Socio-spatial segmentation in Istanbul

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Conference: A glimpse on Istanbul
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Some demographic information..

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Turkey</th>
<th>Urban Turkey</th>
<th>Istanbul</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>13.648.270</td>
<td>3.305.879</td>
<td>806.863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>18.790.174</td>
<td>4.687.102</td>
<td>1.078.399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>67.803.927</td>
<td>44.006.274</td>
<td>10.018.735</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The share of “urban population” in Turkey

→ 24 % in 1950
→ 56 % in 1990
→ 71 % in 2007
Population of Istanbul

Population of Istanbul in 2007: 12,573,000

Share of Istanbul in overall Turkish population
- In 1950 % 5.6
- In 1965 % 7.3
- In 1980 % 10.6
- In 1990 % 12
- In 2000 % 14
- In 2007 % 18

Ankara %6.3; İzmir %5.3; Bursa %3.5

Source: Özbay 2009; İmece 2009
Spatial expansion in Istanbul

Source: Pérouse
Territorial expansion of Istanbul in 2009
Source: Mapping Istanbul, 2009
Main trends

1. Re-structuration of the city-center:
   - Gentrification
   - Rehabilitation and regeneration projects

Sulukule “urban régénération” project
Evacuations and displacement of urban poor to the further periphery

SULUKULE
SOSYO - EKONOMİK, MEKÂNSAL İYİLEŞTİRME VE KÜLTÜREL SÜRÜRLÜLEBİLİRLIK PROJESİ

SULUKULE ATÖLYESİ / TEMMUZ 2009

Sulukule Yenileme Sürecinde mahalle sakinleri uzun süre mahalleden ayrılmamıştır. Yıkımların başlanması ile birlikte anlaşma yapan aileler Taşoluk’a yerleşmiş, anlaşamayan aileler ise Sulukule çeperinde bulunan diğer mahallelere taşınmışlardır.

Sürec içerisinde Taşoluk’a taşınan ailelerin de büyük çoğunluğu oradaki yaşam koşullarına alışamamış ya da ekonomik olarak yetersiz kalmış, bu nedenle de Sulukule civarına geri dönmüşlerdir.
2. Re-structuration in the periphery

“Gecekondu” vs. new housing types

Suburbanisation and “gated communities”

Photo: Şahan Nuhoğlu
Transformation projects in the old gecekondu areas

Ex. From Ayazma to Bezirganbahçe TOKİ housing area.

Photo: Şahan Nuhoğlu
Urban change under national policies and globalisation dynamics

Social, economic and political changes since the 80s

Its impact on socio-spatiale texture

IMKB – Istanbul stock exchange market, 1985, Maslak

Akmerkez – Shopping Mall, Etiler, 1993
Mega-projects

“The future Manhattan in Istanbul”
Gated communities

- Differentiation and fragmentation
- Emergence of segmented residential zones in cultural, symbolic and architectural terms
- A new middle class

Alkent 2000, a gated community in the nord-west
“gated communities”...
City center represented as a place of chaos, pollution and unwanted encounters
Kemer Country: “élite escapisme” et “new urbanism”
De-industrialisation

- 2002 – 1,781,943 industrial employment (TÜİK)
- 2004 – 1,412,000 industrial employment (TÜİK)
- 2006 – 1,250,000 industrial employment (objectif for the future)

A clear decrease of industrial jobs even at İkitelli Organized Industrial Zone: From 160,000 in 2006 to 139,000 in 2007.
De-industrialisation

The sectorial distribution of investments, according to İTO;

- Manufacturing industry in 2005 from % 53.9 to % 33.0 in 2007.
- Energy investments from %8 to %22.9,
- Services from %33.0 to %39.4.
Revalorisation of Istanbul via cultural industry

2010 European Capital of Culture

Revalorisation or touristification of the city?
A typical exemple: HALÎÇ
Ayvansaray Turkish neighborhood renovation and rehabilitation project

Fener & Balat Rehabilitation Project
Sütlüce International Congress and Cultural Convention Center

Rahmi Koç Industry Museum (1996)
Feshane: from a factory to a convention center

From tobacco factory to a private university
Haliç dockyards
Bibliography

Ferhunde ÖZBAY (2009) “İstanbul’da 1950 sonrası nüfus dinamikleri” Eski İstanbullular, Yeni İstanbullular, Murat Güvenç (Der.), pp.54-77

