Neighborhood-based Representations of Youth Population in İstanbul (15-29 age)

Research Report

by
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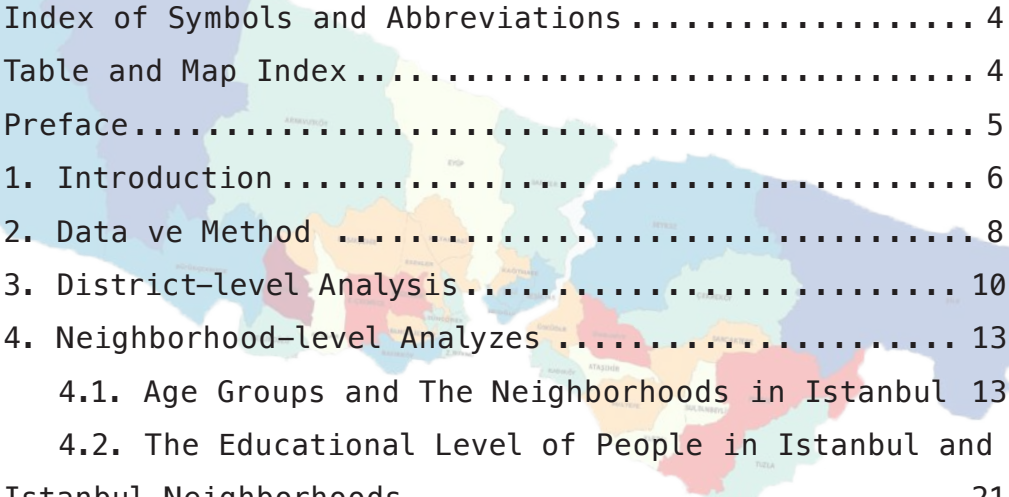
Association for Research and Solidarity in Science, Arts, Education
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EUROPEAN
ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

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Index of Symbols and Abbreviations

BİRARADA: Association for Research and Solidarity in Science, Arts, Education

TESEV: Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation

TGSP: Turkey Youth NGO Platform

NGO: Non–governmental organisation

SODEV: Social Democracy Foundation

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

TURKSTAT: Turkish Statistical Institute

NUTS: Turkey Statistical Region Units Classification

ABPRS: Address Based Population Registration System

TEM: Trans European Motorway

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Preface

This research covers the socio-economic status, political tendencies, and lifestyle preferences of the young people residing in Istanbul, which constitutes the first stage of the project titled "Learning from and Empowering the Youth: Youth, Participatory Urban Citizenship, and Local Governance in Istanbul" carried out by BIRARADA Association. In order to support the surveys and in-depth interviews that reveal youth attitudes and expectations concerning the city, this report has been prepared to analyze the publicly available data of the youth in Istanbul and to reveal the social profiles of the youth that can shed light on the research with the spatial mapping method. Within the scope of the research, Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) for 2020 and National Education Statistics published by the Turkish Statistical Institute were used. The data and analysis maps, which are compiled from "City95: Data-Based Policy Tool" research conducted by TESEV and Kadir Has University, Istanbul Research Center in 2019 were used as reference sources for economic status research.

1. Introduction

In recent years, the number of studies on the geographical distribution of social groups defined by their demographic characteristics like children, young and elderly people and the characteristics of the urban environment they live in has started to increase in the national and international literature. (Erginli, 2018 ; Şentürk ve Ceylan, 2015).In Turkey, which has a young population above the average of European countries, studies examining the demographic, socio-economic, and socio-political status of young people and the significance and perspectives they attach to social values and issues have become prominent, and major themes such as employment, education, politics, economy and participation in politics often set the research agendas (TGSP, 2018; SODEV, 2020; Çağlar ve Çağlar, 2021). It is observed that the number of researches on the young people's participation in politics and policy preferences, the differentiation of their choices due to changing technology and the global system, and the development of new generation policies are increasing. Although the young people living in urban areas do not receive much attention as a distinct group in youth studies in the current literature, the role of youth in the social construction process becomes especially prominent through the issues such as cultural policies and positionality, the daily life shaped by domestic and social relations, the relations in schools; behaviors and rituals in the transition to consumer society, and public representation and political participation.

The concepts of "young" and "youth" are changing social and cultural definitions throughout the historical process. These concepts also include universal meanings covering the transition period from childhood to youth and maturity, which also describe the changes and effects in the physical characteristics of the individual. The World Health Organization defines the 10-19 age group as adolescence, the 20-24 age group as the youth period, and the 10-24 age group as young people.

According to the United Nations UNESCO, a young is defined as a person between the ages of 15 and 24 who is studying, does not work for a living and does not have a separate residence. In this framework, while the International Labor Organization and UNESCO define the period of youth within the 15-24 age range, the United Nations envisages the period within the 12-24 age range. In Turkey, the age range of 12-24, determined by the United Nations, has been adopted as the youth period and has taken place in the policies in this way. On the other hand, UNESCO emphasizes that young people are a diverse and heterogeneous group and that the experience of being young varies greatly according to region and country. In some reports of the European Union, young people are defined as those between the ages of 15-29. The youth

period thus begins with the age of adolescence and ends with a step towards the relative maturity of adulthood after the age of 18. In Turkey, living in a separate residence [from the family of origin] is mostly due to marriage. According to the Family Structure Survey conducted by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) in 2016, 76% of first-time marriages take place between the ages of 18-29. In this context, the age of 29 can be considered as the age limit in terms of leaving home and settling in a separate residence.

Within the scope of this study, the population between **the ages of 15-29** was accepted as **young**. According to TURKSTAT data for 2020, the rate of youth population between the ages of 15-29 in Turkey is 23.04% of the total population which is 19,264,704. 51.13% (9.850.565) of this population is male and 48.87% (9.414.139) is female. According to evaluations of NUTS Level 2 regions of Turkey, the first three regions with the highest density of youth people between the ages of 15-29 are respectively Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari (% 30,6); Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt (% 30,3) and Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan (%28,5) (Table 1). In the metropolitan area of İstanbul where this study was conducted, 23% of the population is between the ages of 15-29. 36.3% of this group is 25-29 years old, 33.6% is between the ages of 20-24, and the remaining 31% is the young people in the 15-19 age group. Considering their share of the total population of İstanbul, the 25-29 age group takes the first place with 1,292,327 people (8.4%).

NUTS-2 Level	Percentage of population aged 15-29 in total populations of regions
Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari	30.6
Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt	30.3
Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan	28.5
Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır	27.5
Erzurum, Erzincan, Bayburt	26.7
Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis	25.2
Malatya, Elazığ, Bingöl, Tunceli	24.0
Konya, Karaman	23.7
Kırıkkale, Aksaray, Niğde, Nevşehir, Kırşehir	23.4
Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye	23.3
Kayseri, Sivas, Yozgat	23.2
İstanbul	23.0
Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova	22.6
Ankara	22.3
Adana, Mersin	22.2
Manisa, Afyonkarahisar, Kütahya, Uşak	21.5
Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya	21.5

Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik	21.4
Antalya, Isparta, Burdur	21.4
Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli	21.2
Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin, Gümüşhane	21.1
Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartın	20.9
İzmir	20.4
Kastamonu, Çankırı, Sinop	20.1
Aydın, Denizli, Muğla	20.0
Balıkesir, Çanakkale	19.2

Table 1. Distribution of Youth Population (15-29 ages) at the level of NUTS-2 in Turkey

According to the youth surveys conducted on a national scale, when compared to the adult population, the young population has a very high usage of social media; is familiar with foreign languages; is aware of humanitarian and social values; prioritizes scientific thinking rather than traditional conservative values; is up-to-date about the national and global agenda to a significant extent; believes in gender equality, human and animal rights, and is sensitive to the environment (Çağlar ve Çağlar, 2021, s.27). While these studies put a limited emphasis on regional differences, they underline that there is significant differentiation between the adult population and youth throughout Turkey. While research is mostly carried out at the axis of macro politics and participation in [macro] politics, there are limited studies on local politics and participation in local politics. In this sense, this study, which focuses on the youth living in Istanbul, plays a pioneering role.

As the first step of this project, which aims to empower young people and strengthen youth involvement in local governance and policy-making processes, and improve their representation in urban politics and career development, **an exploratory spatial mapping study** was carried out regarding the geographical distribution and characteristics, social and economic status of young people residing **in Istanbul**. In this context, maps of age group, education, and economic status were produced at the neighborhood level in the Istanbul metropolitan area, based on TURKSTAT data for 2020.

2. Data and Method

The study is based on spatial analyzes made on the basis of neighborhoods by using Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) data for 2020 published by TURKSTAT. In this framework, the social and economic characteristics of 39 districts and 864 borhoods in the Istanbul metropolitan area were analyzed through the features obtained from the ABPRS data. In this way,

it is planned to prepare the following analyzes at the level of neighborhoods in the Istanbul metropolitan area.

a. the distribution of the neighborhood residents through quinary age groups,
b. neighborhood residents' level of education (completed schooling)
c. economic status of neighborhoods according to fair market value of real estates.

In the analysis and maps made according to age groups, the distribution of the young population between the ages of 15-29 in neighborhoods was examined through significant agglomerations. The model used in the study is the **relational stratification model**, which aims to map the representative quantities, together with the agglomerations and distinctive qualities of places. According to this model, the qualitative characteristics of places are represented through the positions they take in relation to each other in context-dependent relationships. Thus, not only singular features but also plural features come together and become evident and differentiating profiles can be observed.

The relational stratification model produces multi-dimensional categorical data profiles by stratifying multi-dimensional social and economic profiles, by the means of displaying the features that make up the social and spatial structure throughout the city as distinctive and weighted profiles. In this way, an infrastructure suitable for the implementation of context-dependent explanatory frameworks is established.

The examinations made throughout Istanbul describe the characteristics and structure of the neighborhoods. Differentiation in population, education, and economic status is revealed on a neighborhood basis. The main reason for this is that TURKSTAT - ABPRS data cannot be detailed for individual-level investigations. Therefore, all studies are based on the analysis of neighborhoods.

While examining the maps in the study, it is necessary to pay attention to some issues. On these maps, the neighborhoods where the young population is concentrated may not correspond to the neighborhoods with the most young population. Neighborhoods with a high population share in the total population of the district naturally have a large young population. For instance, the district of Esenyurt has 6.2% of the total population of Istanbul, and 6.8% of the young people in Istanbul aged 15-29 live in Esenyurt (Table 1). Esenyurt, Küçükçekmece, Bağcılar, Pendik and Ümraniye are the districts with the largest population in Istanbul and also have the largest young population.

Secondly, young people between the ages of 15-29 are not a homogeneous

group in terms of household structure, and they live together with different age groups within the Turkish family structure. We can say that young people between the ages of 15-19 mostly live with their families, however those between the ages of 25-29 can also live in their own houses. Since all households are combined at the neighborhood level in the TURKSTAT database, every age group can be seen in every neighborhood, however, spatial analyzes reveal neighborhoods and neighborhood groups where different age groups differ significantly. Neighborhoods where different age groups are represented with distinct differentiation may correspond to different social and cultural lifestyles within the whole urban area. Nevertheless, this mapping study provides an exploratory analysis for the whole of Istanbul and should be supported by detailed field works.

3. District-level Analyzes

According to the ABPRS results for 2020, 3,556,208 people between the ages of 15-29 live in Istanbul. When the distribution of the young people in the same age group, who make up 23% of the Istanbul population, is analyzed within the Istanbul metropolitan area, Esenyurt, Bağcılar and Küçükçekmece are the top three districts with the highest ratio, and the male and female young population of are generally represented at almost similar ratios.

When the age groups and gender distribution in Istanbul are examined together at the district level, the male population ratio of the age group 15-29 in Silivri and Esenler (13.6%), Sultanbeyli (13,5%), Zeytinburnu (13,2%), Arnavutköy (12,9%) and Güngören (12,8%), is quite above the Istanbul average (11.7%). When the female population in the 15-29 age group is examined, the ratios in the disticts of Sultanbeyli (13.1%), Zeytinburnu (13%), Arnavutköy (12.7%), Esenler (12.6%), Sultangazi and Sancaktepe (12.5%) is above the Istanbul average (11.3%) (Map 1).

On the other hand, an exceptional situation for Istanbul, in general, is observed, in Silivri, Adalar, Şile and Güngören, in the distribution of the young population aged 15-29 by gender in the districts where they reside. In these districts, the young male population between the ages of 15-29 is up to twice that of women in the same age group.

	The share of the total population of the district in İstanbul	The share of young population aged 15–29 in the districts in Istanbul	The share of young population aged 15–29 in the district	The share of young Female population aged 15–29 in the district	The share of young Male population aged 15–29 in the district
Esenyurt	6.2	6.8	25.2	12.4	12.8
Küçükçekmece	5.1	5.2	23.5	11.6	11.9
Bağcılar	4.8	5.2	25.1	12.4	12.8
Pendik	4.7	4.7	22.8	11.3	11.5
Ümraniye	4.6	4.5	22.5	11.2	11.3
Bahçelievler	3.8	3.9	23.5	11.3	12.2
Sultangazi	3.5	3.8	25.3	12.5	12.8
Üsküdar	3.4	3.2	22.2	10.9	11.3
Maltepe	3.3	3.1	21.4	9.9	11.5
Gaziosmanpaşa	3.2	3.2	23.4	11.6	11.8
Kadıköy	3.1	2.2	16.0	8.1	7.8
Kartal	3.1	2.8	21.1	10.4	10.7
Başakşehir	3.0	3.2	24.2	12.0	12.2
Sancaktepe	3.0	3.1	24.5	12.5	12.1
Esenler	2.9	3.3	26.2	12.6	13.6
Kağıthane	2.9	3.1	24.8	12.1	12.7
Avcılar	2.8	2.8	22.6	11.1	11.5
Ataşehir	2.7	2.6	21.8	11.0	10.8
Eyüpsultan	2.6	2.6	22.4	11.0	11.4
Fatih	2.6	2.6	23.2	11.2	12.0
Beylikdüzü	2.4	2.1	20.6	10.5	10.1
Sultanbeyli	2.2	2.6	26.6	13.1	13.5
Sarıyer	2.2	2.0	21.0	10.1	10.9
Arnavutköy	1.9	2.1	25.6	12.7	12.9
Zeytinburnu	1.8	2.1	26.2	13.0	13.2
Güngören	1.8	1.9	23.9	11.0	12.8
Çekmeköy	1.8	1.7	22.4	11.3	11.1
Tuzla	1.8	1.8	23.2	11.0	12.1
Bayrampaşa	1.7	1.7	22.5	10.8	11.6
Şişli	1.7	1.6	21.5	10.4	11.1
Büyükçekmece	1.7	1.5	21.0	10.4	10.7
Beykoz	1.6	1.5	22.1	10.8	11.3
Beyoğlu	1.5	1.5	23.4	11.0	12.4
Bakırköy	1.5	1.1	17.5	8.6	8.8
Silivri	1.3	1.3	22.6	8.9	13.6
Beşiktaş	1.1	0.9	17.9	8.9	9.0
Çatalca	0.5	0.4	20.0	9.5	10.5
Şile	0.2	0.2	19.1	8.4	10.6
Adalar	0.1	0.1	18.1	6.6	11.4
Total	100		23.0		

Table 2. Distribution of Male and Female Young Population (ages 15-29) by Districts in Istanbul Metropolitan Area

The share of young
population aged 15–29 in
the districts in Istanbul

Legend

- 0,1 – 0,4
- 0,9 – 1,6
- 1,7 – 2,2
- 2,6 – 2,8
- 3,1 – 3,9
- 4,5 – 5,2
- 6,8

KARADENIZ

MARMARA
DENIZI

KOCAELİ

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0   10   20 km

Map 1. Distribution of young population (15-29 years old) by districts in Istanbul metropolitan area
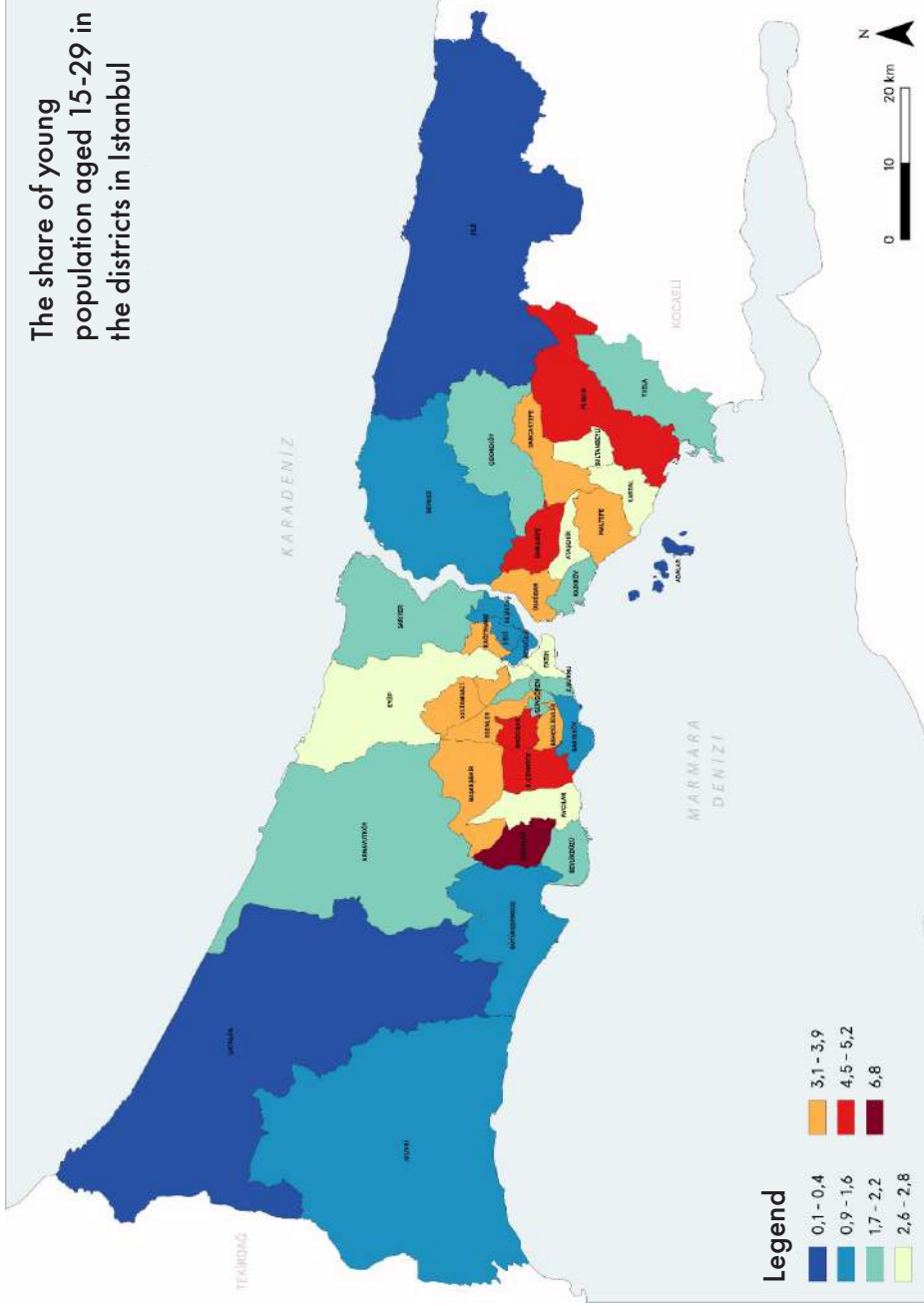
4. Neighborhood-level Analyzes

## 4.1. Age Groups and The Neighborhoods in Istanbul

When the distribution of the young population between the ages of 15-29 in Istanbul neighborhoods is examined, though there is a similarity with the distribution in the districts, differentiations are identified. Interesting features in the compositions of the neighborhood populations become prominent, as the population differences of the neighborhoods within the districts highlight the young population in the share of the district population (Table 3).

First of all, considering the share of the young population in the total neighborhood population, the youth population in Kalenderhane, Fatih, constitutes vast the majorty with 82.5%. The neighborhoods of Fatih Binbirdirek and Küçükçekmece Beşyol also have significantly higher ratios. Fatih Molla Hüsrev neighboorhood is in the fourth place in Istanbul, then Beykoz Anadolu Kavağı, Fatih Şehsuvarbey, Eyüpsultan Ağaçlı, Sarıyer Gümüşdere, Maltepe Büyükbakkalköy, and Şile Meşrutiyet are noticeable as the top 10 neighborhoods, respectively. Some of these neighborhoods are located in the urban area, and some in the periphery.

On the other hand, gender plays an important role in the distribution of age groups by neighborhood. Table 4 shows the top 10 rankings of Istanbul neighborhoods according to the gender groups of the youth population and their population share in the neighborhood. For example, in Kalenderhane (Fatih) neighborhood, which has the largest youth population in Istanbul, 82.5% of the population is composed of women between the ages of 15-29, and 4.2% is men between the ages of 15-29. Similarly, in Binbirdirek (Fatih) neighborhood, women aged 15-29 constitute 59.2% of the population, while men aged 15-29 do only 6.2%. In Beşyol (Küçükçekmece) neighborhood, the rate of young women is nearly four times higher than that of young men, as well (Femal: 43.9% and Male: 14.9%). On the other hand, a reverse situation is observed in Molla Hüsrev (Fatih), Anadolu Kavağı (Beykoz), and Şehsuvar (Fatih) neighborhoods. While the female population between the ages 15-29 is 6.2%, 6.1%, and 6.5% in all three neighborhoods, respectively, men between the ages of 15-29 constitute half of the population. Males between the ages 15-29 constitute 49.8% of the population in Molla Hüsrev (Fatih), 44.1% in Anadolu Kavağı (Beykoz) and 40.3% in Şehsuvar (Fatih).

District	Neighborhood	% of the population aged 15-29 in the total neighborhood
FATİH	KALENDERHANE	82.5
FATİH	BİNBİRDİREK	59.2
KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE	BEŞYOL	58.8
FATİH	MOLLA HÜSREV	56.0
BEYKOZ	ANADOLU KAVAĞI	50.3
FATİH	ŞEHSUVAR BEY	46.8
EYÜPSULTAN	AĞAÇLI	42.9
SARIYER	GÜMÜŞDERE	42.5
MALTEPE	BÜYÜKBAKKALKÖY	42.1
ŞİLE	MEŞRUTİYET	42.0
BEŞİKTAŞ	YILDIZ	36.4
ZEYTİNBURNU	MERKEZEFENDİ	33.9
ZEYTİNBURNU	MALTEPE	32.9
SİLİVRİ	SEMİZKUMLAR	31.8
ÜSKÜDAR	KULELİ	31.6
BEŞİKTAŞ	SİNANPAŞA	31.0
FATİH	TOPKAPI	30.9
GÜNGÖREN	GENÇOSMAN	30.3
FATİH	NİŞANCA	30.0
PENDİK	RAMAZANOĞLU	29.3

Table 3. Istanbul neighborhoods, the first 20 neighborhoods according to their youth population share.
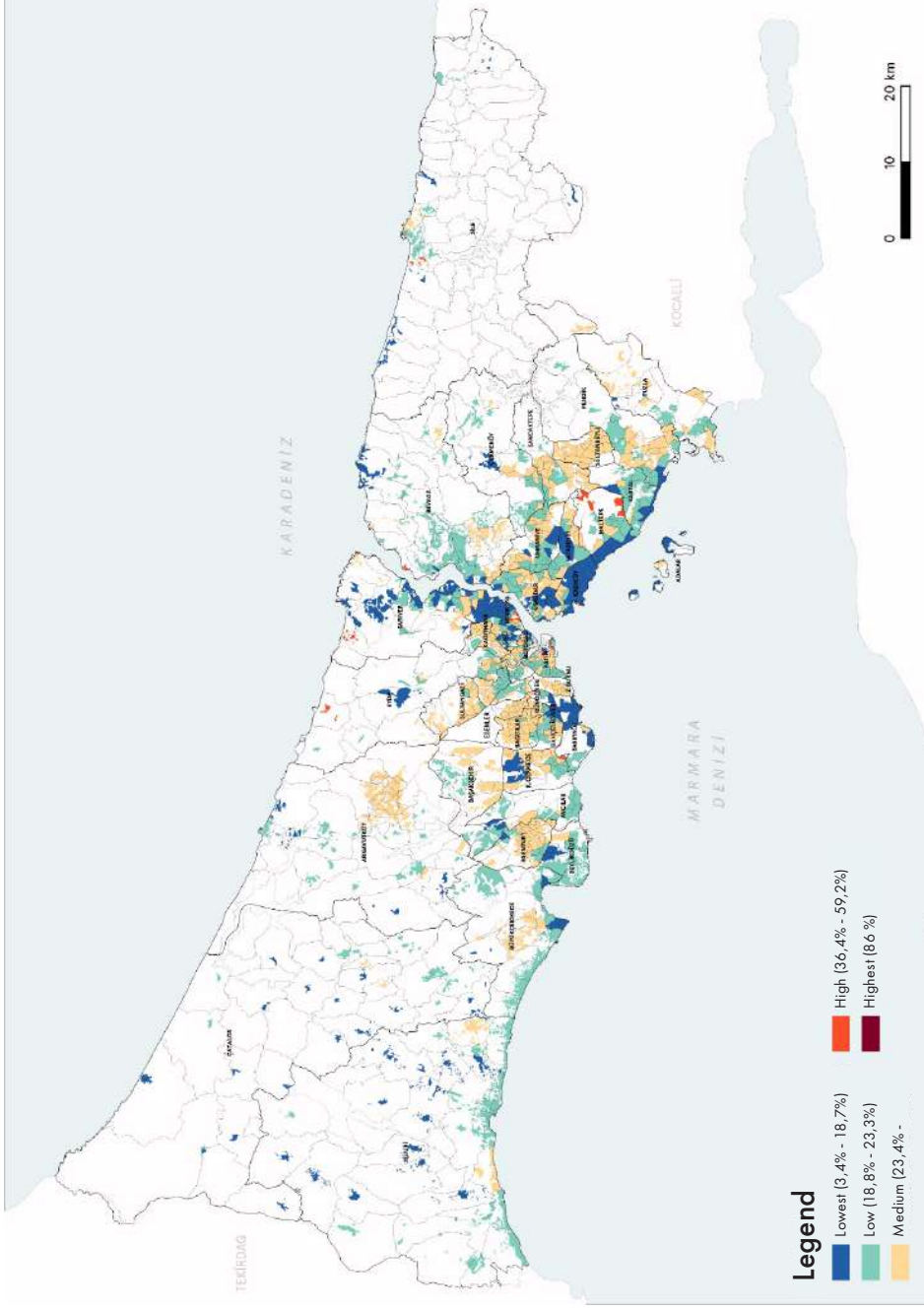
Map 2a. Distribution of population intensities of the young population aged 15-29 in neighborhoods within the metropolitan area of Istanbul

Legend

- Lowest (3,4% - 18,7%)
- Low (18,8% - 23,3%)
- Medium (23,4% -
- High (36,4% - 59,2%)
- Highest (86 %)

0   10   20 km

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MARMARA DENIZI

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TEKIRDAG
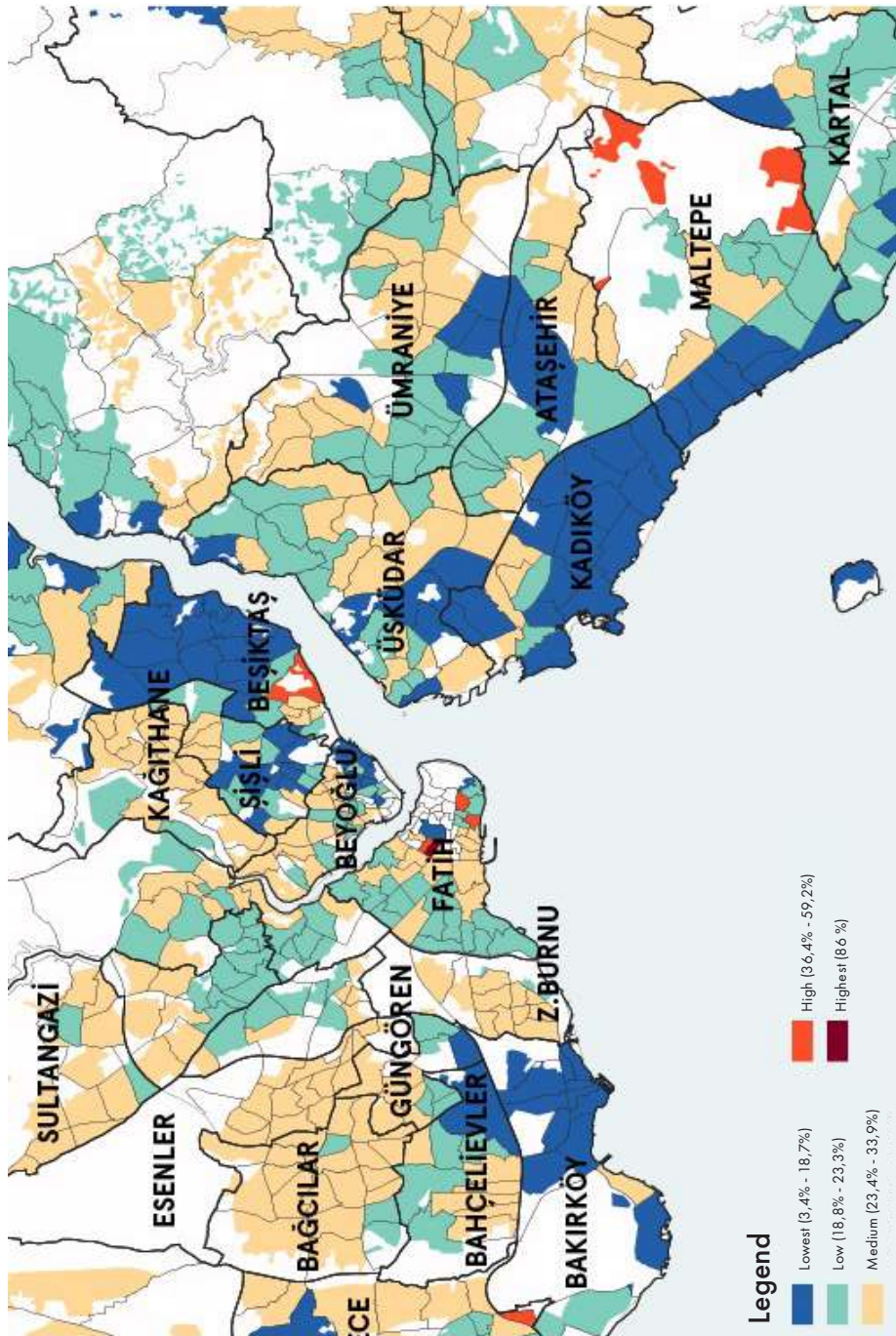
Map 2b. Distribution of population densities of young people aged 15-29 in Istanbul central neighborhoods.

Legend

Lowest (3,4% - 18,7%)

Low (18,8% - 23,3%)

Medium (23,4% - 33,9%)

High (36,4% - 59,2%)

Highest (86 %)

KARTAL

MALTEPE

ATAŞEHİR

ÜMRANİYE

KADIKÖY

ÜSKÜDAR

BEŞİKTAŞ

KAĞITHANE

ŞİŞLİ

BEYOĞLU

FATİH

Z.BURNU

SULTANGAZİ

ESENLER

GÜNGÖREN

BAĞCILAR

BAHÇELİEVLER

BAKIRKÖY

Age profile of Istanbul neighborhoods: Neighborhoods with intense population aged between 15-29.
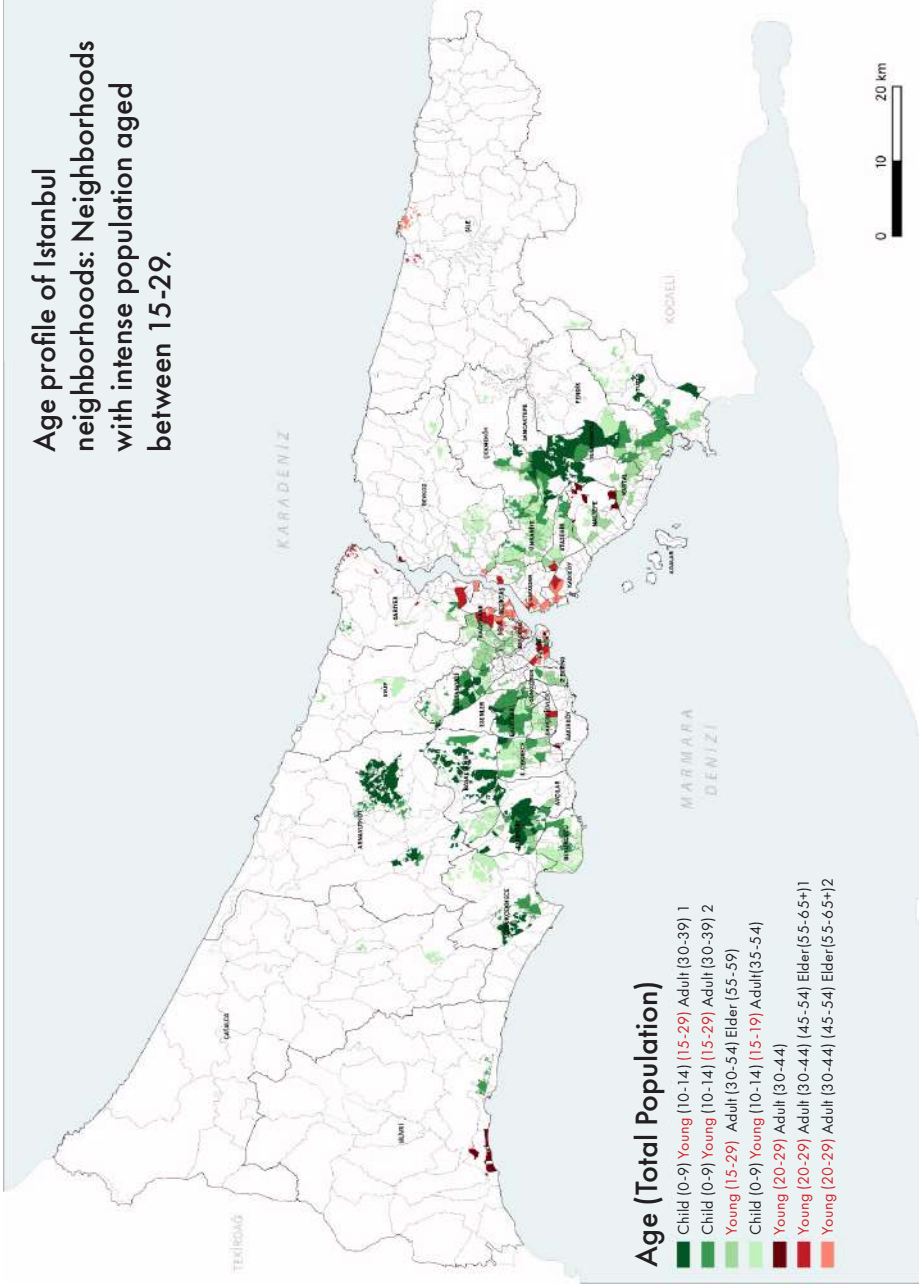
Age (Total Population)

Child (0-9) Young (10-14) (15-29) Adult (30-39) 1
Child (0-9) Young (10-14) (15-29) Adult (30-39) 2
Young (15-29) Adult (30-54) Elder (55-59)
Child (0-9) Young (10-14) (15-19) Adult(35-54)
Young (20-29) Adult (30-44)
Young (20-29) Adult (30-44) (45-54) Elder (55-65+)1
Young (20-29) Adult (30-44) (45-54) Elder (55-65+)2

Map 3a. Geographical distribution and significant intensities of the entire youth population (together with other population groups) in neighborhoods of the Istanbul metropolitan area

KARADENIZ

MARMARA DENİZİ

TEKİRDAĞ

KOCAELİ

0   10   20 km

Age (Total Population)

Child (0-9) Young (10-14) (15-29) Adult (30-39) 1
Child (0-9) Young (10-14) (15-29) Adult (30-39) 2
Young (15-29) Adult (30-54) Elder (55-59)
Child (0-9) Young (10-14) (15-19) Adult(35-54)
Young (20-29) Adult (30-44)
Young (20-29) Adult (30-44) (45-54) Elder(55-65+)1
Young (20-29) Adult (30-44) (45-54) Elder(55-65+)2
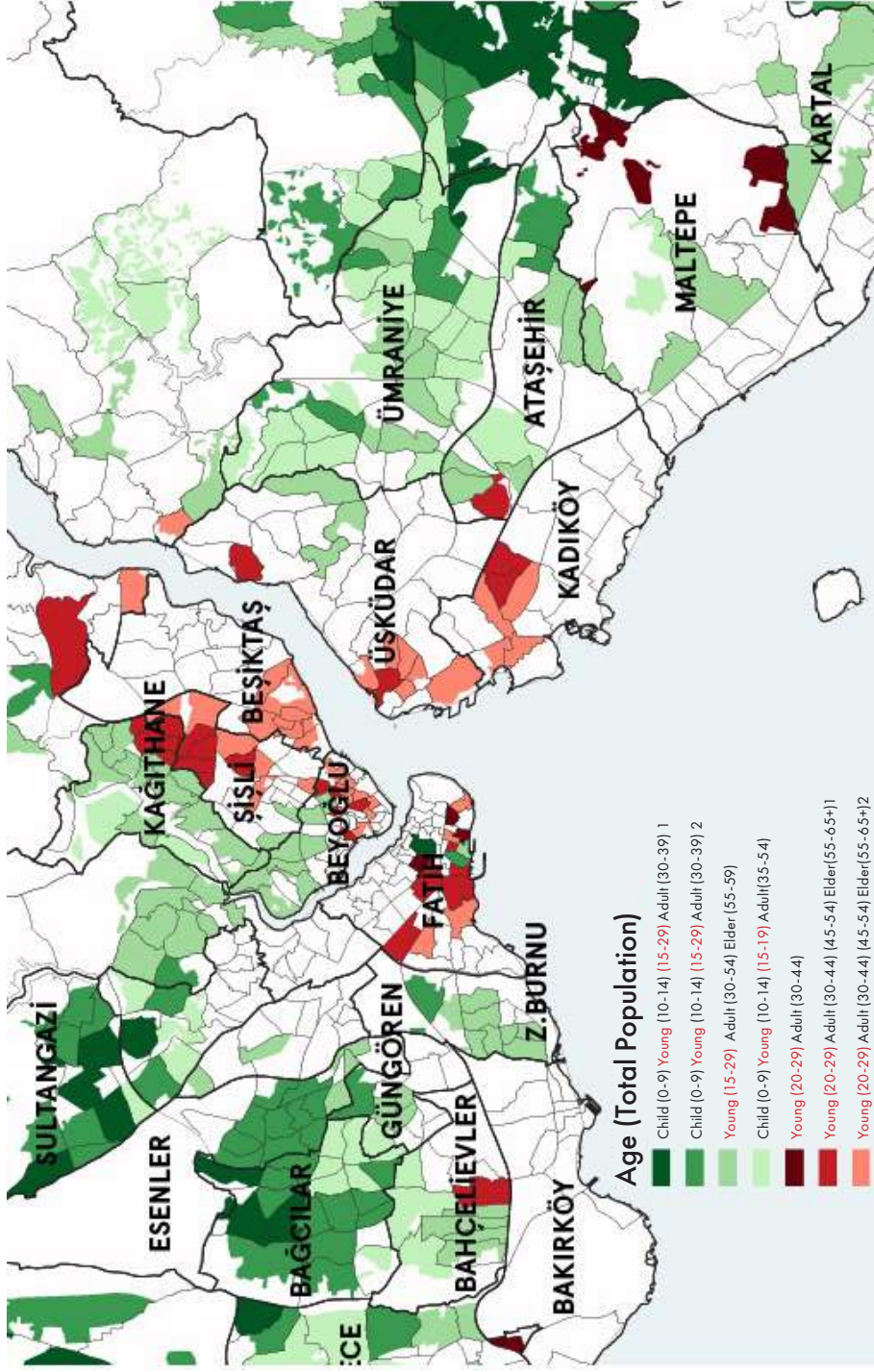
Map 3b. Geographical distribution and significant intensities of all young population (along with other population groups) in central neighborhoods in İstanbul (2020)

	Share of 15-29 years olds in neighborhood population	Share of Females aged 15-29 in neighborhood population	Share of Males aged 15-29 in neighborhood population
1	Kalenderhane (Fatih)	Kalenderhane (Fatih)	Molla Hüsrev (Fatih)
2	Binbirdirek (Fatih)	Binbirdirek (Fatih)	Anadolu Kavağı (Beykoz)
3	Beşyol (Küçükçekmece)	Beşyol (Küçükçekmece)	Şehsuvar Bey (Fatih)
4	Molla Hüsrev (Fatih)	Merkezefendi (Zeytinburnu)	Büyükbakkalköy (Maltepe)
5	Anadolu Kavağı (Beykoz)	Göksu (Beykoz)	Semizkumlar (Silivri)
6	Şehsuvar Bey (Fatih)	Ağaçlı (Eyüpsultan)	Gümüşdere (Sarıyer)
7	Ağaçlı (Eyüpsultan)	Topkapı (Fatih)	Meşrutiyet (Şile)
8	Gümüşdere (Sarıyer)	Yıldız (Beşiktaş)	Kuleli (Üsküdar)
9	Büyükbakkalköy (Maltepe)	Göztepe (Beykoz)	Ağaçlı (Eyüpsultan)
10	Meşrutiyet (Şile)	Ramazanoğlu (Pendik)	Camiikebir (Beyoğlu)

Table 4. Gender-based and total shares of neighborhood population aged 15-29

At this stage of the project, the aim is to examine the distribution of young people residing in Istanbul according to their different characteristics and to provide a framework for the survey studies to be carried out in the later stages of the project. In this way, an inclusive scope will be offered not only for certain educational, social and economic status groups, but also for the whole Istanbul.

Maps 2a and 2b show the distribution of the percentages of youth in the 15-29 age group, whose diagram is given in Table 4, according to the population of their neighborhoods in Istanbul. Blue colors represent low intensities, and colors going from light pink to dark brown represent an increase in the rate of young people aged 15-29. Generally speaking, the shores of Istanbul; excluding Yıldız and Sinanpaşa in the district of Beşiktaş, Kuleli in Üsküdar and the [whole] district, Fatih; are the neighborhoods where the young population is less represented. As one moves from the coasts to the inner districts, the percentage of youth in the neighborhood increases.

On the other hand, when the youth in the 15-29 age group are examined together with the other age groups in the neighborhood, different geographical distribution and distinct intensities emerge at the neighborhood scale, as shown in Maps 3a and 3b. In the analysis made on the profile similarities of the age groups, instead of the analysis based on the weight of the neighborhood population in the entire province population, the profiles of young people aged 15-29, which appear prominently in Istanbul neighborhoods, are observed.

Especially in Map 2b, there are significant intensities that cannot be observed due to proportional differences, and there is a differentiation in youth age group profiles observed in certain neighborhoods in Beşiktaş, Beyoğlu, Üsküdar, Kadıköy and Fatih districts. In this context, examining both the population rates in the neighborhood and their weight in the young population, **6 neighborhood groups** are determined for the youth in the 15-29 age group.

The most important feature of the neighborhoods forming **Group 1** is that the young population distinguishes itself from other age groups and creates a distinctive profile. The 15-29 age group, particularly the 20-24 age group, is predominantly represented in these neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are Kalenderhane, Binbirdirek, Şehsuvar Bey, Molla Hüsrev in Fatih; Beşyol in Küçükçekmece; Anadolu Kavağı in Beykoz and Büyükbakkalköy in Maltepe.

In the neighborhoods constituting **Group 2**, not only the young population but also the elderly population live together. The neighborhoods of Meşrutiyet in Şile, Üsküdar Kuleli in Üsküdar, Topkapı in Fatih, Camikebir in Beyoğlu and Ptt Evleri in Sarıyer are represented in this group.

Although **Group 3**, which consists of neighborhoods of Yıldız in Beşiktaş and Göksu in Beykoz, is similar to Group 2 in terms of profile, it is further behind in weight.

In **Group 4**, in addition to the 20-24 age group, the 15-19 age group is dominant in the neighborhood. These neighborhoods are Ağaçlı and Emniyettepe in Eyüpsultan and Ramazanoğlu in Pendik.

In the neighborhoods constituting the **5th and 6th Groups**, it is observed that the age groups under the age of 15 are predominant, together with the youth. Excepting the neighborhoods Merkezefendi and Maltepe in Zeytinburnu, these neighborhoods are in the periphery districts of Istanbul. They are Gümüşdere in Sarıyer; Gençosman in Güngören; Altınşehir, Şahintepe and Ziya Gökalp in Başakşehir; Oruçreis in Esenler; Yarımburgaz in Küçükçekmece; 100. Yıl and Mahmutbey in Bağcılar; Yunus Emre, Atatürk, Boğazköy, İstiklal, Hicret and Nenehatun in Arnavutköy; and Akşemsettin and Hamidiye in Sultanbeyli.

In the studies on the quinary age groups in Istanbul neighborhoods, significant differences based on gender were found. It may be possible to investigate the reasons for this differentiation seen in male and female groups between the ages of 15-29, during the field studies in the later stages of the project. The neighborhoods of Kalenderhane and Binbirdirek in Fatih, Beşyol in Küçükçekmece, and Göksu in Beykoz deserve attention especially for their female youth population rates.
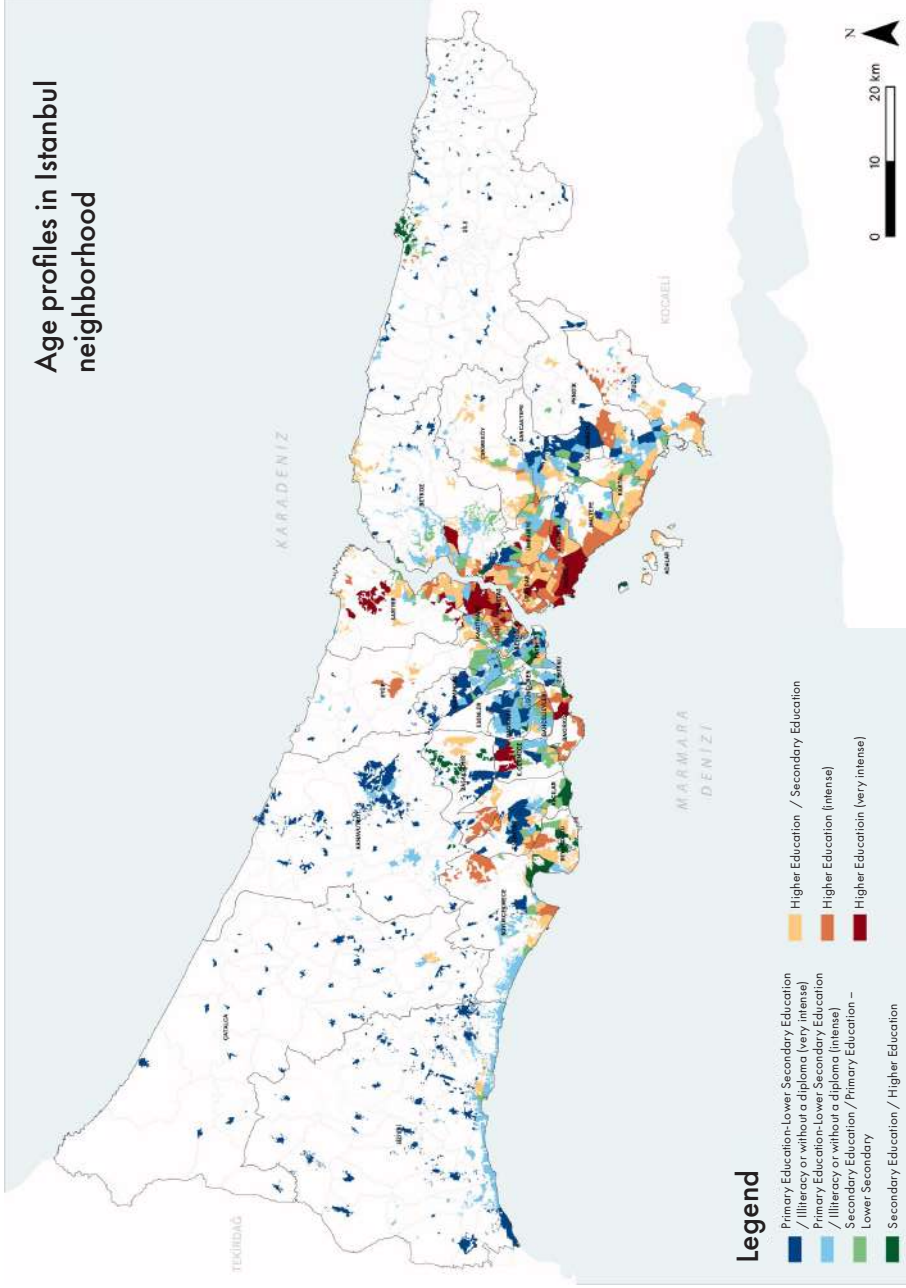
4.2. The Educational level of People in Istanbul and Istanbul Neighborhoods

TURKSTAT National Education Statistics presents the educational profiles of the people living in the Istanbul metropolitan area, on a neighborhood basis. These profiles cover all groups starting from illiterate people and people with postgraduate degrees. Although all groups live together in all neighborhoods of Istanbul, clusters and agglomerations are observed in different neighborhoods in terms of educational characteristics.

The educational profiles of Istanbul neighborhoods given in Map 4 were created by analysing the neighborhoods with their similar and diversifying characteristics of education. In the most general terms, although groups with high education levels mostly live on the shores of the Marmara and the Bosphorus, it has been observed that neighborhoods with high education profiles are formed in districts such as Büyükçekmece, Eyüp, Sarıyer, Beykoz, Pendik and Tuzla, especially due to the effects of gated communities that have increased in number in recent years, which located on and near the main transportation corridors on the periphery of the Istanbul central urban area.

Although the education profiles shown on the map reflect the educational levels of all the residents of the neighborhood, when examined together with the neighborhoods where the young people mostly live, they can give important clues about the education level of the young people.

Age profiles in Istanbul neighborhood

Legend

Primary Education-Lower Secondary Education / Illiteracy or without a diploma (very intense)

Primary Education-Lower Secondary Education / Illiteracy or without a diploma (intense)

Secondary Education / Primary Education – Lower Secondary

Secondary Education / Higher Education

Higher Education / Secondary Education

Higher Education (intense)

Higher Education (very intense)

KARADENIZ

MARMARA DENIZI

KOCAELI

TEKIRDAĞ

N

0   10   20 km

Map 4. Educational profiles in neighborhoods in the Istanbul metropolitan area

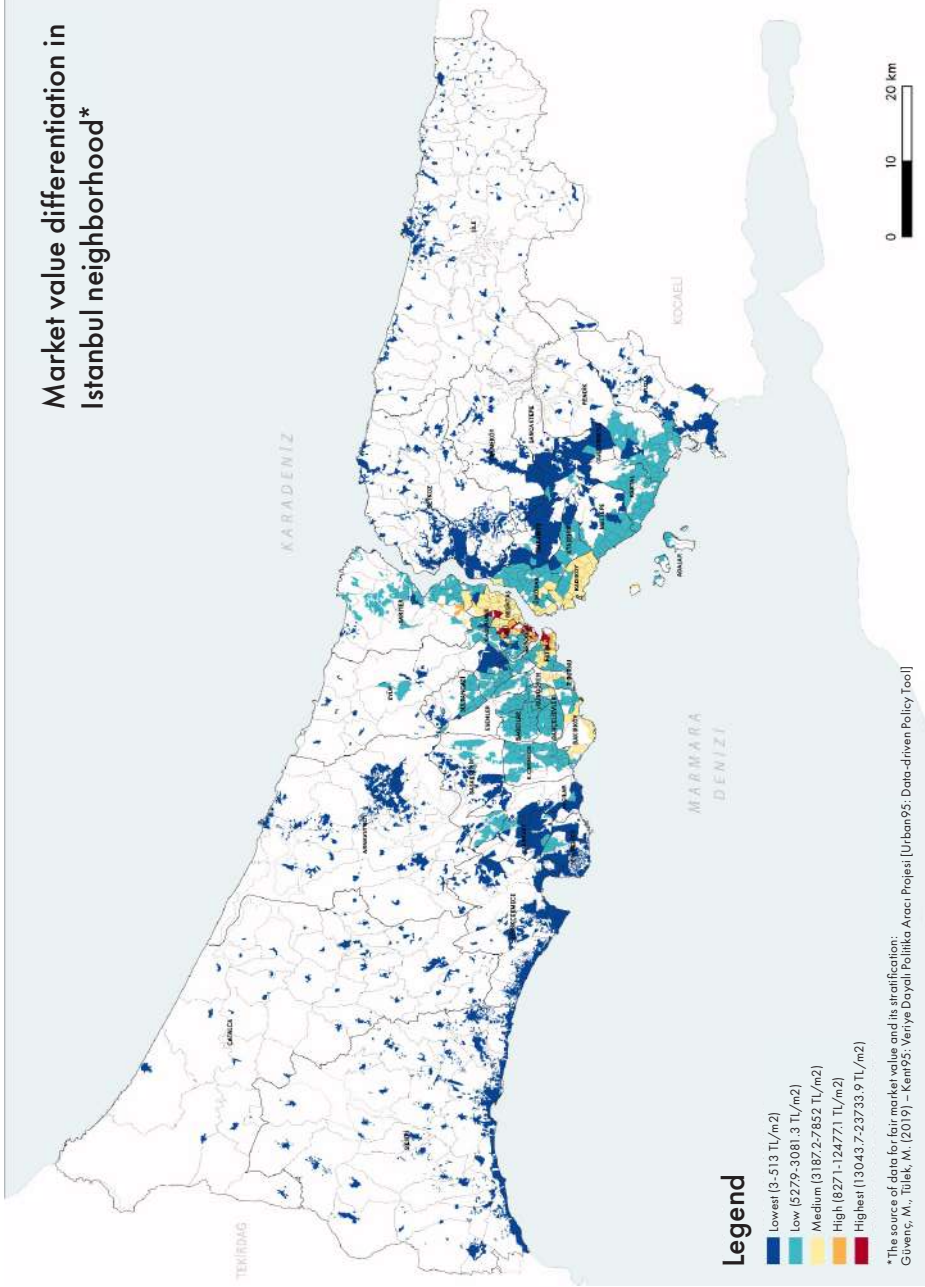## 4.3. Analyzes on Economic Status of Istanbul Neighborhoods

There is no data disclosed by public sources regarding the economic status of neighborhoods in Turkish cities and the income of those living in these neighborhoods. However, various studies have been carried out indirectly on economic status, especially on real estate values. Within the scope of this study, "minimum square meter unit values of plots and lands", published by the Revenue Administration every four years starting from 2002 and based on the calculation of "tax value" in accordance with the Real Estate Tax Law, were compiled and analyzed on a neighborhood basis. The distribution of the current values in the space gives clues about the value of the urban land and the economic status of the people who use these plots.

When the fair values announced for 2018 are compiled for all neighborhoods in the Istanbul metropolitan area, it is seen that the average fair values vary between 3 and 23,734 TL. First of all, the neighborhoods with the highest real estate market value in the Istanbul metropolitan area are located in and around the Central Business District. These neighborhoods have a market value of more than 10.000 TL, have a very low population density and have a household size that is well below the average of Istanbul (2.2 and 2.6). The neighborhoods in the Highest Fair Market Value and High Fair Market Value Clusters include 17 neighborhoods in total, concentrated in the central neighborhoods of Beyoğlu and Şişli, within the borders of the old Eminönü district.
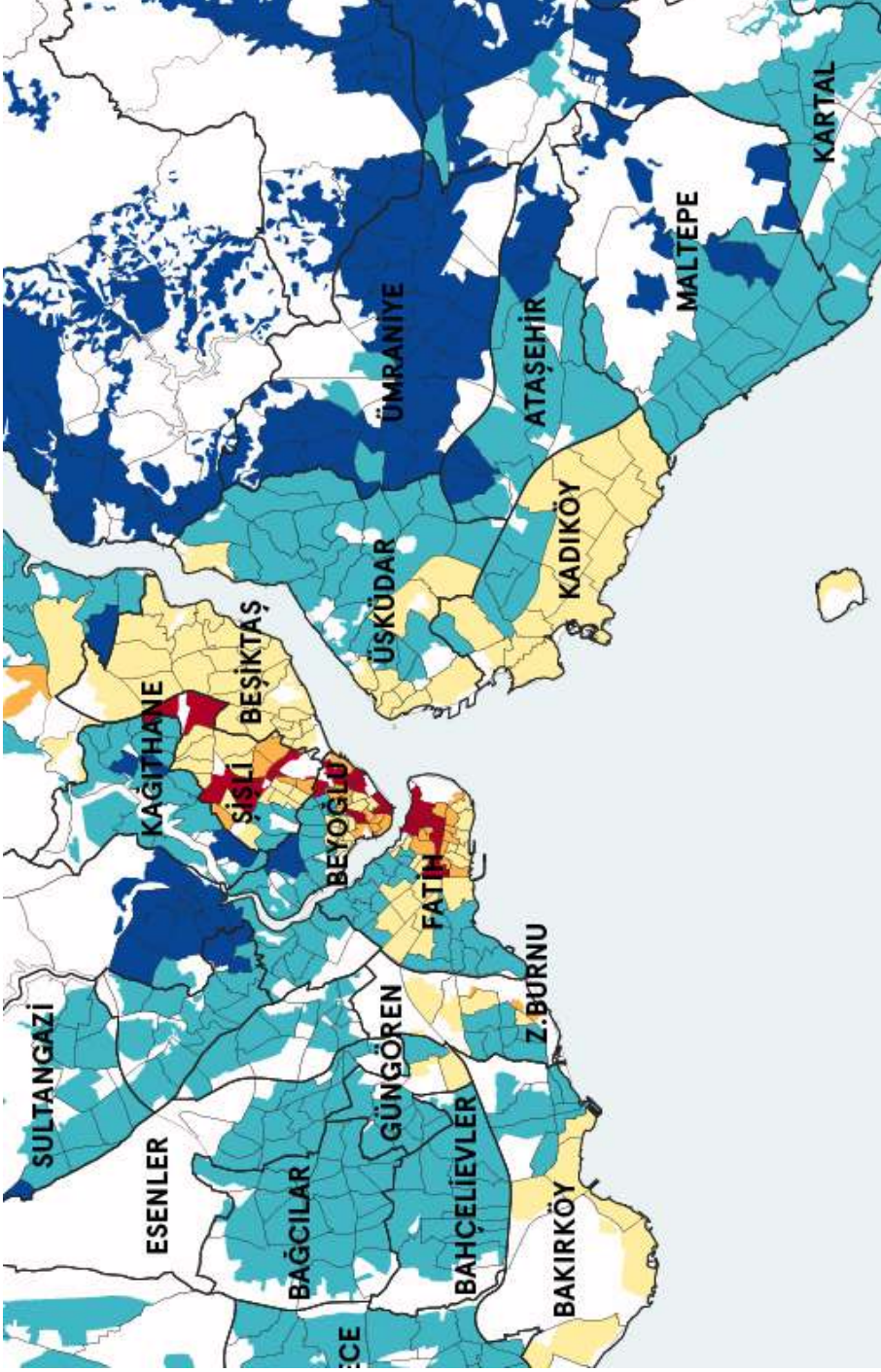
The 102 neighborhoods, whose average socio-economic status can be described as medium, with an average market value of 4,742 TL, are concentrated in Bakırköy, Beşiktaş, Beyoğlu, Fatih, Kadıköy, Şişli, Üsküdar and Zeytinburnu districts, which can be considered the central districts of Istanbul. Exceptionally Silivri, Büyükçekmece with a dominant periphery character and districts like Güngören and Üsküdar, which are located right outside the center are in this cluster, too.

The majority of the neighborhood cluster in Istanbul is predominantly low and lowest fair market value neighborhoods. The socio-economic status average of both clusters is below 4, and the household averages are above the Istanbul average of 3.4. The fact that the fair market values are very low in the rural area of Istanbul, as well as the low population density, increases the number of rural neighborhoods in the poorest cluster and complicates the analysis compared to a higher cluster. On the Asian side of İstanbul, the poorest neighborhoods are more dominant in the north of the Trans European Motorway. When the two northern sides of the Bosphorus are compared, it is observed that the neighborhoods on the Beykoz ridge are poorer than the neighborhoods on the Sarıyer ridge. On the European side, the worst-conditioned neighborhoods are concentrated in Arnavutköy and Eyüp, west of Basın Ekspres Yolu.

Market value differentiation in Istanbul neighborhood*

Legend

- ■ Lowest (3–513 TL/m2)
- ■ Low (5279–3081.3 TL/m2)
- ■ Medium (3187.2–7852 TL/m2)
- ■ High (8271–12477.1 TL/m2)
- ■ Highest (13043.7–23733.9 TL/m2)

*The source of data for fair market value and its stratification:
Güvenç, M., Tülek, M. (2019) – Kent95: Veriye Dayalı Politika Aracı Projesi [Urban95: Data-driven Policy Tool]

**Map 5a. Economic status indicators in Istanbul metropolitan area over land fair value**

Map 5b. Economic status indicators over Land fair market value in central neighborhoods of Istanbul

5. In Lieu of Conclusion: Considerations on Sample Selection for Survey Study:

In recent years, the number of studies on representations and indicators to support field studies on specific groups has been increasing. In these representations, it is aimed to provide information that will shed light on researchers who go to the field for exploratory purposes rather than absolute indicators. In this context, the prominent neighborhoods within the scope of this study, which was prepared to support the survey and in-depth interviews with young people living in one of the world's largest metropolises such as Istanbul, are listed below.

While determining the neighborhoods, an analysis of the socio-economic structure was made based on the education level of the residents and the street fair market values, and nine groups were identified. Neighborhoods in these nine groups are included in Annex A.
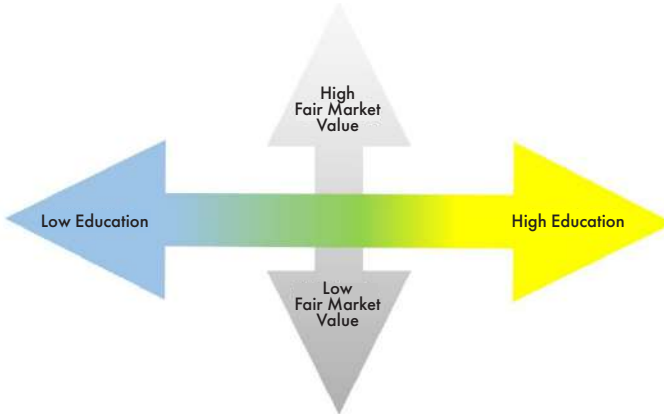
Low Education Level – Low Fair Market Value	Medium Education Level – Low Fair Market Value	High Education Level – Low Fair Market Value
Low Education Level – Medium Fair Market Value	Medium Education Level Eğitim– Medium Fair Market Value	High Education Level – Medium Fair Market Value
Low Education Level – High Fair Market Value	Medium Education Level – High Fair Market Value	High Education Level – High Fair Market Value

Figure. Neighborhood groups determined for the survey study

Among these neighborhood groups, 4 groups deserve attention in terms of their spatial and socio-economic characteristics.

Whilst the Low Education Level- Low Fair Market Value group is mostly consisted of districts (such as Arnavutköy, Avcılar, Başakşehir, Beykoz, Beylikdüzü, Büyükçekmece, Çatalca, Çekmeköy, Esenyurt, Pendik, Ümraniye, Sancaktepe, Sarıyer, Sultanbeyli, Sultangazi ve Tuzla) located on the periphery of Istanbul, this pattern is also observed particularly in districts located in the center such

as Beyoğlu (Fetihtepe ve Piyalepaşa), Kağıthane (Şirintepe ve Harmantepe), Maltepe (Büyükbakkalköy, Gülsuyu ve Gülensu), and Eyüpsultan (Silahtarağa, Esentepe ve Sakarya). Neighborhoods in this group have a young population of 25% of the average population. On the other hand, High Education Level-High Fair Market Value group, which is the opposite of the former group, consists entirely of districts and neighborhoods located in the center of Istanbul. Neighborhoods in this group have a young population of 19% of the average population.

The other opposing groups can be defined as Low Education Level- High Fair Market Value and High Education - Low Market Value groups. Low Education Level - High Market Value group indicates urban depression areas located in the center of Istanbul. Young people in this group make up about 27% of the entire population. On the other hand, in the High Education Level- Low Fair Market value group, mostly the neighborhoods formed by newly developed gated communities located on the periphery of Istanbul are represented. In this group, there are also regions such as Ümraniye (Yamanevler, Çakmak, Armağanevler, İstiklal, Namık Kemal, Necip Fazıl, Esenevler, Çamlık, Tantavi, Mehmet Akif, Şerifali), Beykoz (Göztepe, Kavacık, Soğuksu, Paşabahçe, Acarlar), Tuzla (Postane, Tepeören, Aydınlı, Yayla, İstanyon), Maltepe (Başıbüyük), which are rapidly transformed through urban transformation projects.

As a result, while planning a field study in a site like Istanbul, which is spread over a wide area and represented by hundreds of neighborhoods, it is important to consider the urban landscape formed by the differentiation of demographic, social and economic characteristics in various parts of the city.

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