

## Differences Fear of Crime between Residents and Visitors in the Old City Center of Istanbul

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**ABSTRACT:** *Beyoglu is one of the two historical centers of Istanbul and also the center of entertainment as well as shopping. This place has lived several rises and falls through the history, experienced a long urban decay period between 1950-1980 and not much used by Istanbul residents in that period. Following the gentrification period which started in 1980, the area started flourishing again and several investments were made. While the gentrifiers have invested in the area, municipality has developed an urban landscape thus Beyoglu once again became a center of attraction. Housing population has returned to the area while entertainment and shopping functions have prevailed.*

*On the other hand, neighbourhoods where low income people migrated from rural areas live, has not changed much and a social status difference occurred in between.*

*Studies in that area show that the crime ratio which was used to be very high, is now getting lower; however, the fear of crime is still prevailing.*

*The purpose of this article is to examine the fear of crime between residents and visitors of the area.*

*For this purpose, face-to-face interviews on site with 189 residents and 411 visitors (total 600 people) were carried out in 2014.*

*The interpretations show that fear of crime changes based on certain criteria in both neighbourhoods and for the elimination of this fear, studies in the area only is not sufficient and the area must be evaluated with its vicinity.*

**Key Words:** *Crime, fear, city center, gentrification, Istanbul,*

### 1. FEAR OF CRIME: THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

A sustainable urban environment poses no threats to the safety of its present and potential inhabitants. The issue of safety is on the top of the list of priorities almost in all countries from the USA (Saridakis, 2004) to New Zealand (Doeksen, 1997), from Italy (Buonanno at al, 2009) to China (Zhang at al,1996) in all over the world. In order to be able create healthy living environments, reducing fear of crime is essential, as well as preventing and reducing crime itself, because reduction in crime does not provide a decline of fear of crime in a society. Schweitzer at al. (1999) indicates that although crime has started to decrease in the USA since 1994, it cannot be eradicated altogether, due to the fact that crime is a fact of life, and that fear of crime affects people more than the crime itself.

Fear of crime negatively affects quality of life and prevents people from using the environment. When frightened, people change their routines and tend to stay indoors more than usual. When they are outside, they avoid public transportation, certain streets and certain people. Therefore, fear of crime has a substantial effect on individuals' physical and emotional well-being and quality of social life (Smith, 1989).

In addition to creating some "forbidden territories", fear of crime might lead to disappointment in the law and justice system and people might move to safer areas to avoid victimization and because people who move out are generally from a wealthier class, criminal areas are relocated. It has been suggested by many studies such as Jackson (2011); Gray et. al, (2008), Chadee and NgYing (2013), that there is a difference

between the actual amount of crime and the perceived amount of crime and that perception is always of greater value.

Garofalo (1981) suggests that “fear of crime is an emotional reaction typified by a sense of danger and anxiety created by a threat of physical harm and that it is raised by some perceived signs that relate to crime in the environment”.

The first use of “fear of crime” was seen in a research report in 1960s in USA (Katzenbach at al., 1967). After this report beginning from 1970s a lot of research about causes and decrease of the fear of crime are made from USA (Baumer 1978) to Ghana (Adu-Mireku, 2002), from Avustralya (Mc Crea at al, 2005) to Italy (Miceli at al, 2004), from Turkey (Karakus at al, 2010; Yirmibesoglu F. and Ergun N., 2013), to Greece (Zarafonitou, 2011) and this term has been investigated very deeply in all different aspects.

In many publications about fear of crime, it can be seen that crime and fear of crime are linked with demographical and socio economical structures such as people’s education, income level, age, gender, race, length of habitation, their feeling of belonging somewhere. For example, Keane (1995), Tulloch and Jennet (2001), Macmillan et al. (2000), Cardak (2012), Gilchrist at al. (1998), Sutton and Farral (2005) revealed in their studies that females experience more fear of crime, whereas (Stiles at al. (2003), Pogrebin and Pijon (2014), Will and McGrath (1995), Melde (2009), Larsson (2009) show that fear of crime is higher in disabled, old, poor people and people belong to ethnic minorities.

Some researchers are focused on the physical and social characteristics of the living environment. According to these researches fear of crime increases due to environmental disorders such as garbage, graffiti, noise, abandoned buildings, damaged cars, lack of street lighting (Ferguson and Mindel (2007), Snedker (2015), Fisher and Nasar (1992); Oc and Tiesdell (1997).

When Shaw and McKay (1972), Sampson and Groves (1989), and Skogan (1990) state that social disorders, such as drunk people and gangs hanging around are effective on fear of crime, while Warner and Pierce (1993), Salmi et al. (2004) and Renauer (2007) state that lack of confidence in the police is a major factor.

Urban areas of criminal disrepute and the severity of criminal attacks are the other reasons that increases fear of crime. Sometimes media increases the fear of crime more than real world experience. Smolej and Kivivuori (2006), Callanan and Rosenberger (2015) states that local TV news and presses have a very big effect about the fear of crime. News about crime on the newspapers led to increases the fear. Vukadin and Golub (2014) says that to hear someone met a crime is very effective on people as if they met the crime themselves.

It is believed that environmental characteristics are more important than demographic characteristics when it comes to reducing the fear of crime. Good urban design and effective use of the built-up environment can help reducing fear and repeat of crime and improving environmental quality (Crowe, 2000). This approach defines as (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design-CPTED) (Newman, 1972). The “CPTD” approach suggests that the public’s fear of crime can be reduced through redesigning the built environment. When Clarke (1997) showed a lot of examples for CPTD all around the world, Napier at al. (1998) focused on South Africa.

Wrij and Winkel (1991), Atkins at al. (1991), suggest that increases in the level of street lighting decrease fear. In his research, Painter (1996), conducting a survey among pedestrians before and after street lighting, discovered that street lighting decreases crime and fear of crime. Thomas and Bromley (2000), on the other hand, indicates that in city centers, it is a bad influence that all workers leave the center at 5 p.m. in the afternoon, and that creating a 24/7 active city center helps in preventing fear of crime.

But crime is not equally or randomly distributed in an area. Even when the physical features are put aside, crime zones are affected by the routine activities that take place in the area. A high level of crime disturbs places with certain facilities and not everywhere. For instance, the areas in the immediate vicinity of the center (such as poor, vagrant children) and around commercial areas (bars, clubs, etc. increase the risk of criminal actions; antisocial behaviors such as alcohol-driven vandalism) are some examples of high-crime zones.

In this paper we investigated the differences of fear of crime between residents and visitors of central Beyoglu which is the shopping and entertainment center of Istanbul. In order to understand the reasons of fear of crime, we made 600 interview to see people's impressions who used Beyoglu for living, business, shopping or entertainment purpose.

## 2. BEYOGLU AS ISTANBUL'S HISTORICAL AND ENTERTAINMENT CENTER

Beyoglu is one of the two historical centers of of Istanbul (the other one is Eminonu in the Istanbul historical peninsula) (Map 1).



Map 1. Location of Beyoglu in Istanbul

All parts of Eminönü is in the historical preservation area and Beyoglu has a big historical preservation area in its center. Eminönü has developed mostly as a commercial center, Beyoglu mostly developed as an entertainment and a shopping center due to its port function.



Map 2. Beyoglu neighborhoods and historical preservation area (Beyoglu center)

Since the 19. century as a result of the integration of İstanbul with the world markets, a lot of people from different countries and different cultures have settled in Beyoglu, and between 1930 and 1950, it became a residential area with luxurious apartments where wealthy people and people who works in the entertainment facilities lived in.

Until the 1950s, Beyoglu historical center (especially Istiklal Street) was the most preferred district, with its movie theaters and theaters, restaurants and pastries, art galleries and luxurious shops.

When population of Beyoglu was mostly minorities or foreigners of Istanbul, it fell in disuse because in 1948 jew population went to Israil upon the establishment of Israil state, and in 1960s Greek population went to Greece because of Turkey's government politics in that time. Also the development of new districts in Istanbul, the shifting of entertainment venues, businesses and wealthy families to those newly improved modern sub-districts, and unoccupied houses started to be occupied with migrants who come to Istanbul from rural areas of Turkey.

Society's cultural change decreased interest in historical center of Beyoglu and a nearly 30-year-era between 1960s and late 1980s has been the darkest period of this area. Beyoglu became an urban decay area between 1950-1980, after 1990s old buildings and houses were purchased by interested buyers, artists and intellectuals in particular, and restored and a gentrification process started (Uzun, 2003; Ergun,2004; Islam, 2005). During this renovation and gentrification process, new cafes and restaurants, hotels, bookstores, movie theaters and the "International Istanbul Cinema Festival" contribute greatly to this revival. It has become a center of shopping and cultural activities again, and the tram line on the Istiklal street between the Tunnel and Taksim, which has been put into operation again, the area has become much livelier and more outstanding than it was 10 years ago. Some old bakery shops, restaurants, hotels, etc., have been restored and re-opened; more and more cultural activities have started to take place in this area. These changes increased the real estate prices in Beyoglu (Dokmeci and Ozus, 2005)

In this period, Istiklal Street, which is the biggest and liveliest street of Beyoglu, became a pedestrian street in 1990, and Tarlabası street is enlarged with the demolition of a number of building blocks adjacent to it.



After this operation Tarlabası is became a separate settlement from Beyoglu center. (Map 3).

Map 3. Istiklal and Tarlabası street with gentrified areas and poor areas in Beyoglu

When residential areas in Bosphorous side slopes of Istiklal street (except Tophane), started a gentrification period (Figure 1), between Istiklal street-Tarlabası street started to open entertainment, food and beverage facilities (Figure 2), As these changes were taking place in the Beyoglu center, Tarlabası, which is also in the historical preservation area but apart from Beyoglu center because of Tarlabası street, didn't change and preserved its old characteristics (Figure 3).



Figure 2. Asmalımescit (between Istiklal street and Tarlabası street)



Figure 3. Tarlabası residential area



The residential area-Tarlabası- next to the commercial area which has unoccupied houses became a home not only for bachelor emigrants of eastern and south eastern cities of Anatolia, but also for foreign immigrants from Africa and Middle Asia because of its central location, started to known as a crime area (Erkut at al.,2001). This area became a not only a dangereous area for the visitors who want to get into it, but also a disturbing area for its neighbours.

Residents who live in the gentrifacion areas in Beyoglu, started to barred their second or third floor windows because of fear of crime. (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Second or third floor window bars in Cihangir



A dual structure came into life in the area, the wealthy and hightly educated people, and the poor and low educated people started liveing side by side with a street in between. In addition to dual life, a lot of visitors coming to Beyoglu's entertainment and shopping center, make Beyoglu one of the districts having the highest crime rate area in Istanbul.

Beyoglu's local government says in its web site "Beyoglu is culture, art, entertainment and business center in addition to its intensive population. Area, shelters different lives like black and white; gaps and contrasts between cultures, ultimate problems of different economic, sociologic and communal structures and tries to cope with them (<http://beyoglu.gov.tr>- 13.06.2016).

With the gentrification process from 2000s, restorations and some kind of revival together with construction of new buildings have been observed in the Beyoglu center. If the intervention made in this period are analyzed, it can be seen that; the street, square and historical building lightening process that had started in 2004 and completed in 2006; Municipality of Beyoglu prepared a design and project and put CCTV cameras on the streets. The patrol started to roam on the main roads. A major campaign against drugs and thief gangs have been implemented. It seems that the crime rates are on a decline in Beyoglu, as a result of these urban design applications (Table 1).

**Table 1. Change in Crime in Beyoglu Between 2000-2007 (IPD, 2008)**

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Personal crime</b>	340	520	920	864	1804	1869	2385	1771
<b>Property crime</b>	983	1696	3537	2552	5520	6274	6182	3918
<b>Total crime</b>	3539	2216	4457	3416	7324	8143	9017	5689

There is a law that came in to effect in 2005 about renewals in historical locations and renewal have begun in 9 blocks in Tarlabası, and the people who live in Tarlabası and who are seen as the major cause of crimes were started removed and evicted (Figure 5). But a research completed in 2013 shows that fear of crime still high in Beyoglu (Bilen at al. 2013).



Figure 5. Urban renewal in Tarlabası

### 3. FEAR OF CRIME IN BEYOGLU

In order to explore the fear of crime and effects of urban renewal studies on fear of crime in the Beyoglu district, a total of 600 interviews have been conducted on the 189 residents and 411 visitors of the area.

Questionnaire classified as: a) Demographic profile of the respondents, b) Visitors' Relationship level with Beyoglu, c) Respondents experienced crime and d) different fears related to going out, Streets where the participants feel themselves unsafe, Factors that create insecurity and e) Positive or negative views about Beyoglu after the renovations.

a) Demographic profile of the respondents: respondents' men and women ratio is close to each other (54,5% and 52,1%) and represents all age groups over 18 years old. 63% of residents, 66.9% of visitors are born in out of Istanbul. As far as educational backgrounds, residents have a high educational level (56,6 % university and more). This ratio is 41,4 % in visitors and second education is the highest with 48,9%. As to living periods in Istanbul, both residents and visitors, have the highest period of living in Istanbul which is more than 20 years. Then living in Istanbul between 3 -10 years followed this ratio (appendix 1).

b) Visitors' Relationship level with Beyoglu: According to the reasons why visitors come to Beyoglu, it appears that a high rate of 42,7 % comes for entertainment purposes. (appendix 2). Visitors' weekly usage of Beyoglu appears to be quite frequent, 23,1 % visits Beyoglu daily, and 11,7 % visits 5 or 6 days in a week.

Because of the residents use Beyoglu everyday only coming reason and weekly usage of visitors shown in appendix 2.

c) Respondents experienced crime: Evaluating whether Beyoglu has major problems with crime, most of the residents (68,3 %) and visitors (86,9%) had not experienced any in Beyoglu within last year. People who were exposed to crime reported that they were mostly exposed to personal theft (Appendix 3). When asked if relatives or friends had experienced any problems, it was found that those who replied in the negative is 70,1%. Most of those crimes had been crimes also against property.

d) Different fears related to going out: In these questions about fear of crime in outdoor activities, fears from terrorism, theft from house or car, arson, kidnapping were out of question. Most of the residents (81,0%) and visitors (81,%) state that Beyoglu is safe during the day (Table XX). As far as nighttime safety in Beyoglu, a very large number of the residents (53,4 %) and visitors (57,2 %) state that Beyoglu is not safe at nights. Most of the residents (79,4%) and visitors (84,7 %) state that they are not afraid of walking alone in Beyoglu, but 31,7% of residents and 41,1% of visitors are afraid of going certain streets (Appendix 4).

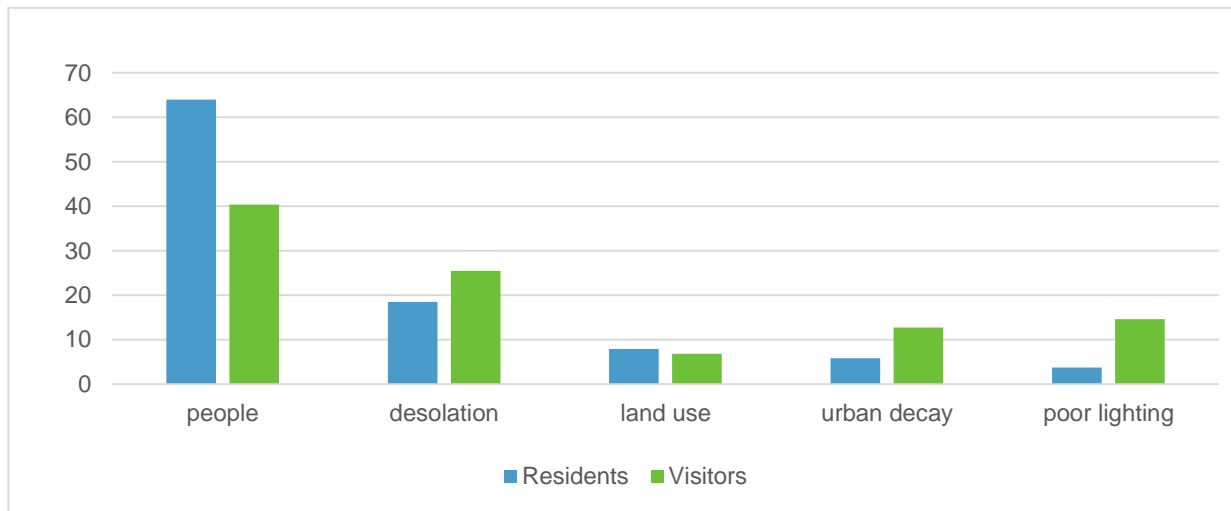
Streets where the participants feel themselves unsafe: In this question, no street names are given to the respondents, only the streets they said were put on the map. In these answers, both of residents and visitors especially pointed the streets in Tarlabası, where poor national/international migrant population lived and had a bad reputation about crime; and Tophane, a non-change area among gentrification districts, where poor population lived. The other streets were mostly back streets with poor lighting, Streets between Istiklal street and Tarlabası street (especially closer to Tarlabası) where entertainment facilities like bars and clubs took place. Cihangir, one of the first gentrification areas of Istanbul, and İstiklal caddesi and Taksim, the most crowded places in Beyoglu were the least unsafe areas. Streets where the participants feel themselves unsafe in Beyoglu can be seen in Map 4.



**Map 4.** Streets where the participants feel themselves unsafe in Beyoglu in 2014

**The factors which caused insecurity in Beyoglu**, 64% of residents, 40% of visitors had chosen “people in the area” in order of priority. The other most effective factors that cause insecurity were desolation, land use, urban decay, and poor lighting (Figure XX).

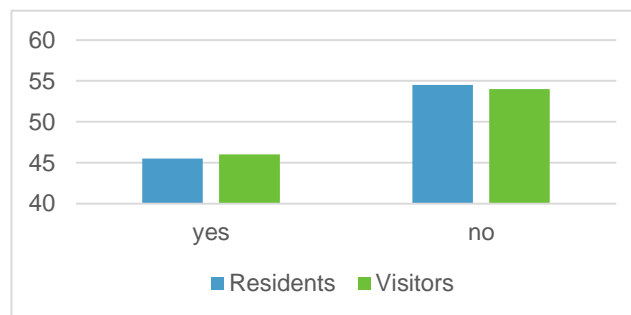
**Figure 6.** Factors that create insecurity according to priority



While residents showed “desolation”, “urban decay”, “land use”, “poor lighting”, visitors showed “urban decay”, “desolation”, “land use”, “poor lighting” respectively after “people”.

e) In terms of whether or not Beyoglu has become a safe place after the renovations, positive views of the residents 45.5%, visitors 46% (Figure 7).

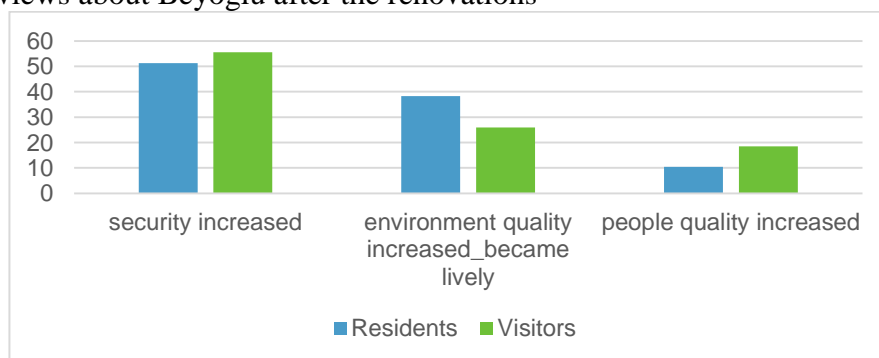
**Figure 7.** Whether or not Beyoglu has become a safe place after the renovations



Positive views about Beyoglu after the renovations: 51,2% of residents and 55,5% of visitors answered that Beyoglu became a safer place after security measures such as improving street or shop lighting, putting CCTV cameras and patrolmen in the streets.

38,3% of residents and 25,9% visitors pointed out that the area became lively, started being using until late hours in the evening, therefore it became more secure after renovation works. 10,4% of residents and 18,5% of visitors suggested that the area became more secure especially after increased people quality who used the area (Figure 8).

**Figure 8.** Positive views about Beyoglu after the renovations

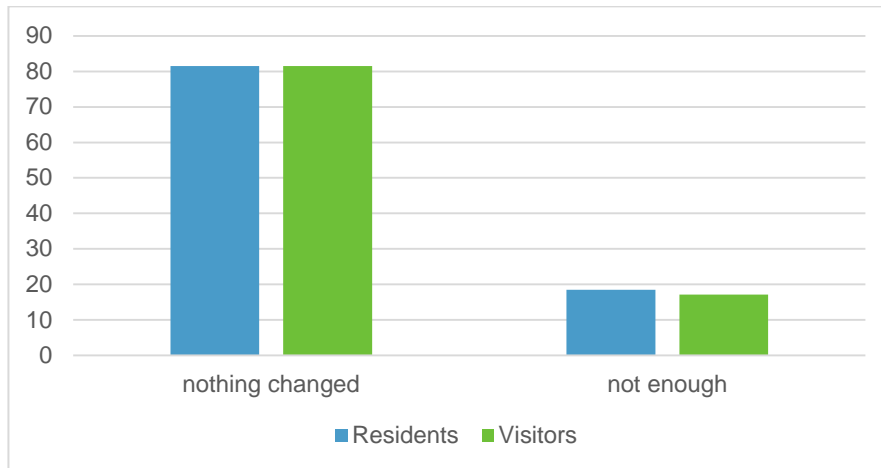


But 54,5% of residents and 54,0% visitors were have negative views about the issue that Beyoglu became



more secure after renovation. While 81,5% of both of the residents and visitors who has negative view and put forward the anything has changed in the area, pointed that especially back streets were not changed. 18,5% of residents and 17,1% of visitors thought change is not enough and the news about the Beyoglu center on the media are still same (Figure 9).

**Figure 9.** Negative views about Beyoglu after the renovations



**Table 2: Correlation**

RESIDENTS	safety daytime	safety nighttime	fear of walking alone	victim herself/himself	victim /friend	unsafe streets	Issues causes unsafety	safety after renovation	why
gender <sup>a</sup>			-295**					223**	
age								-172**	
education <sup>b</sup>								191**	217**
length of settlement in Istanbul <sup>c</sup>	242**			-179*					
purpose									
frequency									
safety daytime <sup>d</sup>									
safety nighttime <sup>d</sup>	426**			-181*				148*	201**
fear of walking alone <sup>d</sup>		-188**							
victim herself/himself <sup>d</sup>		-181*							-166*
victim /friend <sup>d</sup>				290**				-224*	-213*
unsafe streets	161*	260**	-213**	-253**	-176*				

a. variables are coded 1-men 2-women; b. variables are coded 1-primary 2-secondary 3-high education; c. variables are coded 1-last 2 years 2-3-10 years 3-11-20 years 4- 21 years and more; d.variables are coded 1-yes 2-no

VISITORS	safety daytime	safety nighttime	fear of walking alone	victim herself/himself	victim /friend	unsafe streets	Issues causes unsafety	safety after renovation	why
gender <sup>a</sup>		183**	-129**			157**		223**	198**
age	134**	110*						-172**	-129**
education <sup>b</sup>	-167**								
length of settlement in Istanbul <sup>c</sup>	148**	104*							
purpose	-157**			197**	189**				
frequency	-128**			238**	144**		142**	152**	124*
safety daytime <sup>d</sup>								163**	168**
safety nighttime <sup>d</sup>	400**	-232**						198**	215**
fear of walking alone <sup>d</sup>	-284**							-189**	-217**
victim herself/himself <sup>d</sup>	-204**	-118*						-0,99*	-113*
victim /friend <sup>d</sup>		-151**		-230**				0,97*	
unsafe streets	166**	357**	-125*	-129**			-172**	122 *	125*

a. variables are coded 1-men 2-women; b. variables are coded 1-primary 2-secondary 3-high education; c. variables are coded 1-last 2 years 2-3-10 years 3-11-20 years 4- 21 years and more; d.variables are coded 1-yes 2-no

When we evaluate the datas with a correlation:

We can see a positive relation within two groups between daytime safety and nighttime safety. People who think that Beyoglu center is safe in daytime they find it also safe in nighttime.

**In residents' side:** there is a negative relationship between gender and daytime safety. Women think that Beyoglu center is unsafe. There is a negative relationship between fear of walking alone with gender and there is a positive relationship between victimization of crime, daytime safety, nighttime safety and feeling unsafe in some streets in the area.

There is a positive relationship between the residents whose point of view is positive after renovation with education level, increasing feeling safety,

There is a negative relationship between the residents whose point of view is negative after renovation with experienced victimization of crime of a friend,

There is a positive relationship between the residents whose point of view is negative after renovation and change is not enough.

A lot of residents and visitors are in same point of view about Beyoglu is safe in daytime. It is a negative relationship between who thinks Beyoglu is unsafe in daytime and living period of Istanbul. Who living in Istanbul longer think that Beyoglu is not safe in daytime.

**In visitors' side:** there is a negative relation between daytime safety and age, gender, education level, aim of come to Beyoglu center, frequency of using the area, living period in İstanbul and who find some streets unsafe. Older people, women, high educated people, using Beyoglu center for business, who came to area very often and who lived Istanbul for a longer time found the area unsafe. There is a positive relation between daytime safety and fear of walking alone and experience of victimization her/himself or a friend. Also there is a positive relation between daytime safety and who feels unsafe themselves in some streets in the area.

There is a positive relationship between the visitors whose point of view is positive after renovation and gender, frequency of using the area, daytime and nighttime safety of the area. Men and who uses area randomly think positive about the measures for safety in the area after renovation.

There is also a positive relationship between who thinks negative about the measures for safety in the area after renovation and fear of walking alone.

**Table 3.** Difference in residents and visitors fear of crime

Who	Residents who:	Visitors who:
<b>thinks Beyoglu is unsafe in daytime</b>	lived İstanbul for a long time feel unsafe in nighttime	are older are women are highly educated uses Beyoglu for business purpose uses Beyoglu very frequent lived in İstanbul for a long time feel unsafe in nighttime fears of walking alone experienced victimization whose friend experienced victimization feel themselves unsafe in some streets
<b>thinks Beyoglu is unsafe in nighttime</b>	are women experienced victimization fears of walking alone feel themselves unsafe in some streets	are women experienced victimization whose friend experienced victimization fears of walking alone feel themselves unsafe in some streets
<b>fears of walking alone</b>	are women experienced victimization feel themselves unsafe in some streets	are women are older experienced victimization feel unsafe in daytime feel unsafe in nighttime feel themselves unsafe in some streets
<b>thinks positive after renovation</b>	are highly educated thinks safety increased	are men are younger uses Beyoglu very frequent thinks Beyoglu is unsafe in daytime thinks Beyoglu is unsafe in nighttime thinks safety increased thinks liveliness increased
<b>Who thinks negative after renovation</b>	whose friend experienced victimization thinks that change is not enough	fears of walking alone

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After the gentrification and renovation process in Beyoglu followed by environmental arrangements such as better lighting, enabling increased usage of streets, increased police presence and surveillance cameras, more efficient usages enabled by creating new functions have reduced crime rates in Beyoglu.

Related with decreasing crime rates in Beyoglu, in this article we investigated if there is any decrease in the fear of crime, or any differences in fear of crime between residents and visitors who use open spaces in Beyoglu. We found that both of these groups find Beyoglu very safe in daytime. This finding sounds very rational because Beyoglu has a lot of shops and food facilities and very crowded with shopping and pleasure activities in daytime. But at nighttime, it depends on the use and user differences due to closing shops and when Beyoglu became an entertainment area, answers about fear of crime started changing. Even 68% of residents and 66,9% of visitors don't have a victimization experience, the ratio is decreasing among respondents who find Beyoglu safe at nighttime and this ratio is even less among women and older respondents.

Most of the researches about reducing fear of crime showed that encouragement of public spaces will increase the social control and decrease the crime. 79,4% of residents and 70,3% of visitors don't afraid to go

out alone in Beyoglu, but they avoid using certain streets. These streets are generally where immigrants and low income people lived, mostly used entertainment places such as bars and clubs, and renewal and lighting activities were not completed yet.

As “factors that create insecurity”, respondents answered both “people” and “desolation”. The reason of this, the research area homes a lot of different functions and a lot of different people all around the country even the world come together in same area due to its central characteristics. While people are afraid of anonymously crowded places, they feel also uncomfortable in desolated areas because they not to trust the strange people.

Respondents showed different suggestions about whether or not Beyoglu has become a safe place after the renovations. If they have positive views, they firstly showed increased lightning, patrols on the street and CCTV cameras and secondly the positive chances in users of the area. If they have negative views most of the respondents think that nothing has changed, they put forward especially back streets are unsafe just like before renovation. A minority of respondents said that a change has started after renovation but it is not enough yet.

If we look at the answers of residents and visitors of Beyoglu we can say that although there has been a decline in crime rates as a result of the renovation applications, no such decrease has yet been found in the rate of fear of crime.

Difference in fear of crime can be seen in gender, age, education level, frequency of usage and experience of victimization independent from resident or visitor situation. As we see in the literature about fear of crime, especially women and older residents in Beyoglu still suffer from fear of crime depending on whether or not they themselves or one of their friends were exposed to crime. Victimization is related to fear of crime and perceived risk. Victims who experienced crimes have a greater fear of crime.

Different from the literature, fear of crime is higher among the people with long living period in Istanbul, high frequency of usage and highly educated.

Beyoglu’s renovation made it a more usable and safer place, decreased the fear of crime among people who know the area with its new face, but Beyoglu’s bad reputation is still effective among the people who know the area from its old times.

Although people participating in the surveys still have worries concerning abandoned buildings, desolated streets, and other environmental factors; it is expected this feeling will fade away as the district raises its appeal. Together with the positive interventions conducted, further strategies and implementations, that will attract people and make them feel comfortable, are required. These applications would be good examples for other districts with high crime rates.

It is important to see that Beyoglu center renovation is not enough. Districts where middle class were settled after gentrification process and districts where which have a reputation of crime from the past (Tarlabası) and kept people away, and also districts not gentrified and Anatolian migrants live in it are very close to each other. Even if crime decreases in lived and frequently used places, fear of crime does not decrease if a settlement has a neighbor which make fear to use and make remember crime, and prevent to use some areas.

According to a law from 2005, renovation implementations in nine blocks in Tarlabası are in progress. When this work completed and a new population came to the area, evaluation of fear of crime will be very important not only in Beyoglu center, but also to the people who will live in Tarlabası.

This research showed that crime and fear of crime can be reduced with urban design applications and some controls, and these applications can be applied in Istanbul’s other districts. But renovation works must be applied not only to specific areas but to the related adjacent areas as well. Otherwise the renovation areas will be “islands of renewal in seas of decay” like Berry’s article (1985) and crime areas around it, will causes decay again of the renovated areas.

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#### Appendixes:

**Appendix 1. Demographic profile of the respondents**

demographic profile	residents		visitors	
	N	%	N	%
<b>gender</b>				
male	103	54.5	214	52.1
female	86	45.5	197	47.9
<b>age</b>				
<21	25	13.2	61	14.8
21-40	120	63.5	277	67.4
41-65	40	21.2	71	17.3
65<	4	2.1	2	0.5
<b>education</b>				
primary	19	10.1	40	9.7
secondary	63	33.3	201	48.9
university&more	107	56.6	170	41.4
<b>birth place</b>				
Istanbul	70	37.0	136	33.1
out of Istanbul	119	63.0	275	66.9
<b>Length of stay in Istanbul</b>				
< 2 years	26	13.8	35	8.5
3-10 years	48	25.4	102	24.8
11-20 years	35	18.5	124	30.2
20 years<	80	42.3	150	36.5

**Appendix 2. Visitors' Relationship level with Beyoglu**

Visitors' Reasons for coming Beyoglu	N	%
business	157	31.7
entertainment	212	42.7
shopping	25	5.0
education	9	1.8
visit someone	8	1.6
<b>Visitors' weekly usage of Beyoglu</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
everyday	95	23.1
5-6 days a week	48	11.7
3-4 days a week	76	18.5
1-2 days a week	88	21.4
rarely	104	25.3



**Appendix 3. respondents experienced crime**

	Residents		Visitors	
<b>Personal experience</b>				
non	129	68.3	357	86.9
personal theft	36	19.0	33	8.0
simple violent crimes	18	9.5	13	3.2
both	6	3.2	8	1.9
<b>number of experienced crime</b>				
non	129	68.3	357	86.9
one time	33	17.5	34	8.3
more	27	14.3	20	4.9
<b>experience of friend/relative</b>				
non	109	57.7	310	75.4
personal theft	50	26.5	78	19.0
simple violent crimes	16	8.5	21	5.1
both	14	7.4	2	0.5
<b>number of experienced crime of friend/relative</b>				
non	110	58.2	310	75.4
one time	44	23.8	69	16.8
more	34	18.0	32	7.8

**Appendix 4. different fears related to going out**

	Residents		Visitors	
<b>fear in Beyoglu in daytime</b>	N	%	N	%
yes	36	19.0	76	15.3
no	153	81.0	335	67.5
<b>fear in Beyoglu at night</b>				
yes	101	53.4	235	47.4
no	88	46.6	176	35.5
<b>fear of going out of alone</b>				
yes	39	20.6	63	12.7
no	150	79.4	348	70.3
<b>fear of going through certain streets</b>				
yes	60	31.7	169	41.1
no	129	68.3	242	58.9