

Local Criteria for Sustainable Sport and Recreation Facility Investments in Urban Sport Policies (YEK) in the Context of Urban Rights*

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Abstract

The spaces, experiences and relations of the city are among the important determinants of our lives within the framework of the possibilities of concrete physical structure and features offered by the city. In addition to compulsory vital activities, all needs arising from being human are realized on the ground of the city. In this sense, the construction and creation of areas that will meet the needs of human beings and their rights arising from being human are of great importance in terms of creating continuity of use. In our study, the investments of the facilities that constitute the infrastructure of sports services, which are among the rights of the citizens, are discussed. These investments were examined by considering access and sustainability dimensions. In our research, literature review, data collection and data analysis methods were used. First of all, due diligence was made, objective numerical data obtained were analyzed comparatively and LOC (Local Criteria) was formed with the results. It was found that sustainable facilities could be built with the use of Local criteria in the selection of sports facilities and recreation service areas that should be offered to people in the context of citizen rights.

Keywords: Sport, recreation, citizen rights, facility investments, sustainability

Introduction

The daily life of man takes place entirely in an interaction relationship with a place (Şengül, 2010). Considering the diversity and variability of daily needs, places that shape our lives as areas where numerous needs and demands are met, from sheltering to socialization; It is seen that it is among the important determinants of our life with its physical structure and features, and the opportunities it offers. One of the places where users, that is, people live together and meet their needs, has been cities since prehistoric times. Because, since the city started to be established, people have been an important living space, and over time, especially with the industrialization¹, their numbers and populations have increased².

This urbanization process experienced; it has introduced fields such as mass communication, social security, social life, politics, culture and education³ (Balci, 2018). Because in addition to compulsory vital activities, all needs arising from being human are also realized in the cities. In addition to improving the personality of individuals individually; Urban Rights were born out of the needs of the urban living environment, which also provided them the opportunity to perform sitting, producing, resting and moving activities (Ertan, 1997). As a human right, sports is also included in urban rights.

The 'World Urban Rights Charter' (2004), 'European Urban Rights Declaration' (1992), 'The European Charter for Women in the City' (1994) and 'The European Charter for the Protection of Human Rights in the City' (2000) and it was included in the 'Montreal Charter of Rights and Responsibilities' (2006) (Sadri, 2008). The exercise of the right to sports requires the establishment of some infrastructure and conditions. To ensure the sustainability of sports services with the grounds and facilities offered in the cities, it is of utmost importance to plan the facility investments within the framework of a policy. In our study, the facility and branch investments that constitute the infrastructure of sports services, which are among the urban rights; the criteria that will be done by considering the dimensions of access, sustainability and equal opportunities are examined. By determining the opportunity and intensity of access to sports, it is aimed to present a scientific study for the efficient and efficient use of available resources and the healthy creation of investments and policies regarding sports facilities and areas.

Method

¹ Instead of labor-intensive family production with modernization in agriculture, the fact that technology-intensive production towards the market has gained importance, the family has ceased to be the only production unit and the traditional family structures have become smaller due to democracy, and the introduction of women into business life has led to the urbanization process (Balci, 2018).

² In the World Development Indicators report published by the World Bank, it is stated that while 42.9% of the world population lived in cities in 1990, this figure increased to 48.7% in 2005, to 49.5% in 2007 and to 50.3% in 2010 (Healthy Cities Association, acting from 2011. Koç, 2014). According to the 2007 data of the United Nations Population Unit, it is estimated that the proportion of the world population living in cities will increase to 57.2% in 2025 and 69.6% in 2050 (United Nations, Akt. Yalçın, 2010). Parallel to the world, the rate of urbanization is increasing in our country, while the urban population increased from 18.7% in 1950 to 25.9% in 1960 and 48% in 2000 (Torunoğlu, 2009). Village / rural to urban migration Although there are various reasons for the growth in agriculture between these causes in Turkey, for example, to meet the population growth rate power in the absence of (Güven, 1997), permanently dividing the small units to become the inheritance of agricultural land, agricultural mechanization, the business of the city, training and There are many factors such as health facilities (Yılmaz, 2015).

³ Turkey, determinants of urbanization in the city-based activities and decisions has become a country that plays a role (Aydinli and Çiftçi, 2015).

The research was created based on the club and district information of the city of Istanbul, which was created by the field study conducted by the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality in 2015. In the descriptive studies carried out with the aim of describing and defining the 'what' the events, objects, assets, institutions, different areas and groups are; It also aims to define the interaction between situations taking into account the current event-conditions and the relationships between them (Kaptan, 1998). In this research approach, which aims to describe a situation that exists in the past or present, as it exists, the event, individual or object that is the subject of the study is tried to be defined within its own conditions and as it is, no attempt to change or affect is made (Karasar, 2002). With the descriptive research method, it aimed to develop local criteria (RES) that will help interpret facility needs with numerical data. Thanks to the comprehensive sports inventory project carried out in 2015, when all authors were personnel of the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, full Access to the inventory of the sport facility of Istanbul, as a metropolitan city, was provided.

Results

Today, cities are defined as the meeting place of cultural diversity and the primary place of social life (Güney and Tulum, 2018). Many of the city's first functions, which were natural monopolies that once required the physical presence of all participants; It has been transformed into forms that can be distributed worldwide with rapid transportation, mechanical reproduction, electronic transmission (Mumford, 1996). Mechanization in modern life has created 'increasing time' (Kılbaş, 2010) individuals have 'free time' thanks to the cities offered with developing technology. However, in this process that started with industrialization, sudden and unbalanced growth caused problems such as insufficient services and not establishing urban organizations adequately and on time (Es and Ateş, 2004). Both the solution of the problems and the fulfillment of the needs are the responsibility of the powers / administrations as well as the various rights of the people living there. At this point, it is necessary to explain what these rights are.

Urban rights; It is the realization of fundamental rights, economic, social and cultural rights, political rights and solidarity rights in the urban space as a realization area. In other words, the individual can use his human rights adequately and freely in urban space (Geray, 2000). In other words, it is the local dimension of universally accepted human rights. Since it is included in the solidarity rights, all parties of the urban rights (creditor-debtor) are in the society. Everyone in the society has the right to receive adequate public service and provide various economic, cultural and social needs in a city that is clean, healthy and worthy of human beings (Karasu, 2008).

The European Urban Charter, which is the most important source of reference in the field of urban rights⁴, constitutes a 20⁵ article declaration of rights and a 13 article condition

⁴ The clearest and most concrete definition of the content of urban rights is contained in the European Urban Charter. The main goal of the European Urban Charter, adopted at the 27th session of the Council of Europe on March 17-19, 1992, is to improve the quality of urban life by defining the principles and obligations for a good city administration, applicable in almost every country (Palabıyık, 2004; Çelebi, 2013; Pektaş and Akın, 2010).

⁵ Security; An Unpolluted, Healthy Environment; Employment; Housing; Circulation; Health; Sports and Recreation; Cross-Cultural Integration; A Quality Architecture and Physical Environment; Compliance of Functions; Participation; Economic Development; Sustainable Development; Goods and Services; Natural

principles⁶. In the 20-article rights declaration; Providing the environment and conditions that help protect physical and mental health under "health item"; Regardless of age, skill and income, opportunities for each individual to evaluate their sports and leisure time are specified under "sports and recreation". In the condition principles section, the right of citizens to have fun, rest and participate in sports activities; designing sports fields in a healthy and safe way; It has been explained as the right of every citizen to do the sport he desires in line with his individual potentials (Palabıyık, 2004; Çelebi, 2013; Pektaş and Akın, 2010).

As can be seen, sports are being dealt with today, with the need for a city that meets the needs of individuals and increases the quality of life in the face of problems and troubles caused by city life. This requirement has been concretely explained by the 'responsibilities' that are required by central and local governments, along with the explanation as a 'right' in national and international laws, contracts, declarations and protocols. In this context, it is of great importance to prepare sports policies and investment programs that consider the principles of accessibility and sustainability in order to create a sports system that respects urban rights.

Work on urban rights, this right is concerned mostly with the right philosophical and political context, not as in the world and in Turkey could not be fitted with a legally solid foundation. The existing legal texts are only advisory (Karasu, 2008). Urban rights, though not binding; It brings the responsibility of providing sports and recreation services that everyone can benefit, regardless of age, skill and income levels, to local and central governments.

At this point, sports marketing as a system that can match sports consumers and sports consumers (from Durusoy 2004 acted. Yavaş, 2005) requires analyzing and analyzing the living conditions, environmental factors, motivating factors and demographic situation that affect the sports participation decision (Seraslan acted in 1990. Ünal, 2011). Because the diversity of sports services offered, the capacity of everyone to meet their expectations and demands for sports, have a direct effect on the urbanization of the citizens, and their internalization of sports as a part of life.

It is one of the main areas of responsibility of the city administration to present sports, physical activity and recreational activities (Boylu and Paçacıoğlu, 2016) that increase the quality of life to the people of the city through healthy and sustainable development and to improve their quality of life. At this point, effective planning of the facility and recreation areas should be built in a structure that the citizens can easily access and use continuously.

Our study aimed to develop local criteria to help interpret facility needs with numerical data. Therefore; In the province of Istanbul, which constitutes the raw material of the study, the active branches of the facilities and clubs whose data are obtained are examined (Chart 1).

Table 1: Number of facilities and clubs of Istanbul (Istanbul Sports Inventory, 2015)

| Number of Facilities and Clubs of Districts of Istanbul Province |
|--|
|--|

Wealth and Resources; Personal Integrity; Cooperation Between Municipalities; Financial Structure and Mechanisms; Equality.

⁶ Transportation and Circulation; Environment and Nature in Cities; Physical Structures of Cities; Historical Urban Building Heritage; Housing; Ensuring Urban Security and Preventing Crimes; Disabled and Socioeconomically Disadvantaged in the Cities; Evaluation of Sports and Leisure in Urban Areas; Culture in Settlements; Intercultural Integration in Settlements; Health in Cities; Public Participation, Urban Management and Urban Planning; Economic Development in Cities.

| District | Number of facilities | Number of active branches in the facilities | Number of active clubs | Number of active club branches |
|----------|----------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 39 | 928 | 1606 | 2304 | 4984 |

Local criteria, consists of three stages which must be taken into consideration by city administrations in order to plan sports and recreation facilities efficiently and sustainably, as well as ensuring equal opportunities.

First Criterion / Filter

The first criterion (filter); the right to play sports is based on the Council of Europe principle published in 2001 (<https://rm.coe.int/16804c9dbb>). First, (1) and (2) are compared.

- (1) The ratio of districts (Esenler district used as an example to understand numerical data) with the active sports areas (m^2) within its borders, the area of that district (m^2);
- (2) The ratio of all active sports areas (m^2) in Istanbul to the surface area (m^2) of Istanbul.

In the results obtained, the difference between the average on a district basis and the average in Istanbul (positive or negative) was determined (Chart 2).

Table 2. Comparison of the facility area ratio in the district with the Istanbul general (Istanbul Sports Inventory, 2015)

| Comparison of Sports Facility Area Ratio in the District with Istanbul General | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| The ratio of the sports areas in the district of Esenler to the district area (m^2/m^2) (%) | The ratio of sports areas in the province of Istanbul to the area of the province (m^2/m^2) (%) | Difference (%) |
| 0,39 | 0,11 | 0,28 (Positive) |

With the inclusion of the population (the number of people per 1 m^2 of sports area (people / m^2) per province and district basis), which is the main factor of the principle of the right to exercise in the criterion of the mentioned criterion, different findings have emerged from Chart 2 results (Chart 3).

Table 3. Comparison of the average area and population density to Istanbul (Istanbul Sports Inventory, 2015)

| Comparison of the Area and Population Density Averages in the District with the Istanbul | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| Number of person per 1 m^2 of sports area in Esenler district (person/ m^2) | Average number of people per 1 m^2 sport area in Istanbul (person / m^2) | Difference (person / m^2) |
| 6,45 | 2,22 | 4,23 (Negative) |

These findings covering all districts are given together in Table 4. As it can be seen in Table 2, while Esenler district is in a good condition in terms of sports facility from the whole of Istanbul only by the area ratio (m^2/ m^2) without including the population; In Table 3, it was found that the number of facilities in the district was not sufficient by the population being included in the formula (person/ m^2) together with the sports area. Therefore, while analyzing the sports facility investment for the district; Consideration of the population factor is necessary because efficient results can occur.

Table 4.

| Comparison of Sports Facility Area Ratio in Districts with Istanbul General | | Comparison of the Area and Population Density Averages in Districts with Istanbul | |
|---|------------------|---|---|
| District names | Rate (District)% | District names | Number of people per 1 m ² of sports area (person / m ²) |
| Istanbul average | 0,11 | Istanbul average | 2,22 |
| Şile | 0,01 | Esenler | 6,45 |
| Çatalca | 0,02 | Bağcılar | 5,98 |
| Arnavutköy | 0,02 | Esenyurt | 5,08 |
| Silivri | 0,02 | Bahçelievler | 4,54 |
| Çekmeköy | 0,07 | Kadıköy | 4,46 |
| Tuzla | 0,09 | Sultanbeyli | 4,41 |
| Eyüp | 0,10 | Güngören | 4,09 |
| Beykoz | 0,11 | Şişli | 4,03 |
| Başakşehir | 0,12 | Avcılar | 3,89 |
| Büyükkçekmece | 0,14 | Beyoğlu | 3,84 |
| Pendik | 0,14 | Gaziosmanpaşa | 3,79 |
| Esenyurt | 0,23 | Kağıthane | 3,71 |
| Şişli | 0,23 | Maltepe | 3,60 |
| Sultanbeyli | 0,23 | Üsküdar | 3,34 |
| Avcılar | 0,23 | Sultangazi | 2,93 |
| Maltepe | 0,24 | Küçükçekmece | 2,91 |
| Beylikdüzü | 0,24 | Ümraniye | 2,88 |
| Sarıyer | 0,25 | Fatih | 2,75 |
| Esenler | 0,39 | Başakşehir | 2,85 |
| Üsküdar | 0,45 | Ataşehir | 2,47 |
| Sultangazi | 0,45 | Beylikdüzü | 2,42 |
| Sancaktepe | 0,47 | Pendik | 2,35 |
| Kadıköy | 0,48 | Kartal | 2,17 |
| Ümraniye | 0,48 | Zeytinburnu | 1,94 |
| Kartal | 0,53 | Çekmeköy | 1,78 |
| Bağcılar | 0,56 | Tuzla | 1,78 |
| Ataşehir | 0,62 | Bayrampaşa | 1,67 |
| Küçükçekmece | 0,65 | Eyüp | 1,54 |
| Beyoğlu | 0,73 | Beşiktaş | 1,40 |
| Beşiktaş | 0,74 | Sancaktepe | 0,91 |
| Kağıthane | 0,76 | Büyükkçekmece | 0,85 |
| Bahçelievler | 0,80 | Beykoz | 0,84 |
| Adalar | 0,95 | Silivri | 0,83 |
| Fatih | 1,00 | Sarıyer | 0,67 |
| Güngören | 1,05 | Bakırköy | 0,59 |
| Gaziosmanpaşa | 1,08 | Şile | 0,48 |
| Bakırköy | 1,25 | Çatalca | 0,32 |
| Zeytinburnu | 1,30 | Arnavutköy | 0,13 |
| Bayrampaşa | 1,68 | Adalar | 0,13 |

These results show us which district is left behind on the right to exercise. So the important point is; It is not how many facilities there are, but how balanced and fair distribution of the

population / facility area ratio is. Therefore, it is possible to decide which district or districts are in need of a facility with the help of the first filter.

Second Criterion / Filter

It is the subject of the problem in which the second criterion seeks an answer, in which branch it is necessary to establish a facility in the candidate district or districts where the situation is determined according to the population / facility area criterion. Here, it is important to compare the data presented in table 5 with each other. That is, the number of facilities in the district in question must be compared with the number of active clubs in the branches existing in this facility. This analysis allows the interest of the branch in that region to be matched with the branch asset in the facility. For example; We see an analysis of whether the interest in the boxing with the number of boxing clubs in the district can be met with the facility for the box.

Table 5. Club Branches (Capital letters) and Comparison of Branches (Small letters) (Istanbul Sports Inventory, 2015)

| Comparing Club Branches and Facility Branches | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| District Club Branches / District Branch Facilities | SOCCER | Football Field | BASKETBALL | VOLLEYBALL | BADMINTON | HANDBALL | Gym | WRESTLING | Wrestling Hall | MUAY THAI | BOXING | KICKBOXING | Boxing Hall | |
| Total | 12 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 7 | 19 | 0 | |
| KARATE | TAEKWONDO | WUSHU | Defense sports hall | TENNIS | Tennis court | BODYBUILDING FITNESS | Fitness salon | SWIMMING | Indoor swimming pool | Outdoor swimming pool | DEVELOPING SPORTS | ARCHERY | TABLE TENNIS | SCOUTING |
| 10 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

As a result of this filter, it is determined which branch of the region is interested in the district that needs sports facilities, and whether the facility in the branch of interest can meet this interest. Thus, the required branch determination can be determined based on the data.

Third Criterion / Filter

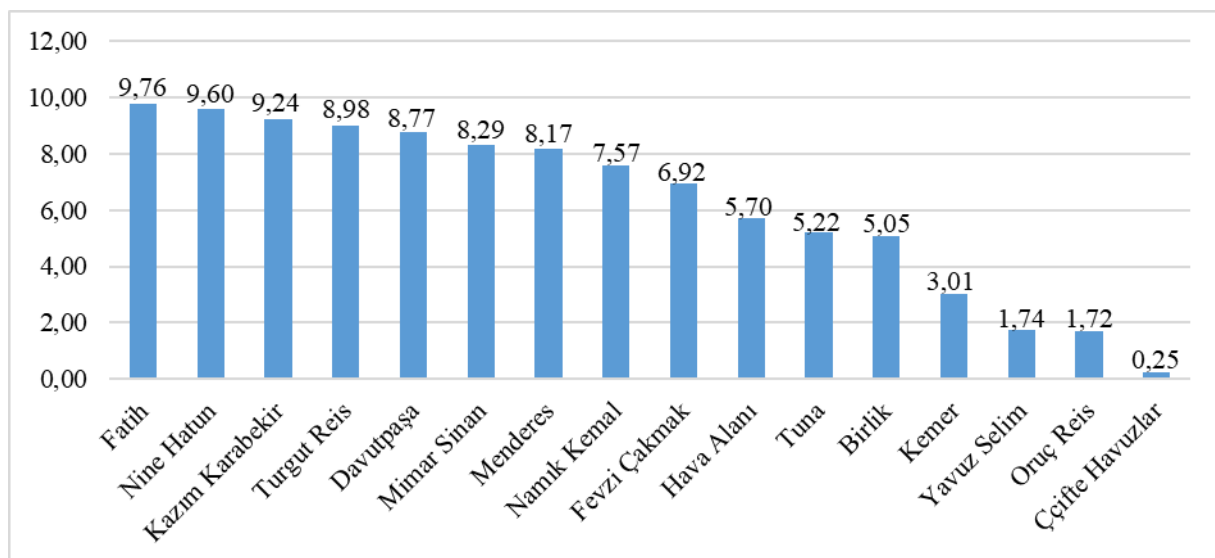
After determining the district and determining the branch to be put into service, the most productive location has to be determined in that region. Sustainability of this branch and facility is also important for ensuring equal opportunities within the district. For this reason, the district population and the number of facilities criteria constitute the third filter. For

example; In Esenler district, it is seen that there are no sports facilities in two neighborhoods (Fatih, Nine Hatun) with 20% of the population (Table 6 and 7). When it is desired to add a new branch or facility to the district, this situation should be prioritized.

Table 6. Number of sports facilities owned by the district's neighborhoods (Istanbul Sports Inventory, 2015)

| Esenler District Neighborhood | Number of Facilities | Esenler Neighborhood | District | Number of Facilities |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Fatih | 0 | Fevzi Çakmak | | 0 |
| Nine Hatun | 0 | Havaalanı | | 0 |
| Kazım Karabekir | 1 | Tuna | | 1 |
| Turgut Reis | 2 | Birlik | | 1 |
| Davutpaşa | 0 | Kemer | | 3 |
| Mimar Sinan | 0 | Yavuz Selim | | 0 |
| Menderes | 0 | Oruç Reis | | 1 |
| Namık Kemal | 1 | Çifte Havuzlar | | 0 |

Chart 7. Population density of districts' districts (Istanbul Sports Inventory, 2015)



The main criterion of the study is to compare the number of people per square meter of sports facilities in the district with respect to the average in Istanbul. In this way, it is aimed to determine the numerical ratio in the goal of creating similar opportunities and comfort equality for the citizens. In addition, with this criterion; Before the population was included in the analysis, it was determined by comparing the average of the district with the average of Istanbul and that the analysis created without including the population can be misleading. In the second stage, the branches that can be done in the sports facilities in the district were determined and the clubs in the district were compared with the active branches. Thus, it has been made possible to compare the status of the existing facilities with the branch demand of the residents. At the last stage, the population in the districts of the district and the number of branches in sports facilities were determined, and the statistical ratio between the population

and the number of facilities was obtained locally. With this way, it was tried to present scientific data that can be utilized to make facility investments in a healthy way and to use resources effectively and on-site.

Discussion and Conclusion

The concrete realization of the rights of the inhabitants on the place where they live is possible only if the city has the qualifications to offer these rights. In order to realize and guarantee these rights, it is necessary to create an urban environment and opportunities that individuals and communities can benefit from. In this aspect, the 'ideal city' is the city where all the rights of the people living there are guaranteed (Geray, 2000).

It is possible to evaluate the level of realization of urban rights as an indicator of success of local administrators' work and services (Karasu, 2008). When it comes to decisions and investments that will affect the life of the city and its inhabitants, the first thing to be determined is what these actions will tend to realize (Tekeli, 2011). In terms of urban life quality; Providing equal rights and opportunities to meet all kinds of needs and demands in terms of sports and recreation, ensuring the full participation of individuals in all areas of social life should be among the priorities.

But; The unfair distribution of resources in developing countries, the level of welfare provided to individuals, and inequalities in living conditions cause social and economic problems. Therefore, it is of great importance that the officials, who are in decision-making positions, use limited resources, people's needs, expectations and priorities effectively (Yavuzçehre & Torlak, 2006). Cities should not be considered and planned independently of the city's constituents (Arslan, 2014). Because transforming a physical space into a space is possible with the users living in it and their experiences (Polatoğlu & Türkkan, 2018).

As a result of our review; In order for the sports and recreation between urban rights to exist equally in the lives of individuals, it has been determined that the existing capacity, the capacity adequacy and operational efficiency of the applications should be improved. For this; It is recommended to make branch and spatial determinations using the Local Criteria (LOC) filters formulated in our study during the stage of creating branches in need. Decisions made after using these filters; it will lead to both the provision of the necessary branch areas in efficient and suitable conditions, and the establishment of the branching model that focuses on sustainability and efficiency.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors have not declared any conflicts of interest.



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