Tracing Regional Differences on Urban Space: Ankara Case

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Introduction

Regional differences of social and economic development is a crucial problem at the country scale. Because of these socio-economic differences, people migrate from the relatively less developed regions to the more developed parts of the country. However, the newcomers experience a significant integration problem at the urban scale, since it is difficult for them to attune a new, urban way of life.

Since the creation of the Republic of Turkey, we could always talk about regional differences (Büyükcivelek, 2005). Western parts of the country have developed while the eastern parts have remained relatively less developed in socio-economic senses. There has been an ongoing migration due to these development differences from the less developed parts of Turkey to particularly the big cities. Ankara, the capital and the second most populated city of Turkey, is one of those cities, which has been affected from this migration movement. In that sense, the aim of this research is to confirm that we could trace the effects of regional differences at urban scale as a problem of integration in Ankara case.

Urban Integration

The term integration is used to describe two phenomena. The first definition is about the establishment of a closer interdependence between the parts of a living unit or between the members of a society. The second explains the concept as the incorporation of a new element to a system which was psychologically considered earlier (Merlin and Choay, 2005:476). When we consider cities as established systems, new comers will unavoidably interact with the established urban society and its systems.

Earlier writings about the persons who migrate from less developed regions to big cities of Turkey, discuss the process of integration as urbanization process which emphasis the adaptation of new comers to urban norms and regulations[1]. During this interaction process both sides (new comers and inhabitants) experience traffic of social, cultural and economic values. Any kind of difference creates a potential flow, and flows could continue until an equilibrium point (if exits). Both new comers and urban inhabitants, which form two different systems, start to change, transform and evolve through the process of integration and at the end they form the city as a whole which is different from the initial point.

Şenyapılı states that individuals coming to urban areas do not cease their relation with the rural and the burden of maintaining the traditional, rural habits delays their social integration to the city (Şenyapılı, 1978:20-21). New-comers tended to settle in the same neighborhood with their relatives; and *gecekondu* districts started to be invaded by those coming from the same villages/cities. In that sense, it can be argued that "individuals living in *gecekondu* areas tended to show introverted characteristics, which indicated that they have not been integrated to the rest of the urban population and their life-styles" (Şenyapılı, 1981:100).

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[1] Consumption practices, usage of urban institutions, participation to cultural life etc.

Sources and the method

In the study one referential source and two data sources are used to reveal the reflection of regional development differences and the level of urban integration in Ankara: The Research on the Differences of Cities' and Regions' Socio-economic Development Levels 2003 (SPO), The Census of Population 2000 (SIS) and The Building Census 2000 (SIS).

To begin with, the research carried out by the State Planning Organization, covering 58 social and economic variables, shows the most recent level of regional differences. In the research, Turkish cities are categorized in 5 major groups according to their socio-economic development levels (Figure 1). 1st group covers relatively most developed cities, while the 5th group covers relatively less developed ones. From the map below it is empirically evident that there exists a socio-economic difference between the western part (most developed) and the eastern part (less developed) of Turkey.

Since it is believed that regional differences (social, economic, cultural, etc.) are carried with regional mobility, the neighborhoods[2] in Ankara which are occupied dominantly by the people coming from the cities in the 5th group[3], constitute the case areas of the study.

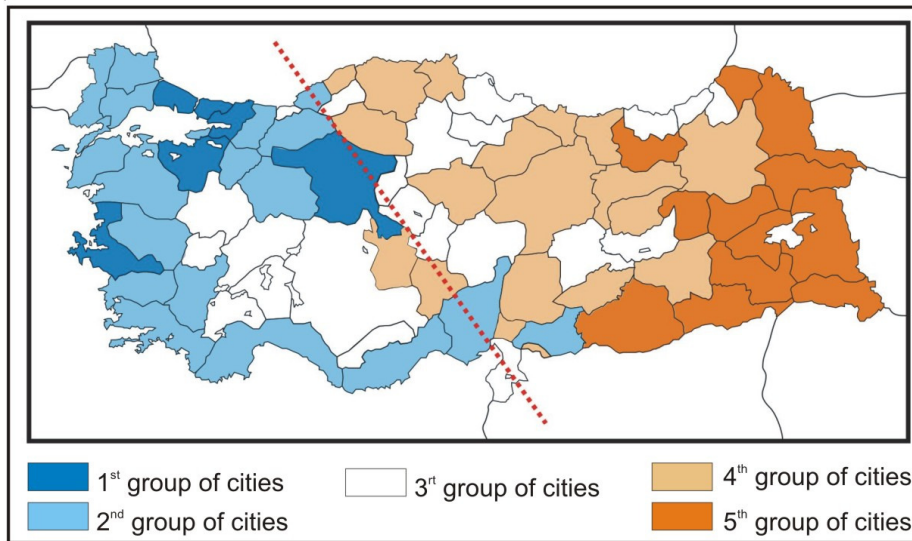|		
■ 1st group of cities	□ 3rt group of cities	■ 4th group of cities
■ 2nd group of cities		■ 5th group of cities

Figure 1: Cities according to their socio-economic development levels (Source: SPO)

Second, in order to describe the social and economic profiles of the neighborhoods, the data obtained from the Census of Population 2000 are used. Here, the selected 42 neighborhoods have been examined according the social indicators[4] and economic indicators[5], and the

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[2] 48 neighborhoods which have high concentrations of inhabitants who were born in the below-mentioned 16 less developed cities: Fazilet, Gültepe, Köprübaşı, Misakı Milli, Sakalar, Emiryaman, Çeşme, Fazıl Ahmet Paşa, Sokullu, Şükriye, Ulubatlı Hasan (Altındağ), Uluğbey, Yavuzselim, Yiğitler, Aşağı Öveçler, Boztepe, Cevizlitepe, İleri, Mustafa Kemal, Yukarı Öveçler, Bahçelievler (Gölbaşı), Seğmenler (Gölbaşı), Altınpark, Gülseren, Ulubatlı Hasan (Sincan), Demetlale, Derbent, Dostlar, Şafaktepe, M. Fevzi Çakmak, İstasyon, Anadolu, Beştepeler, Demet, Ergenekon, Gazi, Güzelyaka, Karşıyaka, Tepealtı, Yenibatı, Plevne, Siteler, Yenice, Anafartalar, Fevzi Paşa and Yeğenbey. However, 7 districts (Siteler, Yenice, Anafartalar, Fevzi Paşa, Korkutreis, Turgutreis and Yeğenbey) have been excluded from the analysis because of their low residential population.
[3] The less developed 16 cities in 5th group: Bayburt, Kars, Şanlıurfa, Iğdır, Batman, Gümüşhane, Mardin, Siirt, Ardahan, Van, Bingöl, Hakkari, Şırnak, Bitlis, Ağrı, Muş.
[4] Social indicators: Education level, number of households, and the number of living child per women
[5] Economic indicators: Population by labor force, population not in the labor force, employed population by employment status and economic activity.

findings have been compared with the Ankara (urban) averages. Third, from the Building Statistics of Ankara for the year of 2000 information has been provided about the physical characteristics of buildings at neighborhood level. With regard to the physical indicators[6], structural attributes of the buildings in these neighborhoods have been analyzed.

Briefly, three basic steps are followed in the quantitative analysis of this research. Primarily we have identified the first and second group of least developed cities highlighted in the research of SPO. At the second stage we have turned to neighborhood level and have tried to identify the neighborhoods where inhabitants who were born in these selected less developed cities. Spatial concentrations have been determined through the indices of signed chi-square technique. We have also refined our research by eliminating seven of the neighborhoods which do not comprise desired residential density, and we have continued our study with the 42 neighborhoods. At the final stage we have analyzed social, economic and physical characteristics of neighborhoods, and compared them with the Ankara (urban) averages in order to figure out the level of integration with reference to whole Ankara. This final stage has been realized with the usage of percentages which allows us the comparison of frequencies, and correspondence maps[7] which allows us the creation of graphic maps.

It is worth mentioning that using fixed-time statistical data to analyze a city's profile could only give us a picture of a city at a specific point in time scale. From this point we could say that this research gives us a static view of a process which is the integration. We could still claim that the integration is still an important process for Ankara as almost half of its population (47%) was born in a city other then Ankara (SIS, 2002: 27).

Comparison of the 16 less developed Cities with the Turkey Averages

The 16 less developed cities are all located at the East Anatolian and the South-East Anatolian Regions. All of the cities holds a little more than 10% of country's population and covers 18% of Turkey's surface area. Cities have an average household size of 7,1 person which is greater than both the average of Turkey which is around 4,2 person and the average of Ankara which is 3.7 person. In terms of education, approximately 30% of the over-mentioned cities' population is illiterate[8] among the population 6 years of age and over, whereas Turkey's average is approximately 10% and Ankara's average is nearly 5.8%.

In less developed cities most of the employed male population (%58,8 of active population) is found in the agriculture[9]. Some of the cities where the agriculture is not a feasible economic activity due to geographic and climatic conditions, male population tend to work in services sector. Employed female population which is almost 43,3% of the female active population is earning money in the agricultural activities, far from other sectors (more than 90%).

The 42 neighborhoods (out of about 400 urban neighborhoods) that have been focused on this study have high concentrations of inhabitants, who were born in these 16 less developed cities, and who constitute a bit more than 10% of Ankara's metropolitan population. As theoretically proved many times (Keyder, 2000:175) newcomers tend to locate themselves either on the abandoned places around the city's core or on physically unoccupied places far from the city center.

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[6] Physical indicators: physical conditions of buildings, physical attributes according to the structural system and the material of the buildings.
[7] According to de Nooy (2003, 307), correspondence analysis helps us to understand the associations among a set of categorical data by visualizing them in correspondence maps. Categories that co-occur relatively often are drawn closely together in correspondence map, whereas categories that exclude one another, that is, which co-occur relatively seldom, are drawn apart.
[8] Illiteracy is %15 for males and %43 for females
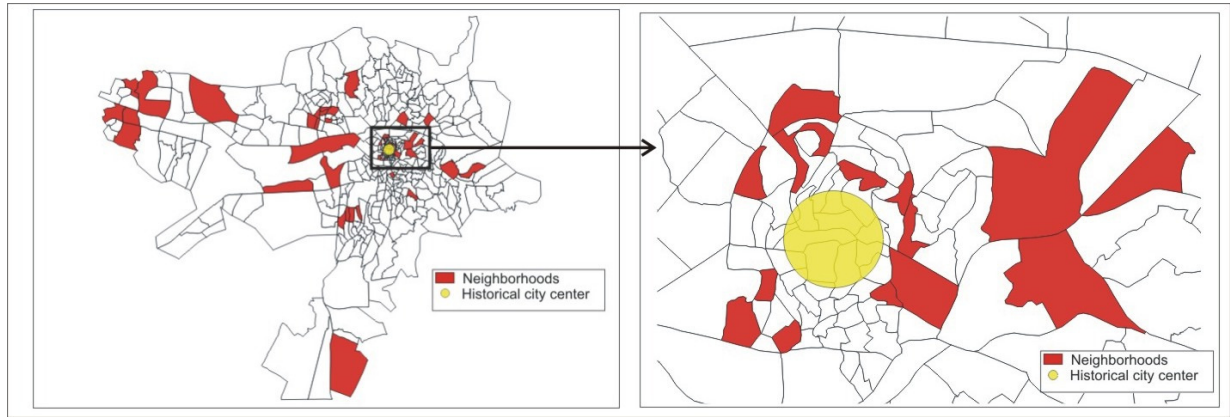[9] Agricultural sector contains agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing activities.

Figure 2: Location of the 42 neighborhoods in Ankara

Social indicators

Education Levels

Education is an important component of the social development. Therefore, the percentages of literate and illiterate individuals in these 42 neighborhoods are compared to the Ankara (urban) averages and the mean of average literate/ illiterate ratios in 16 less developed cities of Turkey (LDC). The findings demonstrate that in 23 neighborhoods percentages of illiterate population are higher than Ankara (urban) average, while they are lower than the average illiteracy in LDC (Figure 3).

Indeed the number of illiterate female is far more than the number of illiterate male in these 24 neighborhoods, since the total number of illiterate women is 17026, which corresponds to the 80% of total population. These 17026 women also cover the 12,6% of total illiterate female population of Ankara (urban). Although the number of illiterate men seems to be relatively low, they covers the 12,9% of total illiterate male in Ankara (Urban), actually.

To sum up, it can be argued that the education levels of 42 neighborhoods, especially 23 of them that are illustrated below, are low when compared to the Ankara (urban) average. Almost 11,7% of total population in Ankara (urban) lives in these 42 neighborhoods and the illiterate people in these neighborhoods cover nearly 12,8% of total illiterate population in Ankara (urban), but the levels of illiteracy are lower than the mean of LDC of Turkey.
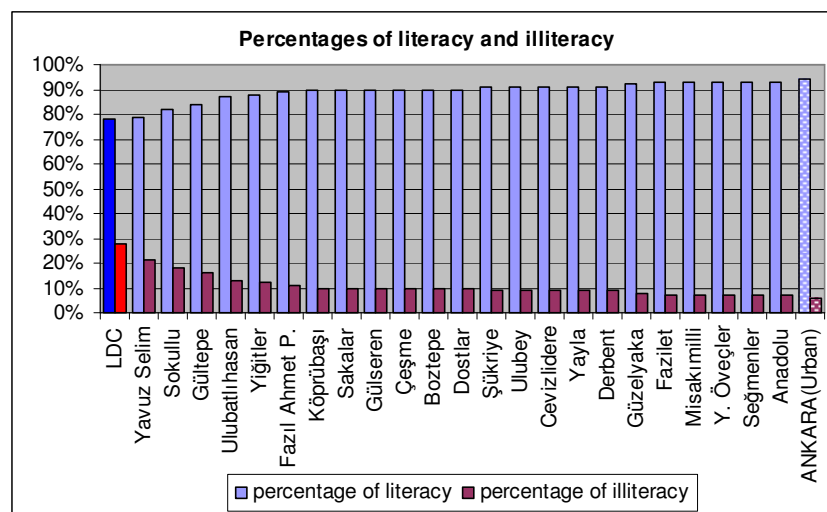

Figure 3: Neighborhoods where the percentage of illiterate population exceeds the Ankara (urban) average, while the percentage of literate population is below the Ankara (urban) average.

In a more detailed analysis with correspondence maps we easily observe that most of the neighborhoods, almost half of the population, are located near the first institutions of system of education which are primary school and junior high school (45%). In addition to mentioned accumulation it is also observable that many neighborhoods are characterized with the no school completion (one fifth of total population). It is interesting to see that neighborhoods population participates (6%) to vocational schools at high school level but do not at junior high school level. As estimated, the concentration near the higher education is quite low (Figure 4). These results show that newcomers accept not to enter to diverse and more productive economic activities which requires knowledge and specialization, as Şenyapılı claims, they are in search easy and early money but not in prestigious high income generating activities (Şenyapılı, 1978:99, Şenyapılı, 1981: 109)
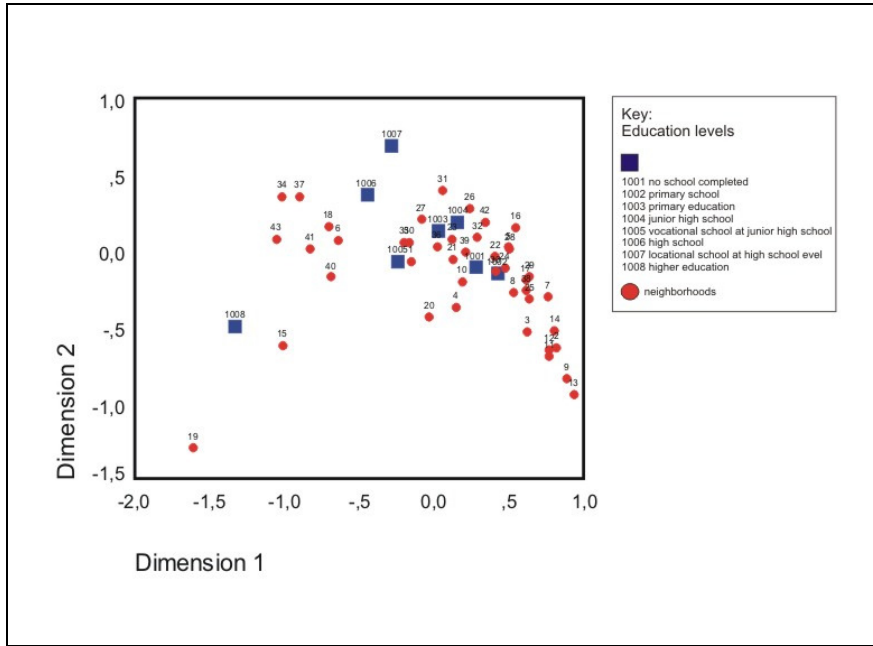

Figure 4: Map of neighborhoods according to education levels

Household Size and the Number of Children per Female

Household sizes in 42 neighborhoods are compared with the Ankara (urban) average (which is equal to 3,73) and the mean value of average household sizes in 16 LDC (which is equal to 7,1). Outcomes show that in 23 neighborhoods the average household sizes exceed that of Ankara (urban). However, they are still far lower than the average household size of LDC (Figure 5).
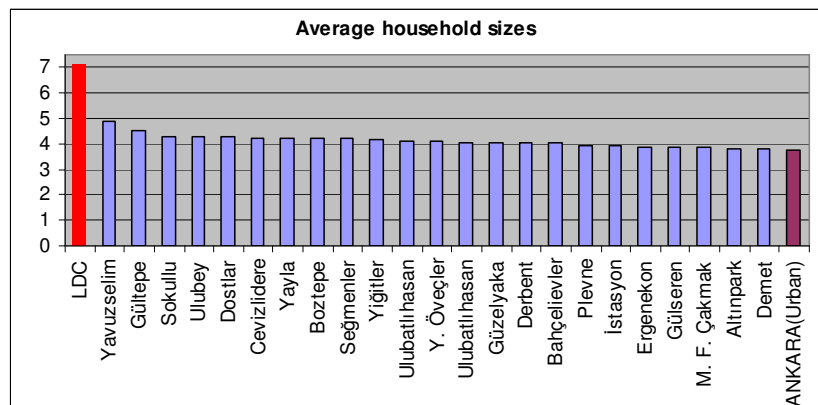

Figure 5: Neighborhoods where the average household sizes exceed the Ankara (Urban) average.

In accordance with the household size, number of children per female is also expected to be high in those neighborhoods, as well. The findings confirm that in 19 neighborhoods where the average household sizes are greater than that of Ankara (urban) (which equals to 2,40), the number of living child per female is also higher. In addition to these, in 4 more neighborhoods (Şükriye, Fazıl Ahmet Paşa, Demetlale and Çeşme) living child/female ratios are higher than the average value of Ankara (urban) (Figure 6).
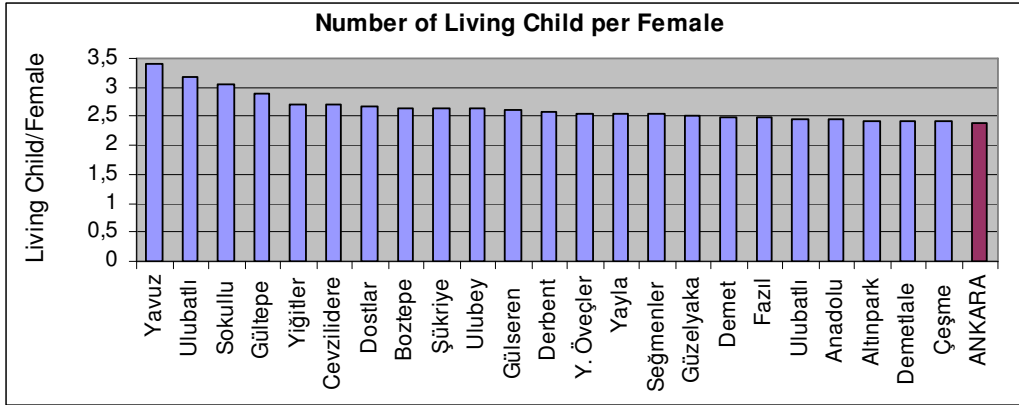

Figure 6: Neighborhoods where the ratio of living child/female exceeds the Ankara (urban) average.

Economic indicators

The Level of Employment

Employment status is an important indicator to reveal the economic integration levels of the individuals living in these 42 neighborhoods. Therefore, the percentages of employed population in these neighborhoods are compared to the average employment values of Ankara (urban) and the LDC. Here, it is worth mentioning that the findings show that the ratio of employed women (0,43) is quite high in the LDC, when compared to the Ankara (urban) average (0,18). On the other hand, the ratio of employed male population in the LDC (0,58) is nearly the same with Ankara (urban) average (0,60). The fact can be explained by the excess number of female labors, working in the agricultural sector in the LDC, particularly in the rural areas. There are 23 neighborhoods, where the percentages of employed population, both male and female, are lower than the Ankara (urban) average, as well as the LDC average (Figure 7).
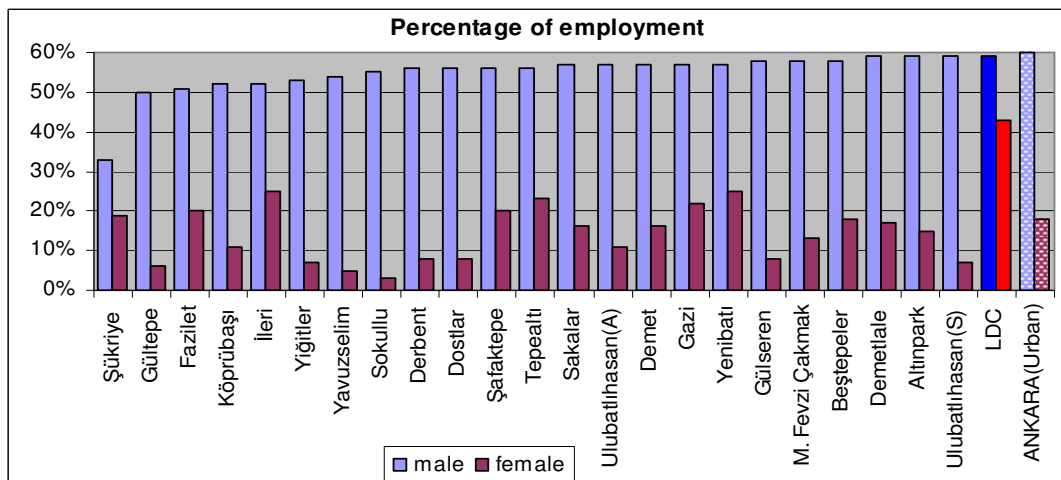

Figure 7: Neighborhoods, where the percentages of employment are lower than Ankara (urban) average and the mean of LDC.

The level of unemployment is also considered in the study and the percentages of unemployed male and female are compared with the Ankara (urban) average and the mean of LDC. The outcomes demonstrate that in 32 neighborhoods, unemployment levels are higher than the average unemployment level of Ankara (urban), while in 10 of them, percentages of unemployment are higher than the mean of LDC (Figure 8). At that point it is worth to say that in developing countries, like Turkey, the rate of industrial development has always been stayed below the migrations rate which causes the high rates of unemployed population (Kıray, 2003:97).
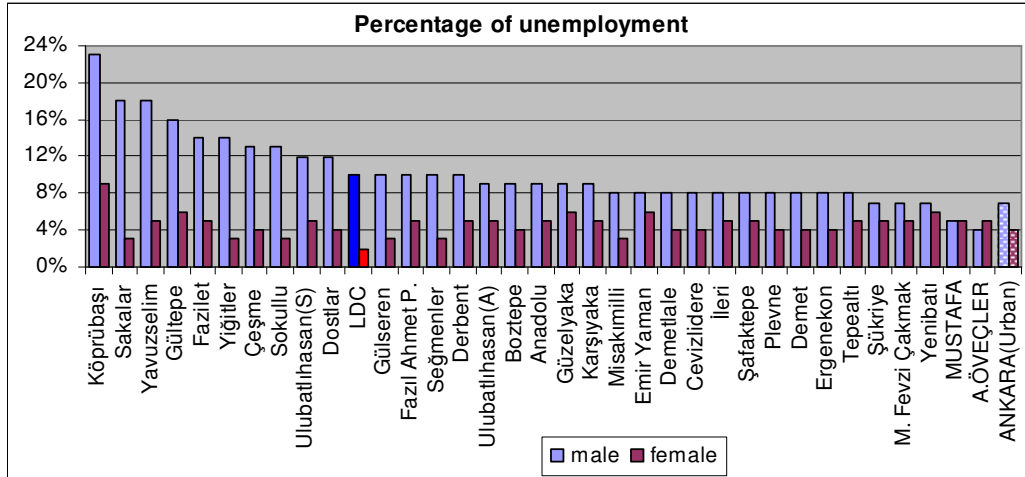
Figure 8: Neighborhoods where the percentages of unemployment are
higher than the Ankara (urban) average

According to Kıray, it is the economic activity which gives identity to a location. Parallel to this urban is defined as the place of non-agricultural production but the central place for administration, coordination, control and non agricultural production (Kıray, 1972:110). For this reason it is important to draw the portrait of economic activity of spaces. The economic activity profile of the considered neighborhoods is observed with correspondence maps. It is seen that most of the neighborhoods (half of the total population) are located around service sectors which include restoration, accommodation, trade, transportation and personal-social services which do not require specialization, technical knowledge or organization.

Figure 9: Map of neighborhoods according to economic activity

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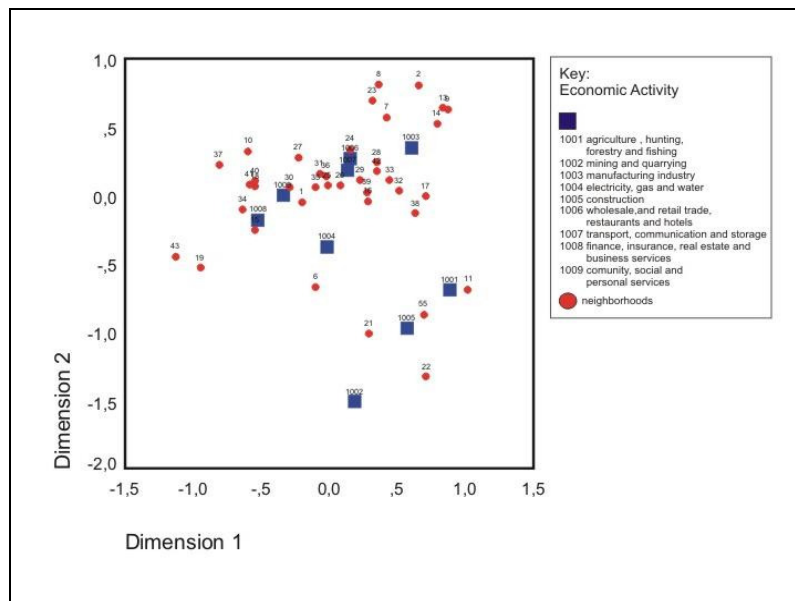This fact at one side could be the sign of dominance of marginal sector among others on the other side it could give us the reason why women are excluded from economic activities (Şenyapılı, 1981:22). Obtained result is quite close to the Ankara's profile as the total of basic service sectors employs a bit more than half of Ankara's population (%55). As a condition of urban life most of the neighborhoods get away from agricultural activities (1% of total population). There are also some activities like manufacturing, finance and business services, and construction which surround the main set of neighborhoods with employing a bit less than 30% of total active population where as the percentage is 27% for Ankara (Figure 9).

We could also observe the employment status of the population which belongs to interested neighborhoods. When we look up to the correspondence maps we observe that most of the neighborhoods accumulate around the regular or casual employee status. If we look at the population side we see that 85% of the population is assigned to that status whereas it is a bit more than 70% for Ankara. While the percentage of employers is equal to one of Ankara (%4), percentages on self employed people and unpaid family workers are lower (respectively 8,5% - 2,4% and 11,6% - 12,3) (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Map of neighborhoods according to employment status

It could be beneficial to observe the neighborhood population which is not in the labor force in order to understand what lies beneath the urban force. Related correspondence map shows that most of the neighborhoods come together around people who did not search any job in the last three moths, house wives and income recipients. Although these poles attract many neighborhoods, population corresponding to them is a bit lower than 60% of total unemployed population.

Figure 11: Map of neighborhoods according to population not in the labor force

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It should be also considered that house wives constitute more than the half of this unemployed population (55%). In addition to mentioned things, it is also remarkable that students and retired people form about 40% of the mass.At that point, it is important to mention that female population should be considered in a detailed way, since an important percentage of female are counted out of the labor force. In fact, most of them who are not in the labor force are the housewives. According to Şenyapılı, after passing the early critical stages of adaptation to the city, new came women tend to get out of the workforce (Şenyapılı, 1978:118).In 33 neighborhoods, the percentages of housewife female are far more than the Ankara (urban) average, (Figure 12).
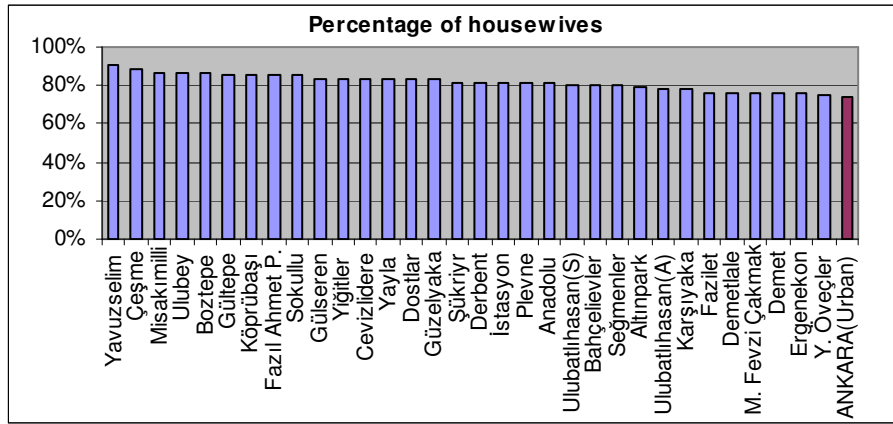
Figure 12: Neighborhoods where the percentages of housewives exceed the Ankara (urban) average.

Physical Indicators

Physical Conditions of Buildings

Apart from the household attributes, it is important to consider the physical attributes in these 42 neighborhoods. Total number of buildings which are physically in bad condition (buildings which need essential repair and which need to be demolished) is counted in each neighborhood, in order to illustrate the structural quality of the buildings. The findings show that in 5 neighborhoods, buildings that are physically in bad condition are more than the half of the total number. In the following 5 neighborhoods, nearly one third of the buildings are in physically bad condition, while in the remaining 6 neighborhoods, there are some buildings which need essential repair and some other which need to be repaired (Table 1).

Neighborhood	Buildings physically in bad condition			
	need an essential repair	need to be demolished	total	% of total buildings
Yiğitler	307	1	308	99%
Gültepe	866	16	882	96%
Cevizlidere	74	1203	1277	91%
Misakımilli	99	62	161	83%
Gülseren	486	25	511	66%
Tepealtı	48	131	179	40%
Sakalar	37	2	39	39%
Çeşme	40	6	46	34%
Anadolu	250	22	272	29%
Beştepeler	111	75	186	24%
Ulubatlıh. (A)	30	2	32	20%

Table 1: Neighborhoods that cover buildings which are physically in bad condition
(more than %20 of total buildings)

Physical Attributes according to the Structural System and the Material of Buildings

Structural system and the material of the buildings are important indicators revealing the physical quality and endurance of the buildings with regard to the structural amortization. When structural system is considered, frame construction is more durable than the bearing wall construction, and when building materials are considered, steel sheet is the most reliable material while the sun dried brick is the least durable material. In that sense, 6 neighborhoods, most of which building stock is made of sun dried brick are considered as the physically less reliable ones among the 42 neighborhoods. Most of the buildings in Ankara are bearing wall constructed hollow concrete block (34%), frame constructed brick (30%) and bearing wall constructed brick (23%). Therefore, it can be claimed that except for the 9 neighborhoods, the others are in accordance with the general structural pattern of the buildings in Ankara (Table 2).

Neighborhood	Structural system	Material of the building	% of total buildings
		Sun dried brick	
Yavuzselim	Bearing wall construction		93%
Yiğitler	Bearing wall construction		86%
Şükriye	Bearing wall construction		59%
Sakalar	Bearing wall construction		57%
Sokullu	Frame construction		52%
Ulubatlıhasan(A)	Bearing wall construction		49%
		Wood	
Çeşme	Bearing wall construction		72%
Misakımilli	Bearing wall construction		59%
Köprübaşı	Bearing wall construction		58%
		Brick	
Mustafa Kemal	Frame construction		98%
Anadolu	Bearing wall construction		95%
Demetlale	Frame construction		94%
Yenibatı	Frame construction		94%
Fazıl Ahmet P.	Bearing wall construction		92%
Emiryaman	Frame construction		89%
Demet	Frame construction		86%
M. Fevzi Çakmak	Frame construction		84%
Plevne	Frame construction		83%
Gazi	Bearing wall construction		79%
İleri	Bearing wall construction		76%
Karşıyaka	Bearing wall construction		72%
İstasyon	Frame construction		70%
Bahçelievler	Frame construction		69%
Altınpark	Bearing wall construction		62%
A. Öveçler	Frame construction		62%
Ergenekon	Frame construction		61%
Güzelyaka	Bearing wall construction		56%
Fazilet	Bearing wall construction		53%
Ulubey	Frame construction		52%
Tepealtı	Frame construction		51%
Seğmenler	Bearing wall construction		50%
Ulubatlıhasan(S)	Bearing wall construction		48%
Beştepeler	Frame construction		46%
		Hollow concrete block	
Gültepe	Bearing wall construction		91%
Y. Öveçler	Bearing wall construction		88%
Yayla	Bearing wall construction		80%
Cevizlidere	Bearing wall construction		74%
Boztepe	Bearing wall construction		62%
Derbent	Bearing wall construction		57%
Dostlar	Bearing wall construction		53%
Gülseren	Bearing wall construction		50%
Şafaktepe	Bearing wall construction		36%

Table 2: Building stock in neighborhoods in terms of their structural system and the material

Conclusion

Migration movement from less developed parts to the developed parts of Turkey has been an ongoing process since the foundation of the Republic. Ankara, due to being the capital and the second most populated city of Turkey, has been affected from this movement and the city has experienced physical and socio-economic transformations as a result of the interaction between the residents and the newcomers. However, the integration process has been quite problematic in many senses. Although socio-economic characteristics of the migrants and the physical attributes of their living environment converged to the urban averages for years, it is still hard to claim that they have been fully integrated to the city.

In fact, it is expected that the integration process of those coming from the relatively less developed parts of Turkey has been more arduous. In that sense, neighborhoods of Ankara have been categorized according to the birth places of the population. 42 neighborhoods have been determined, of which have relatively high concentration of individuals who were born in one of the 16 less developed cities of Turkey. The socio-economic profiles of the population living in these neighborhoods have been compared to the Ankara (urban) averages. Then the physical conditions of their living environment have been analyzed in order to figure out the spatial integration level.

The outcomes provided from the statistical analyses demonstrates that some neighborhoods have been close to the Ankara (urban) averages while some others have been deviated from the average values in terms of social (education levels, number of households, and the number of living child per women), economic (population by labor force, population not in the labor force, employed population by employment status and economic activity) and physical (physical conditions of buildings, physical attributes according to the structural system and the material of the buildings) indicators.

When the education level with regard to the ratio of literate and illiterate population is examined, it is found that 23 neighborhoods remain below of the Ankara (urban) averages. However, the percentage of literate individuals are more that that of less developed cities' averages which can be inferred as the educational level of the migrants have improved after moving to Ankara. Apart from these facts, it is observed that neighborhood's populations do not have the tendency to continue their educations for long years and mainly graduated from the fist steps of national education system. Household sizes, the other social indicator, show that in 23 neighborhoods average household sizes exceed the Ankara (urban) averages (3,7 persons). Nevertheless, when they are compared to the average household sizes of less developed cities (7,1 persons), the values remain quite low, which tend to be closer to the Ankara averages. The fact can be explained by the diminishing household size and decreasing number of children of the migrants after moving to Ankara. In that sense, the ratio of living child per female is discussed. In 19 neighborhoods, the number of children per female are higher than the Ankara (urban) averages (2,4 children) which means that in these neighborhoods families tend to have at least 3 children on the average.

In addition to the social indicators, economic indicators are discussed such as employment levels, economic activity profiles and economic status. From the findings, it is understood that the unemployment levels are quite high in 34 neighborhoods. In 10 neighborhoods, the percentages of unemployment exceed even the average unemployment in less developed cities. Such an outcome may be explained by most of the individuals, particularly women, had been working in agricultural sector before moving to Ankara. After moving to the city they either could not find a job or were not found to be skilled enough for the occupations generally related to urban activities. Remarkably high percentage of housewives support this argument, since in 32 neighborhoods more than 75% of women are housewives which also tends to be higher than the Ankara (urban) average (74%). When economic activities of the working population are analyzed, it is found that most of the individuals work in service

sectors most of which do not require a level of organization, specialization or technical knowledge.

Apart from the socio-economic indicators, physical attributes of the neighborhoods are discussed. In 5 neighborhoods, most of the buildings are in physically bad conditions, since more than half of them needs essential repair and even some of them should be demolished. Physical attributes according to the structural system and the material of the buildings

After the analyses neighborhoods are categorized in four major groups. The first group covers 6 neighborhoods[10] which deviate from the Ankara (urban) averages negatively. The fact can be interpreted as their relatively low level of integration to the city. In fact, those neighborhoods are located around Ulus, the historical center of Ankara, where the first squatter settlements had been flourished in the city. The second group, covering 14 neighborhoods[11] is also shows low level of integration since the socio-economic and physical indicators show that they deviate from the Ankara (urban) averages in negative sense. However, they tend to be more integrated than the 1st group to the city. The third group covers 14 neighborhoods[12] which are more or less integrated to the city, but having problems particularly in employment levels and household sizes. The last group covers 8 neighborhoods[13] tends to be relatively integrated to the city due to having similar characteristics with the Ankara (urban) averages.

In conclusion, regional differences can still be mirrored in Ankara, since the integration process of the migrants who moved from the less developed parts of Turkey has not been completed yet. The neighborhoods, of which population have high concentrations of individuals who migrated from the 16 less developed cities of Turkey deviates from the Ankara (urban) averages in negative sense generally; in terms of social, economic and physical attributes which confirms that they have not been fully integrated to the city. After long discussions on quantitative analysis and literature, the question raised in our minds is whether we could give a basic and referential integration level in a city since the profiles of cities are temporarily changing due to the continuous interaction.

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[10] Yiğitler, Sokullu, Gültepe, Yavuz Selim, Gülseren, Çeşme
[11] Dostlar, Ulubatlıhasan(A), Boztepe, Cevizlidere, Derbent, Köprübaşı, Seğmenler, Güzelyaka, Misakımilli, Şükriye, Ulubey, Yayla, Fazıl Ahmet Paşa, Sakalar
[12] Anadolu, Ulubatlıhasan(S), Öveçler, Bahçelievler, Fazilet, İstasyon, Plevne, Tepealtı, Ergenekon, Demetlale, Altınpark, Demet, Karşıyaka, Mareşal Fevzi Çakmak
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Appendices

Appendix A: Codes of the Neighborhoods and the Districts Which They Locate in

District Code	District	Neighborhood	Neigh. Code	District Code	District	Neighborhood	Neigh. Code
1	Altındağ	Altınpark	23	4	Gölbaşı	Bahçelievler	21
1	Altındağ	Çeşme	7	4	Gölbaşı	Seğmenler	22
1	Altındağ	Fazıl Ahmet P.	8	5	Keçiören	Yayla	24
1	Altındağ	Fazilet	1	6	Mamak	Derbent	28
1	Altındağ	Gültepe	2	6	Mamak	Dostlar	29
1	Altındağ	Köprübaşı	3	6	Mamak	Gülseren	25
1	Altındağ	Misakımilli	4	6	Mamak	Şafaktepe	30
1	Altındağ	Sakalar	5	7	Sincan	M. F. Çakmak	31
1	Altındağ	Sokullu	9	7	Sincan	İstasyon	32
1	Altındağ	Şükriye	10	7	Sincan	Plevne	42
1	Altındağ	Ulubatlı Hasan	11	7	Sincan	Ulubatlı Hasan	26
1	Altındağ	Ulubey	12	8	Yenimahalle	Anadolu	33
1	Altındağ	Yavuz Selim	13	8	Yenimahalle	Beştepeler	34
1	Altındağ	Yiğitler	14	8	Yenimahalle	Demet	35
2	Çankaya	Aşağı Öveçler	15	8	Yenimahalle	Demetlale	27
2	Çankaya	Boztepe	16	8	Yenimahalle	Ergenekon	36
2	Çankaya	Cevizlidere	17	8	Yenimahalle	Gazi	37
2	Çankaya	İleri	18	8	Yenimahalle	Güzelyaka	38
2	Çankaya	Mustafa Kemal	19	8	Yenimahalle	Karşıyaka	39
2	Çankaya	Yukarı Öveçler	20	8	Yenimahalle	Tepealtı	40
3	Etimesgut	Emir Yaman	6	8	Yenimahalle	Yenibatı	41

Appendix B: Integration Levels of the Neighborhoods (from the least to the most)

Neighborhood	literacy	hhs	child/female	unemployment	housewives	physical condition	structural&material	Integ. group (from the least to the most)
Yiğitler								1
Sokullu								1
Gültepe								1
Yavuz Selim								1
Gülseren								1
Çeşme								1
Dostlar								2
UlubatlıH. (A)								2
Boztepe								2
Cevizlidere								2
Derbent								2
Köprübaşı								2
Seğmenler								2
Güzelyaka								2
Misakımilli								2
Şükriye								2
Ulubey								2
Yayla								2
Fazıl Ahmet P.								2
Sakalar								2

Neighborhood	literacy	hhs	child/female	unemployment	housewives	physical condition	structural&material	Integ. group (from the least to the most)
Anadolu								3
UlubatlıH. (S)								3
Yukarı Öveçler								3
Bahçelievler								3
Fazilet								3
İstasyon								3
Plevne								3
Tepealtı								3
Ergenekon								3
Demetlale								3
Altınpark								3
Demet								3
Karşıyaka								3
M. F. Çakmak								3
Emir Yaman								4
Aşağı Öveçler								4
İleri								4
Mustafa Kemal								4
Şafak Tepe								4
Yenibatı								4
Beştepeler								4
Gazi								4