



RESIDENTIAL AREA LOCATION MODELS: A RESEARCH ON CROSS INQUIRIES & CORRELATION ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Residential area location modeling is an important one of the great difficulties of contemporary social science. In the study, a research is done on cross inquiries & correlation analysis about the residential area location models. A research is done about demographic data, the validity of their available environmental context, the data specifying their choice, the data from the status of property and the data of the socio-economic state of the person. The aim of this study is to make research on cross inquiries and correlation analysis about residential area location models. The topic is searched using SPSS computer program. Using this program; frequencies, crosstabs and correlations are formed. To interrogate socio economic and demographic data; the relationship between father's age/family cycle, income/family conversion, occupation/property, number of households/income, number of households/ownership, father age/mobility, father's age/ownership, occupation/ownership, occupation/income, income/education are examined. Also, to interrogate review preferences on ownership and current situation; the relationship between mobility/apartment area adequacy, neighborhood relations/mobility, homeownership/mobility, income/mobility are examined. The analyses of the relationships are reviewed in conclusion.

Keywords: Architecture, Residential Location Choice, Land Use, Location, Crosstabs, Correlations.

1. INTRODUCTION

Residential location modelling lies at the heart of one of the grand challenges of contemporary social science. More than 50% of the world's population now live in cities and, in different parts of the world (Pagliara, F., Preston, J., Simmonds, D., 2010). Early studies relied mainly on census data as aggregation level; they characterized a zone as alternative and used zonal attributes to describe possible moving destinations for households (Anas 1982; Weisbrod et al. 1980). In the last two decades, we have seen increasing availability of disaggregated data: census data is available down to a one-meter resolution. Also, in this study research is done about demographic data, the validity of their available environmental context, the data specifying their choice, the data from the status of property and the data of the socio-economic state of the person. The aim of this study is to make research on cross inquiries & correlation analysis about residential area location models. In this study, the topic is searched using SPSS computer program. Using this program; frequencies, crosstabs and correlations are formed.

2. AIM

The aim of this study is to make research on cross inquiries & correlation analysis about residential area location models. Also, the aim is to investigate how a relationship is between family cycle, father's age, income, mobility, ownership and education of the people living in the residential areas.

3. METHOD

In this study, the topic is searched using SPSS computer program. Using this program; frequencies, crosstabs and correlations are formed. To interrogate socio economic and demographic data; the relationship between father's age/family cycle, income/family conversion, occupation/property, number of households/income, number of households/ownership, father age/mobility, father's age/ownership, occupation/ownership, occupation/income, income/education are examined. Also, to interrogate review preferences on ownership and current situation; the relationship between mobility/apartment area adequacy, neighborhood relations/mobility, homeownership/mobility, income/mobility are examined. The analyses of the relationships are reviewed in conclusion.

3.1. Investigation of Demographic Data

3.1.1. Classification of the Ages

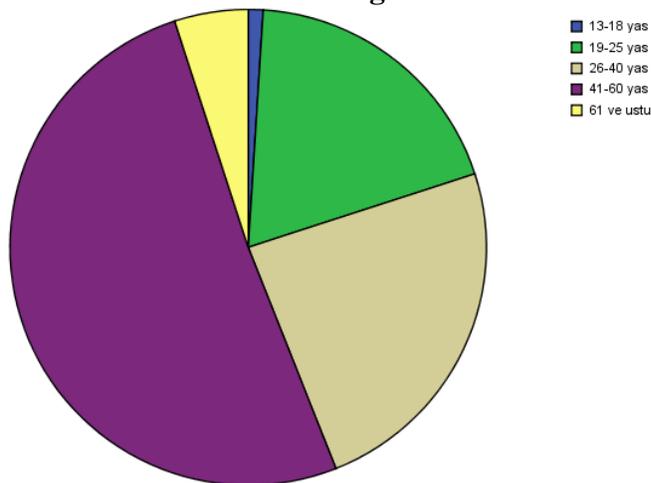


Figure-1. Ages of the Survey Participants.

The respondents were categorized by age. Classification result; 1% of the participants are between the ages of 13-15, 19% are between the ages of 19-25, 24% are between the ages of 26-40, 51% between the ages of 41-60 and 5%.

Table-1. Ages of the Survey Participants.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 13-18 yas	1	1,0	1,0	1,0
19-25 yas	19	19,0	19,0	20,0
26-40 yas	24	24,0	24,0	44,0
41-60 yas	51	51,0	51,0	95,0
61 ve ustü	5	5,0	5,0	100,0
Total	100	100,0	100,0	

3.1.2. Age of Father

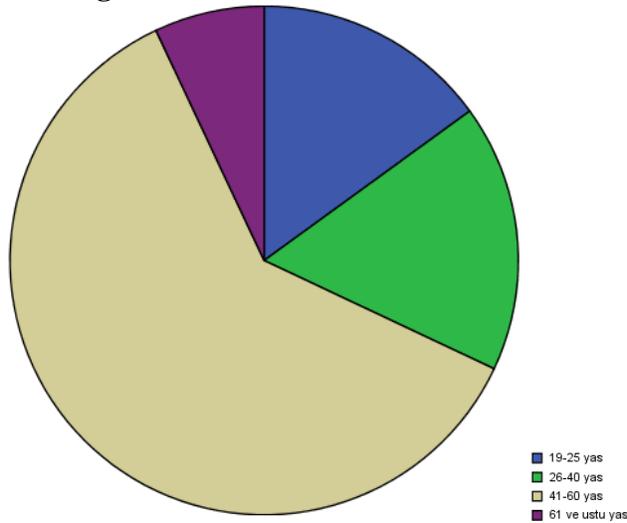


Figure-2. Age of Father.

One of the most important of the data that can be used is father's age. In the group made according to father's age; 15% are between the ages of 19-25, 17% are between the ages of 26-40, 61% are between the ages of 41-60, and 7% are over the age of 61.

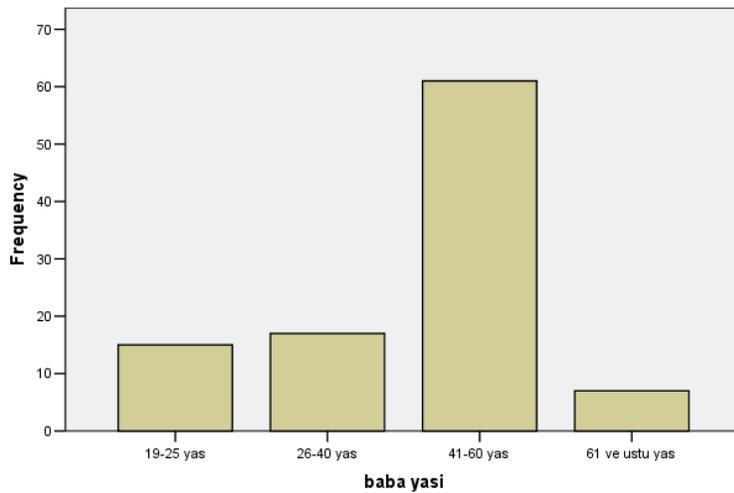


Figure-3. Age of Father.

Table-2. Age of Father.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 19-25 yas	15	15,0	15,0	15,0
26-40 yas	17	17,0	17,0	32,0
41-60 yas	61	61,0	61,0	93,0
61 ve ustü yas	7	7,0	7,0	100,0
Total	100	100,0	100,0	

3.1.3. Family Cycle

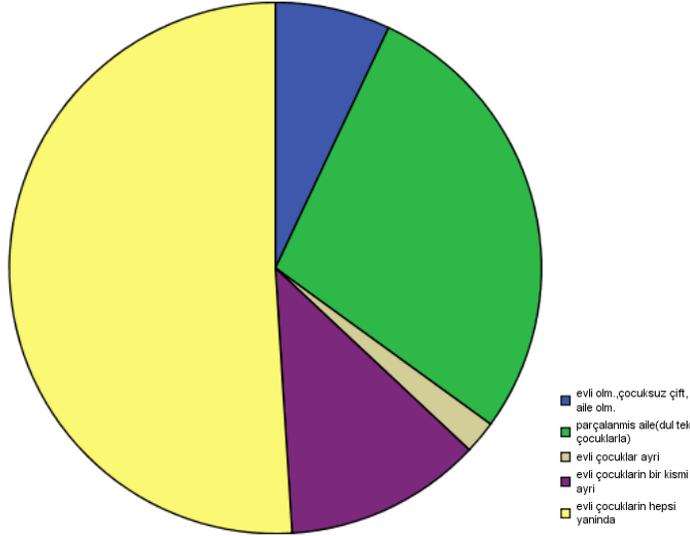


Figure-4. Family Cycle.

Family cycle criterion; question the family structure of people. In the group made according to the family cycle are formed from; 7% were unmarried couples without children, 28% were split families, 2% were married and separated from children, 12% were married and separated from some of their children, and 51% were married and had children all along.

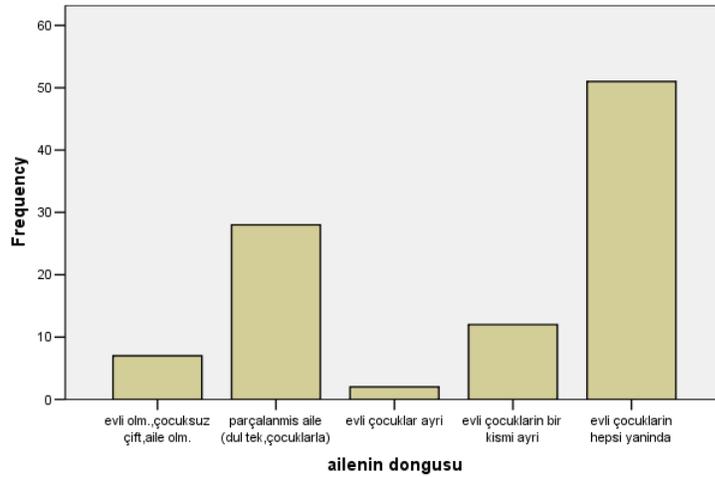


Figure-5. Family Cycle.

Table-3. Family Cycle.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	evli olm.,çocuksuz çift,aile olm.	7	7,0	7,0	7,0
	parçalanmış aile(dul tek,çocuklarla)	28	28,0	28,0	35,0
	evli çocuklar ayrı	2	2,0	2,0	37,0
	evli çocukların bir kısmı ayrı	12	12,0	12,0	49,0
	evli çocukların hepsi yanında	51	51,0	51,0	100,0
	Total	100	100,0	100,0	

3.1.4. Professions of the Survey Participants

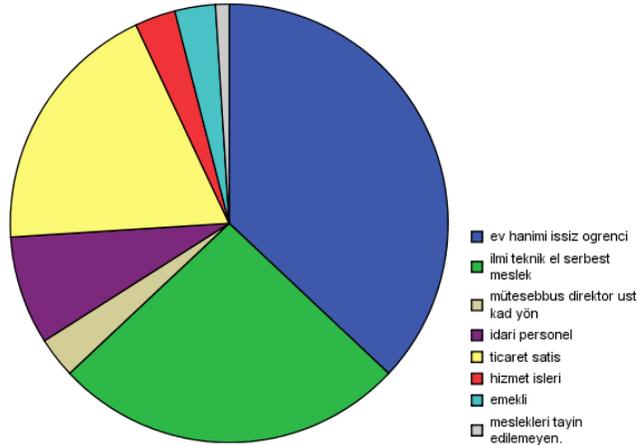


Figure-6. Professions of the Participants.

37% of the respondents were housewives, students or unemployed. 26% are self-employed, 3% are top managers, 8% are administrative, 19% are commercial, and 3% are in service. 3% is retired and 1% is not occupational.

3.1.5. Education of the Survey Participants

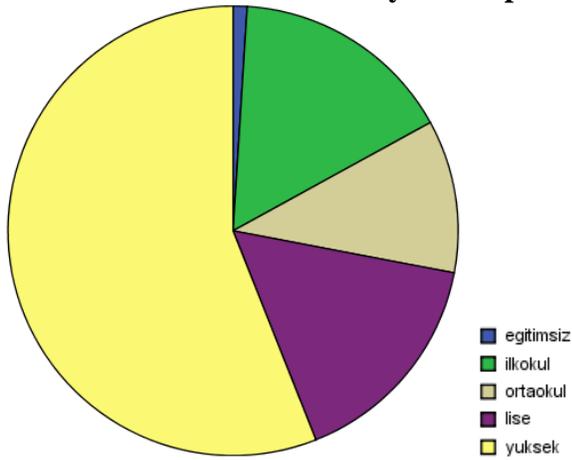


Figure-7. Education of the Participants.

1% of the respondents are defined as uneducated. 16% were graduated from primary school, 11% from middle school, 16% from high school and 56% are in higher education.

3.2. Investigation of the Validity of Their Available Environmental Context

3.2.1. Neighborhood Associations

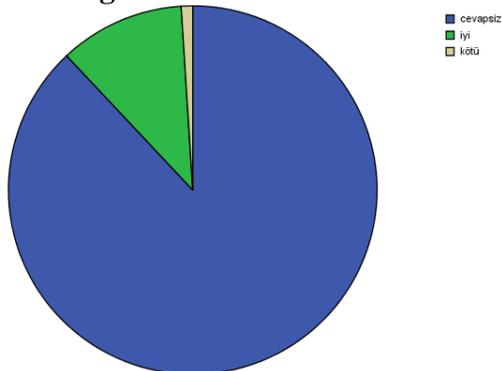


Figure-8. Neighborhood Associations.

Neighborhood associations are one of the important factors that will influence the choice of the residential area location choice of the persons. Satisfaction with neighbors' relations in the neighborhoods where the respondents live is classified as good and bad. While 88% did not answer this question, 11% responded positively and 1% responded that it was bad. It is concluded that the majority are satisfied with the neighborhood relations.

Table-4. Neighborhood Associations.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid cevapsiz	88	88,0	88,0	88,0
iyi	11	11,0	11,0	99,0
kötü	1	1,0	1,0	100,0
Total	100	100,0	100,0	

3.2.2. Mobility and Residential Area Adequacy

Table-5. Mobility.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid hiç	27	27,0	27,0	27,0
1	38	38,0	38,0	65,0
2	25	25,0	25,0	90,0
3	7	7,0	7,0	97,0
4	3	3,0	3,0	100,0
Total	100	100,0	100,0	

Table-6. Residential Area Adequacy.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	2	2,0	2,0	2,0
evet	76	76,0	76,0	78,0
hayir	22	22,0	22,0	100,0
Total	100	100,0	100,0	

27% of the respondents did not change housing. 38% once, and 25% of those who have changed housing twice. Also, 76% of the participants think that the space is enough, and 22% of them think that the space is insufficient space.

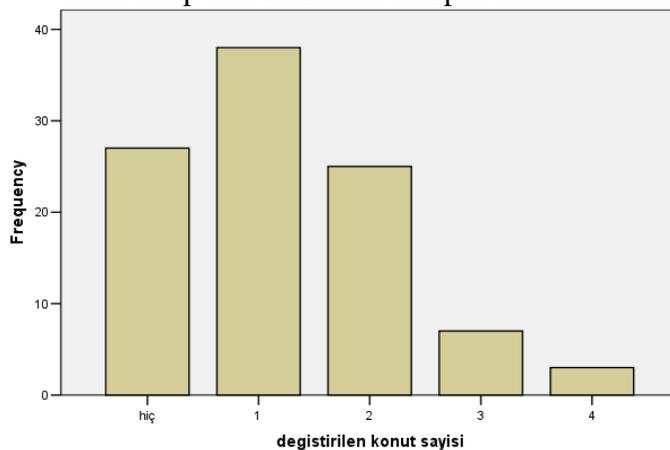


Figure-9. Mobility.

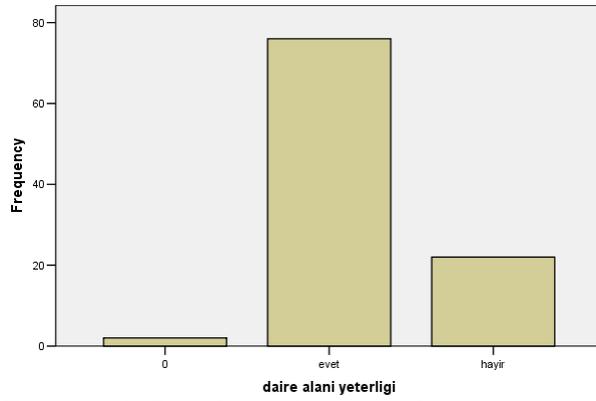


Figure-10. Residential Area Adequacy.

3.3. Investigation of the Data Specifying Their Choice

3.3.1. Places to Move

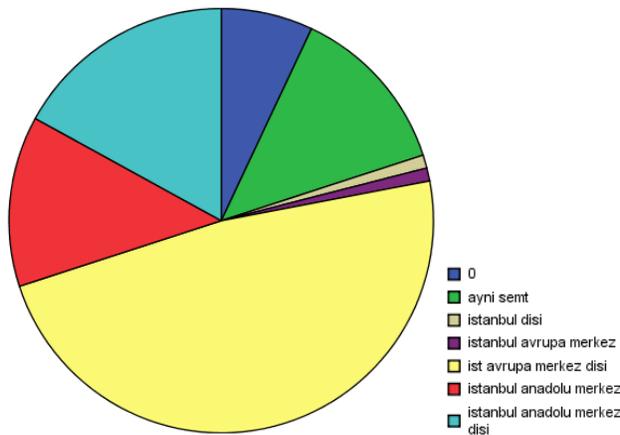


Figure-11. Places to Move.

To determine the rate of mobility and the likelihood of participating in the survey, the place ratios required to be visited were examined. The end of the review; 13% prefer to stay in the same neighborhood, 48% prefer to move to Istanbul out of the center, 13% prefer to move to the center of Istanbul Anatolian side and 17% to move out of the center of Istanbul Anatolian side. A high ratio of 78% in total is required to move from the queen to the end.

Table-7. Places to Move.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	7	7,0	7,0	7,0
ayni semt	13	13,0	13,0	20,0
istanbul disi	1	1,0	1,0	21,0
istanbul avrupa merkez	1	1,0	1,0	22,0
ist avrupa merkez disi	48	48,0	48,0	70,0
istanbul anadolu merkez	13	13,0	13,0	83,0
istanbul anadolu merkez disi	17	17,0	17,0	100,0
Total	100	100,0	100,0	

3.3.2. Living Tendency in Istanbul - Preferred Districts

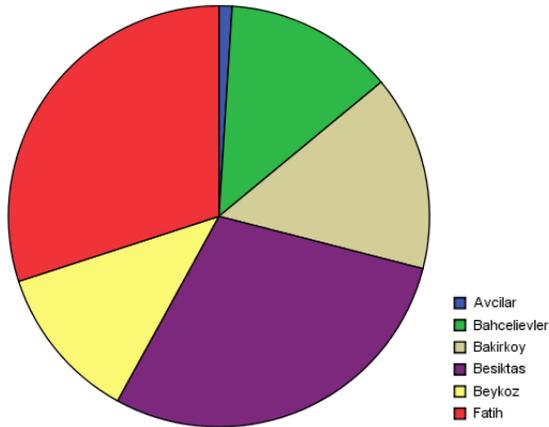


Figure-12. Preferred Districts in İstanbul.

The ratios of the preferred districts in order to determine the trends of the participants in Istanbul in the survey were examined. 1% are Avcilar, 13% are Bahçelievler, 15% are Bakırköy, 29% are from Besiktas, 12% from Beykoz and 30% from Fatih. Most preferred districts are; Fatih and Beşiktaş.

Table-7. Preferred Districts in İstanbul.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Avcilar	1	1,0	1,0	1,0
Bahçelievler	13	13,0	13,0	14,0
Bakirkoy	15	15,0	15,0	29,0
Besiktas	29	29,0	29,0	58,0
Beykoz	12	12,0	12,0	70,0
Fatih	30	30,0	30,0	100,0
Total	100	100,0	100,0	

3.4. Investigation of the Data from the Status of Property

3.4.1. Home Ownership

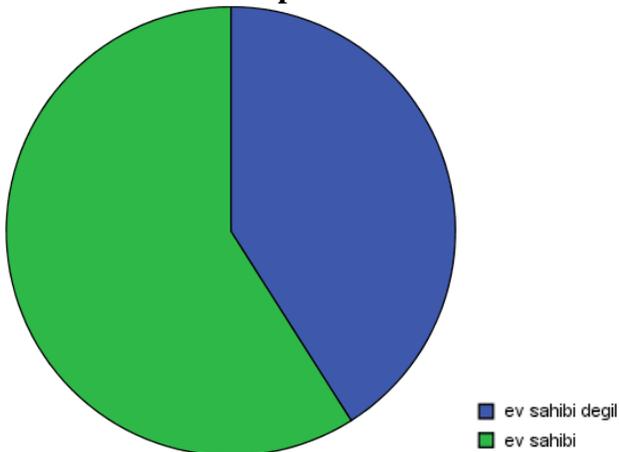
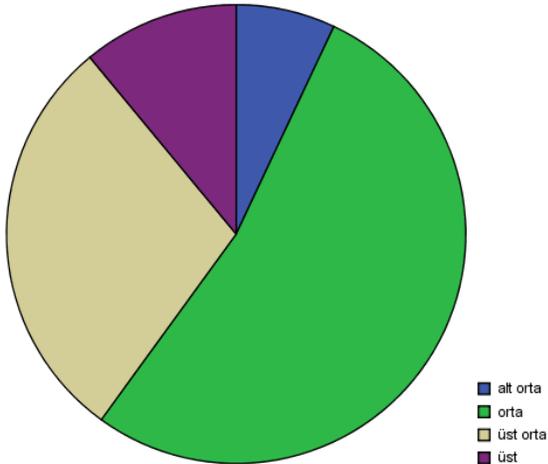


Figure-13. Ownership Ratios.

The housing criterion is important because it affects the 'mobility' criterion. The rates were examined to determine the host of the survey participants. 41% of the participants are not homeowners, 59% are the hosts, and the end is out.

Table-8. Ownership Ratios.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	ev sahibi degil	41	41,0	41,0	41,0
	ev sahibi	59	59,0	59,0	100,0
	Total	100	100,0	100,0	

3.5. Investigation of the Status of the Socio-Economic State**3.5.1. According to Income Ratio****Figure-14. Income Ratios.**

According to income distribution, 7% of respondents are in lower middle income class, 53% in middle income class, 29% in upper middle income class and 11% in upper income class.

Table-9. Income Ratios.

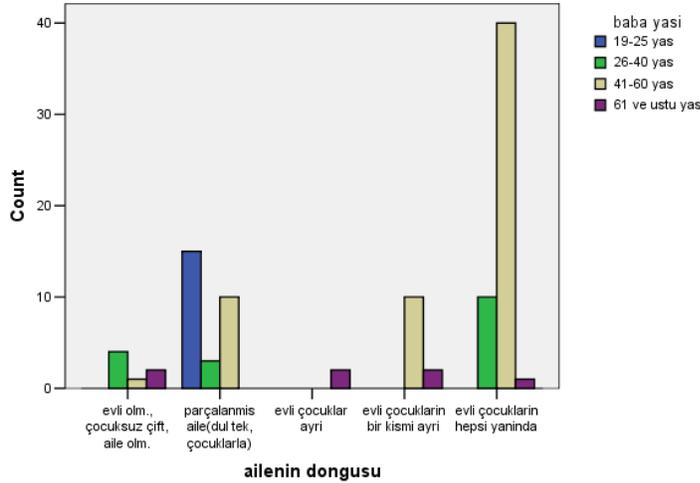
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	alt orta	7	7,0	7,0	7,0
	orta	53	53,0	53,0	60,0
	üst orta	29	29,0	29,0	89,0
	üst	11	11,0	11,0	100,0
	Total	100	100,0	100,0	

3.6. Crosstabs - Cross Inquiries**Table-10. Crosstabs of Interrogating Socio Economic and Demographic Data.**

Father's Age - Family Conversion Income - Family Conversion Occupation - Property Number of Households - Income Number of Households - Ownership Father Age - Mobility Father's Age - Home Occupation - Home Occupation - Income Income - Education	Interrogating Socio Economic and Demographic Data
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Table-11. Crosstabs of Interrogations to Review Preferences on Ownership and Current Situation.

Mobility - Apartment Area Adequacy Neighborhood Relations - Mobility Homeownership - Mobility Revenue - Mobility	Interrogations to Review Preferences on Ownership and Current Situation
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4. FINDINGS**4.1. Crosstabs about Interrogating Socio Economic And Demographic Data****4.1.1. Relationship between Father Age and Family Cycle****Figure-15. Relationship between Father Age and Family Cycle.**

The relationship between the father's age and the family cycle was investigated by evaluating the responses of the respondents. According to the result; All of the family aged between 19 and 25 years old are family members. In the family type who is married and has all the children, the father is between 41 and 60 years old. According to the survey results; If father's age is less than 25, the family structure is negatively affected.

Table-12. Relationship between Father Age and Family Cycle.

		baba yasi				Total
		19-25 yas	26-40 yas	41-60 yas	61 ve üstü yas	
ailenin dongusu	evli olm., çocuksuz çift, aile olm.	0	4	1	2	7
	parçalanmış aile (dul tek, çocuklarla)	15	3	10	0	28
	evli çocuklar ayrı	0	0	0	2	2
	evli çocukların bir kısmı ayrı	0	0	10	2	12
	evli çocukların hepsi yanında	0	10	40	1	51
Total		15	17	61	7	100

4.1.2. Relationship between Income and Family Cycle

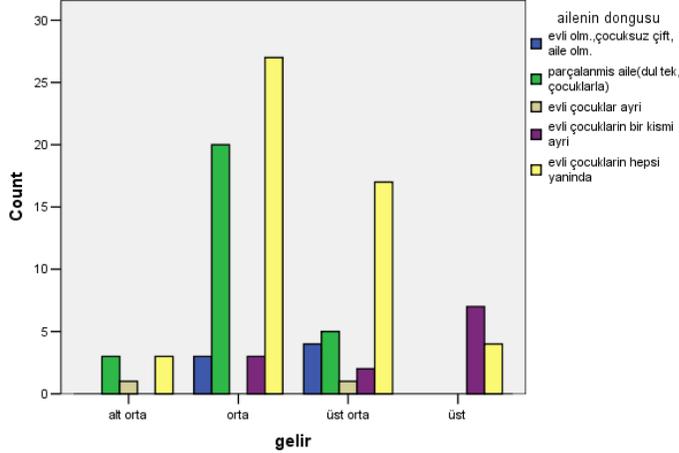


Figure-16. Relationship between Income and Family Cycle.

An evaluation of the answers of the participants in the questionnaire resulted in a relationship between income and family cycle. According to the result; broken families belong to lower middle, middle and upper middle income group. The upper income group is; married, all of whose children are members of a family. Reduced income affects the family cycle in the negative direction.

Table-13. Relationship between Income and Family Cycle.

	ailenin dongusu					Total
	evli olm., çocuksuz çift, aile olm.	parçalanmış aile (dul tek, çocuklarla)	evli çocuklar ayrı	evli çocukların bir kısmı ayrı	evli çocukların hepsi yanında	
gelir alt orta	0	3	1	0	3	7
orta	3	20	0	3	27	53
üst orta	4	5	1	2	17	29
üst	0	0	0	7	4	11
Total	7	28	2	12	51	100

4.1.3. Relationship between Occupation and Property

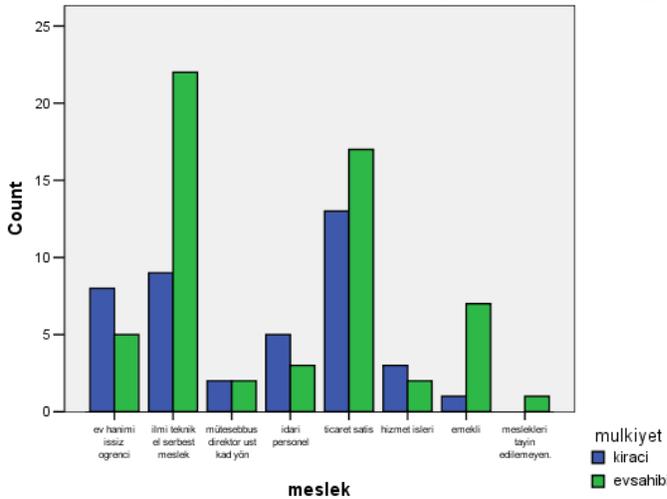


Figure-17. Relationship between Occupation and Property.

In this figure, which is formed by evaluating the answers given by those who participated in the survey, an attempt was made to establish a relation between occupation and ownership. According to the result; the occupation that is most hosted has been designated as a self-

employed occupation. The following occupations; trade and retirement. Occupations where property is less; trade, self-employment and unemployment.

Table-14. Relationship between Occupation and Property.

		Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,108	,091	1,076	,284 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,077	,100	,765	,446 ^c
N of Valid Cases		100			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

4.1.4. Relationship between Household Population and Income

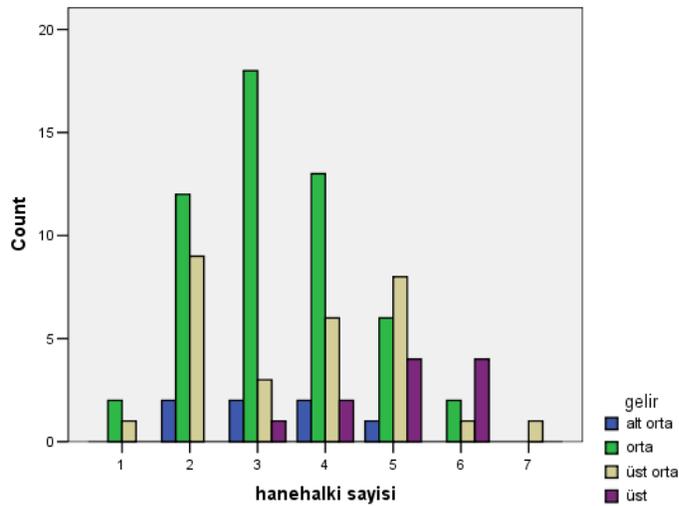


Figure-18. Relationship between Household Population and Income.

According to the relationship between the number of households and income; income in households in the middle income group increases steadily until the number of households reaches 3. After 3, it falls. In the families in the upper income group; it is observed that as the number of households (ownership) increases, income also improves properly. In the families in the lower middle and upper middle income groups, there is no clear link between income and the number of households.

Table-15. Relationship between Household Population and Income.

		Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,334	,089	3,505	,001 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,294	,097	3,040	,003 ^c
N of Valid Cases		100			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

4.1.5. Relationship between Households (Ownership) and Property

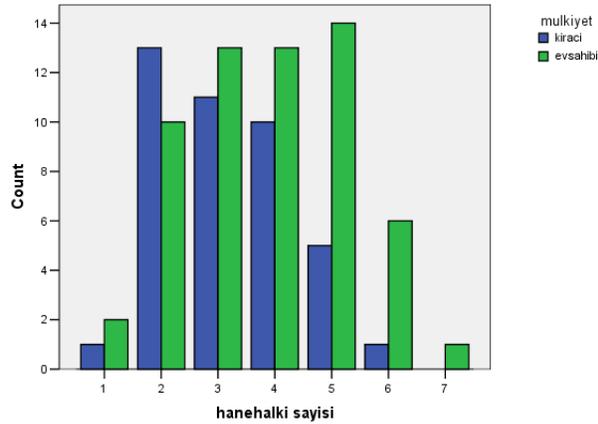


Figure-19. Relationship between Households (Ownership) and Property.

It was determined that there is a right ratio between the number of households and ownership in the figure which is obtained by evaluating the answers given by those who participated in the survey. As the number of households increases, ownership and ownership increase. While the number of households is 5, ownership is maximum. After the number of households increases by 5, the ownership declines.

Table-16. Relationship between Households (Ownership) and Property.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,233	,091	2,368	,020 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,230	,094	2,339	,021 ^c
N of Valid Cases		100			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

4.1.6. The Relationship between Father Age and Mobility

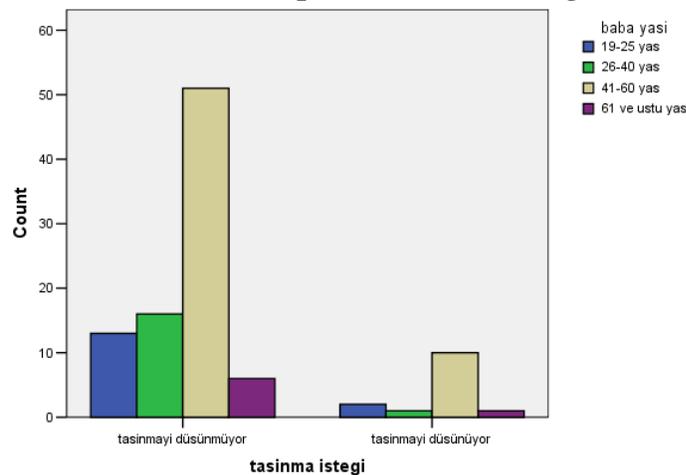
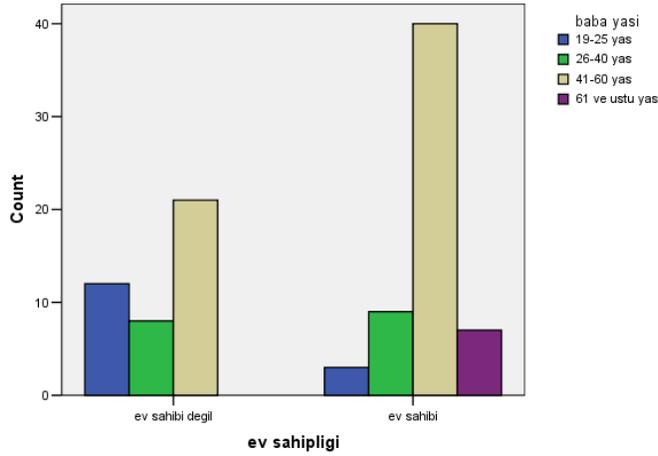


Figure-20. Relationship between Father Age and Mobility.

The relationship between father's age and mobility has been examined. Generally, participants do not consider moving. The vast majority of those who consider moving are the father aged 41-60 years. They were followed by participants aged between 19 and 25 years of age.

Table-17. Relationship between Father Age and Mobility.

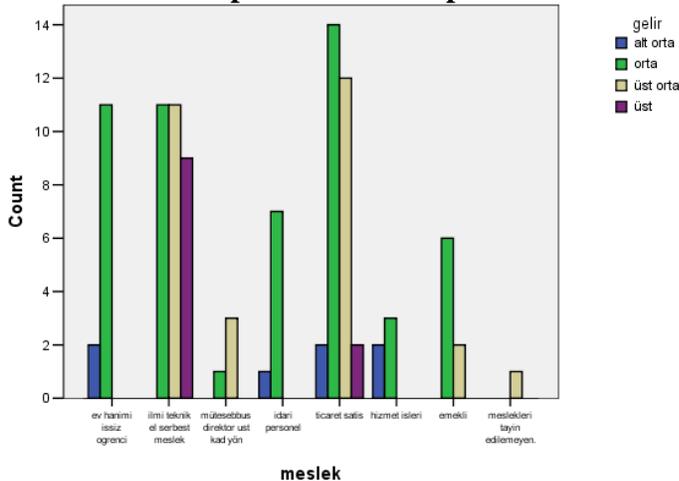
		baba yasi				Total
		19-25 yas	26-40 yas	41-60 yas	61 ve ustü yas	
tasınma	tasınmayı düşünmüyor	13	16	51	6	86
istegi	tasınmayı düşünüyor	2	1	10	1	14
Total		15	17	61	7	100

4.1.7. Relationship between Father Age and Household (Ownership)**Figure-21. Relationship between Father Age and Household (Ownership).**

The relationship between the father's age and housekeeping was examined in this figure, which was formed by evaluating the answers given by those who participated in the survey. According to the result; the father's age is 41-60, the household (ownership) is at the maximum level. Also, as the age of father increases, the number of households increases.

Table-18. Relationship between Father Age and Household (Ownership).

		baba yasi				Total
		19-25 yas	26-40 yas	41-60 yas	61 ve ustü yas	
ev sahipliği	ev sahibi değil	12	8	21	0	41
	ev sahibi	3	9	40	7	59
Total		15	17	61	7	100

4.1.8. Relationship between Occupation and Income**Figure-22. Relationship between Occupation and Income.**

In this figure which is formed by evaluating the answers given by those who participated in the survey, an attempt was made to establish a relation between profession and income. According to the outcome, the profession of each income group is related to trade. The profession that most people belong to the upper income group has emerged as a self-employed profession. Those belonging to the least income group; housewives, unemployed, students and service workers.

Table-19. Relationship between Occupation and Income.

		gelir				Total
		alt orta	orta	üst orta	üst	
meslek	ev hanimi	2	11	0	0	13
	issiz	0	11	11	9	31
	ogrenci	0	1	3	0	4
	ilmi teknik el serbest	1	7	0	0	8
	meslek	2	14	12	2	30
	mütesebbus direktor	2	3	0	0	5
	ust kad yön	0	6	2	0	8
	idari personel	0	0	1	0	1
	ticaret satis	0	0	1	0	1
	hizmet isleri	0	0	1	0	1
	emekli	0	0	1	0	1
	meslekleri tayin edilemeyen.	0	0	1	0	1
Total		7	53	29	11	100

4.1.9. Relationship between Income and Education

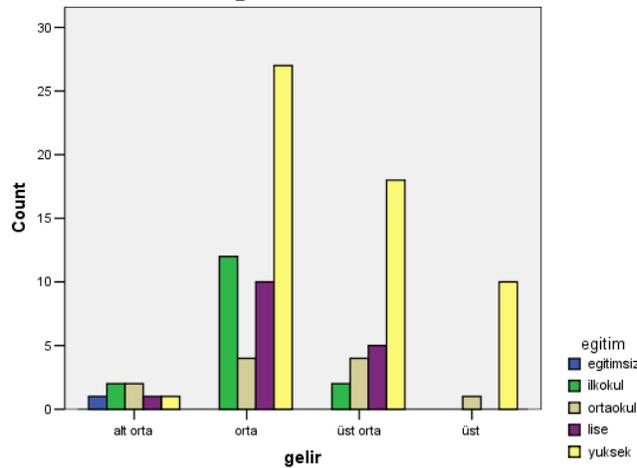


Figure-23. Relationship between Income and Education.

The relationship between income and education has been researched. The rate at which the education level of the people with the lower middle income group is highest; primary school and secondary school education. Highly educated people are mostly in the middle income group and the proportion of those with higher education is the highest among those in the upper middle and upper income bracket. Especially when the income status of the upper middle income group is examined, it can be said that the relation between income and education is directly proportional.

Table-20. Relationship between Income and Education.

		egitim					Total
		egitimsiz	ilkokul	ortaokul	lise	yuksek	
gelir	alt orta	1	2	2	1	1	7
	orta	0	12	4	10	27	53
	üst orta	0	2	4	5	18	29
	üst	0	0	1	0	10	11
Total		1	16	11	16	56	100

4.2. CROSSTABS ABOUT INTERROGATIONS TO REVIEW PREFERENCES ON OWNERSHIP AND CURRENT SITUATION

4.2.1. Relationship between Mobility and Residential Area

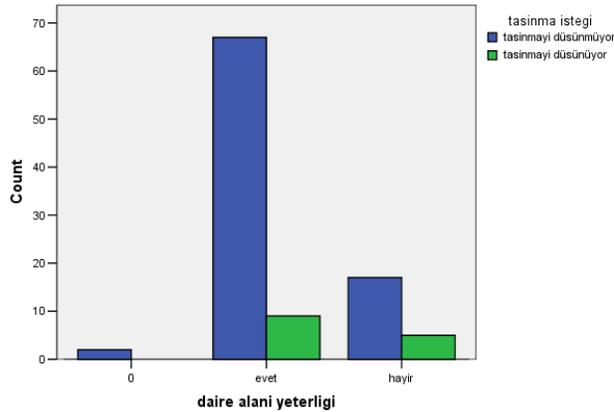


Figure-24. Relationship between Mobility and Residential Area.

The relationship between mobility and circle area adequacy has been investigated to determine whether the field insufficiency increases the desire for relocation. The answers of the respondents are the result; those who think that the apartment area is adequate do not want to move. The proportion of those who want to move falls in large proportions among those who think that the flat area is inadequate. Those who think that the flat area is adequate do not want to move.

Table-21. Relationship between Mobility and Residential Area.

		tasinma istegi		Total
		tasinmayi düşünmüyor	tasinmayi düşünüyor	
daire alanı	0	2	0	2
yeterligi	evet	67	9	76
	hayır	17	5	22
Total		86	14	100

4.2.2. Relationship between Neighborhood Relationships and Mobility

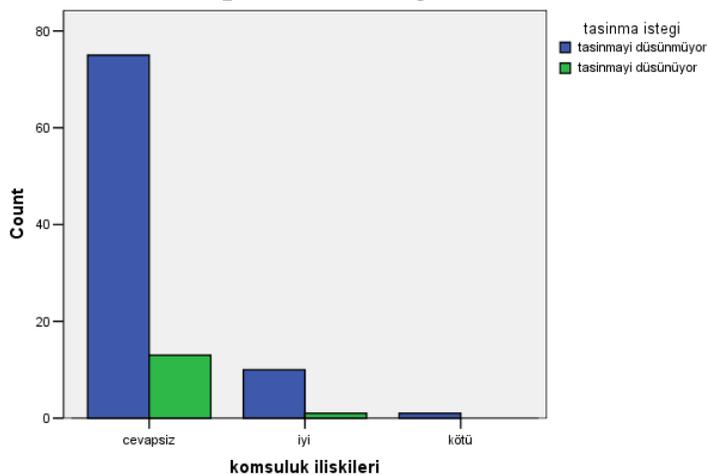


Figure-25. Relationship between Neighborhood Relationships and Mobility.

The relationship between neighborhood relations and mobility has been examined in order to evaluate whether the positiveness of neighborhood relations has increased the desire for relocation. The evaluation of the answers given in this direction is the result; the vast majority of participants who say that neighborhood relations are good do not consider moving. On the other hand, none of those who say neighborhood relations are bad think about moving. No definite connection was detected.

4.2.3. Relationship between Occupation and Household (Ownership)

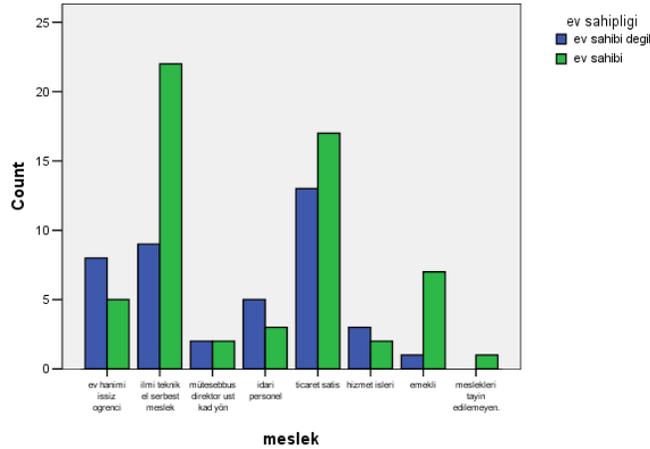


Figure-26. Relationship between Occupation and Household (Ownership).

The relationship between occupation and housing has been examined. As a result of statistics collected from the survey, the most frequent hosts are; self-employed. This rate is those who deal with trade.

Table-22. Relationship between Mobility and Residential Area.

		ev sahipliği		Total
		ev sahibi degil	ev sahibi	
meslek	ev hanimi	8	5	13
	issiz ogrenci	9	22	31
	ilmi teknik el serbest meslek	2	2	4
	mütesebbus direktör üst kad yön	5	3	8
	idari personel	13	17	30
	ticaret satis	3	2	5
	hizmet isleri	1	7	8
	emekli	0	1	1
	meslekleri tayin edilemeyen.	0	1	1
Total		41	59	100

4.2.4. Relationship between Household (Ownership) and Mobility

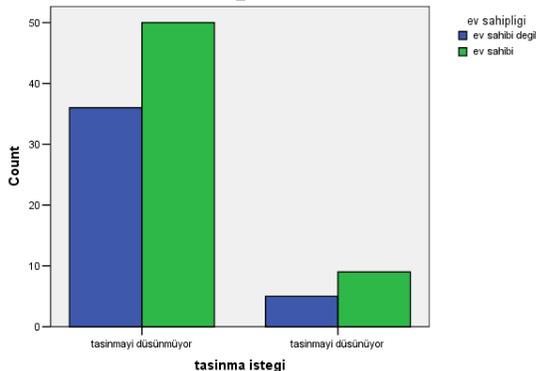


Figure-27. Relationship between Household (Ownership) and Mobility.

The relationship between the hostility and mobility was examined in this figure, which was formed by evaluating the answers given by those who participated in the survey. According to the result; the vast majority of the participants do not consider moving. The relationship between the variables is negative.

Table-23. Relationship between Household (Ownership) and Mobility.

		ev sahipliği		Total
		ev sahibi değil	ev sahibi	
tasınma istegi	tasınmayı düşünmüyor	36	50	86
	tasınmayı düşünüyor	5	9	14
Total		41	59	100

4.2.5. Relationship between Income and Mobility

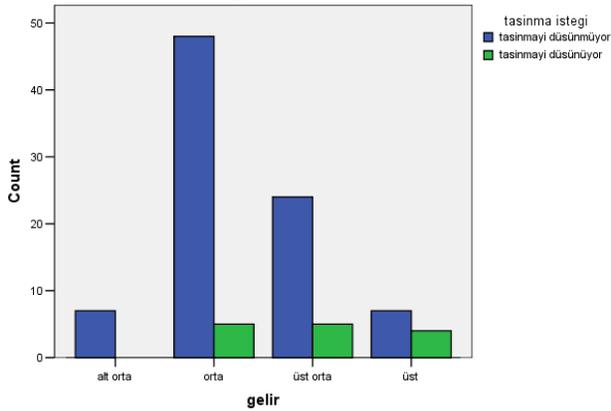


Figure-28. Relationship between Income and Mobility.

The relationship between income and mobility is examined. The end of the review; those belonging to the lower middle income group do not consider moving and the proportion of those who think about moving; middle, upper middle and upper income groups. While the proportion of those who do not consider moving is at the maximum level in the middle income group, it decreases at a certain acceleration in the upper middle and upper income groups.

Table-24. Relationship between Income and Mobility.

		tasınma istegi		Total
		tasınmayı düşünmüyor	tasınmayı düşünüyor	
gelir	alt orta	7	0	7
	orta	48	5	53
	üst orta	24	5	29
	üst	7	4	11
Total		86	14	100

4.3. CORRELATIONS

4.3.1. Pearson Model

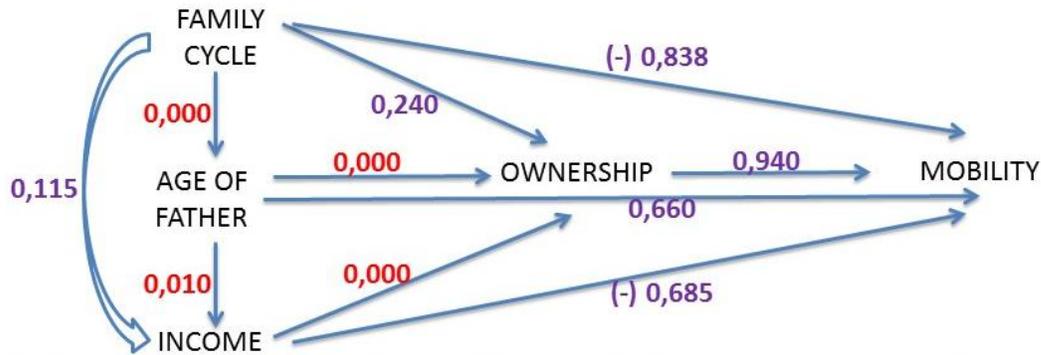


Figure-29. Pearson Model.

Table-25. Pearson Model – Correlations.

Correlations

		baba yasi	ailenin dongusu	gelir	mulkiyet	degistirilen konut sayisi
baba yasi	Pearson Correlation	1	,407**	,321**	,385**	,184
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,001	,000	,066
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	68,000	49,800	20,600	15,600	15,400
	Covariance	,687	,503	,208	,158	,156
	N	100	100	100	100	100
ailenin dongusu	Pearson Correlation	,407**	1	,159	,226*	-,021
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,115	,024	,838
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	49,800	220,160	18,320	16,520	-3,120
	Covariance	,503	2,224	,185	,167	-,032
	N	100	100	100	100	100
gelir	Pearson Correlation	,321**	,159	1	,419**	-,041
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,001	,115		,000	,685
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	20,600	18,320	60,640	16,040	-3,240
	Covariance	,208	,185	,613	,162	-,033
	N	100	100	100	100	100
mulkiyet	Pearson Correlation	,385**	,226*	,419**	1	-,168
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,024	,000		,094
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	15,600	16,520	16,040	24,190	-8,390
	Covariance	,158	,167	,162	,244	-,085
	N	100	100	100	100	100
degistirilen konut sayisi	Pearson Correlation	,184	-,021	-,041	-,168	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,066	,838	,685	,094	
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	15,400	-3,120	-3,240	-8,390	102,590
	Covariance	,156	-,032	-,033	-,085	1,036
	N	100	100	100	100	100

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

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table-26. Pearson Model.

RELATIONSHIP	TYPE	FACTOR	FORCE	Sig. (2 tailed)	RELIABILITY
Family Cycle –Age of Father	+	0,407	Weak Relationship	0,000	Very Reliable
Family Cycle - Ownership	+	0,226	Very Weak Relationship	0,240	Reliable
Age of Father- Income	+	0,321	Weak Relationship	0,010	Very Reliable
Age of Father- Ownership	+	0,385	Weak Relationship	0,000	Very Reliable
Income – Mobility	-	0,410	Nonlinear Inverse Weak Relationship	0,685	Weak in Terms of Reliability
Ownership - Income	+	0,419	Weak Relationship	0,000	Very Reliable

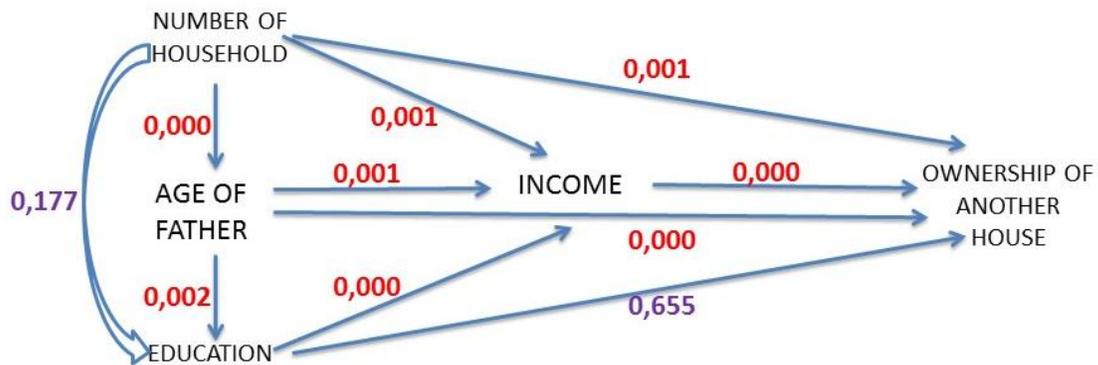


Figure-30. Pearson Model.

Table-27. Pearson Model– Correlations.

Correlations

		baba yasi	hanehalki sayisi	gelir	baska ev sahipligi	egitim
baba yasi	Pearson Correlation	1	,368**	,321**	,350**	-,305**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,001	,000	,002
	N	100	100	100	100	100
hanehalki sayisi	Pearson Correlation	,368**	1	,334**	,329**	-,136
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,001	,001	,177
	N	100	100	100	100	100
gelir	Pearson Correlation	,321**	,334**	1	,553**	,351**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,001	,001		,000	,000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
baska ev sahipligi	Pearson Correlation	,350**	,329**	,553**	1	-,045
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,001	,000		,655
	N	100	100	100	100	100
egitim	Pearson Correlation	-,305**	-,136	,351**	-,045	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,002	,177	,000	,655	
	N	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table-28. Pearson Model.

RELATIONSHIP	TYPE	FACTOR	FORCE	Sig. (2 tailed)	RELIABILITY
Number of Household- Age of Father	+	0,368	Weak Relationship	0,000	Very Reliable
Income - Number of Household	+	0,334	Weak Relationship	0,001	Very Reliable
Age of Father- Income	+	0,321	Weak Relationship	0,001	Very Reliable
Ownership of Another House - Age of Father	+	0,350	Weak Relationship	0,000	Very Reliable
Income - Ownership of Another House	+	0,553	Middle Relationship	0,000	Very Reliable
Education - Income	+	0,351	Weak Relationship	0,000	Very Reliable
Number of Household- Ownership of Another House	+	0,329	Weak Relationship	0,001	Very Reliable

4.3.2. Kendall's Tau_B Model**Table-29. Kendall's Tau_B Model - Correlations.**

Correlations

			baba yasi	ailenin dongusu	gelir	mulkiyet	degistirilen konut sayisi
Kendall's tau_b	baba yasi	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,258**	,276**	,350**	,148
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,004	,002	,000	,090
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	ailenin dongusu	Correlation Coefficient	,258**	1,000	,070	,172	-,001
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,004	.	,427	,068	,992
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	gelir	Correlation Coefficient	,276**	,070	1,000	,395**	-,015
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,002	,427	.	,000	,861
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	mulkiyet	Correlation Coefficient	,350**	,172	,395**	1,000	-,159
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,068	,000	.	,087
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	degistirilen konut sayisi	Correlation Coefficient	,148	-,001	-,015	-,159	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,090	,992	,861	,087	.
		N	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table-30. Kendall's Tau_B Model - Correlations.

Correlations

			baba yasi	hanehalki sayisi	gelir	baska ev sahipligi	egitim
Kendall's tau_b	baba yasi	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,293**	,276**	,348**	-,245**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,001	,002	,000	,006
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	hanehalki sayisi	Correlation Coefficient	,293**	1,000	,244**	,272**	-,151
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,001	.	,004	,002	,073
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	gelir	Correlation Coefficient	,276**	,244**	1,000	,491**	,294**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,002	,004	.	,000	,001
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	baska ev sahipligi	Correlation Coefficient	,348**	,272**	,491**	1,000	,019
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,002	,000	.	,843
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	egitim	Correlation Coefficient	-,245**	-,151	,294**	,019	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,006	,073	,001	,843	.
		N	100	100	100	100	100

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

4.3.3. Spearman Model

Table-31. Kendall's Tau_B Model - Correlations.

			Correlations				
			baba yasi	ailenin dongusu	gelir	mulkiyet	degistirilen konut sayisi
Spearman's rho	baba yasi	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,318**	,302**	,370**	-,170
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,001	,002	,000	,091
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	ailenin dongusu	Correlation Coefficient	,318**	1,000	,089	,183	,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,001	.	,380	,068	,998
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	gelir	Correlation Coefficient	,302**	,089	1,000	,418**	-,024
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,002	,380	.	,000	,816
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	mulkiyet	Correlation Coefficient	,370**	,183	,418**	1,000	-,172
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,068	,000	.	,087
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	degistirilen konut sayisi	Correlation Coefficient	-,170	,000	-,024	-,172	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,091	,998	,816	,087	.
		N	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table-32. Kendall's Tau_B Model – Correlations.

			Correlations				
			baba yasi	hanehalki sayisi	gelir	baska ev sahipligi	egitim
Spearman's rho	baba yasi	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,350**	,302**	,369**	-,275**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,002	,000	,006
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	hanehalki sayisi	Correlation Coefficient	,350**	1,000	,294**	,304**	-,185
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,003	,002	,065
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	gelir	Correlation Coefficient	,302**	,294**	1,000	,520**	,331**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,002	,003	.	,000	,001
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	baska ev sahipligi	Correlation Coefficient	,369**	,304**	,520**	1,000	,020
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,002	,000	.	,844
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	egitim	Correlation Coefficient	-,275**	-,185	,331**	,020	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,006	,065	,001	,844	.
		N	100	100	100	100	100

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

5. RESULTS

The conclusions obtained as a result of the correlation analysis;

- There is a linear, weak relationship between family cycle, father's age and income.
- There is a non-linear relationship between income and mobility. Therefore, it can be said that the increase of income is the effect of decreasing the mobility.
- There is a linear, strong relationship between ownership and mobility. According to the responses of the participants, as the property is increased, the mobility is also increasing. Similarly, there is a strong relationship between father's age and mobility.
- There was a weak relationship between the number of households, father's age and income.
- There is a relationship between income and other homeownership in middle weakness.
- A weak relationship between education and income has been identified, and a strong relationship exists between education and other homeownership in a linear way, according to the results obtained. Therefore, it is achieved that the educated people have a high rate of having another house.

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