment (McAndrew, 1998). Easthope (2004) also implies that rootedness occurs unselfconsciously through familiarity; it is a cognitive process created by familiarity, bonding with the place and affection. We can infer that feeling of rootedness is generated by means of being acquainted with a certain place without making conscious endeavor. Riger and Lavrakas (1981) also claim that rootedness may be related to the length of residence, home ownership and anticipation in terms of staying in the same place.

Rootedness can be associated with a sense of place. Hummon (1992) argue that the people identifying themselves as rooted have a strong local sense of place and intense affective bonding to their nearby area. The sense of place occurs in two different dimensions which are everyday rootedness and ideological rootedness (Hummon, 1992). In everyday rootedness, people tend to define their environment unconsciously, their sense of place and attachment are integrated into a context forming biographic and local figures of their residential life. This dimension of rootedness was seen to be negatively associated with education and positively to age (Hummon, 1992). In ideological

rootedness, great sense of satisfaction, attachment, and home are connected with consciously with the local area. There was an inverse relation with age and positive relation with education in the ideological dimension of rootedness (Hummon, 1992).

In addition to these, McAndrew (1998) created a scale measuring rootedness with a sample group including 134 undergraduate students at a state university. This scale included two subscales based on factors named as 'Desire for Change' and 'Home/Family Satisfaction'. These subscales presented the overall concept of rootedness in two dimensions; one is being satisfied with the present condition of home and family, another is a substantial desire for change. In the first experiment, McAndrew (1998) used an orthogonal rotation in principal component analysis, therefore, dimensions of rootedness were not correlated. In the second experiment, this process was repeated by decreasing item loadings especially in Home/Family Satisfaction and a negative correlation was found between two subscales despite the presumption of independence which can be observed in orthogonal rotation method.

As we stated in Figure 1, we can understand place attachment in the personal frame by analyzing place identity, place dependence and rootedness. Place identity involves cognitive evaluation of a place by combining personal experiences with behaviors to create emotional bonding between a person and an environment. Moreover, we can understand that place dependence is associated with the functional evaluation of a place. The sense of satisfaction and comfort in a place can be effective in improving place

dependence. Rootedness comprises of local connections with a place and affective bonding. Feeling rooted to a place requires being familiar with that place.

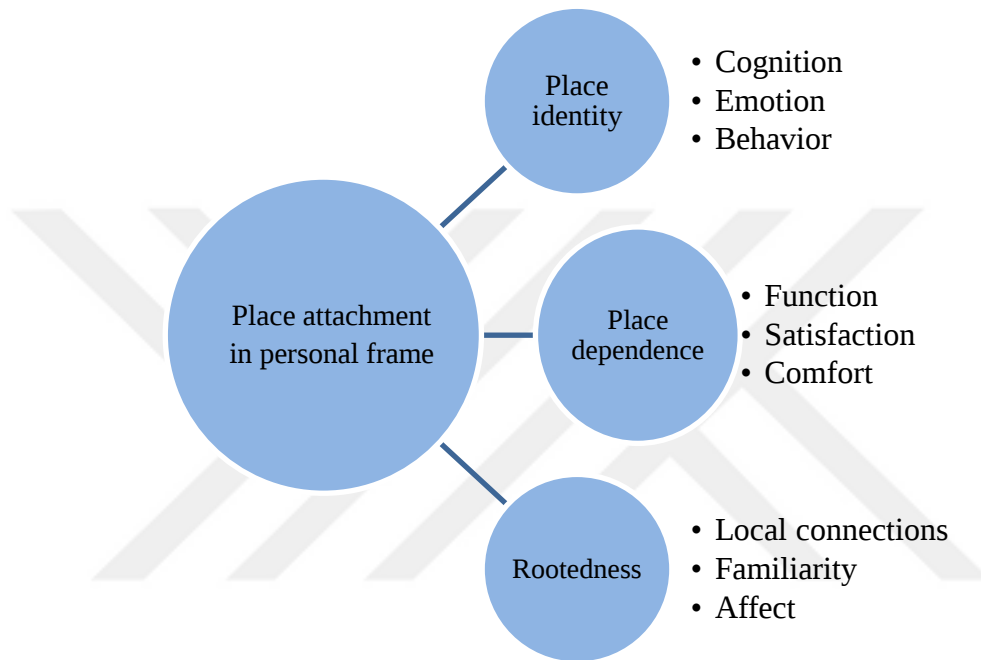


Figure 1. Place attachment in personal frame

2.4. Place Attachment in Social Frame

We can examine place attachment not only in the personal frame but also in the social frame since the social environment has a significant role in terms of shaping place attachment. The literature indicates that attachment in a social environment is strongly associated with local bonding and relations of individuals which are generated in their environment (Hay, 1998; Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001; Kyle & Chick, 2007; Raymond et al., 2010). Neighborhood attachment and place memory and familiarity are certain terms which can be explained in the social context of place attachment.

2.4.1. Neighborhood Attachment

Place attachment can be improved in various sized environments such as homes, neighborhoods, and cities. The scale of place takes a considerable role in terms of influencing affective ties of individuals with their environments and the way they perceive (Casakin et al., 2015; Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001; Lewicka, 2010). The term of neighborhood attachment originates from place attachment which mentions the affective ties between individuals and their environment (Manzo & Devine-Wright, 2014). The neighborhood is one of the main environments providing individuals with opportunities for making connections with their local environment and improving community involvement (Comstock et al., 2010). Shumaker and Taylor (1983) defined neighborhood attachment as “positive affective bond or association between individuals and their residential environment” (p. 233). It is a socio-psychological process creating individuals’ emotional bonding to their social and physical environment (Brown et al., 2003; Comstock et al., 2010).

Research show that attachment to neighborhood supports social engagement and investing in physical and social opportunities of neighborhood which can be useful for both individuals and improvement of neighborhood (Mesch & Manor, 1998; Twigger-Ross & Uzzell, 1996); residents who have lower level of attachment tend to improve lower bonding, invest less and move in pleasure to other locations (Manzo & Perkins, 2006; Twigger-Ross & Uzzell, 1996). Furthermore, Riger and Lavrakas (1981) found that neighborhood attachment can be improved in two dimensions which are social bonding and physical rootedness. According to this study, sociodemographic features such as age, income, education are seen to be effective in shaping social bonding;

behavioral values such as gathering with neighbors, discussing local problems and involving in local affairs and spending time with social activities in the neighborhood are significant in creating physical rootedness.

There are some elements having a significant role in improving emotional bonding between individuals and their local environment. Certain characteristics of the residential environment and its perceptual experience by individuals are considerably effective in forming neighborhood attachment (Hummon, 1992). Perceived physical and spatial conditions of the neighborhood and social opportunities are associated with improving attachment. Building density and appearance, upkeep and green areas can be shown as environmental features influencing local ties (Bonaiuto, Aiello, Perucini, Bonnes, & Ercolani, 1999; Bonaiuto, Fornara, Ariccio, Cancellieri, & Rahimi, 2015; Fornara et al., 2010; Poortinga et al., 2017). Furthermore, improving community ties, creating social relationships and involving in social affairs are effective social factors in neighborhood attachment (Bonaiuto et al., 1999; Comstock et al., 2010; Lewicka, 2011). A higher level of perceived safety and a lower rate of crime are also positively correlated with neighborhood attachment. Individuals who consider their neighborhood as a secure environment are more likely to improve the higher level of neighborhood attachment (Brown et al., 2003; Comstock et al., 2010). Moreover, collective efficacy in the neighborhood which means common confidence and cooperation for the communal benefit of neighborhood also is effective in creating a higher level of neighborhood attachment; agreement, confidence and strong relationships between residents make a way for social conformity (Brown et al., 2003; Comstock et al., 2010).

Apart from physical and social conditions and perceptions of the neighborhood, personal factors also take a role in creating neighborhood attachment. The length of residence, home ownership and other socioeconomic aspects such as age, income level, and education were considered as significantly correlated with location ties (Bonaiuto et al., 1999; Brown et al., 2003; Lewicka, 2010; Mandal, 2016; Riger & Lavrakas, 1981). It was found that longer length of residence supported to improve the higher level of neighborhood attachment (Bonaiuto et al., 1999; Brown et al., 2003; Lewicka, 2010). Home ownership was also influential in terms of promoting individuals for generating a higher level of attachment (Bonaiuto et al., 1999; Brown et al., 2003; Greif, 2015; Huang, Du, & Yu, 2015; Poortinga et al., 2017; Ringel & Finkelstein, 1991). Additionally, higher socioeconomic status and higher level of education were positively related with higher level of attachment (Mesch & Manor, 1998); the residents having higher income levels were also expected to improve higher level of attachment since they live in well-situated neighborhoods compared to those living in destitute neighborhoods (Comstock et al., 2010) however contrasting results were also found in previous research (Bonaiuto et al., 1999; Corrado, Corrado, & Santoro, 2013).

2.4.2. Place Memory and Familiarity

Places make a mark on the perception of people by bridging the gap between their experiences in that place with their memories. Since places are home to many remembrances of scenes, experiences, and circumstances, they may be reminders of moments related to those places (Lewicka, 2008, 2011). Hence we can infer that memory takes a role for improving emotional attachment by connecting people with memories which were created in related places. Scannell and Gifford (2010) associate

memories of individuals with place attachment and place meaning which are created by people and their environments. We can state that memories related with certain places are components of our cognitive process which is related to place attachment. Since places define memories; the memory of experiences occurred in a specific place empowers place with personal meanings (Twigger-Ross et al., 2003).

Moreover, some studies indicate that there is a link between memory and favorite places (Knez, 2006; Ratcliffe & Korpela, 2016). According to the self-memory system model (Conway & Pleydell-Pearce, 2001) autobiographical memory has two aspects; one is based on knowledge about the past, present and future experiences, other uses this knowledge to control and affect the interaction between cognition and behavior in line with self-actions. Knez (2006) differentiates autobiographical memory in various temporary intervals in the extent of places; lifetime periods, repeated events or one-time specific event may be strongly associated with significant or favorite places. Ratcliffe and Korpela (2016) also state that remembering positively created place-based memories can make a way for evaluating places in a positive way in the present conditions.

Moreover, the positive imagination of place-based memories was found to be influential on place attachment by creating place identity; remembering places positively contributed to improving the higher level of place identity (Ratcliffe & Korpela, 2016).

Lewicka (2008) propose three predictors of place memory which are socio-demographic features, bonds with places and existence of urban reminders. Certain individual factors such as age, education, the length of residence were found influential on improving

historical knowledge of places; living in a place for a long time or having parents or grandparents who were born and grown up in the same place were positively associated with place history (Lewicka, 2008). Hence we can infer that having an older generation in a place or being born and living in there for many years contributes to improving place memory through historical knowledge of places. Moreover, being attached to a place may arouse curiosity for the background of places since places comprise experiences, emotions, and perspectives (Altman & Low, 1992; Hay, 1998; Lewicka, 2005). Place identities and meanings which are gained through personal and local experiences compose of place attachment and support place memory (Lewicka, 2008). Since, emotional ties between person and place take a leading role in making individuals curious about the past of place and people who do not have a sense of attachment are less likely to concern about the memory of places (Lewicka, 2008). In addition to these, the existence of urban reminders has an impact on improving place memory. A place consists of many experiences through its existence which were left by older occupants of that place and these remains may serve as prompts for individuals currently living in there (Altman & Low, 1992; Lewicka, 2008). These remains can be monuments, landmarks or architectural style of a certain period in buildings and they can make a considerable contribution to the collective memory of that place through their meanings and visual representations by leaving a trace on individuals (Hayden, 1997; Lewicka, 2008). We can claim that the remains of a place can influence place memory by as directly by indicating documented knowledge or indirectly by evoking interest and excitement about the background of place.

Place familiarity as a predictor of place memory is defined as satisfying memories, moments and environmental figures which are integrated with certain places (Roberts, 1996). Fullilove (1996) states that familiarity is a cognitive element of place attachment and being attached to a certain place requires being aware of particular components of that place; improving place bonding may not be easy before gaining place familiarity. Moreover, previous experiences and familiarity with certain particular places can be effective in creating emotional process related with it in geographically and psychologically (Roberts, 1996). Riger and Lavrakas (1981) also claim that community attachment comprises social bonds, sense of belonging to local environment and familiarity with individuals living in that environment. The length of residence is seen to be the most significant factor affecting familiarity and also improving place attachment through familiarity (Hammit, Backlund, & Bixler, 2006; Hummon, 1992; Raymond et al., 2010; Walker & Ryan, 2008). Being familiar with a place may provide individuals with feeling safe, rooted and makes them feel as a part of that community; it can make a way for improving place-based memory (Hammit et al., 2006). Aspects of familiarity were improved by use of certain definers of cognitive-affective interaction of place memory and imagination of environment (Kaplan & Kaplan, 1982; Proshansky, 1978); it requires to define place-based memories, figures and comprehend the environment in terms of physical and social features, size and distance (Proshansky et al., 1983).

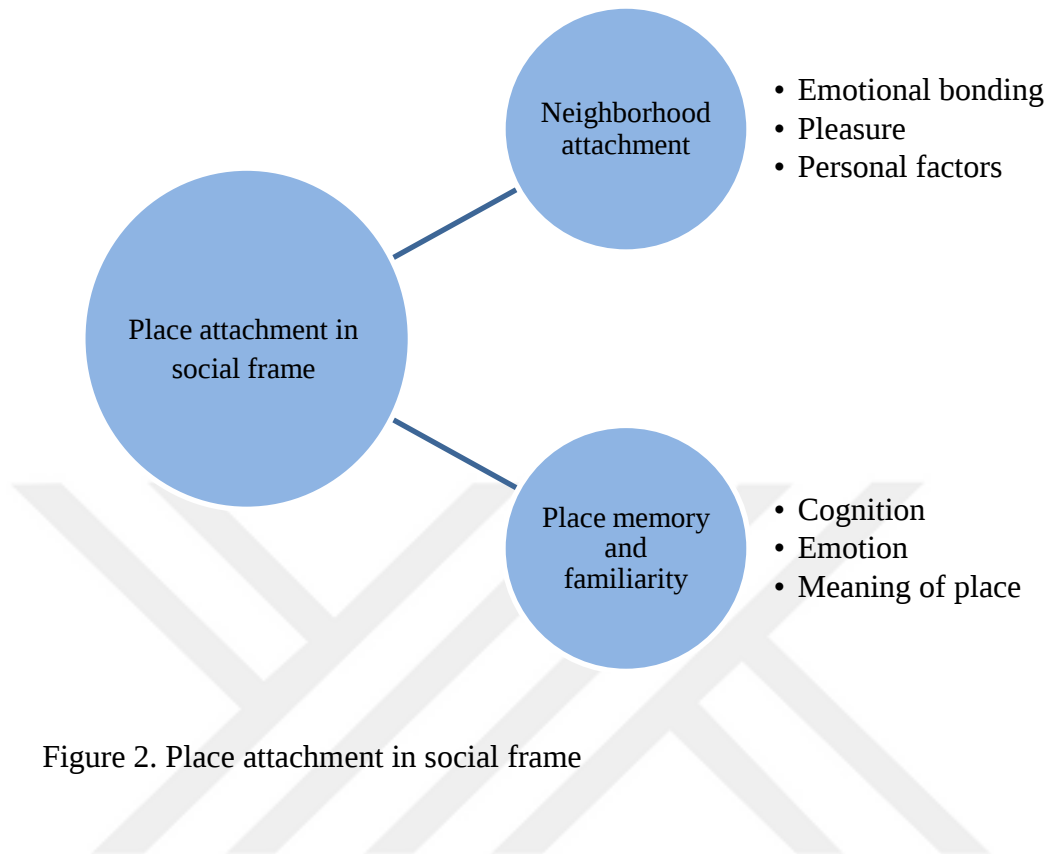


Figure 2. Place attachment in social frame

We can summarize place attachment in the social frame by understanding neighborhood attachment and place memory and familiarity as it is seen in Figure 2. We can infer that emotional bonding of people with their environment, sense of pleasure created in a place and personal factors are influential in improving neighborhood attachment. Additionally, generating a memory of the place is cognitive-affective process and familiarity with a place and meanings and experiences gained in a place can contribute to creating a memory of places.

CHAPTER 3

RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION

In this chapter, we examined place residential satisfaction by explaining the factors creating place satisfaction and neighborhood satisfaction. First, we clarified the place satisfaction to perceive the elements influencing the sense of satisfaction in a certain environment. Second, we approached the construct of neighborhood satisfaction in two dimensions which are behavioral approach and as a measure of residential quality. Furthermore, we discussed the individual, social and environmental factors which are found to be effective in creating satisfaction in a residential environment.

3.1. Place Satisfaction

There have been different expressions to define the construct of satisfaction in terms of the relationship between people and places (Galster, 1987b; Mesch & Manor, 1998; Stedman, 2002). La Gory and Pipkin (1981) state that residential areas and places consist of a collection of different services which are offered for individuals and have an influence on them with cultural and personal meanings. Place satisfaction is also

significantly related to how individuals perceive features and opportunities of their environment; hence it can be influential in determining relations between objective and subjective features of places and personal evaluation of individuals (Insch & Florek, 2008). The term of satisfaction arises from cognitive approach evaluating aims and demands which are fulfilled (Galster, 1987b). Mesch and Manor (1998) define place satisfaction as an assessment of physical and social characteristics of a place. We can state that if physical and social characteristics of an environment are sufficient in terms of meeting the needs of individuals and fulfilling their demands, place satisfaction can be created in such an environment. Stedman (2002) also defines place satisfaction as a “multidimensional summary judgment of the perceived quality of a setting” which means it is a concept created by evaluating physical and social characteristics of an environment in terms of fulfilling a person’s needs (p. 564). Attitudes, meanings, and knowledge related to the cognitive evaluation of an environment take a considerable role in terms of determining place satisfaction (Stedman, 2002).

Miller and Crader (1979) conducted a study in Utah to define place satisfaction by examining the role of community. Factor analysis results indicated two determining dimensions of place satisfaction which are interpersonal satisfaction, being satisfied with friends and neighbors living in that place; and economic satisfaction, being satisfied with provided services and opportunities in that place. However, some research determined satisfaction as a comparatively less significant term compared to an attachment which is “deeper and more symbolically meaningful than satisfaction” (Fried, 1984, p. 62). Since, being satisfied with a place is associated with personal, social and physical needs, but

being attached to a place requires improving emotional ties with a place; it can be regarded as a cognitive-affective process. Moreover, it was seen to be significant to distinguish general dimensions of place satisfaction indicating behaviors towards people and institutions in that place from a sense of being satisfied with objective features of that place such as physical characteristics; green areas, parks, shops and streets (Wasserman, 1982). Additionally, preference for a place is closely related with being satisfied with that place and it generally influences improving place attachment positively (Walker & Ryan, 2008). However, former research indicates that it is also possible to be satisfied with a place not to improve the sense of attachment; a person may be satisfied with that place without improving any emotional ties simply because his or her needs are fulfilled in there compared to other alternative places (Hummon, 1992).

3.2. Neighborhood Satisfaction

Residential environments can be classified according to certain criteria such as building period, architectural style, housing type, spatial structure, allocation of parks and green areas and location; the evaluation of these characteristics is effective in understanding residential satisfaction (Adriaanse, 2007). There are two different approaches for interpreting residential satisfaction; one considered residential satisfaction as an indicator of behavior (Francescato, Weidemann, & Anderson, 1989; Newman & Duncan, 1979; Speare, 1974; Weidemann & Anderson, 1985); other considered as a measure of residential quality (Amérigo & Aragones, 1997; Bonaiuto et al., 1999; Galster & Hesser, 1981; Marans & Rodgers, 1975; Parkes, Kearns, & Atkinson, 2002). According to the behavioral approach, satisfaction can be provided by determining

behaviors such as moving another location or making changes and improvements in the home (Galster, 1987a; Priemus, 1986). Accordingly, unconformity between expected desires and needs and present conditions of residential environment can be relieved. Additionally, the studies analyzing residential mobility regarded residential satisfaction as a component of coping-moving behavior (Adriaanse, 2007).

The other approach discussing residential satisfaction as a measure of residential quality integrated the factors related to residential satisfaction and person to decide the level satisfying individuals with their residential environment (Adriaanse, 2007).

Determinants such as length of residence, home ownership status, physical attributes of house and neighborhood, social relations and socio-demographic features of individuals are significant in forming residential satisfaction (Comstock et al., 2010; Galster & Hesser, 1981; Huang et al., 2015; Sirgy & Cornwell, 2002; Zenker & Rutter, 2014). To determine the level of satisfaction multi-dimensional scaling was improved which uses the evaluation of residents by taking their feedbacks into consideration to integrate design process (Canter & Rees, 1982). Moreover, some researchers created single item measure of satisfaction with residential conditions (Hadden & Leger, 1990) but it was not sufficient to indicate the entire scope of residential satisfaction (Bonaiuto et al., 2015; Bonaiuto, Fornara, & Bonnes, 2003; Fornara et al., 2010). There were also studies analyzing attributes of the residents or environment in physical and social context and these attributes set a model to see how they associate with each other (Parkes et al., 2002). Amérigo and Aragonés (1997) stated that the evaluation of an environment makes its features subjective and individual factors such as socio-demographic status

affect this subjective evaluation. However, not only personal features but also the perception of individuals about residential quality was significant in the evaluation of their environment and measure of satisfaction; integration of positive affective conditions experienced by individuals in their social and physical environment and particular behaviors to preserve or improve these conditions creates residential satisfaction (Adriaanse, 2007).

The neighborhood can be described as one of the primary environments which provide living space by influencing community life and life quality. Neighborhood satisfaction is basically related to residents' evaluation of their residential environment (Hur et al., 2010). The factors affecting neighborhood satisfaction can be analyzed in three contexts which are individual, social and environmental (Ibem & Aduwo, 2013). The first section which is individual factors are positively associated with personal or family attributes such as age, education, income level, home ownership status and family size; residents at older ages may have higher income level and they may choose their residential environment in accordance with their socioeconomic status (Amérigo & Aragonés, 1997; Fornara et al., 2010; Lovejoy et al., 2010; Lu, 1999; Parkes et al., 2002; Sirgy & Cornwell, 2002; C. Zhang & Lu, 2016). Homeowners were also found more satisfied with their residential environments compared to tenant residents (Greif, 2015; Huang et al., 2015). Moreover, the length of residence is another significant element in determining neighborhood satisfaction; the longer the residents live in a neighborhood, the higher their neighborhood satisfaction is (Dinç, Özbilen, & Bilir, 2014; Fornara et al., 2010; Zenker & Rutter, 2014; C. Zhang & Lu, 2016). As a second factor, social

atmosphere of a neighborhood is seen to be significant. The social environment is also perceived to be significant in terms of creating a sense of place and place attachment. Social relations with neighbors, sense of community and sense of privacy, safety and local involvement can be presented as leading elements in order to provide satisfaction for residents in social aspects (Bonaiuto et al., 2015; Fornara et al., 2010; Sirgy & Cornwell, 2002; C. Zhang & Lu, 2016). Higher ratings in perceived security and lower perception of crime were also strongly connected with higher level of residential satisfaction (Buys & Miller, 2012; Galster & Hesser, 1981; Hur & Nasar, 2014; Weidemann, Anderson, Butterfield, & O'Donnell, 1982). Research indicate that intensity of social connections and interactions in a neighborhood have a significant influence in deciding neighborhood satisfaction (Parkes et al., 2002; Phillips et al., 2005). Third, the physical and spatial structure of the built environment is also considered to have an impact on neighborhood satisfaction. Green open spaces, parks, recreational areas are the most significant components of physical environment (Bonaiuto et al., 2003; Hadavi & Kaplan, 2016; Lee, Ellis, Kweon, & Hong, 2008); architectural style of the buildings, building design and quality, size and volume of the buildings can be also given as effective factors in spatial context of that neighborhood shaping residential satisfaction (Bonaiuto et al., 2015; Fornara et al., 2010; Phillips et al., 2005; Sirgy & Cornwell, 2002; C. Zhang & Lu, 2016; Z. Zhang & Zhang, 2017). Moreover, transport services and external connection to other parts of the city from that neighborhood, distance to city center, easy access to healthcare and social care services, availability of educational, commercial and recreational facilities are taken into consideration to meet residents' needs (Bonaiuto et al., 2015; Fornara et al., 2010; Sirgy & Cornwell, 2002; Tabernero, Briones, & Cuadrado, 2010). As it is seen in Figure 3, we

can clarify that neighborhood satisfaction is a multidimensional concept which is affected by personal, physical and social conditions.

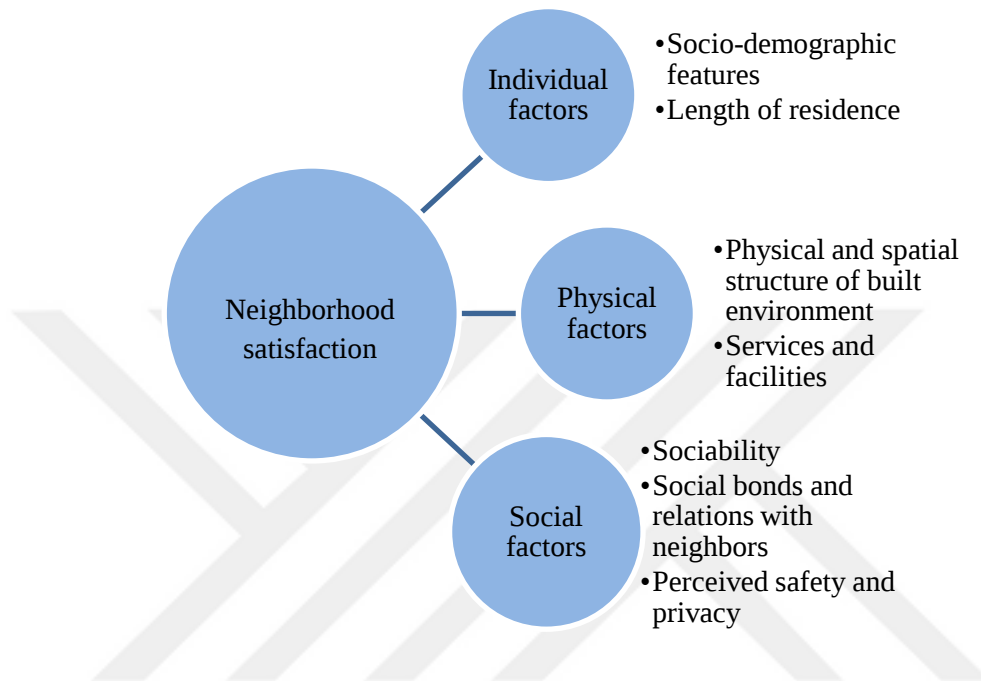


Figure 3. Neighborhood satisfaction as a measure of residential quality

3.3. The Relationship between Neighborhood Attachment and Residential Satisfaction

Neighborhood attachment consists of a feeling of fulfillment towards the residential environment (Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001; Hur & Morrow-Jones, 2008). Several studies indicated that there is a significant relationship between neighborhood attachment and residential satisfaction; physical and social attributes of the environment is influential in forming attachment (Bonaiuto et al., 2003; Brown et al., 2003; Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001; Hur & Morrow-Jones, 2008; Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001; Mesch & Manor, 1998; Ringel & Finkelstein, 1991; Stedman, 2003). The existence of relaxation areas such as

parks and green areas (Bonaiuto et al., 1999, 2003), high level of security, perceived safety and lack of discourtesy (Brown, Perkins, & Brown, 2004; Brown et al., 2003) are considerably significant in creating neighborhood attachment. Particularly, lack of discourtesy and incivilities promotes a sense of safety and a sense of attachment (Hur & Nasar, 2014). Since incivilities may be an indicator of deprived neighborhoods; it may lead to increase in crime rate and disorderly behaviors (Dassopoulos, Batson, Futrell, & Brents, 2012; Hur & Nasar, 2014; Keizer, Lindenberg, & Steg, 2008).

The physical and spatial attributes of a neighborhood, as well as social relations and connections, play a critical role in predicting attachment. Having many friends living in the neighborhood and spending time with neighbors and friends were determined as strongly associated with improving neighborhood attachment and residential satisfaction (Comstock et al., 2010; Connerly & Marans, 1985; Ramkissoon & Mavondo, 2015).

Improving social relationships easily with other residents and socializing by making new friendships are leading factors in creating a sense of community and sense of belonging (Adriaanse, 2007; Fornara et al., 2010; Hay, 1998; Mesch & Manor, 1998). Buys and Miller (2012) also indicated that individuals who are satisfied with their social relations and neighbors in their neighborhood tend to involve in new social groups easily and be more satisfied with their locality.

Some researchers argue that perception of residents of their environment may be influenced by affective ties with their environment (Poortinga et al., 2017). Accordingly,

we can expect that the residents who have a higher level of attachment may not evaluate their environment objectively and they may be more tolerant when they face changes or difficulties in their neighborhood (Bonaiuto, Breakwell, & Cano, 1996). We can infer that the perspective and approach of residents may be an influential factor in the evaluation of residential quality. However, studies conducted on residential satisfaction and attachment are generally based on the perception of residents' instead of objective examinations (Bonaiuto et al., 2015, 2003; Fornara et al., 2010; Lewicka, 2011). Objective features of residential satisfaction influencing directly satisfaction with the residential environment can be understood in the evaluation of three dimensions which are home, neighborhood, and neighbors (Aragonés, Amerigo, & Perez-Lopez, 2017). Furthermore, the way that residents' comprehension of their environment, in other words, subjective evaluation of an environment has also an impact on their satisfaction with a place entirely (Aragonés et al., 2017). Amérigo and Aragones (1997) also state that residential satisfaction can be regarded as an affective outcome or reaction which is generated between residential environment and an individual.

CHAPTER 4

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

This section consists of the aim of the study, research question and the hypotheses to be examined. Furthermore, the respondents, settings and research instruments and procedure of case study were clarified through this section. The procedure of the study was explained with the stages of the research.

4.1. Aim of the Study

The current study aimed to investigate how neighborhood location affects place attachment and residential satisfaction. Previous studies state that physical elements of the neighborhood such as distance and proximity to the city center are effective in forming the level of place attachment and residential satisfaction (Bonaiuto et al., 1999; Fornara et al., 2010; Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001). Furthermore, individuals who live in rural or suburban areas have a higher level of place attachment compared to individuals who live in urban areas (Feldman, 1990; Lewicka, 2011; Scannell & Gifford, 2010).

Accordingly, we hypothesized that the residents living in the areas away from the city center have a higher level of place attachment compared to those living in the city center. We explored by comparing two neighborhoods; one in the city center, the other away from the city center. Moreover, we expected that the residents living in the areas in the city center have a higher level of residential satisfaction compared to those living away from the city center. We analyzed the relationship between neighborhood location and residential satisfaction by assessing physical and social aspects of the neighborhoods which influence residential satisfaction. Apart from these, we examined if there is an association between residential satisfaction and place attachment.

4.2. Research Question and Hypotheses

We stated three hypotheses which aim to examine how the level of place attachment and residential satisfaction change depending on neighborhood location.

Q1: How does neighborhood location affect place attachment and residential satisfaction?

H1: The residents living in areas away from the city center have a higher level of place attachment when compared to those living in the city center.

H2: The residents living in the areas in the city center have a higher level of residential satisfaction when compared to those living away from the city center.

H3: There is a correlation between place attachment and residential satisfaction.

4.3. Method of the Study

4.3.1. Respondents

The respondents of this study were 135 residents from Ayrancı and Çayyolu neighborhoods in Ankara. The sample group included 75 women and 60 men respondents aged between 19 to 85 years. Mean age was 47. Sixty-one participants from Ayrancı and seventy-four participants from Çayyolu took part in this study. We included at least 30 respondents from each category for statistical purposes (See Table 1). The socioeconomic status of respondents was similar for both neighborhoods. Twenty-five percent of residents were graduated from primary, secondary or high school, remaining seventy-five percent was graduated from university with bachelor, master or doctoral degrees. Seventy-five percent of residents spent most of their lives in metropolitans such as Ankara, İstanbul or İzmir. Moreover, sixty-six percent of the residents have been living in their neighborhoods between 10 to 20 years or more than 20 years. Random sampling method was used for choosing the respondents.

Table 1. Distribution of the sample group

Neighborhood	Women	Men	Total
Ayrancı	31	30	61
Çayyolu	44	30	74
Total	75	60	135

4.3.2. Setting

We conducted the research in Ayrancı and Çayyolu which are two different neighborhoods under the jurisdiction of Çankaya Municipality of Ankara. Since we used

snowball sampling method for choosing respondents, we carried out the research in these neighborhoods in terms of providing easy access and convenience. Furthermore, their socio-economic status and residents' profile were similar to each other. Ayrancı is located in the center of the city, surrounded by Dikmen to the south and Kavaklıdere to the northeast. Moreover, Turkish Grand National Assembly is located at the northern part of Ayrancı. This neighborhood is divided as Aşağı Ayrancı and Yukarı Ayrancı. The socio-economic status of this neighborhood is between upper middle and lower high classes; age distribution of the residents generally is between 30-34 years and 65 years above ("Ayrancı Bölge Raporu," 2017).

Çayyolu is in the southwest part of the Ankara. It is located 17 kilometers away from the city center. It was settled down as a village then it was transformed into the neighborhood after 2004. The socio-economic status of Çayyolu is above upper middle class and age distribution of the residents is generally between 30-54 years ("Çayyolu Bölge Raporu," 2017).

4.3.3. Instruments of the Study

This study was assessed with two questionnaires which are Place Attachment Scale (Lewicka, 2010) and Perceived Residential Environment Quality and Neighborhood Attachment Scale (Fornara et al., 2010) for both two neighborhoods (see Appendix A and B). They were arranged in English and translated into Turkish. These scales distributed in Ayrancı and Çayyolu included 85 questions which were 7-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree, 7=strongly agree). The first part of the questionnaire

included questions related to respondents' demographic information such as age and gender, the level of education, socioeconomic status, the length of residence and their neighborhood.

Place Attachment Scale (Lewicka, 2010) consisted of 12 items; 10 of them are positively structured and 2 of them are negatively related to place identity and place bonding/rootedness. The reliability of the scale was 0,707 which is satisfactory.

Perceived Residential Environment Quality and Neighborhood Attachment Scale (Fornara et al., 2010) asked 66 statements related to physical and social features of the neighborhood evaluating built environment, external connection and transportation, parks and green areas, commercial services, educational services, sociability, social care, security, environmental health, upkeep and neighborhood attachment. The internal consistency was also satisfactory which is 0,723.

4.3.4. Procedure

Two different neighborhoods of Ankara; one in the city center, the other away from the city center were compared. Primarily, questionnaires were distributed to obtain and document data by using snowball sampling method. Respondents answered the questionnaires in their homes or workplaces. Then, questionnaires were collected and analyzed to reveal the influence of neighborhood location on the level of place attachment and residential satisfaction.

As it is seen in Figure 4, first factor analysis was conducted for two scales to investigate which elements are the most effective on place attachment and residential satisfaction. The most influential components were determined and new variables including chosen factors were generated. Second, multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was used to explore differences between locations and socio-demographic features such as gender on the level of place attachment and residential satisfaction. Apart from these, correlations were carried out to examine the relationship between the factors shaping place attachment and residential satisfaction. The statistical analyses were conducted by using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS 21.0).

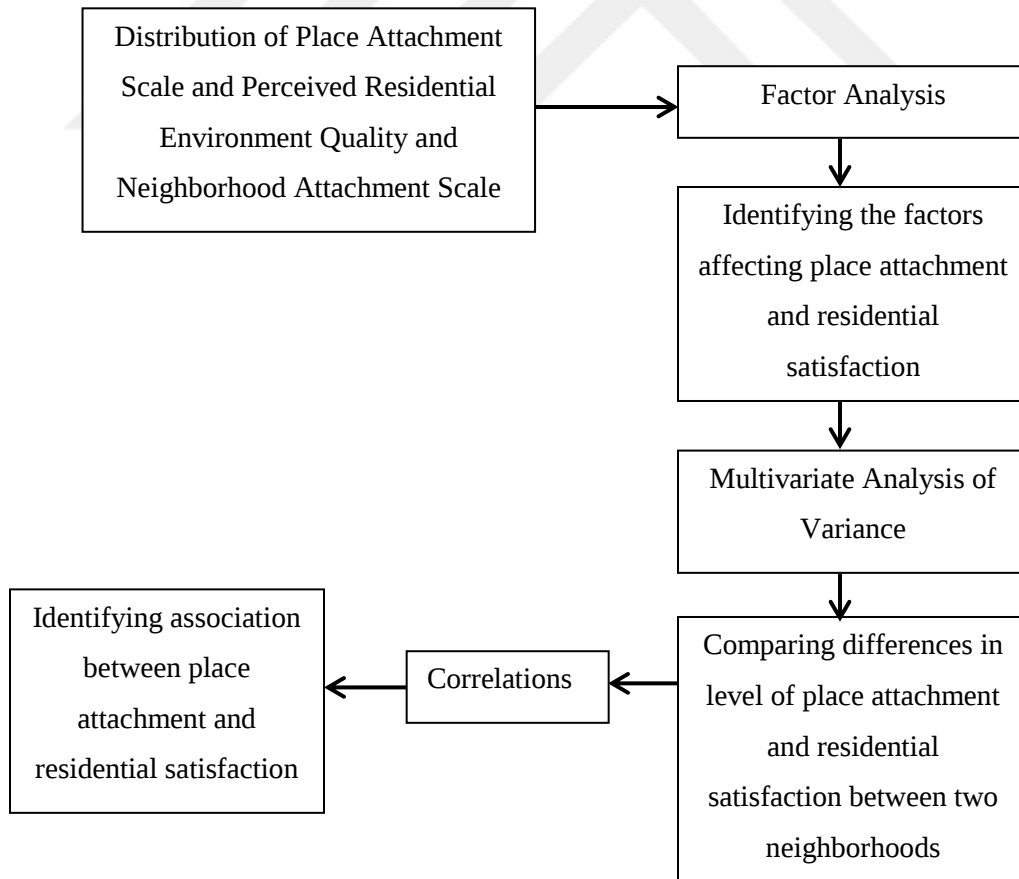


Figure 4. The procedure of the study

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of the study by evaluating Place Attachment Scale (Lewicka, 2010) and Perceived Residential Environment Quality and Neighborhood Attachment Scale (Fornara et al., 2010) comparing two neighborhoods in terms of the level of place attachment and residential satisfaction. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS 21.0) was used to analyze the data. Factor analysis, Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) and Spearman's Rank Order Correlation tests were used in the analysis stage. Findings of the analysis were given respectively according to stated hypotheses.

Initially, we carried out factor analysis for Place Attachment Scale (Lewicka, 2010) to understand which elements are the most influential on place attachment. We determined the most effective statements and we created new variables as factors from

selected statements. Factor analysis generated two factors and we named them as place identity and place bonding/rootedness. The first factor place identity emerged with an eigenvalue of 5.01 which accounted for 41.721% of the variance; the second factor place bonding/rootedness with an eigenvalue of 1.24 and 10.316% of the variance. The first factor consisted of three items about the cognitive significance of a place associated with the construct of place identity. The internal consistency of this factor was 0.823. The second factor included five items which measure place dependence of respondents by marking their positive and negative feelings about the place (see Table 2). The internal consistency for this factor was 0.81.

Table 2. Factors of place attachment and their loadings

Statements	Factor 1	Factor 2
	Place identity	Place bonding/rootedness
I am proud of this place.	0.88	
It is a part of me.	0.82	
I feel secure here.	0.69	
I know this place very well.		0.76
I don't like this place.		0.75
I miss it when I am not here.		0.72
I defend it when somebody criticizes it.		0.70
I leave this place with pleasure.		0.58

For residential satisfaction, we determined fourteen factors in the first stage. In order to decrease the load generated by many components, we performed second analysis and four factors were created by ranking in high order. The first factor was created with an eigenvalue of 3.73 which accounted for 26.670% of the variance, the second with an

eigenvalue of 2.17 and 15.498%, the third with an eigenvalue of 1.3 and 9.523%, the fourth with an eigenvalue of 1 and 7.173% of the variance. We named the first factor as a general evaluation of neighborhood, the second as relaxation/care services and accessibility, the third as environmental health and aesthetics and the fourth as building volume.

The items forming the first factor were related to the general evaluation of a neighborhood in terms of external connection and transportation, educational services, neighborhood attachment, upkeep, and sociability (see Table 3). The internal consistency for this factor was found to be 0.82 which is satisfactory. Statements related to external connection and transportation asked about the connection of neighborhood with other parts of the city, convenience of accessibility to the city center, frequency, and quality of public transportation. Statements about educational services analyzed the schools in terms of quality, availability, and accessibility. Neighborhood attachment was examined with the statements measuring place identity, bonding and sense of belonging to the neighborhood. Statements measuring upkeep asked about maintenance of neighborhood in terms of the condition of streets, roads, and signs. Sociability was understood with questions asking about how easy to make friends and improve social relations with others.

The elements creating the second factor consisted of five themes which are parks and green areas, social care, commercial services, social life and activities, parking and

accessibility (see Table 3). The alpha level for this factor was 0.75. Relaxation spaces such as parks and green areas in the neighborhood were the first component creating this factor. The adequacy and condition of parks and green areas and the distance of these areas to the neighborhood were evaluated by residents participating in this study. For social care services; health opportunities, nursing services and care for elders were significant to create this component. Commercial services of the neighborhood were evaluated in terms of diversity, adequacy, distribution, and arrangement of shops and stores. The social atmosphere of neighborhood, relaxation and entertainment activities offered for residents were also influential on the second factor. Lastly, availability of parking areas for cars, comfort in accessibility and cycling were found significant in terms of satisfying needs of residents.

The third factor represented environmental health and aesthetics in the neighborhood by integrating environmental health and building aesthetics (see Table 3). The general environmental condition of the neighborhood was analyzed in terms of environmental cleanliness, air purity, and noise level. Moreover, the appearance of buildings in terms of aesthetics was evaluated by looking their color and design. By looking this integration we can infer that goodness in environmental health can make a way for making residents to perceive their built environment as satisfactory. The internal consistency for this factor was 0.77.

Apart from these, building volume defined the fourth factor in itself. Dimensions, volumes, and sizes of buildings were found as effective in creating this factor and these features were significant on residential satisfaction in the neighborhood. The alpha level for this factor was 0.815.

Table 3. Factors of residential satisfaction and their loadings

Statements	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
	General evaluation	Relaxation/care services and accessibility	Environmental health and aesthetics	Building volume
External connection and transportation	0.72			
Educational services	0.63			
Neighborhood attachment	0.63			
Upkeep	0.60			
Sociability	0.60			
Parks and green areas		0.69		
Social care		0.69		
Commercial services		0.67		
Social life and activities		0.67		
Parking and accessibility		0.57		
Environmental health			0.82	
Building aesthetics			0.62	
Building volume				0.85

As a second stage, we applied the one-way multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) test if there is a difference in the level of place attachment in Ayrancı and Çayyolu or not. Results indicated that there is no statistically significant difference in terms of neighborhood location between the residents' level of place identity and place

bonding/rootedness generating place attachment, ($\lambda=0.997$; $F(2, 132) = 1.539$, $p>.05$).

The resident living in the city center had a similar level of place identity ($M = 5.78$, $SD = 1.17$) when compared with those living away from the city center ($M = 5.42$, $SD = 1.18$). Furthermore, the level of place bonding/rootedness of residents living in the city center ($M = 5.81$, $SD = 1.11$) was similar with those living away from the city center ($M = 5.63$, $SD = 1.15$). The first hypothesis was rejected since the residents living in areas away from the city center did not have a different level of place attachment compared to those living in the city center. In addition to this, differences between gender and neighborhood location in terms of the level of place attachment were examined. Similarly, no statistically significant differences were found in terms of neighborhood location and gender between the residents' level of place identity and place bonding/rootedness creating place attachment, ($\lambda=0.998$; $F(2, 132) = 0.190$, $p>.05$).

For residential satisfaction, one-way multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) results showed that there is a statistically significant difference between two neighborhoods in terms of the level of residential satisfaction as we expected. The second hypothesis was not rejected since the residents living in the city center have a different level of residential satisfaction compared to those living away from the city center, ($\lambda=0.449$; $F(4, 130) = 39.842$, $p<.001$). Additionally, gender was not also statistically significant on the differences between neighborhood location and level of residential satisfaction similar to the level of place attachment, ($\lambda=0.964$; $F(4, 130) = 1.199$, $p>.05$).

Moreover, according to correlation results, there was an association between place attachment and residential satisfaction (see Table 4). It showed that there is a statistically significant correlation between all factors creating residential satisfaction -general evaluation of neighborhood in terms of transportation, educational services, upkeep and sociability; relaxation-care services/accessibility, environmental health and aesthetics and building volume- and one of the factors of place attachment which is place bonding/rootedness, $r(133) = 0.54, p < .01$; $r(133) = 0.22, p < .01$; $r(133) = 0.33, p < .01$; $r(133) = -0.25, p < .01$. However, building volume was inversely correlated with place bonding/rootedness. We can state that satisfaction in physical and social opportunities of the neighborhood are effective in improving place bonding and sense of belonging and sense of rootedness.

Table 4. Correlations between place attachment and residential satisfaction

	Place identity	Place bonding/ rootedness	General evaluation	Relaxation- care services/ accessibility	E. health and aesthetic	Building volume
Place identity	1	.58	.54	.10	.38	-.16
Place bonding/ rootedness	.58	1	.54	.22	.33	-.25
General evaluation	.54	.54	1	.24	.32	-.28
Relaxation/ care services and accessibility	.10	.22	.24	1	.39	.04
Environmental health and aesthetics	.38	.33	.32	.39	1	-.09
Building volume	-.16	-.25	-.28	.04	-.09	1

Furthermore, another factor of place attachment which is place identity was also statistically significantly correlated with a general evaluation of neighborhood including items such as transportation, educational services, upkeep and sociability and environmental health, and aesthetics, $r(133) = 0.54, p < .01$; $r(133) = 0.38, p < .01$. Hence, the physical and social environment of the neighborhood can be associated with the presence of residents who identify themselves with their environment.

CHAPTER 6

DISCUSSION

In this chapter, results of the statistical analysis indicated in the previous chapter were discussed. The potential significance of these results was expressed and compared with those investigated in the former studies. This study was carried out to understand whether neighborhood location influences place attachment and residential satisfaction or not. We hypothesized that there are differences in the level of place attachment and residential satisfaction of residents living in areas away from the city center when compared to those living in the city center. Moreover, we stated that there is an association between neighborhood attachment and residential satisfaction.

6.1. The Comparison of Place Attachment in Different Neighborhoods

As a result, in this research, the level of place attachment was determined by two components which are place identity and place bonding/rootedness. We found that there is no statistically significant difference in the level of place attachment of residents in terms of a neighborhood location. The level of place identity of the residents living in

the city center was similar when compared with those living away from the city center. Moreover, the level of place bonding/rootedness of residents living in the city center was similar with those living away from the city center. Although there is no statistically significant difference between these neighborhoods, we can state that there may be a slight difference in the level of place identity between Ayrancı and Çayyolu in comparison with place bonding/rootedness by regarding mean differences and significance values. Feldman (1990) conducted a survey in two different areas of the city and found that residents identified themselves with a type of settlement. Her other study also indicated that small part of the sample group did not feel an attachment to any settlement type; the experiences, values, and manners were significant in terms of creating attachment (Feldman, 1996). In accordance with that we can state emotional ties, past experiences, memories and personal ideas are influential on creating an attachment to places. As it was clarified in the literature place identity is related to the cognitive significance of a place in terms of conserving experiences, emotions, and connections of individuals giving a sense and purpose to their life (Williams & Vaske, 2003). It is seen to be a component of self-identity enhancing self-esteem and promoting a sense of belonging to a community (Williams & Vaske, 2003). By looking analysis results, we can understand that physical characteristics of the neighborhood such as proximity to city center and its location may not be effective in shaping place identity since it can be improved as a result of the cognitive-affective process.

We also examined differences between gender and neighborhood location in terms of the level of place attachment. Similarly, no statistically significant differences were

found between Ayrancı and Çayyolu in terms of the residents' level of place identity and place bonding/rootedness. Individual factors such as age, gender, education, length of residence and socioeconomic status were considerably significant in creating place attachment (Bonaiuto et al., 1999; Brown et al., 2003; Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001; Lewicka, 2010; Mandal, 2016; Manzo, 2003; Mesch & Manor, 1998; Riger & Lavrakas, 1981). In previous studies, there were contradictory results about the influence of gender on place attachment. Some found that women have stronger emotional ties with places compared to men (Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001; Mesch & Manor, 1998; Rollero & Piccoli, 2010); gender is a critical factor influencing place identity (Hummon & Cuba, 1993). Some indicated that gender differences are not significant in creating place attachment (Lewicka, 2010; Mandal, 2016). In line with the studies of Lewicka (2010) and Mandal (2016), gender did not make a difference on the level of place attachment in these two neighborhoods.

6.2. The Comparison of Residential Satisfaction in Different Neighborhoods

When we examined residential satisfaction, we came across four related factors generating neighborhood satisfaction, which we labeled them as a general evaluation of neighborhood, relaxation-care services and accessibility, environmental health and aesthetics and building volume. Since we used a ready-made scale, we investigated how these factors come together with each other. General evaluation of the neighborhood consisted of the elements related to physical and social opportunities of the neighborhood such as upkeep and sociability; services and facilities such as transportation, external connection, and educational services. Previous research are in line with our findings; upkeep and maintenance of neighborhood have a significant

influence on creating higher level of residential satisfaction (Bonaiuto et al., 2003; Buys & Miller, 2012; Fornara et al., 2010; Hur & Nasar, 2014; Weidemann et al., 1982). Social activities and opportunities provided by neighborhood were also found as influential in terms of making contribution to create more level of residential satisfaction as we found in this factor (Bonaiuto et al., 2015; Comstock et al., 2010; Fleury-Bahi, Felonneau, Marie, & Marchand, 2008; Fornara et al., 2010; Hur & Morrow-Jones, 2008; Kyle et al., 2004; Ringel & Finkelstein, 1991; Sirgy & Cornwell, 2002). Transportation services, external connection and distance to city center were other effective elements in neighborhood satisfaction for residents (Bonaiuto et al., 2015, 2003; Casakin et al., 2015; Fleury-Bahi et al., 2008; Fornara et al., 2010; Lovejoy et al., 2010; Zhang & Lu, 2016; Zhang & Zhang, 2017). We also found this element as significant in factor analysis with the highest rank in the first factor.

Our second factor relaxation-care services and accessibility included five aspects which are parks and green areas, social care, commercial services, social life and activities and parking and accessibility. As it was found in previous studies, availability of relaxation areas such as parks and open green areas played a determining role in influencing neighborhood satisfaction positively (Bonaiuto et al., 2003; Budruk, Thomas, & Tyrrell, 2009; Fornara et al., 2010; Hadavi & Kaplan, 2016; Hur & Morrow-Jones, 2008; Hur et al., 2010; Lovejoy et al., 2010; Sirgy & Cornwell, 2002). These places are seen to be significant in terms of providing recreation and relaxation facilities for residents by influencing their social life and activities. Accordingly, we can state that it is logical to see parks and green areas with social life and activities within the same factor by

grouping together. Moreover, commercial services can form a group with social life and activities reasonably since it includes facilities such as entertainment places for residents, cafes, malls, and stores which make a way for public socialization. In accordance with past research in literature, these aspects have an impact on generating satisfaction with residential environment (Bonaiuto et al., 2015; Buys & Miller, 2012; Fornara et al., 2010; Kyle et al., 2004; Ringel & Finkelstein, 1991; Stedman, 2006; Twigger-Ross & Uzzell, 1996). Furthermore, social care services such as nursing and health care facilities are one of the main functions demanded to be in a neighborhood. Fornara and his colleagues (2010) also investigated that availability and sufficiency of social care facilities are associated with improving satisfaction with the neighborhood. In addition to these, parking and accessibility integrated with these aspects in this factor. It is also sensible to see it linked with these components since accessibility to these services is significant in terms of providing comfort and convenience for individuals living in that neighborhood. It is seen to be a significant issue taking a place in internal order and functionality of neighborhood. Availability and convenience of parking lots are associated with logical allocation and suitability of these areas in the neighborhood for both pedestrians and drivers. Former studies also emphasized its significance in residential satisfaction (Ferreira, Johansson, Sternudd, & Fornara, 2016; Fornara et al., 2010).

The third factor effective in creating neighborhood satisfaction comprised of two elements which are environmental health and building aesthetics. The general environmental condition of the neighborhood in terms of air purity, environmental

cleanliness, and the noise level was stated as determining on residents to make them feel positive about livability and physical conditions of their residential environment (Bonaiuto et al., 2015, 2003; Fornara et al., 2010). Building aesthetics was also combined with this aspect under the third factor. Exterior appearance, color, and design of buildings were considerable in affecting residential satisfaction both in this study and in the literature (Bonaiuto et al., 2015; Fornara et al., 2010). By looking to this grouping we may claim that environmental conditions of the neighborhood and building aesthetics are related to each other; well-designed built environment may lead to perceiving environmental conditions of the neighborhood more livable and healthy.

The fourth factor was generated by building volume. Dimensions, volumes, and sizes of buildings were influential to form this factor. In former studies length of residence and socioeconomic status were also found as a predictor of building size and volume (Bonaiuto et al., 1999, 2015). We may infer that the longer individuals live in a neighborhood, the bigger houses they can choose to live in terms of comfort and convenience. Moreover, the residents who have higher income level may prefer living in larger or detached houses instead of living in small flats.

Contrary to place attachment we revealed that there is a statistically significant difference in the level of residential satisfaction of the residents between two neighborhoods. The residents living in Ayrancı had a higher level of residential satisfaction compared to those living in Çayyolu. The difference in the level of

satisfaction in two neighborhoods was also significant for all four factors. As it is stated in the literature we can confirm that physical and social attributes of neighborhood are primary predictors of being satisfied with residential environment; not only physical and social features but also individual factors have an impact on neighborhood satisfaction (Bonaiuto et al., 2015, 2003; Dinç et al., 2014; Fornara et al., 2010; Huang et al., 2015; Hur & Morrow-Jones, 2008; Parkes et al., 2002; Sirgy & Cornwell, 2002; C. Zhang & Lu, 2016). Additionally, we analyzed the influence of gender on residential satisfaction as well. Similarly to place attachment, there was no statistically significant difference between neighborhoods in terms of satisfaction among men and women; in most of the studies, gender factor was not found as effective (Boeckermann, Kaczynski, & Child, 2017; Mandal, 2016; C. Zhang & Lu, 2016).

6.3. The Relationship between Place Attachment and Residential Satisfaction

We also hypothesized that there is an association between place attachment and residential satisfaction; according to analysis results, we found that these elements are positively associated with each other. Results of the study explained that there is a significant correlation between all factors affecting residential satisfaction and place bonding/rootedness in accordance with the former studies (Bonaiuto et al., 1999; Brown et al., 2003; Fornara et al., 2010; Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001; Hur & Morrow-Jones, 2008; Stedman, 2003). We can claim that being satisfied with physical and social attributes of residential environment can make a way for improving bonding with places and sense of community. Moreover, there was also a positive significant correlation between place identity and two of the factors generating satisfaction which are general evaluation and environmental health and aesthetics. We can emphasize that general

physical and social condition of the residential environment may direct the residents in terms of creating place identity by identifying themselves with their neighborhood. In addition to this, instead of other two factors, environmental health and aesthetics was correlated with place identity. There were also conducted studies indicating the significance of environmental elements such as aesthetics on forming place attachment and identity (Bonaiuto et al., 1999; Lewicka, 2011). We can say that a residential environment which is in good condition in terms of environmental wellness and appearance of built environment can lead to regard that location as more livable by embedding the perception of residents and result in enhancing place identity.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, whole research was summarized and findings of the study were concluded with their implications. Limitations of this study were explained in this chapter. Furthermore, some recommendations were also discussed in terms of leading future research.

In this study, we aimed to explore the effects of neighborhood location on place attachment and residential satisfaction. We hypothesized that there is a difference in the level of place attachment and residential satisfaction of two neighborhoods and conducted a case study by comparing the residents living in Ayrancı, in the city center with those living in Çayyolu, away from the city center. Within the context of this study, two evaluation questionnaires were used for analyzing place attachment and residential satisfaction; Place Attachment Scale (Lewicka, 2010) and Perceived Residential

Environment Quality Scale (Fornara et al., 2010). We carried out the survey with 135 respondents in total; 74 from Çayyolu and 61 from Ayrancı. We selected Ayrancı and Çayyolu as two different locations since Ayrancı is in the city center and Çayyolu is away from the city center; their socio-economic status is also similar to the way we wanted. In analysis process primarily, we used factor analysis to determine the most effective factors shaping place attachment and residential satisfaction. Moreover, we conducted multiple analysis of variance test and correlations to compare by investigating differences and discuss the relationships.

Some research found that residents living in rural or suburban areas have a higher level of place attachment compared to those living in urban areas (Lewicka, 2005; Raymond et al., 2010; Wasserman, 1982). The results of this study demonstrated that there is no significant difference in the level of place attachment in terms of a neighborhood location. Accordingly, living in the city center or living far away from the city center was not found as an influential predictor on improving place attachment. We may infer that since place attachment is an affective-cognitive process, emotional ties, past experiences, memories, and personal perspectives are influential on creating an attachment to places rather than physical features such as remoteness or proximity to city center. In comparison with other studies in literature (Bonaiuto et al., 1999, 2015; Brown & Raymond, 2007; Fornara et al., 2010; Poortinga et al., 2017), we found that physical attributes of a neighborhood may not take a role considerably for promoting residents to enhance emotional ties with their residential environment. Moreover, we explored differences between gender and neighborhood locations with level of place

attachment and we found that gender is not influential in promoting level of place attachment in accordance with previous studies (Brown et al., 2003; Lewicka, 2005, 2010; Mandal, 2016) but there are also studies indicating women have higher level of place attachment compared to men (Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001; Mesch & Manor, 1998).

In contrast with place attachment, we investigated that there is a significant difference in the level of residential satisfaction of the residents in two neighborhoods. Some studies indicated that proximity and distance to the city center are significant factors affecting satisfaction with the residential environment (Bonaiuto et al., 2015; Fornara et al., 2010; Fried, 1984; Tabernero et al., 2010; Türkoğlu, 1997). Therefore, we can claim that living in the city center or living far away from the city center can be considered as an effective reason for being satisfied with the residential environment. In this study, we analyzed and evaluated residential satisfaction as a measure of residential quality, not as a behavior; the scale we used asked questions related to physical and social characteristics of the neighborhood. Since residential satisfaction is a construct related to comfort and quality rather than emotional bonding physical attributes and residential quality of neighborhood have a significant place in terms of affecting residents to enhance satisfaction. The results of this study are also compatible with other studies in literature indicating significance of physical quality of neighborhood on residential satisfaction (Adriaanse, 2007; Bonaiuto et al., 1999, 2015; Buys & Miller, 2012; Fornara et al., 2010; Fried, 1984; Hur & Morrow-Jones, 2008; Poortinga et al., 2017; Sirgy & Cornwell, 2002; Tabernero et al., 2010; Türkoğlu, 1997; C. Zhang & Lu, 2016). We also

evaluated the gender factor whether it is effective on residential satisfaction or not.

Similarly to results of place attachment, gender characteristics are not influential on the level of residential satisfaction. Most of the former studies indicated that women and men have the same level of residential satisfaction, however, Galster and Hesser (1981) found that women residents are negatively correlated with residential satisfaction; they have a lower level of satisfaction than men.

Furthermore, we examined how place attachment is associated with residential satisfaction by correlating the factors generating place attachment with the factors generating residential satisfaction. As it was stated in the literature, we also found that there is a statistically significant correlation between the factors generating place attachment and residential satisfaction (Bonaiuto et al., 2015; Fornara et al., 2010; Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001; Hur & Morrow-Jones, 2008). Place bonding/rootedness factor creating place attachment was statistically significantly correlated with all factors influencing residential satisfaction. Place identity factor was also statistically significantly correlated with a general evaluation of neighborhood, environmental health and aesthetics. In accordance with previous research satisfaction with physical and social opportunities of environment were significant in affecting affective bonds of individuals with their residential environment in terms of creating sense of attachment (Adriaanse, 2007; Bonaiuto et al., 2015; Fornara et al., 2010; Hur & Morrow-Jones, 2008; Hur & Nasar, 2014; Kahana, Lovegreen, Kahana, & Kahana, 2003).

This research may be beneficial for not only researchers but also urban planners and designers who want to investigate the influence of physical, social and individual factors affecting place attachment and residential satisfaction. Moreover, unlike other studies in literature (Bonaiuto et al., 1999, 2015; Poortinga et al., 2017), this research indicated that improving attachment to an environment is independent of physical conditions of that environment. We also confirmed that physical and social features of a residential environment should be taken into consideration for providing satisfaction with a residential environment. Additionally, we investigated which physical and social factors are the most effective on creating residential satisfaction hence these factors may be helpful for not only urban planners and designers who need to consider these elements in the design process but also individuals who want to settle in a certain residential environment.

There were some limitations in this study. We did not take the type of housing into consideration in terms of determining its influence on place attachment and residential satisfaction. Some of the previous studies indicated that level of place attachment and residential satisfaction can be influenced by the type of housing (Adriaanse, 2007; Brown et al., 2004; Hernández et al., 2007; Hur & Morrow-Jones, 2008; Hur et al., 2010; Lewicka, 2010). There may be a difference in the level of attachment and satisfaction of residents between living in apartments, living in detached houses or gated communities. For future studies influence of the type of housing may be regarded. Apart from this, socioeconomic status can make difference for the level of place attachment and residential satisfaction. We conducted this study with the residents having similar

income levels. Individual factors such as socioeconomic status and home ownership were effective considerably on improving the higher level of place attachment and residential satisfaction (Brown et al., 2003; Galster, 1987a; Greif, 2015; Huang et al., 2015; Hur & Morrow-Jones, 2008; C. Zhang & Lu, 2016). Future research using neighborhoods at different socioeconomic level can have a chance to investigate the influence of socioeconomic status and this may indicate different results than previous studies. Additionally, we only examined the responses of the respondents by making a survey. Accordingly, evaluation of these responses may indicate subjective results in analysis process and the perception of residents may affect the measurement of residential quality. Prospective research may also take objective analysis methods into consideration such as measurement of physical and environment qualities related with built environment not to focus on solely the perception of residents.

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APPENDIX A

SURVEY (ENGLISH)



Neighborhood Survey

This survey is conducted in Bilkent University Department of Interior Architecture and Environmental Design within the context of Master's thesis study. Your identity is not asked. The data you give will be kept confidential and used for only scientific purposes. Participation is optional. To get information about the study: elif.aksel@bilkent.edu.tr.

1. Age:
2. Gender:
3. Neighborhood:
4. What is your level of education?

Primary school	Secondary school	High school	University (Bachelor)	Master's degree	Doctoral degree

5. Do you think which socio-economic status you belong to?

Low	Upper low	Lower middle	Middle	Upper middle	Upper	Uppermost

6. Where did you spend most of your life?

Village	Town	City	Metropolis (Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir)

7. How long have you been living in this neighborhood?

Between 0 - 6 years	Between 7 - 9 years	Between 10 – 20 years	More than 20 years

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. I know this place very well.							
2. I defend it when somebody criticizes it.							
3. I miss it when I am not here.							
4. I like this place.							
5. I feel secure here.							
6. I am proud of this place.							
7. It is a part of me.							
8. I have no influence on its affairs.							
9. I want to be involved in what is going on here.							
10. I leave this place with pleasure.							
11. I would not like to move out from here.							
12. I am rooted here.							

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Buildings are beautiful in this neighborhood.							
2. It is pleasant to see this neighborhood.							
3. Buildings have unpleasant colors in this neighborhood.							
4. Buildings are too close together in this neighborhood.							
5. There is enough space between houses in this neighborhood.							
6. There is little space between buildings in this neighborhood.							
7. The dimension of buildings is oppressive in this neighborhood.							
8. Buildings are too tall in this neighborhood.							
9. The volume of buildings is too big in this neighborhood.							
10. Parked cars impede walking in this neighborhood.							
11. There's a good availability of parking spaces in this neighborhood.							
12. It is easy to cycle around in this neighborhood.							
13. The city center can be easily reached from this neighborhood.							
14. This neighborhood is well connected with important parts of the city.							
15. This neighborhood is too cut off from the rest of the city.							
16. There are green areas for relaxing in this neighborhood.							

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
17. There are enough green areas in this neighborhood.							
18. Going to a park means traveling to other parts of the city.							
19. In this neighborhood, green areas are in good condition.							
20. You can meet bad people in this neighborhood.							
21. Acts of vandalism happen in this neighborhood							
22. Here in the night, there is the risk of dangerous encounters.							
23. People gossip too much in this neighborhood.							
24. In this neighborhood, you feel watched.							
25. In this neighborhood, people are not intrusive.							
26. In this neighborhood, it is difficult to make friends with people.							
27. In this neighborhood, it is easy to get to know people.							
28. In this neighborhood, people tend to be isolated.							
29. This neighborhood has good school facilities.							
30. Schools can be easily reached on foot in this neighborhood.							
31. Schools are generally good in this neighborhood.							
32. Social services are inadequate in this neighborhood.							

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
33. Elderly care services are lacking in this neighborhood.							
34. The local health service is inadequate in this neighborhood.							
35. You can do various sports in this neighborhood.							
36. This neighborhood is well equipped with sports grounds.							
37. There are areas where you can do outdoor sports in this neighborhood.							
38. Entertainment activities for residents are lacking in this neighborhood.							
39. In the evening, this neighborhood offers various attractions.							
40. This neighborhood is not well equipped to host cultural events.							
41. There are all kinds of stores in this neighborhood.							
42. Anything can be found in the neighborhood's stores.							
43. This neighborhood is well served with stores.							
44. Stores are not well distributed in this neighborhood.							
45. In this neighborhood, public transport provides good connections with the rest of the city.							
46. In this neighborhood, the frequency of public transport is adequate for residents' needs.							
47. Buses are too uncomfortable in this neighborhood.							
48. Bus stops are well distributed in this neighborhood.							

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
49. There is a calm atmosphere in this neighborhood.							
50. This neighborhood is still livable if compared with the chaos of other areas.							
51. Living in this neighborhood is quite distressing.							
52. This neighborhood is full of activity.							
53. Every day there is something interesting in this neighborhood.							
54. Nothing happens in this neighborhood.							
55. The air is clean in this neighborhood.							
56. This neighborhood is generally not polluted.							
57. This is a noiseless neighborhood.							
58. Residents' health is threatened by pollution in this neighborhood.							
59. Streets are regularly cleaned in this neighborhood.							
60. Road signs are well kept in this neighborhood.							
61. Residents show care for their neighborhood.							
62. There are too many holes in the neighborhood's streets.							
63. This neighborhood is part of me.							

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
64. It would be very hard for me to leave this neighborhood.							
65. This is the ideal neighborhood for me.							
66. I do not feel integrated in this neighborhood.							

APPENDIX B

SURVEY (TURKISH)



Mahalle Arařtırması

Bu anket alıřması, Bilkent niversitesi İ Mimarlık ve evre Tasarımı Blm'nde hazırlanan bir yksek lisans tezi kapsamında yapılmaktadır. Ankette kimliėiniz sorulmamaktadır. Tm katılımcılardan elde edilen veriler kesinlikle gizli tutulup, sadece bilimsel amala kullanılacaktır. Katılım tamamen isteėe baėlıdır. Arařtırmayla ilgili bilgi almak iin: elif.aksel@bilkent.edu.tr.

1. Yař:
2. Cinsiyet:
3. Semt/Mahalle:
4. Eėitim seviyeniz nedir?

İlkokul	Ortaokul	Lise	niversite (Lisans)	Yksek Lisans	Doktora

5. Kendinizi hangi sosyo-ekonomik statde olarak algılıyorsunuz?

En Alt	En Alt'ın Biraz st	Ortanın Biraz Altı	Orta	Ortanın Biraz st	En st'n Biraz Altı	En st

6. Hayatınızın byk kısmını ařaėıdakilerden hangisinde geirdiniz?

Ky	Kasaba	řehir	Metropol (Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir)

7. Ne kadar sredir bu mahallede yařamaktasınız?

0 - 6 yıl arası	7 - 9 yıl arası	10 – 20 yıl arası	20 yıldan ok

	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Pek Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1. Bu yeri çok iyi biliyorum.							
2. Birisi bu yeri eleştirdiğinde savunurum.							
3. Uzakta olduğumda burayı özlüyorum.							
4. Bu yeri sevmiyorum.							
5. Burada güvende hissediyorum.							
6. Bu yer ile kıvanç duyuyorum.							
7. Bu yeri bir parçam olarak görüyorum.							
8. Bu yerle ilgili olaylar üzerinde hiç etkim yoktur.							
9. Burada olup bitenlerle ilgilenmek isterim.							
10. Buradan ayrılınca mutlu olurum.							
11. Buradan taşınmak istemem.							
12. Köklerimin burada olduğunu hissediyorum.							

	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Pek Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1. Bu mahalledeki binalar güzeldir.							
2. Bu mahalleyi görmek güzeldir.							
3. Bu mahalledeki binaların renkleri hoş değildir.							
4. Bu mahalledeki binalar birbirine fazla yakındır.							
5. Bu mahallede evler arasında yeterli mesafe bulunmaktadır.							
6. Bu mahallede binalar arasında çok az mesafe bulunmaktadır.							
7. Bu mahalledeki binaların boyutları rahatsız edicidir.							
8. Bu mahallede binalar fazla yüksektir.							
9. Bu mahalledeki binaların hacimleri fazlasıyla büyüktür.							
10. Bu mahallede park etmiş araçlar yürümeye engel olmaktadır.							
11. Bu mahallede araç park alanlarının yeterliliği iyi seviyededir.							
12. Bu mahallede bisiklet kullanmak kolaydır.							
13. Bu mahalleden şehir merkezine kolaylıkla ulaşılabilir.							
14. Bu mahallenin şehrin önemli yerleri ile olan bağlantısı iyidir.							
15. Bu mahalle şehrin geri kalanından fazla kopuktur.							
16. Bu mahallede rahatlamak için uygun yeşil alanlar bulunmaktadır.							

	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Pek Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
17. Bu mahallede yeşil alanlar yeterli seviyededir.							
18. Parklar bu mahalleye uzak mesafededir.							
19. Bu mahallede yeşil alanlar iyi durumdadır.							
20. Bu mahallede kötü insanlarla karşılaşabilirsiniz.							
21. Bu mahallede yıkıcı eylemlere rastlanır.							
22. Bu mahallede gece saatlerinde dolaşmak tehlikelidir.							
23. Bu mahallede insanlar çok dedikoducudur.							
24. Bu mahallede izleniyormuş hissine kapılırsınız.							
25. Bu mahallede insanlar fazla meraklı değillerdir.							
26. Bu mahallede arkadaş bulmak zordur.							
27. Bu mahallede insanlarla tanışmak kolaydır.							
28. Bu mahallede insanlar yalnız hisseder.							
29. Bu mahalle iyi okul imkanlarına sahiptir.							
30. Bu mahallede okullara yürüyerek kolaylıkla ulaşılabilir.							
31. Bu mahallede okullar genellikle iyidir.							
32. Bu mahallede sosyal hizmetler yetersizdir.							

	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Pek Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
33. Bu mahallede yaşlı bakım hizmetleri yoktur.							
34. Bu mahallede yerel sağlık hizmetleri yetersizdir.							
35. Bu mahallede çeşitli sporlar yapabilirsiniz.							
36. Bu mahallede yeterli sayıda spor sahası bulunmaktadır.							
37. Bu mahallede doğa sporları yapabileceğiniz alanlar mevcuttur.							
38. Bu mahallede yaşayanlar için eğlence faaliyetleri yoktur.							
39. Bu mahalle akşam saatlerinde çeşitli eğlence imkanları sunar.							
40. Bu mahalle kültürel faaliyetler için yeterince donanımlı değildir.							
41. Bu mahallede çok çeşitli mağazalar bulunmaktadır.							
42. Bu mahallenin mağazalarında aradığınızı herhangi bir şeyi bulabilirsiniz.							
43. Bu mahalleye hizmet veren bir çok mağaza vardır.							
44. Bu mahallede mağazaların dağılımı iyi değildir.							
45. Bu mahallede toplu taşıma şehrin geri kalanıyla iyi bir bağlantı sağlar.							
46. Bu mahallede toplu taşımanın sıklığı yeterli seviyededir.							
47. Bu mahallede otobüsler çok rahatsızdır.							
48. Bu mahallede otobüs durakları iyi bir dağılım göstermektedir.							

	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Pek Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
49. Bu mahallede sakin bir atmosfer vardır.							
50. Diğer alanların karmaşasıyla kıyaslanınca, bu mahalle hala yaşanılabilir seviyededir.							
51. Bu mahallede yaşamak çok streslidir.							
52. Bu mahalle çok hareketlidir.							
53. Bu mahallede her gün ilginç bir şey olur.							
54. Bu mahallede hiç hareket yoktur.							
55. Bu mahallenin havası temizdir.							
56. Bu mahallede genellikle çevre kirliliği yoktur.							
57. Bu mahalle gürültüsüzdür.							
58. Çevre kirliliği bu mahallede yaşayanların sağlığını tehdit etmektedir.							
59. Bu mahallede sokaklar düzenli olarak temizlenir.							
60. Bu mahallede yol işaretleri iyi durumdadır.							
61. Mahalle sakinleri bu mahalleye özen gösterirler.							
62. Bu mahallenin sokakları çukurlarla doludur.							
63. Bu mahalle benim bir parçamdır.							

	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Pek Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
64. Bu mahalleden ayrılmak benim için çok zor olur.							
65. Bana göre burası ideal bir mahalledir.							
66. Kendimi bu mahallenin bir parçası olarak görmüyorum.							

APPENDIX C

STATISTICS



Table C. 1. Total variances of factors of place attachment

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared			Rotation Sums of Squared		
				Loadings			Loadings		
	Total	% of	Cumulative	Total	% of	Cumulative	Total	% of	Cumulative
		Variance	%		Variance	%		Variance	%
1	5.007	41.721	41.721	5.007	41.721	41.721	3.031	25.260	25.260
2	1.238	10.316	52.037	1.238	10.316	52.037	3.004	25.029	50.289
3	1.061	8.843	60.880	1.061	8.843	60.880	1.271	10.591	60.880
4	.875	7.288	68.168						
5	.817	6.812	74.979						
6	.635	5.289	80.269						
7	.551	4.589	84.858						
8	.510	4.251	89.109						
9	.447	3.725	92.834						
10	.362	3.015	95.849						
11	.289	2.406	98.254						
12	.209	1.746	100.000						

Table C. 2. Rotated factors for place attachment

	Component		
	1	2	3
Bu yeri çok iyi biliyorum.		.762	
Birisi bu yeri eleştirdiğinde savunurum.		.706	
Uzakta olduğumda burayı özleyorum.		.721	
Burada güvende hissediyorum.	.694		
Bu yer ile kıvanç duyuyorum.	.885		
Bu yeri bir parçam olarak görüyorum	.826		
Buradan taşınmak istemem.			
Köklerimin burada olduğunu hissediyorum.	.539		.526
Burada olup bitenlerle ilgilenmek isterim.			
Bu yeri sevmiyorum.		.752	
Buradan ayrılınca mutlu olurum.		.582	
Bu yerle ilgili olaylar üzerinde hiç etkim yoktur.			.836

Table C. 3. Total variances of factors of residential satisfaction

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared			Rotation Sums of Squared		
				Loadings			Loadings		
	Total	% of	Cumulative	Total	% of	Cumulative	Total	% of	Cumulative
		Varianc	e %		Varianc	e %		Varianc	ve %
		e			e			e	
1	3.734	26.670	26.670	3.734	26.670	26.670	2.577	18.409	18.409
2	2.170	15.498	42.168	2.170	15.498	42.168	2.333	16.663	35.071
3	1.333	9.523	51.691	1.333	9.523	51.691	2.107	15.053	50.125
4	1.004	7.173	58.863	1.004	7.173	58.863	1.223	8.739	58.863
5	.931	6.653	65.516						
6	.798	5.701	71.217						
7	.662	4.727	75.944						
8	.609	4.349	80.293						
9	.557	3.978	84.272						
10	.520	3.716	87.988						
11	.460	3.283	91.271						
12	.447	3.196	94.467						
13	.436	3.116	97.583						
14	.338	2.417	100.000						

Table C. 4. Rotated factors for residential satisfaction

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
External connection and transportation	.719			
Educational services	.638			
Neighborhood attachment	.635			
Upkeep	.607			
Sociability	.603			
Freedom				
Parks and green areas		.699		
Social care		.690		
Commercial services		.674		

Table C. 4. (cont'd)

Social life and activities	.602	
Parking and accessibility	.576	
Environmental health	.826	
Building aesthetics	.629	
Building volume		.856

Table C. 5. Multivariate analysis of variance tests between place attachment and neighborhoods

Effect	Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	.968	2011.807 ^b	2.00	132.0	.000	4023.615
	Wilks' Lambda	.032	2011.807 ^b	2.00	132.0	.000	4023.615
	Hotelling's Trace	30.482	2011.807 ^b	2.00	132.0	.000	4023.615
	Roy's Largest Root	30.482	2011.807 ^b	2.00	132.0	.000	4023.615
	Pillai's Trace	.023	1.539 ^b	2.00	132.0	.218	3.078
	Wilks' Lambda	.977	1.539^b	2.00	132.0	.218	3.078
	Hotelling's Trace	.023	1.539 ^b	2.00	132.0	.218	3.078
	Roy's Largest Root	.023	1.539 ^b	2.00	132.0	.218	3.078
Semt							

Table C. 6. Multivariate analysis of variance tests between place identity, place bonding/rootedness and neighborhoods

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power ^c
Corrected Model	Place identity	4.285 ^a	1	4.28	3.086	.081	.023	3.086	.415
	Place bonding/rootedness	1.106 ^b	1	1.10	.853	.357	.006	.853	.150
Intercept	Place identity	4197.97	1	4197.91	3022.78	.000	.958	3022.784	1.000
	Place bonding/rootedness	4389.43	1	4389.43	3385.68	.000	.962	3385.680	1.000
Semt	Place identity	4.285	1	4.28	3.08	.081	.023	3.086	.415
	Place bonding/rootedness	1.106	1	1.10	.85	.357	.006	.853	.150
Error	Place identity	184.70	133	1.38					
	Place bonding/rootedness	172.430	133	1.29					
Total	Place identity	4400.22	135						
	Place bonding/rootedness	4590.52	135						
Corrected Total	Place identity	188.99	134						
	Place bonding/rootedness	173.53	134						

Table C. 7. Mean differences between factors of place attachment according to gender and neighborhoods

	Semt	Cinsiyet	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Place identity	Ayrancı	Erkek	5.96	1.075	30
		Kadın	5.61	1.259	31
		Total	5.78	1.175	61
	Çayyolu	Erkek	5.33	1.054	30
		Kadın	5.48	1.269	44
		Total	5.42	1.181	74
	Total	Erkek	5.64	1.101	60
		Kadın	5.54	1.258	75
		Total	5.59	1.188	135
	Ayrancı	Erkek	5.97	1.133	30
		Kadın	5.67	1.091	31
		Total	5.82	1.113	61
Place bonding/rootedness	Çayyolu	Erkek	5.47	1.099	30
		Kadın	5.75	1.198	44
		Total	5.64	1.159	74
	Total	Erkek	5.72	1.135	60
		Kadın	5.72	1.148	75
		Total	5.72	1.138	135

Table C. 8. Multivariate analysis of variance tests between gender, neighborhood and gender*neighborhood

Effect		Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	.968	1976, 190 ^b	2.00	130.00	.000	.968	3952.380	1.000

Table C. 8. (cont'd)

	Wilks' Lambda	.032	1976. 190 ^b	2.000	130.000	.000	.968	3952.380	1.000
	Hotelling's Trace	30.4 03	1976. 190 ^b	2.000	130.000	.000	.968	3952.380	1.000
	Roy's Largest Root	30.4 03	1976. 190 ^b	2.000	130.000	.000	.968	3952.380	1.000
	Pillai's Trace	.025	1.648 ^b	2.000	130.000	.196	.025	3.296	.343
	Wilks' Lambda	.975	1.648_b	2.000	130.000	.196	.025	3.296	.343
Semt	Hotelling's Trace	.025	1.648 ^b	2.000	130.000	.196	.025	3.296	.343
	Roy's Largest Root	.025	1.648 ^b	2.000	130.000	.196	.025	3.296	.343
	Pillai's Trace	.002	.138 ^b	2.000	130.000	.871	.002	.276	.071
	Wilks' Lambda	.998	.138^b	2.000	130.000	.871	.002	.276	.071
Cinsiyet	Hotelling's Trace	.002	.138 ^b	2.000	130.000	.871	.002	.276	.071
	Roy's Largest Root	.002	.138 ^b	2.000	130.000	.871	.002	.276	.071
	Pillai's Trace	.017	1.150 ^b	2.000	130.000	.320	.017	2.300	.249
	Wilks' Lambda	.983	1.150_b	2.000	130.000	.320	.017	2.300	.249
Semt *	Hotelling's Trace	.018	1.150 ^b	2.000	130.000	.320	.017	2.300	.249
Cinsiyet	Roy's Largest Root	.018	1.150 ^b	2.000	130.000	.320	.017	2.300	.249

Table C. 9. Multivariate analysis of variance tests between factors of place attachment, neighborhood, gender and neighborhood*gender

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Square d	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power r ^c
Corrected Model	Place identity	6.485 ^a	3	2.162	1.552	.204	.034	4.655	.401
	Place bonding/rootedness	3.865 ^b	3	1.288	.995	.398	.022	2.984	.266
Intercept	Place identity	4119.634	1	4119.634	2956.982	.000	.958	2956.982	1.000
	Place bonding/rootedness	4298.562	1	4298.562	3318.840	.000	.962	3318.840	1.000
Semt	Place identity	4.627	1	4.627	3.321	.071	.025	3.321	.440
	Place bonding/rootedness	1.457	1	1.457	1.125	.291	.009	1.125	.183
Cinsiyet	Place identity	.300	1	.300	.216	.643	.002	.216	.075
	Place bonding/rootedness	.005	1	.005	.004	.948	.000	.004	.050
Semt * Cinsiyet	Place identity	2.007	1	2.007	1.441	.232	.011	1.441	.222
	Place bonding/rootedness	2.756	1	2.756	2.128	.147	.016	2.128	.305
Error	Place identity	182.508	13	13.993					
	Place bonding/rootedness	169.671	13	12.995					
Total	Place identity	4400.222	15						
	Place bonding/rootedness	4590.520	15						

Table C. 10. Mean differences between factors of residential satisfaction according to neighborhood

	Semt	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Satisfaction Factor 1	Ayrancı	5.36	.876	61
	Çayyolu	4.81	.915	74
	Total	5.06	.935	135
Satisfaction Factor 2	Ayrancı	3.80	.977	61
	Çayyolu	4.84	.766	74
	Total	4.37	1.009	135
Satisfaction Factor 3	Ayrancı	4.66	.933	61
	Çayyolu	5.29	.937	74
	Total	5.01	.983	135
Satisfaction Factor 4	Ayrancı	2.62	1.284	61
	Çayyolu	3.59	1.447	74
	Total	3.15	1.454	135

Table C. 11. Multivariate analysis of variance tests between residential satisfaction and neighborhood

Effect	Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	.985	2086.195 ^b	4.000	130.00	.000	.985	8344.781
	Wilks' Lambda	.015	2086.195 ^b	4.000	130.00	.000	.985	8344.781
	Hotelling's Trace	64.191	2086.195 ^b	4.000	130.00	.000	.985	8344.781
	Roy's Largest Root	64.191	2086.195 ^b	4.000	130.00	.000	.985	8344.781
	Pillai's Trace	.551	39.842 ^b	4.000	130.00	.000	.551	159.370
Semt	Wilks' Lambda	.449	39.842^b	4.000	130.00	.000	.551	159.370

Table C. 11. (cont'd)

Hotelling's Trace	1.22	39.842 ^b	4.000	130.00	.000	.551	159.370	1.000
Roy's Largest Root	1.22	39.842 ^b	4.000	130.00	.000	.551	159.370	1.000

Table C. 12. Multivariate analysis of variance tests between factors of residential satisfaction and neighborhood

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent Parameter	Observed Power ^e
Corrected Model	Satisfaction Factor 1	9.944 ^a	1	9.944	12.34	.001	.085	12.342	.937
	Satisfaction Factor 2	36.453 ^b	1	36.453	48.44	.000	.267	48.448	1.000
	Satisfaction Factor 3	13.016 ^c	1	13.016	14.87	.000	.101	14.879	.969
	Satisfaction Factor 4	31.630 ^d	1	31.630	16.71	.000	.112	16.717	.982
Intercept	Satisfaction Factor 1	3457.211	1	3457.21	4290.72	.000	.970	4290.725	1.000
	Satisfaction Factor 2	2496.460	1	2496.46	3317.94	.000	.961	3317.940	1.000
	Satisfaction Factor 3	3310.625	1	3310.62	3784.60	.000	.966	3784.604	1.000
	Satisfaction Factor 4	1288.463	1	1288.46	680.93	.000	.837	680.993	1.000
Semt	Satisfaction Factor 1	9.944	1	9.944	12.34	.001	.085	12.342	.937
	Satisfaction Factor 2	36.453	1	36.453	48.44	.000	.267	48.448	1.000
	Satisfaction Factor 3	13.016	1	13.016	14.87	.000	.101	14.879	.969

Table C.12. (cont'd)									
	Satisfaction	31.630	1	31.630	16.77	.00	.112	16.717	.982
	Factor 4					0			
Error	Satisfaction	107.16	13						
	Factor 1		3	.806					
	Satisfaction	100.07	13						
	Factor 2		3	.752					
	Satisfaction	116.34	13						
	Factor 3		3	.875					
	Satisfaction	251.64	13						
	Factor 4		3	1.892					
Total	Satisfaction	3570.7	13						
	Factor 1	2	5						
	Satisfaction	2715.3	13						
	Factor 2	3	5						
	Satisfaction	3511.4	13						
	Factor 3	4	5						
	Satisfaction	1623.3	13						
	Factor 4	3	5						
Corrected	Satisfaction	117.10	13						
	Factor 1		4						
	Satisfaction	136.52	13						
	Factor 2		4						
	Satisfaction	129.35	13						
	Factor 3		4						
	Satisfaction	283.27	13						
	Factor 4		4						

Table C. 13. Mean differences between factors of residential satisfaction according to gender and neighborhood

		Cinsiyet	Semt	Mean	Std.	N
		Deviation				
Satisfaction Factor 1	Erkek		Ayrancı	5.48	.689	30
			Çayyolu	4.71	.893	30
			Total	5.09	.880	60
	Kadın		Ayrancı	5.24	1.024	31

Table C. 13. (cont'd)

Satisfaction Factor 2	Total	Çayyolu	4.88	.933	44
		Total	5.03	.981	75
		Ayrancı	5.36	.876	61
		Çayyolu	4.81	.915	74
		Total	5.06	.935	135
		Ayrancı	3.67	.988	30
	Erkek	Çayyolu	4.73	.812	30
		Total	4.20	1.042	60
		Ayrancı	3.92	.967	31
	Kadın	Çayyolu	4.92	.732	44
		Total	4.51	.968	75
		Ayrancı	3.80	.977	61
		Çayyolu	4.84	.766	74
		Total	4.37	1.009	135
		Ayrancı	4.57	.911	30
Satisfaction Factor 3	Erkek	Çayyolu	5.20	1.012	30
		Total	4.88	1.006	60
		Ayrancı	4.76	.959	31
	Kadın	Çayyolu	5.35	.890	44
		Total	5.10	.959	75
		Ayrancı	4.66	.933	61
	Total	Çayyolu	5.29	.937	74
		Total	5.01	.983	135
		Ayrancı	2.48	1.283	30
	Erkek	Çayyolu	3.68	1.474	30
		Total	3.08	1.497	60
		Ayrancı	2.75	1.291	31
Satisfaction Factor 4	Kadın	Çayyolu	3.53	1.442	44
		Total	3.21	1.426	75
		Ayrancı	2.62	1.284	61
	Total	Çayyolu	3.59	1.447	74
		Total	3.15	1.454	135

Table C. 14. Multivariate analysis of variance tests between residential satisfaction, gender and neighborhood

Effect		Value	F	Hypothesi s df	Error df	Sig . .	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observ ed Power ^c
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	.985	2033.63 1 ^b	4.000	128.00	.00 0	.985	8134.522	1.000
	Wilks' Lambda	.015	2033.63 1 ^b	4.000	128.00	.00 0	.985	8134.522	1.000
	Hotelling's Trace	63.55 1	2033.63 1 ^b	4.000	128.00	.00 0	.985	8134.522	1.000
	Roy's Largest Root	63.55 1	2033.63 1 ^b	4.000	128.00	.00 0	.985	8134.522	1000
	Pillai's Trace	.036	1.199 ^b	4.000	128.00	.31 4	.036	4.797	.368
	Wilks' Lambda	.964	1.199^b	4.000	128.00	.31 4	.036	4.797	.368
Cinsiyet	Hotelling's Trace	.037	1.199 ^b	4.000	128.00	.31 4	.036	4.797	.368
	Roy's Largest Root	.037	1.199 ^b	4.000	128.00	.31 4	.036	4.797	.368
	Pillai's Trace	.559	40.588 ^b	4.000	128.00	.00 0	.559	162.353	1.000
	Wilks' Lambda	.441	40.588^b	4.000	128.00	.00 0	.559	162.353	1.000
	Hotelling's Trace	1.268	40.588 ^b	4.000	128.00	.00 0	.559	162.353	1.000
	Roy's Largest Root	1.268	40.588 ^b	4.000	128.00	.00 0	.559	162.353	1.000
Semt	Pillai's Trace	.028	.935 ^b	4.000	128.00	.44 6	.028	3.739	.290
	Wilks' Lambda	.972	.935^b	4.000	128.00	.44 6	.028	3.739	.290
	Hotelling's Trace	.029	.935 ^b	4.000	128.00	.44 6	.028	3.739	.290
Cinsiyet * Semt									

Table C.14. (cont'd)

Roy's								
Largest	.029	.935 ^b	4.000	128.00	.44 6	.028	3.739	.290
Root								

Table C. 15. Correlations between factors of residential satisfaction and place identity

		Satisfaction Factor 1	Satisfaction Factor 2	Satisfaction Factor 3	Satisfaction Factor 4	Place identity
Satisfaction Factor 1	Pearson Correlation	1	.242**	.325**	-.280**	.544**
	Sig. (2- tailed)		.005	.000	.001	.000
	N	135	135	135	135	135
Satisfaction Factor 2	Pearson Correlation	.242**	1	.395**	.044	.103
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.005		.000	.615	.233
	N	135	135	135	135	135
Satisfaction Factor 3	Pearson Correlation	.325**	.395**	1	-.090	.381**
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.000	.000		.297	.000
	N	135	135	135	135	135
Satisfaction Factor 4	Pearson Correlation	-.280**	.044	-.090	1	-.169
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.001	.615	.297		.051
	N	135	135	135	135	135
Place identity	Pearson Correlation	.544**	.103	.381**	-.169	1
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.000	.233	.000	.051	
	N	135	135	135	135	135

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table C. 16. Correlations between factors of residential satisfaction and place bonding/rootedness

		Satisfaction Factor 1	Satisfaction Factor 2	Satisfaction Factor 3	Satisfaction Factor 4	Place bonding/ro otedness
Satisfaction Factor 1	Pearson Correlation	1	.242**	.325**	-.280**	.539**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.005	.000	.001	.000
	N	135	135	135	135	135
Satisfaction Factor 2	Pearson Correlation	.242**	1	.395**	.044	.228**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005		.000	.615	.008
	N	135	135	135	135	135
Satisfaction Factor 3	Pearson Correlation	.325**	.395**	1	-.090	.332**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.297	.000
	N	135	135	135	135	135
Satisfaction Factor 4	Pearson Correlation	-.280**	.044	-.090	1	-.255**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.615	.297		.003
	N	135	135	135	135	135
Place bonding/roote dness	Pearson Correlation	.539**	.228**	.332**	-.255**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.008	.000	.003	
	N	135	135	135	135	135

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table C. 17. Education level of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
İlkokul	3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Ortaokul	6	4.4	4.4	6.7
Lise	25	18.5	18.5	25.2
Üniversite	74	54.8	54.8	80.0
Yüksek lisans	19	14.1	14.1	94.1
Doktora	8	5.9	5.9	100
Total	135	100	100	

Table C. 18. Socio-economic status of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
En alt	2	1.5	1.5	1.5
En altın biraz üstü	4	3.0	3.0	4.4
Ortanın biraz altı	6	4.4	4.4	8.9
Orta	49	36.3	36.3	45.2
Ortanın biraz üstü	63	46.7	46.7	91.9
En üstün biraz altı	10	7.4	7.4	99.3
En üst	1	0.7	0.7	100
Total	135	100	100	

APPENDIX D

THE LOCATIONS OF NEIGHBORHOODS



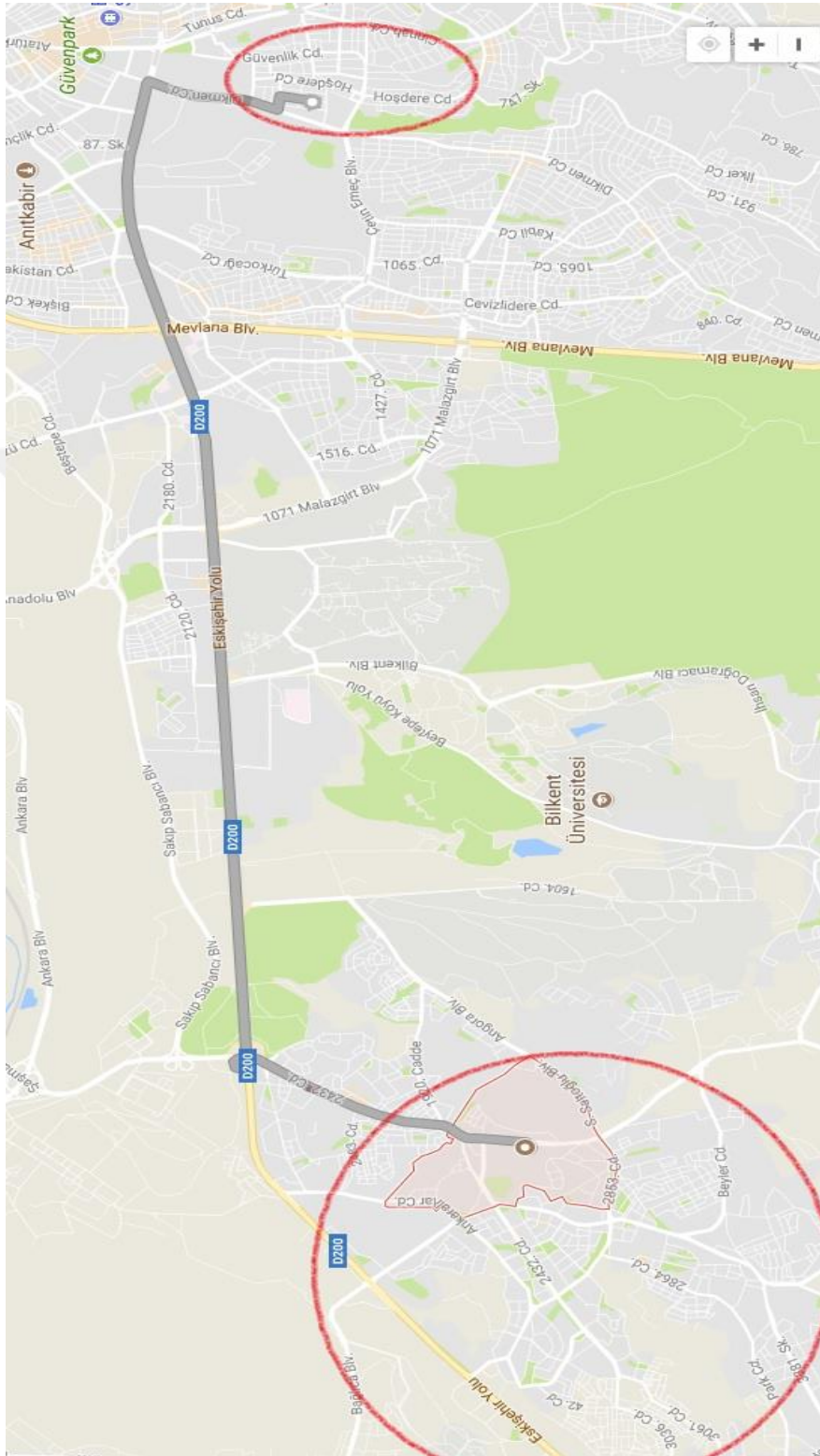


Figure D. 1. Locations of Ayrancı and Çayyolu on the map of Ankara