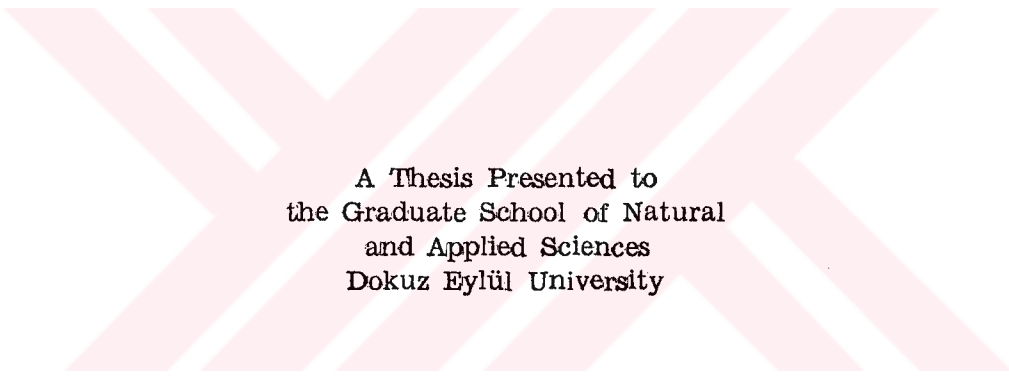


DOKUZ EYLUL UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

**THE EFFECTS OF SOCIO-CULTURAL USER REQUIREMENTS
ON THE ORGANIZATION OF SPACES FOR
ELDERLY RESIDENCES**



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the Graduate School of Natural
and Applied Sciences
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ABSTRACT

Aging is considered as a natural process of life. Physical, social and economical differentiations occur during this period. The old-age person becomes more dependable as a result of diminishing physical abilities and changing economical status. Changing social and cultural patterns are also effective factors in their living styles. These changes require many architectural researches as in the other scientific fields. The increasing percentage of elderlies in demographic structure also brings out the importance of these researches.

The urbanization phenomenon and the industrialization result in the creation of new changes in social and physical structure, and specifically in the structure of the cities. In parallel to these changes, the differentiation in the family structure has generated the transformation of the traditional extended family to the nuclear family. In contemporary societies, the changing social and cultural patterns lead to the residual groups of elderly extracted from the families. Thus, the older people are faced with the situations that they have never experienced before and where they require new social formation, cultural adaptation and space needs.

Many countries are now involved in the housing and care dilemmas of their elderly. A notable advancement on this subject is the creation of alternative proposals of housing and living environment, where elderlies can live in comfort. The lack of creating alternative solutions for elderly housing, institutional facilities in Türkiye remains as an important problem. In addition to this fact, the development of a single solution for Elderly Institutions (Huzurevleri) does not fit with the old-age people's physical and socio-cultural characteristics. That is why the alternative proposals based on a sound the design criteria convenient for elderlies' needs should be developed.

As this research intends to undertake, alternative solutions for elderly housing and related institutional projects should be developed for the future housing politics. The heterogeneity of the physical, social, cultural and economic needs of the elderlies makes the development of the alternative housing obligatory. Also the proposals

should be well consistent with the heterogeneous structure.

In this study, the techniques of observation and surveying were used and some interviews were conducted with the users of four institutions in the Aegean region of Türkiye, for the purpose of developing some proposals. This research is conducted on the socio-cultural characteristics of the users and the physical properties of institutional facilities. The synthesis of physical variables of institutional buildings with the characteristics, requirements and the expectations of the subjects constitutes the basic points of the design criteria about the location and space organization factors. These factors will lead to the consistent organization factors. These factors will lead to the consistent alternative proposals for elderly homes/institutions.



ÖZET

Yaşlanma kavramı yaşam sürecinin doğal bir dönemidir. Yaşamın bu evresinde fiziksel, sosyal ve ekonomik başkalaşımın söz konusudur. Fiziksel yetilerdeki kısıtlamalar ve farklılaşan sosyal ve ekonomik statü bireyde çoğu kez bağımlılığa neden olmaktadır. Değişen sosyal ve kültürel örüntüler de yaşlı bireylerin yaşam şekillerini değiştirmede etken faktörlerdir. Tüm bu değişimler, diğer bilim dallarında olduğu gibi, mimarlık alanında da araştırmaları gerektirmektedir. Demografik yapıda, yaşlı nüfus oranındaki artış da konuya ilişkin araştırmaların önemini ortaya koymaktadır.

Kentleşme olgusu ve endüstrileşme, özellikle kentlerde yansıyan önemli yapısal değişimlere neden olmaktadır. Bu değişimlere koşut olarak, aile yapısındaki başkalaşım da geleneksel geniş aileden çekirdek aileye yönelme şeklinde ifade edilebilir. Geleneksel toplumlarda değişim gösteren toplumsal ve kültürel örüntüler aile yapısından dışlanmış yeni 'yaşlı yaşam gruplarını' ve mekansal gereksinimlerini oluşturmaktadır. Böylece yaşlılar daha önce karşılaşmadıkları birçok sosyal çevre, kültürel denge ve mekansal oluşum problemleri ile karşılaşmaktadırlar.

Birçok ülke yaşlılarına yönelik konut ve bakım sorunlarına devlet ve özel sektörler tarafından geliştirilen çalışmalarla çözüm getirme çabasında olduklarıdır. Bu çalışmalarda gözlenen önemli bir gelişim yaşlı özellikleri ile uyumlu konut ve benzeri mekansal yaşam çevreleri alternatifleri getirmeleridir. Türkiye'de henüz, yaşlılara yönelik konut ve bakım kurumu alternatiflerinin bulunmaması önemli bir problemi oluşturmaktadır. Ayrıca, tek alternatif olan 'Huzurevleri' ise yaşlı fizik ve sosyo-kültürel karakteristikleri ile uyumlu değildir. Bu nedenlerle, yaşlı özellikleri ile uyumlu tasarım kriterlerini içeren alternatif çözümlerin önerilmesi gerekmektedir.

İleriye yönelik konut politikası kapsamında yaşlılar için alternatif konut ve bakım kurumu projelerinin programlanması bu çalışmada da kanıtlanmıştır. Yaşlı nüfusun fiziksel, sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik gereksinimlerindeki heterojen yapı farklı alternatif gelişimini zorunlu hale getirmektedir. Önerilen çözümlerin de bu heterojen yapı ile uyum sağlaması gereklidir.

Bu alıřmada nerilerin getirilebilmesi iin, Ege Blgesi baėlamında seilen drt ayrı huzurevinde gzlem ve alan arařtırması metodu ile arařtırma yapılmıř ve kurum sakinlerine anket teknikleri uygulanmıřtır. Arařtırma analizleri ise kurum kullanıcılarının sosyo-kltrel yapılanmaları ve kurum fasilitelerinin mekansal zelliklerine ynelik geliřtirilmiřtir. Kurum yapılarına ynelik deėiřkenlerin, deneklerin sosyo-kltrel ve fiziksel karakteristikleri, gereksinimleri ve beklentileri ile sentezi, yařlı konut ve bakım kurumu alternatif nerilerini, genel tasarım kriterleri, konumlanması ve mekan organizasyonu doėrultusunda geliřtirilmiřtir.



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INTRODUCTION

Since 1960's, the terms of 'old-age people' and 'aging process' have been an important area of interest, in various scientific branches. The increasing interest on this period which is a natural process can be considered as a result of the metamorphosis. Some of the problems which emerged as a result of urbanization and industrialization are certainly related with the old-age people'. By the effects of industrialization, the family structure has changed from traditional large families to nuclear ones; and these changes, especially in urban settlements caused the old-age people to be externalized and thus a great number of elderlies began to live alone. The ascent in average life-time and the increasing percentage of people who are 60 and over have opened a new area of research, specifically on the 'lonely elderlies'.

The changing socio-cultural structure due to the urbanization and industrialization, in developing and developed countries causes the differentiation of social relations and also adaptational difficulties in the interaction of man with his physical environment. The socio-cultural correspondence with the time shape the social relationships between individuals, and this fact reflects in the design characteristics and the organization of living spaces. Since the social change is faster than the cultural differentiation, the interactions create unbalanced relationships. The old-age people trying to comply with their quick change in their life style, are the ones that are mostly effected by these 'inconsistencies'.

Elderlies, in this changing process, require different spaces to live. In many countries (Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Netherland, USA, etc.) the housing and care dilemmas of the elderlies are now considered as a contemporary problem, and they try to present solutions by both governmental and private efforts. Prototype institutional buildings have been developed to get better sheltering facilities. Alternative housing programs and projects such as 'elderly homes', 'retired villages', 'senior homes' have been proposed as progressive residential solutions.

The fact of urbanization and the changing process of cultural structure are the main characteristics of a time interval called, 'transitional period' which has not ended yet in

Türkiye. In this period 73.10% of urban families falls into this category of nuclear family. As a result it can be deduced most of the people (about 66.00%) in Türkiye, live as a member of this type of family. Thus, the requirement for 'buffer institutions' (Kıray, 1978) has appeared as the supporting mechanisms for this new family type. One of the most important of these, is 'welfare institutions' taking care of externalized elderlies. The need for these institutions can be proven by the fact that the elderlies who are 60 or more constitute the 6.88% of the whole population (DIE, Census, 1988).

PROBLEMS

In Türkiye, the only alternative for old-age-people who are self-sufficient is called 'Elderly Institutions'. Although these people are self-sufficient, they require some supportive services due to their physical and psychological disabilities and also some social interactions. Since they don't show a homogeneity in socio-cultural and socio-economical aspects, they all have different requirements for the physical environment and for the space they live. However, in Türkiye, there is a unique alternative for all elderlies regardless of their background. These buildings have been built on the basis of the economic factors, but not the users' personal traits or their physical and social needs.

All of the above facts indicate two very important problems:

- . The lack of alternative housing/institutional facilities and the classification of elderly homes and institutions regarding to the Turkish elderlies' physical and social traits;
- . The inconsistency between the physical characteristics of the buildings and the personal traits of elderlies in terms of design criteria and the organization of spaces. The desire of elderlies to live in a physical environment just like their own 'home' and their need for proper spaces and details to their physical disabilities and socio-cultural traits.

THE OBJECTIVE (of this Study)

Considering both the changes of social and cultural structure of Türkiye and the physical properties of welfare institutions, the previously stated problems exist in Türkiye. These problems should be solved for the benefit of elderlies and Türkiye should establish a new housing policy in its progressive programs. The necessity of designing 'suitable spaces' for old-age people lead us to undertake such a study.

In this study which aims to propose solutions for the defined problems;

- Design criteria based on socio cultural differentiation and also geriatric and gerontological properties of elderlies will be illustrated with respect to their regional and cultural origin;
- Alternative solutions for elderly housing projects or welfare institutions will be presented regarding to the personal and social traits and to the design criteria as well;
- These criteria and alternative proposals will yield exemplary space organizations.

THE RESTRICTIONS (in This Study)

In this study, the needs and requirements of elderlies about where they live are stated with respect to the facts of 'aging process', 'social differentiation' and 'cultural patterns' taking the elderly institutions of Aegean part of Türkiye as the sampling area. Furthermore, scrutinizing the existing alternatives in developed countries, a synthesis is conducted with respect to Türkiye's conditions.

These proposals are mostly applicable for the elderlies who live in urban settlements. The reason is that, in spite of the changing nature of 'transitional period', the traditional social patterns are still continuing to be valid; however, elderlies of rural settlements still keep their own social-status. For this reason, housing is an important problem, especially for urban settlements.

To get the proposals about the alternative solutions of elderly homes and welfare institutions, and to illustrate their design criteria and space organizations, the order followed in this study is as follows:

Part I: The general concepts of 'Social Architecture' are discussed with the aim of forming a basis for the study.

Chapter-1: The concepts of 'aging' and 'to get older' are introduced and also Turkish demographic structure and elderlies' status in family are discussed.

Chapter-2: The concept of 'culture' is defined and the relationships between culture and space is presented by means of cultural metamorphosis and Turkish social structure.

Part II: This part is devoted exclusively to the discussion of 'Physical Architecture'.

Chapter-3: The sheltering problems of elderlies are discussed in a historical aspect; the residence of elderlies are illustrated in terms of users' physical, social and psychological traits; the alternative housing and institutional facilities in developed countries are introduced, and the properties of 'elderly institutions' existing in Türkiye as a unique alternative are criticized by means of relations, between users and spaces.

Part III: Analysis about the 'Social and Physical Architecture' of sampled institutions is performed.

Chapter-4: Techniques and methods used in this research are illustrated.

Chapter-5: Discussions on the analysis of the sampled area are included in this chapter. Analysis is carried out in terms of the socio-cultural and physical traits of institutionalized elderlies, and the characteristics of spaces as

well. The answers of interviews are used in obtaining the correlation diagrams and the discussions about the consistency of spaces in terms of socio-cultural background of the users.

Part IV: The synthesis of social and physical architecture is performed.

Chapter-6: As a result of these researches, design criteria and the alternative proposals about the housing and institutional facilities for elderlies and also their space organizations are illustrated.





PART-I: RESEARCHES OF SOCIAL ARCHITECTURE

CHAPTER 1- THE OLD-AGE CONCEPT IN TRANSLATIONAL PERIOD

1.1. AGING

Today, it's a demographic fact that the world's population is gradually getting older. That is to say the percentage of elderlies has become an unnegligible value. Therefore, the programs intended to deal with the specific problems of the aged-people, in years to come, must be responsive (Hendrics, 1977, p. 71) too many challenges that will inevitably be raised.

By this, it means, as a new concept:

"... old age has become a social problem. The existence of millions of older people in the world is a new phenomenon" (Clyde, Vedder, 1987, p:IX)

due to the changing population pyramid, which can be constructed with different numerical values for different countries.

As mentioned above, by the gerontologists the proportion of old to young is rapidly increasing almost in all countries in the world (Clude, 1987, p.9). The development in science and technology has positively affected the life span. This fact lead to a rapid increase in the number of older people especially in industrialized populations. The percentage of old people over 65 has risen in all industrialized countries during the past century; in U.S.A., and in Germany it has doubled, in the United Kingdom it has nearly trippled, in Netherlands and Italy it has increased up by two thirties, in France, Sweden and Canada it has increased a half (Hendrics, 1977, p. 63). However, in Türkiye, the increase in the percentage of aged population is negligible comparing with the other countries; but looking at the population of elderly citizens, it is seen that it is becoming more comparable with the total percentage of old-age people.

From this point of view, researchers do many programs for the future on the basis of increasing percentage of this polulation, as well as on the basis of the consideration

related with the differences of personal experiences and expectations of elderlies in different societies. Some of these can be generalized as:

- . Fear of crime;
- . Health problems;
- . Economic problems;
- . Lack of education;
- . Medical care problems;
- . Loneliness;
- . Lack of care;
- . Lack of keep-busy activities;
- . Lack of job opportunities;
- . Insufficient number of friends;
- . Poor housing.

Unfortunately, the above cited factors can never be considered individually; because with physical concepts they show up in a more complex manner. Even though physical factors are being thought 'with the aging', they cannot be isolated from psychological and social aspects. Changes occur as a result of interrelationship between extrinsic and internal/intrinsic factors. External factors are considered with a variety of social and economic variables such as class, occupation, geographic location, marital status, eating habits and nutrition, epidemics, viruses and diseases, exposure to radiation in the form of x-rays and the other environmental agents. These factors lead, individuals, to different kinds and degrees of stress. Intrinsic factors are those inherent in an organism. Sex is one of the most significant factors affecting longevity.

1.1.1. DEFINITION OF AGING

It is really hard to define 'aging' according to the geriatricians. The changes of organisms and the decrease in human power can be seen as the properties of aging. The changes on the motor system must be included in the definition of aging as well. However, aging of a human being and the destruction of the mechanical system are

different facts (Kayahan, 1976).

As illustration by Schmidt (Schmidt, 1978), the aging process is a metamorphosis of a person's both physical and social characteristics in contrast to the chronological growing period.

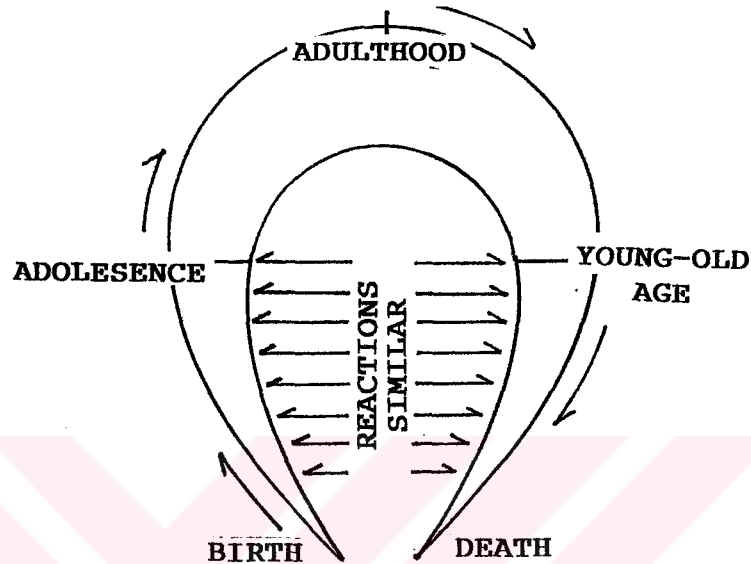


FIGURE-1: Life Cycle; Physical Social and Psychological Differentiation

For the aging again, it can simply be said:

"... to take a day from life..."; "... the end of growing, decreasing of the renovation of organisms and the beginning of the warning period..."; "... the physical and psychological backwardness..."

The 'age' term, a focus point in these definitions, changes according to different people. However, this word includes two major meanings which are the same for everybody (Sevil, 1983, p.21):

- . Chronical age;
- . Biological age.

The first one is used as an expression of life which have been lived and the second term expresses the changes of organisms and physiological properties.

According to these terms, aging shows different biological aging characteristics between people as well as between societies, since it is closely related with social, cultural and economical background of people.

W.Hobson defines 'aging' for human beings in five different fields as follows:

- . Molecular aging;
- . Cellular aging;
- . Organic aging;
- . Individual aging;
- . Social aging.

Almost all of the scientists have agreed that, these concepts should be perceived all together as a whole, defining the aging period.

1.1.2. Problems of Old-Age People-Physical and Social Concepts

Older people have not ever faced so many problems as they do today. In recent years, especially, two forces, urbanization and population growth produced many problems for old-aged people.

In addition to the social facts, gerontological differentiation, influencing every individual by means of biological and social parameters in the aging process (Ermini, 1978, p: 8-14) cause new problems to be emerged.

Years cause to some corporal changes and deformations in the physical body functions of elderly. Due to some morphological changes, the reduction in the dimensions of human beings and also the functional impairment in the members of the body can be observed. These are generally classified as (Boalt, Akerman, 1984, p. 135-149).

- . Reduced vision;
- . Reduced hearing;
- . Locomotive difficulties;

- . Balancing disorders;
- . Confusion, anxiety, insomnia, depression;
- . Skeletal brittleness;
- . Incontinence.

Besides some psychological problems, which are generalized above the consumption of medicines and fear in general (fear of loneliness, etc.) are the most common geriatric and gerontologic characteristics.

Even though, the characteristics of old-age generation seem to be generally common, again, so many variations as a result of the individual and environmental factors, can occur in each case. These differences between the elderlies alternate both the living types and physical surroundings. These variables (Sevil, 1985, p. 37-42; Veigh, Shostak, 1978, p. 242-44) can be generalized as:

- . Age differences (from 60 to 95);
- . Health attitude;
- . Sex roles;
- . Social status (retirement, working);
- . Economic structure;
- . Socio-cultural differences.

1.1.3. Demographics of Aging in Türkiye

Our changing birth and death rates have led to an increase in the percentage of the population aged 60 and over. As Table-1 indicates, in 1955, people aged 65 and over constituted 3.39% of the population, however, in 1985 this number increased to 4.20% of the population.

TABLE-1: Total Population Aged 65+ in Türkiye, 1955-1990

Year	General Population	Number of People Age 65+	Percentage of Total Pop.. Age 65+(%)
1955	24.064.700	818.201	3.39
1965	31.391.421	1.242.525	3.95
1970	35.605.176	1.656.696	4.65
1975	40.347.719	1.813.900	4.50
1980	44.736.957	2.072.916	4.63
1985	50.664.500	2.126.000	4.20

SOURCE: Census of Population 1985-State Institute of Statics Prime Ministry Republic of Turkey.

As it can be predicted from Table-1, the old-age people will take up an even larger percentage of the whole population through the years to come. There are several reasons for this increasing percentage of elderlies. First, the high birthrate after world war might be noticed as one of the reasons from the end of the 1980s, especially in urban settlements (Keleş, 1984, p.12).

TABLE-2: Estimated and Projected Demographic Indicators

DEMOGRAPHIC RATES	PERIODS				
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
CRUDE BIRTH RATE (PER THOUSAND)	29.9	28.5	26.5	23.8	21.2
CRUDE DEATH RATE (PER THOUSAND)	7.8	6.9	6.2	5.9	5.7
NATURAL POPULATION GROWTH (PER THOUSAND)	22.1	21.6	20.3	17.9	15.5

SOURCE: Turkish Population Projections for The Sixth Five-Year Development Plan (1990-1994):SPO-Social Planning Dept by T. KOCAMAN. Ankara,1989.

Secondly, the decline in birthrate, in recent years, has led to the increasing proportion of old comparing with the young (Table-2). Beside the decline in proportion of young generations, the increase from 57.96% to 60.63% in the percentage of 15-64 age group is mostly indicated by people who are 60 and over (SPO, 1989, tbls.). The decline in the death rate, due to the development in technology also has caused the increase of old people in the whole population (Table-3). As a final reason, it can be stated that, changes in the average life expectancy have had a major impact on the size of our elderly population, just as in other developing countries (Table-3).

TABLE-3: Estimated and Projected Demographic Indicators

PERIODS					
EXPECTATION OF LIFE					
AT AGE FIVE YEAR	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
FEMALE	68.36	69.34	70.34	71.36	72.39
MALE	64.07	74.68	65.30	65.93	66.56
TOTAL	66.16	66.95	67.76	68.58	69.40

SOURCE: TURKISH POP. PROJECTIONS FOR THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1990-1994)-T.R.Prime Min. SPO, Social Planning Dept. Ank.: 1989.

According to the social scientists, the determination of a population which gets older in the percentage being 4.00 or more of the elderly over the whole population (Kongar, 1981, p. 321). Thus, Türkiye, with 4.2% of elderly in census of 1985, can be accepted as in this category.

TABLE 4: 60 + Age Group Population By Census Year (Thousand)

AGE GOUPS	FEMALE					
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
60-64	574.4	776.1	913.4	911.4	939.0	1225.2
65-69	367.5	518.3	705.8	837.9	842.6	921.8
70-74	352.5	306.9	437.9	603.5	725.3	738.5
75 +	450.9	470.8	455.6	555.3	743.7	952.2
TOTAL	1745.3	2072.1	2512.7	2098.1	3250.6	3837.7
AGE GROUPS	MALE					
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
60-64	555.8	744.8	882.2	812.9	885.5	1132.9
65-69	309.9	475.7	640.7	762.8	706.6	774.0
70-74	314.5	242.7	375.2	509.0	610.5	569.9
75 +	330.7	356.7	323.4	402.8	536.2	675.5
TOTAL	1510.9	1819.9	2221.5	2487.5	2738.8	3152.3
60+AGE TOTAL	3256.2	38920	4734.2	5395.6	5989.4	6990.0
GENERAL TOTAL	50664.5	56570.1	63019.3	69741.2	76251.7	82364.1
60+AGE (%)	6.42	6.88	7.51	7.74	7.85	8.49

SOURCE: TURKISH POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR SIXTH FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1990-1994) Ankara: T.R.Prime Ministry, SPO, 1989, Table:1, p.14.

1.2. METAMORPHOSIS OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN TÜRKİYE

Society is a process which shows the variations in time of the components and interrelations between them. The society, as an objective formation has a dynamic structure (Lenski, 1975, p. 135-153); which involves interactions between human-nature, human-society and human-human. Neither the human beings nor the society

can be thought as seperated concepts, in this network.

The members of the society get integrated into the society with their own specific functions. And the society organizes them in proper relations within its socio-cultural network. In this complexity individuals and institutions should support themselves to keep the structure of the society (Erdoğan, 1991, p. 2) in a regular manner.

Undoubtly, the structure of societies changes in time and in place (I mean in the different countries or settlements). The researches of social sciences have come to an agreement that the industrialization and the development of technology have caused to changes in social network and in the working patterns of society. The urbanization phonemenon (Keleş, 1978, p. 23) occurs as a result of economic and social changes. Although the tradition still has an important existence in Türkiye, people are also being influenced by industrialization phenomenon, in terms of living style, values and norms in this translational period.

In the last four decades Türkiye has witnessed an effective 'social change' occured with geographic mobility of the rural population to urban areas as a result of industrialization. This phonemenon can be described as an 'urbanization' which is particularly observed in the big cities of the western and southern regions of Türkiye. As in Tables-5 and 6 illustrate, the population growth in urban areas has reached the double of the total growth which is a very rare situation in other countries. From the point of the evalution of the cultural history, this period can be accepted as the industrial revolution of Türkiye (Güvenç, 1985, p. 117-119).

TABLE-5: The Characteristics of Population in Terms of Urbanization By The Times

YEAR	RURAL POPULATION (%)	URBAN POPULATION (%)
1927	83.6	16.4
1950	81.5	18.5
1955	77.9	22.1
1960	74.8	25.2
1965	70.1	29.9
1970	64.3	35.7
1975	58.2	41.8
1980	55.7	44.3
1985	47.0	53.0
1990	41.0	59.0

SOURCE: Kongar, 1981; Census of Population, Administrative Division, SISPMRT, 1990, Table:3.

TABLE-6: The Population Growth in Urban Areas Comparing With The Total Growth

PERIOD OF TIME	POPULATION GROWTH TOTAL POP.(%)	POPULATION GROWTH URBAN POP.(%)
1940-1950	17.5	20.1
1950-1960	32.8	80.2
1960-1970	28.3	70.5
1970-1980	22.6	43.4

SOURCE: Kongar, 1981;

Urbanization is accompanied by the change in the social structure, especially, in the networks of cities concerned. This event has also caused considerable number of social problems to emerge. The social structure which generates 'contradictions' and 'conflicts' has not established yet, its own stability and balance (Erdoğan, 1990, p. 2). In the meanwhile, industrialization causes disorders and unbalance in social structure,

because of the different rates of changing procedure in the elements of this structure (Burnst, 1969, p. 43-63). The difference in the rate of change of structural basis of society has been called as 'cultural lag' by Ogburn (Duncan, 1964, p. 37) and as 'cultural gap' by Kongar (Kongar, 1981, p. 161). As Kıray has pointed out (Oskay, 1983, p. 1-15) that the 'buffer institutions' are necessary to compensate the society equilibrium, in these periods of time. These institutions have the features of balancing the interactions in between individuals themselves and the individual and society.

As mentioned above, the members of the society are negatively affected by these disorders and they find themselves in trouble in adaptation to the new facts. And the elderlies are the most influenced members. The rapid change of their cultural values and experiences leads them to the unsatisfaction.

1.2.1. The Change in The Family Structure

In every society, certain basic institutions survive and endure. The family is, probably, the oldest and most enduring one among these institutions (Poplin, 1978, p. 390-421). Despite of its long duration, some problems which need better solutions appearing as a result of the changes in the family structure.

Being parallel to the changes through the industrialization and urbanization, the family structure began to change from the type of traditional extended family to the one which is called 'nuclear family' type. In the mean time, different types of household formations have appeared as a result of change of life style, just like the school friends who live together, a few young adults or elderly pensioners, or an elderly sharing his home with a pensioner student, etc. These formations, which can be seen so often especially in the big cities, are the results of changing world (Toffler, 1981) with respect to changing cultural and economical aspects.

1.2.2. Family Structure in Türkiye

With the effect of industrialization, our society has begun to change, and the differentiation in the family structure has occurred by these changes in the last four decades which had not been experienced before. The traditional extended family has changed to the nuclear family as the results of (Yasa, 1973, p.143):

- a. Urbanization;
- b. Industrialization;
- c. Economic Independence;
- d. Possession Conditions;
- e. The professions of the members of family;
- f. Cultural development;

Although it is created as a result of urbanization, the nuclear family type which involves a couple and their unmarried children, seems to constitute the major type of family in rural areas with respect to changing economic conditions of family life. On the other hand they still carry on some traditional characteristics (Erdoğan, 1990).

According to the figures of 1985 Census, 58.1% of the total population in Türkiye lives in the urban areas and 73.1% of urban families falls into the category of nuclear family (Erdoğan, 1990). Briefly, we can conclude that most of the people (about 60.0%) live as a member of this family type.

1.2.3. The Change in Social Status of Old-Age People

The reality of nuclear family associated with a new concrete urban social structure has brought different roles, tasks and power to its members as compared to the traditional family. New family structure has led to the disappearance of old-age people from the family roof. This phenomenon is experienced by most of the urban elderly in recent years.

Even if this disappearance has been occurred structurally, most of them has succeeded in forming a new set of relations with the members of their family and also with others. Thus, they could still live as a member of family and society. The economical strength, physical health and the existence of wife or husband for an old-age person help him to form and carry on his social relations successfully. By the loss of one of these factors, the conditions would change suddenly in a worse direction. The death of one of the couples and the low income are the most important effects in changing the social status of elderly. These events often lead to loneliness and isolation. However, in cases where these above factors are not in question, if the old-age person, recedes himself from the social relations, the loneliness will immediately follow.

Considering aging as a part of the life process-even if the social interrelations and cultural definitions (Tibbits, 1987, p. 3-22) have different features-would help people in preparing for a better life during their adulthoods. People should accept this concept as an unavoidable process of life. Just like in some Northern countries such as Sweden, Denmark, people have to brace themselves for the loneliness during the whole life and also for a different life style.

Unfortunately, since there is no such preparation in our country, the old-age people today have important problems as the first generation which experience the loneliness. By the years, increasing number of old-age people are going to experience this isolation and loneliness in elderly institutions which have recently begun to appear as 'buffer institutions' with the aim of supporting mechanisms of the families, in Turkish social life. Certainly, such a life might not be considered as isolation and loneliness, if they had been prepared to this social period of time, before.

1.3. LEGAL FACTORS IN OLD-AGE PEOPLE STATUS

'Social Assistance and Children Welfare Institution' have been established at 24.5.1983, by Ministry of Health of Turkish Republic, to carry out the social care and welfare service. All social security functions are still carried on by this governmental establishment.

As an historical viewpont, the legal factors for social welfare functions, were ordered just as follows (Sevil, 1984; Danışođlu, 1988; Tuncay, 1984; Çengelci, 1989; Resmi Gazete, 27.5.1983):

- . The 'Avarız' and 'Müessesat-ı Hayriye' were the foundations, organize the social welfare events in 'Ottoman Period';
- . According to the 'Regulations To Avoid the Mendicancy' in 1895, 'Dar-ül-Aceze' was established as an 'asylum' at 1896;
- . The 'Benevolent Association' activated in 1928 for the benefit of elderlies and the poor people;
- . 'The Municipality Law' numbered 1580 was accepted in the Parliment. Thus, the responsibilities of socialwelfare duties were hold on by the Municipalities;
- . 'Ministry of Health and Social Assistance of T.R' was established by the law which became into force in 1936;
- . The 'General Administration Office of Social Welfare' was established by the Ministry mentioned above at 1963 to 1983 were under the control of this establishment;
- . The economical and social supports for 'poor and disabled people' were supplied by the law issues 2022, since 1976;
- . The 'General Administration of Social Assistance and Children Welfare Institution' was constituted by the law issues 2828⁽¹⁾ which has come into force with its publication in Official Newspaper (Date: 27th of May at 1983; Number: 18059). This institution was belonged to the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance;
- . This law was modified by a later judgement as a force of law dated with 2.3.1989, issue 356 (announced by the Official Newspaper, No: 20096).

So that the General Administration of Social Assistance and Children Welfare Institution belonged to the Prime Ministry of Türkiye by this reorganization.

(1) The law about the 'elderly care duties' can be seen in Appendix-I (Issue: 2828 and Date of Passing: 24.5.1983).

The law issues 2828, which includes the basic subjects about the elderlies' needs for sheltering and social welfare facilities, is still in force. The 'social welfare facilities' were not clarified enough yet, in the subjects about elderly welfare facilities⁽¹⁾, by this law.



(1) By the General Description (Paragraph: 3-a) of, Law About Social Assistance and Children Welfare Institution.

CHAPTER-2: CULTURAL METAMORPHOSIS AND THE EFFECTS ON SPACE ORGANIZATION

2.1. THE CONCEPT OF CULTURE

As a social heritage, culture flows the past, generation to generation. The aspects of culture are the very things which most differentiate segments of humanity from one to another. As simply, people depends upon their culture for the development of their human qualities. The 'social organization' for the control of environment 'components' and the 'communication' across time and space are the most important terms in the development of culture (Hollander, 1967, p.304-305).

Culture possesses an obvious continuity that extends beyond the life time (Chinoy, 1967, p.123) of those who possess create and utilize it, the structure of a society shows the continual replcement of its members.

The variables of cultural structure (i.e. family, administration, education, health, environment, technology) can be expressed (Güvenç, 1985) as in interaction between 'norms', 'components' and 'patterns' of it. The components of culture as the institutions, ideas, products and artifacts can be constituted by the norms (i.e. folkways, usages, conventims, meres, taboos, values, beliefs) of societics, in the process of patterns.

Cultural patterns are not static. Time and space are the new effects of the development and the change of characteristics (Hollander, 1967, p.306-308). The norms vary from those of least importance to those of great importance for a society. With respect to these changes, both in norms and the patterns, the most dominant culture serves as a model for a less dominant one by the time which have to be passed through. The differences in culture are also originate in geographic and historic factors of to a society.

2.1.1. Definitions of Culture

Although many definitions of this concept, culture have couldn't been clarified enough yet, as Güvenç (Güvenç, 1985, p.110) expressed as:

"... it's easy to state the problems related to the societies and their members in terms of cultural processes, but it is not easy to define the culture exactly."

Taylor's old definition (1871) about culture still widely cited which indicates it's scope:

"Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities acquired by man as a member of coiety."

Shortly culture defines 'appropriate or required modes of thinking, acting and feeling' (Chinoy, 1967, p.46-49). According to the Redfields (Redfield, 1953, p.85):

"Culture is the total equipment of ideas and institutions and conventionalized activities of people."

And as Özer says (Özer, 1973, p.31);

"Culture, is a complexity that qualifies the society in terms of technology, institutions, living styles, customs, beliefs and values."

These definitions clarify the whole concepts which are needed for a design process with respect to the social facts.

2.1.2. The Relationships Between Culture and Society

Society can be considered as comprising the individuals who share all meaningful symbolic systems constituting culture, and accordingly live within a set of specific interpersonal and collective relationships-social and individual behaviors and values differentiate with the cultural background.

The values of a society can change by the time, with the effects of the other societies or so on; but the essential point is that the existence of societies depends upon the values exist as guide posts in a cultural sense. It means also man depends upon culture for a coherent outlook and approach toward life. In the meanwhile the essential psychological effect of culture is to influence the individuals toward distinctive ways of thinking and acting (Hollander, 1967, p.345-346) in despite of their same cultural background as the members of society.

The adaptation and the social organization is debatable in the culture of industrialized societies. The rate of change affects the people mostly as Toffler says in his book, Future Shock (Toffler, 1970).

The familiar and congenial patterns to which they have become accustomed by the individuals are the signs of the continuity of culture. In this sense, the process of communication, individuals acquire a sense of common meaning. Such patterns are transmitted through the main social institutions such as the family, school and so on.

Men do not live apart, each seeking a private solution to the problems of survival. They should live together, sharing a common way to live, in an ideal world, and sharing a common 'culture' which regulates their collective existence adopting to the world around them. The social relationships could be exist when individuals or groups, possess the reciprocal expectations concerning the other's behavior and attitudes. Thus, a society can be analyzed in terms of its constructive groups and their relations to one another.

Differences among individuals persist for many reasons-biological and sociological-Although these differences, individuals resemble one another because of their social and cultural backgrounds. The existence of individual differences and the range of variation about national character cause to define the social character unclearly even though the generalization of national characteristics. National traits and the differences among the members of various societies and social groups were variously attributed to

race, climate, geography and history.

2.1.3. The Intersection of Concepts Culture and Space

As illustrated above the culture concept is a process which defines the intersection of society, time and development. In such ways human beings need some facilities and spaces for the cultural patterns who live on during this process. These physical environment were shaped by the effects of cultural components as well as the natural limitations:

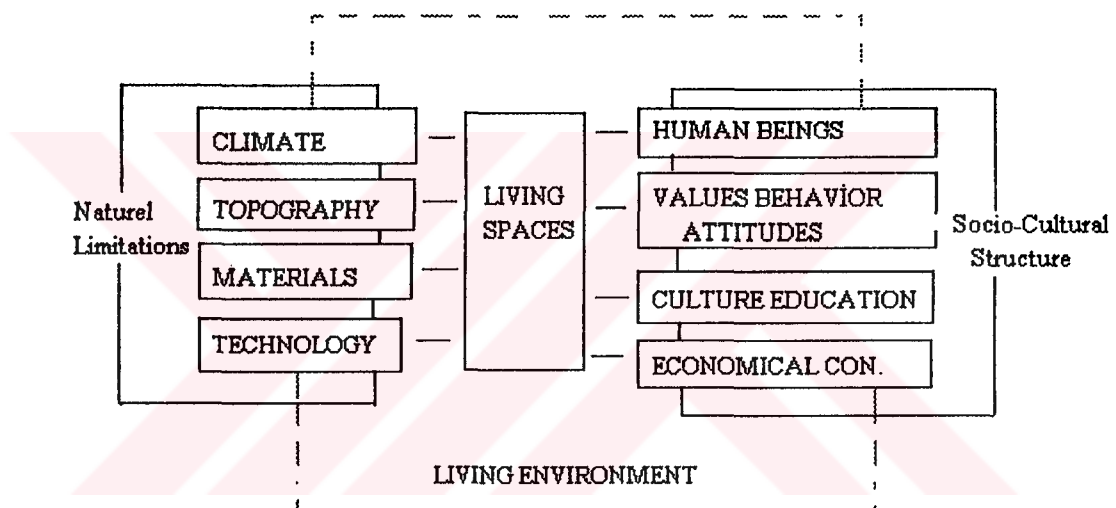


FIGURE-2: The Effects on Shaping the Living Spaces

During design process form and function must be realized as an integration of these terms, to get better solutions. The natural environment the and socio-cultural structure also should be considered as in accomodation with space use together considering the changing economical and cultural values.

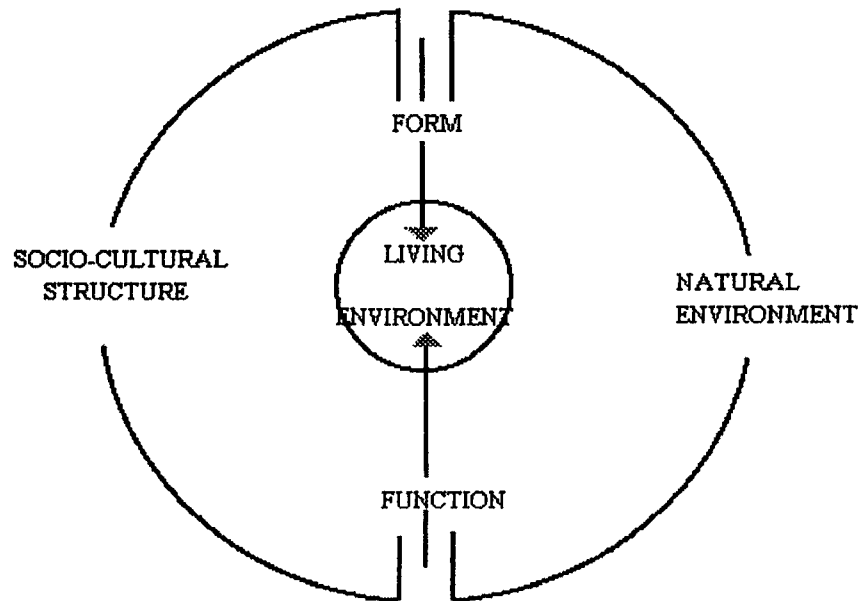


FIGURE-3: Creation of a Living Environment

The properties of physical environment which have been constituted by the people depends, upon their socio-cultural background. The characteristics of space reflect the social values of subcultures. These facts cause differences in physical environments between cultural groups and from society to society. Socio-cultural background and the educational level of both individuals and also the society have important role in shaping the living spaces, organization of them and on the specific details. As an example, we can say that the people from rural areas want to live on lower floors belonging on the ground level; and an educated people need to have an office in his home as a specific place to use it.

So that the time factor has a great importance as well as geographic variables, the existance of different shapes of living environment. The changing characteristics of societies cause the metamorphosis in cultural structure by the time and it reflects in physical surrounding effectively.

The changing process of socio-cultural structure causes some degeneration by the time; thus the physical environment become to being estranged for the people used. On the other hand, the unsuitable facilities with the space needs of activities of human beings cause the failure of interactions between, man and space. Considering this fact for the better living environment the problems caused by cultural deformation can be solves by the methods of;

- . Appropriation;
- . Remodelation;
- . Renewial;
- . Rehabilitation;
- . Regeneration;

taking them all together on.

Discussing the relation between socio-cultural structure and physical environment it should be emphasized that in this chapter: Cultural degeneration has appeared as a result of rapid diffusion with respect to industrialization, urbanization and the perfection of communication systems in the present century. Thus the different characteristics of the relation between cultural structure and the physical environment, in contemporary buildings, comparing with the traditional spaces. There is a fact have been neglected that: We have to make design always for 'people' who still live as 'human beings'. Unfortunately, it has really forgotten in this process, the changing values and beliefs and also the differentiation of needs and wants effected by technological development.

2.2. CULTURAL STRUCTURE OF TÜRKİYE

From the point of view of the cultural history, Türkiye can be accepted as still in the period of 'Industrial Revolution' (Güvenç, 1985, p. 117-119). As Table 5 and 6 indicate, the percentage of citizens has rapidly increased in recent decades. The rapid rate of urbanization has an important role in differentiation of the cultural structure of our country, particularly in the second half of this century. However, the effects of the Western and Islamic cultures on urban societies and the Anatolian and Asian ones on

rural settlements cannot be ignored (Güvenç, 1985, p. 132). In the traditional Turkish social structure, before the urbanization, a synthesis of Western, Eastern and Islamic cultural norms with Anatolians' was the dominant normative system (Güvenç, 1985, p. 120-122). Along with this dominant character of traditional social structure, the different subcultures also existed in different geographical regions.

The phenomenon of geographical mobility urbanization associated with the industrialization have caused the appearance of different characteristics of the cultures which can be accepted as subcultures in transitional period, especially in big cities. The new citizens coming from the traditional cultural norms are confused as they live in urban settlements with different social values (Oskay, 1983, p. 1-15). Thus the adaptational difficulties arise as a serious result of this situation..

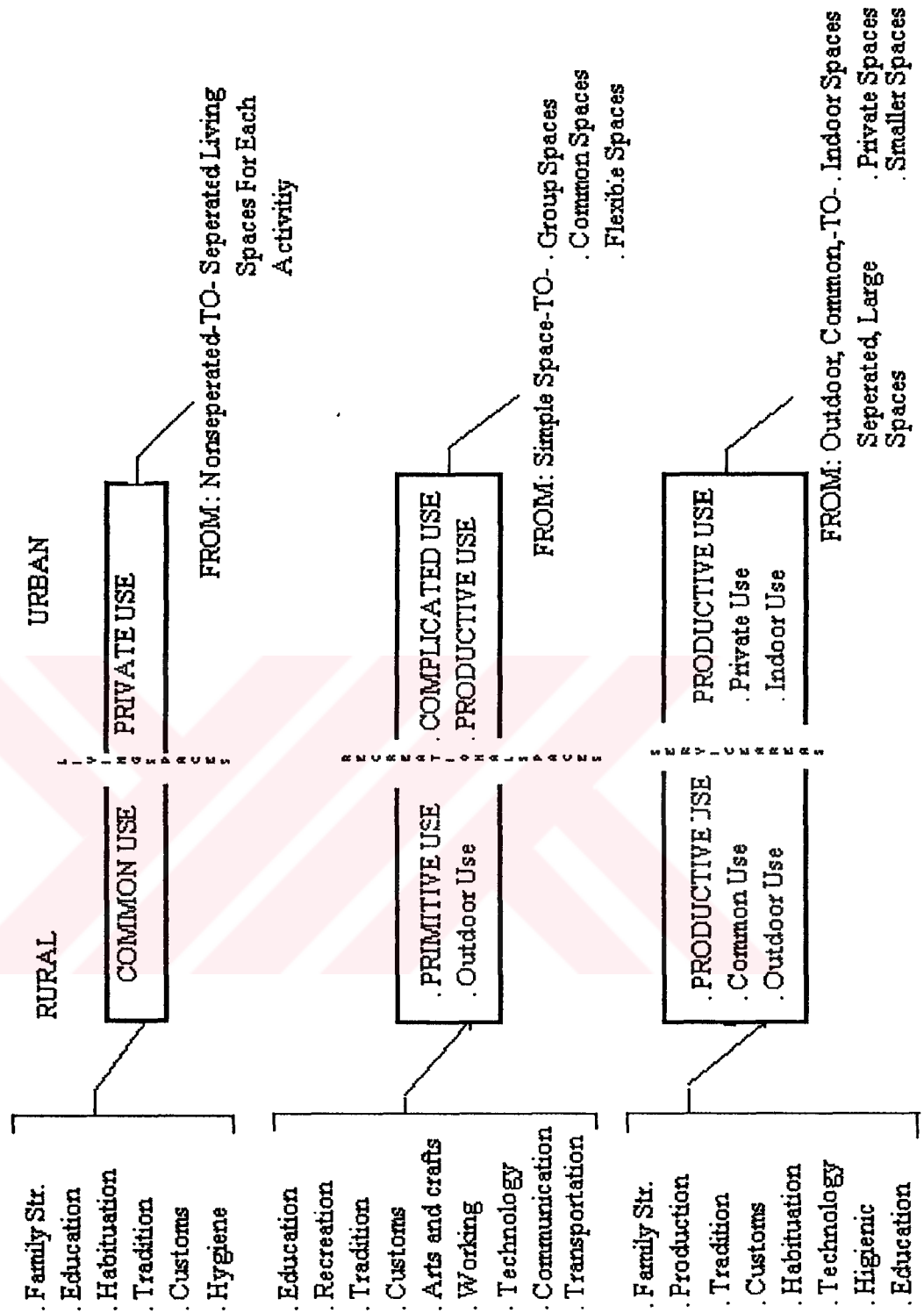
As traditions and customs change as a result of educational and mediatic development, a new kind of rationality began to dominate the beliefs and values. Increasing number of educated people (25.362.982, by Census of 1985) and the augmented percentage of higher educated people (2.20% of total by the Census of 1985) can be noticed as important factors for the metamorphosis in cultural structure of Türkiye. The developing communication industry is also effective in changing values and norms reflected in cultural patterns, in recent years.

2.2.1. Rural-Urban Culture

Rural areas are accepted by the researchers of social sciences, as the settlements where the natural sources influence even the way of life. In contrast, urban settlements are defined as places where man-made, artificial elements are dominant due to technological development, in natural surrounding (Sorokin, Zimmerman,1968, p: 7-24).

More dependence in natural sources and natural environment is observed in rural areas. Also the social structure is more homogeneous. Although the social values and activities, expectations reveal regional differentiation in the direction of traditional factors; in rural societies, there exists a dominant socio-cultural characteristics.

FIGURE-4: Comparison of Rural And Urban House Forming By The Effects of Cultural Components In Western Countries of Türkiye



Whereas, in urban areas, as a result of the changes in the values, behaviors, expectations, thoughts and norms, there is a heterogeneous character. By this heterogeneity, the social integration in urban life is reduced in comparison to the rural settlements.

Although there exists practically not a big difference between the human beings of the urban and the rural living styles, the relations between the people and the institutions show a distinction. The central institution the family has a proper manner concerning with the characteristics of rural living styles (Tatlidil, 1989, p.1-10).

Social interaction between people are more permanent and durable in rural cities (Erdoğan, 1991, p. 17). But the relationships have been established by the people as in small groups because of the population lower density. This cause also the interactions become fewer. On the other hand, the interactions of people is like a tight network due to the complexity of urban society. But they are constructed for a short period of life, having no durability.

As an important aspect of development, the necessities are satisfied within the institutionalized division of labour, in urban societies. It refers also the changing functions of traditional institutions by the new ones which are related to each other by means of functional operations. While the self supporting system has been current in the rural families for their requirements, the urban families have lost these properties in the favour of other institutions.

Recently, the elderly housing is one of these institutions. Contemporary types of these institutions have been built as a first example in 1960's at some big cities like Konya, Ankara. Even if there exist efforts to construct care amenities since 1980's, the development are insufficient, because these works do not meet the socio-cultural requirements of our elderlies.

2.2.2. The Effects of Cultural Differentiation in Living Environments

The culture is constituted from the physical and spiritual components which affect each other. According to the antropologists, the physical ones are the basic elements creating the infrastructure of society and defining the general forms, as for the spiritual components, they are effective in social structure as superstructure. Those concepts could not be thought independent in the creation of the social structure.

The physical environment and living styles differ with respect to the variation of interaction in these concepts by the time and the countries. As a recent event these changes occur rapidly especially in urban settlements due to the transition priod. These changes reflects especially in residential facilities, and the variations occured parallel to the changes in family structure.

Mostly, the functional varieties cause the specific usage of spaces and also the properties of living styles require different facilities in urban settlements comparing to the rural types.

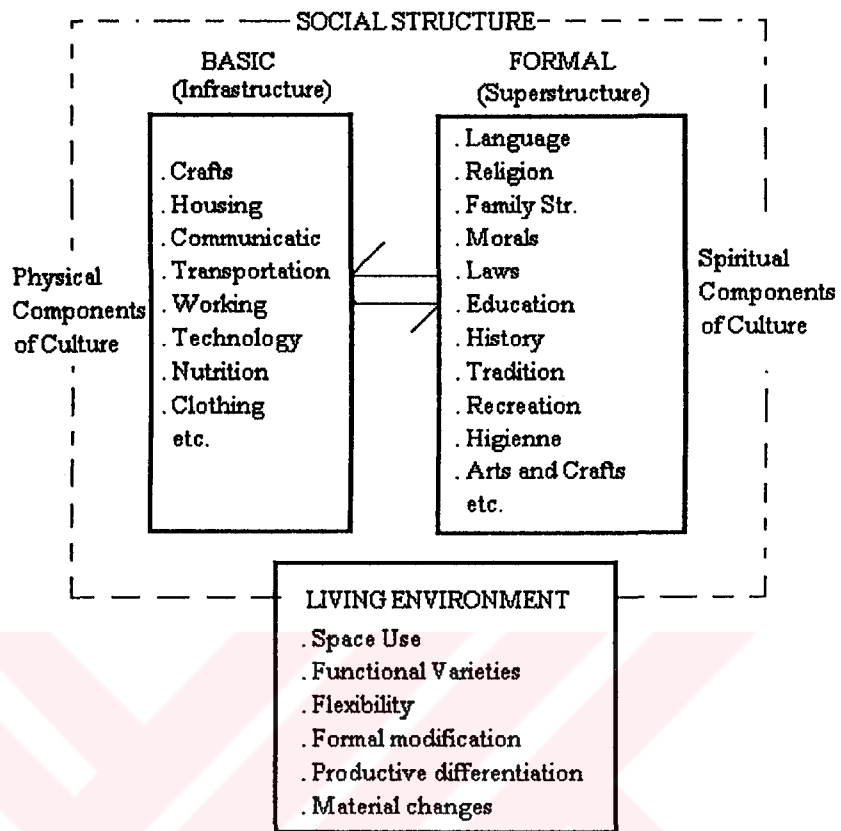


FIGURE-5: The Effects of Social Structure and All Cultural Components in the Creation of Living Environment



PART-II: RESEARCHES OF PHYSICAL ARCHITECTURE

CHAPTER-3: SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES FOR THE AGED

3.1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

In historical viewpoint the primitive elderly institutions have been established initially at European and American countries in the Middle age. These institutions were named as 'asylums'. These shelters were financed and also administrated by foundations, volunteers and religious institutions (Freidlander, 1961, p. 327). Undoubtly, they have been assumed as the 'storage of poor people who are in very bad conditions'. People in all conditions -elderlies, orphans, disabled people, mads and so on- where sheltered on these buildings. However, the physical conditions of these institutional buildings were very primitive.

From the begining of 20th century, this subject of welfare of elderlies has been greatly taken heed at Europen Countries (especially in Great Britain) and also in the U.S.A. The studies performed on this subject have revealed the necessity of separated institutions for different groups mentioned above. In Türkiye, however, this subject started to develop from the beginning of 60's, as a contemporary institutional idea, and then accelerated in the early 80's.

3.1.1. History of Social Care In the World

In the middle ages, for such reasons as wars, crop failures, recurrences of pestilence and the breakdown of the feudel system, there were substantial increases in the number of people in need (Zastrow, 1978, p.16-21). Former approaches of the Church and of the volunteer families were not able to respond these people who are far from the beign self-sufficient.

Some welfare institutions such as the 'Bazilicas', 'Hotel de Dien' and 'Hosbitale' were constructed and supported by the Church, in this period. The almhouses were the

places where the orphaned children, disabled people, elderlies and the whole unable people were taken cover.

The 'Elizabethan Poor Law' in 1601 enacted during the reign of Queen Elizabeth was a revolution on this subject (Zastrow, 1978, p. 14). After this law, better institutional social welfare was expanded through some European countries like France, Austria, Scandinavian countries. But, unfortunately, these institutions built before 18th century were installed in poverty districts of the settlements and the living conditions were not appropriate (Toffler, 1981, p.84).

The Renaissance marks the beginning of vast changes in population structure. The development in technology and the rapid spreading out of the industrialization brought the society revolution into question (Hendrics, 1977). Because of the increase in birthrate and the decrease in deathrate, population has shown a rapid growth. So the old-age people population has also increased. Thus the problems of the welfare of elderlies have become to appear.

The placing of nonrelated patients in private homes was practised within foster care programs in 1250's, in Europe (at Belgium). And then, it was adapted subsequently in the late 1800's, by Scotland, Germany, France and Switzerland. In Japan, there was a program just like this which was called 'trustees for guard' (Broberg, 1975, p. 242-247). By this way, the care of old-age people was provided in home environment.

In early 1900's, social welfare became more professionalized. The 'Social Security Act' passed in 1936, in Great Britain formed the basis of many public social insurance programs. The basic programs, which still remain, contained three major categories under the act of (Headrics, 1977, p.44):

- . Social Insurance,
- . Public Assistance,
- . Public Health and Welfare Services.

After that, especially after 1970's, so many congress were made to improve the new programs for the elderlies, disabled people and the children benefits, for the well-being of all citizens (Broberg, 1975, p.242-247).

3.1.2. Historical Background of Social Care For Elderlies in Türkiye

According to archeological findins⁽¹⁾, the earliest welfare institution for elderlies in Anatolian settlement, was established by the monasteries from the Early Byzantineum Period. In the tablets found in Alaşehir (Philadelphia) these institutions were named as 'Gerokomeion'. Depending upon the literature search during this study, these institutions can be accepted as one of the earliest sample in the world.

Then, two different establishment have been constituted during the Seljukian period; 'Dar-ül Reha' (at Sivas) and 'Göbörü Complex' (at Musul). Later, a medical complex was also built in Kahire, named 'Seyfettin Kalavun Hospital' (Sevil, 1968, p. 13).

The most important institutions have been established during Ottoman Period, in which the elderlies was forming the upper status of the social structure. The almhouse in Istanbul (Dar-ül-aceze) which was built in 1895 is still active.

After the 'municipal law' (issue, 1580) was accepted in 1930 (Sevil, 1968, p. 13-14) the local administrations became responsible for the social welfare functions. It has been carried on to the renovation programs were done in Turkish Republician Period. After that a few laws have been passed on for the benefit of elderlies and other disables in tremns of their social needs and requirements.

(1) This information have been got from the archeological findings at Alaşehir, by the archeologist Prof.Dr. Recep Meriç.

Eventually, the concept of elderly institution in its modern sense, was approved by the organization of Children Welfare Institution at 1955. And then, Konya Huzurevi was established in 1963 as a modern institution.

3.2. INSTITUTIONALIZED OLD-AGE PEOPLE AND RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Though, the aging period is accepted as a natural process of life, this event is effected by social patterns. Thus, the differences occur in the characteristics of elderlies at different societies. The properties characterize the negative consequences in social systems, against the elderlies, could be summarized as:

- . Economical factors; lower and fixed retirement income,
- . Social factors; loss of meaningful roles both in family structure and also in the network of society,
- . Physical and psychological factors; diseases and disorders of elderlies and disabilities physically and psychologically.

The failures on adaptation of elderlies in societies, based on the factors mentioned above, cause the trouble and stress of them.

These factors are the most important evidents by means of residential environments. They should be considered as important factors in programming the housing for elderlies because of the importance the interaction between human beings, living patterns and living spaces. They should be designed, the housing facilities, fitting with the elderlies' personal traits and the activities of them, for the well-being of individuals.

Particularly with the advancing age and the increasing physical impairment, the housing needs of elderly become more complex (Green, Fedewa, 1978, p.11). It couldn't be thought as a shelter. As stated in the recent report of special Committees on

Aging of The United States Senate;

"... to the elderly person in search of better shelter, the question of 'bricks and mortar' is secondary to the questions of total living environment. The number of supportive services available is as vital as the convenience of location"
 (Pastalan, 1977)

Successful programs for the elderly must respond to physical, psychological, social and economic needs of adequate residential environments.

TABLE-7: Effecting Factors for the Preference of Institutional Life

PREFERRING CAUSES		SUPPORTS
. Physical Disabilities- Movement, Visuel, Hearing, etc.	Physical Factors	. Physical supports- Cleaning, Eating, Movement, . Health Control and care,
. Physiological Problems- Heart, Vein, Bolood, etc., . Fear of Loneliness, . Fear of Death,	Psyc. Fac.	. Grouping, Security,
. Change in Social Status, Externalization From Family Structure, Retirement,	Social Fac.	. Social Activities . New Social Structure
. Low income, . Homelessnes	Economic Factors	. Financing By Government, Foundation, Individuals, etc.

3.2.1. Housing For Elderlies and Institutional Buildings

When children have grown up and left home as a result of economical independency, the family contracts to its original size. And with the death of spouse, the surviving

individual mostly prefer to live alone again. Besides of these changes in living arrangements, geriatric and gerontological differences have occurred by the process of aging. Physical and social environments also affect the elderly. These factors are effective in the design of living environment (housing projects/institutional buildings) for elderly.

Residential events which is situated in the cross section of the concepts, life and space, should be identified by the characteristics of users (Rapoport, 1970). Thus the residential facilities for elderly should appropriate with the physical and social changes of aging process (Green, Fdewa, 1978). The physical and social criteria should be discussed together, to get more appropriate residential facilities with their living patterns. Physical living environment should be designed as far as limiting their dependency and also isolated from social environment.

Housing facilities and institutional projects have been done before 1960's were defined as ordinary buildings supplying these properties as follows;

- . Sheltering;
- . Facilitating the basic functions:
- . Bounding with environmental facilities.

However, the programs and projects for elderly houses, welfare institutions were developed (Steinhewer, 1983) for the benefit of elderly. They have so many services. These services (i.e. cafeteria, social center, shopping center, health center) are both supplied by the institutions' themselves and also by a central organization out from housing/institutional environments.

Service facilities for housing projects could be programmed as limited, because of the self-sufficient properties of elderly who lived on, in these type of residential settlements. But the welfare institutions should have so many service facilities for the benefit of disabled (physically, socially and economically) elderly. The investments of institutions increased depending up on the service excess (medical services, capacity of

users, and soon).

Institutional life means (Buttler, 1975; Steinhewer, 1983) that;

- . Dependency/semi-dependency;
- . Social control utilized by the administration;
- . Too many servicing facilities;
- . Sharing spaces;
- . Economical solutions in space.

These limitations, in the institutional life, effect the elderlies negatively, according to the gerontologists. These effects could be summarized as follows:

- . Social interactions decrease depending up on the increasing number of users;
- . The pessimist thoughts and the fear of death appear;
- . Unfitness between human beings and also between man and space occurs.

In the design of alternative solutions for elderly housing types/welfare institutions, physical characteristics of elderlies should be considered as effective factors besides social and technological variables. Facilities for elderlies should be programmed, not only for early ages (65-75) but also for older elderlies (75 and over). The cause of that is the growing disabilities of old-age people by aging process. With respect to this fact, the space organizations, physical properties of spaces (lighting, heating, ventilation, etc.), fittings and furniture (materials, dimensions, details and applications) should be designed considering the disabilities of older elderlies.

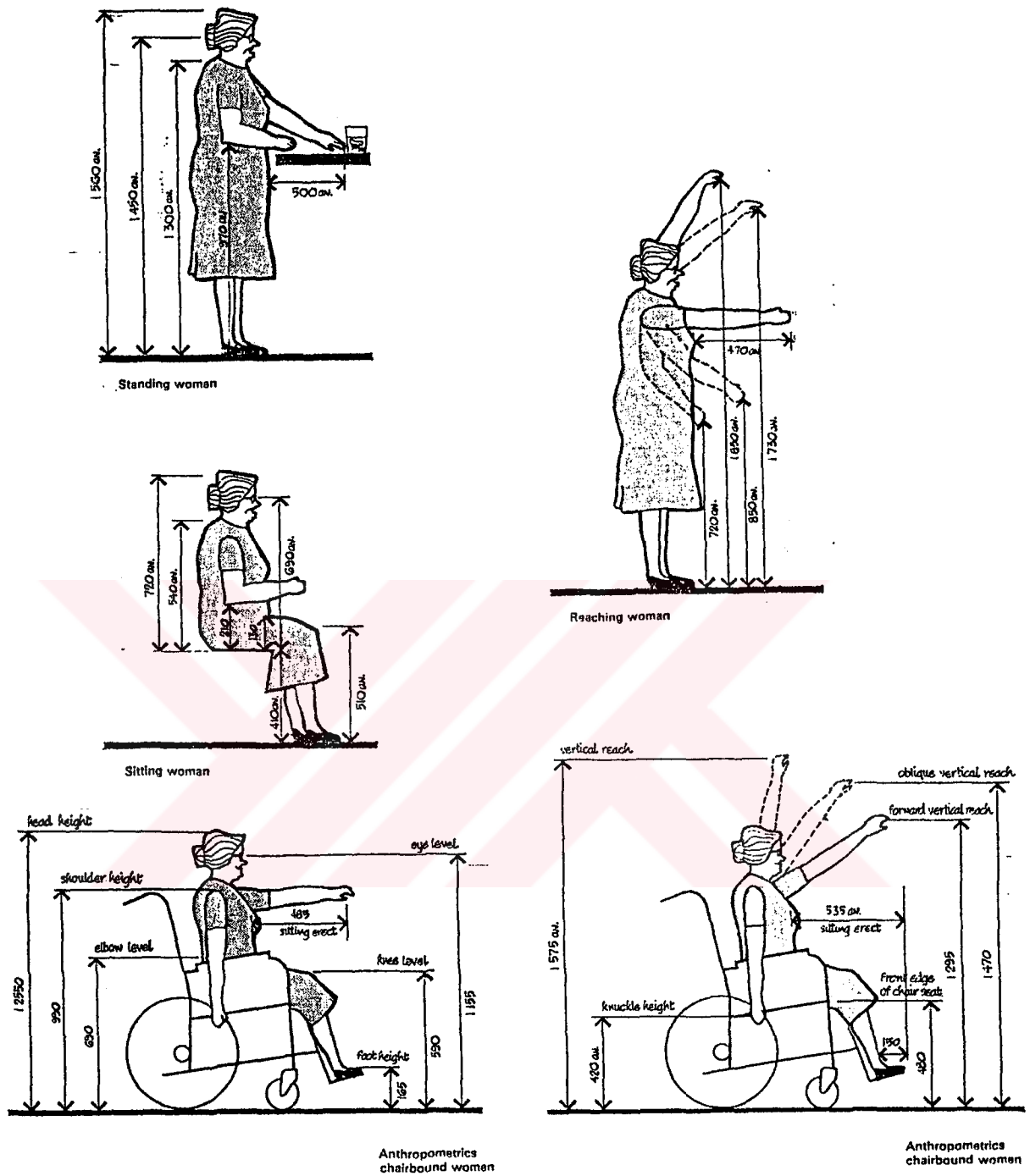
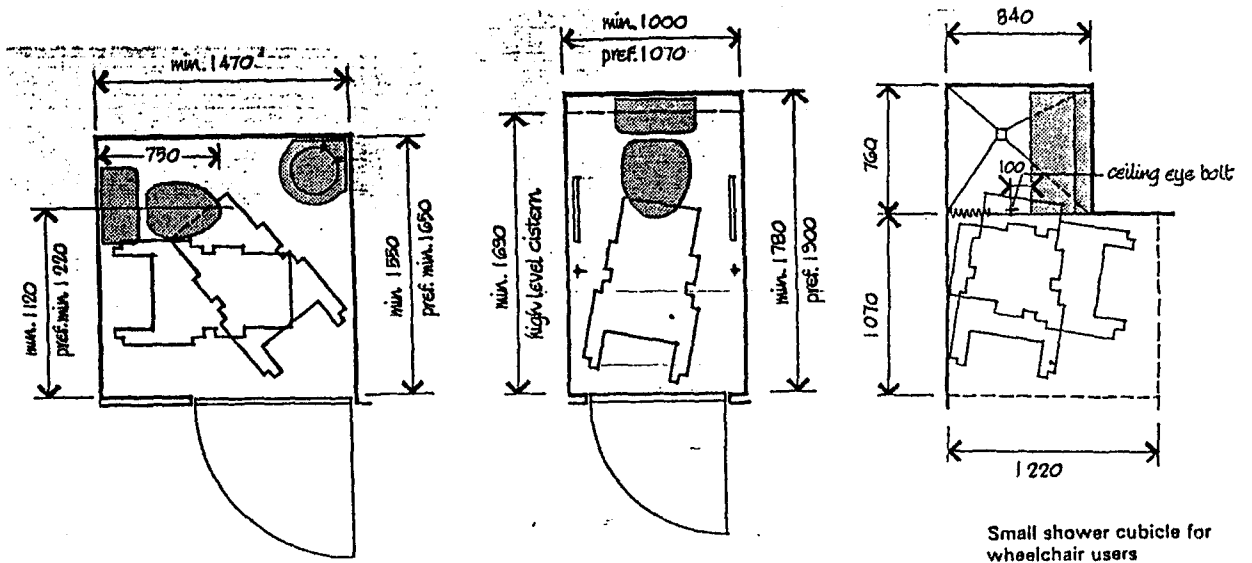


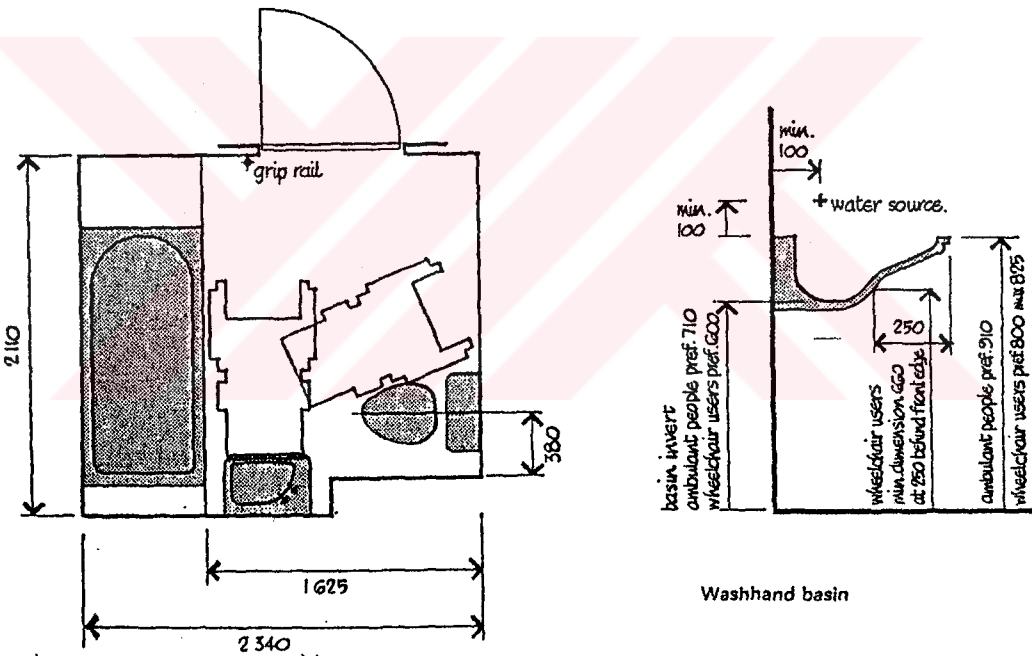
FIGURE-6: Anthropometrics of Healty And Chairbound Women.

SOURCE: Housing For Old People, Bulletin-3, Socottish Development Dept.



Small shower cubicle for wheelchair users

Planning of wc compartments for wheelchair users

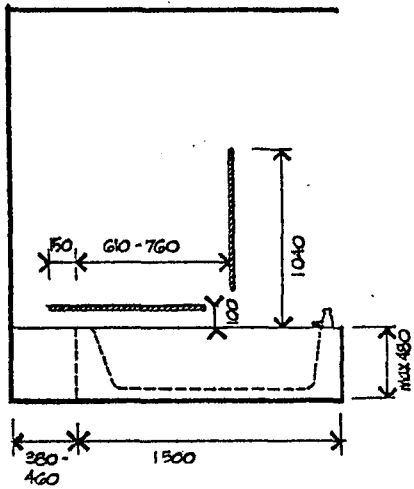


Washhand basin

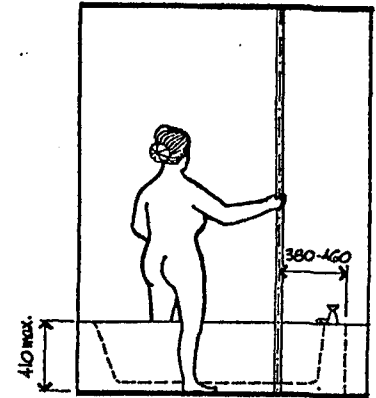
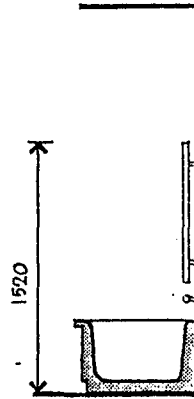
Planning of bathroom for wheelchair users

FIGURE-7: Planning of WC Compartments And Bathrooms For Loheelchair Users

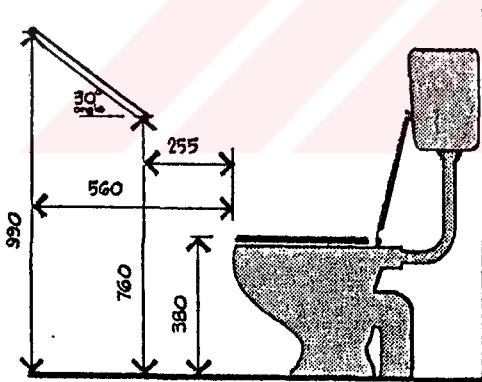
SOURCE: Ibid., 1991.



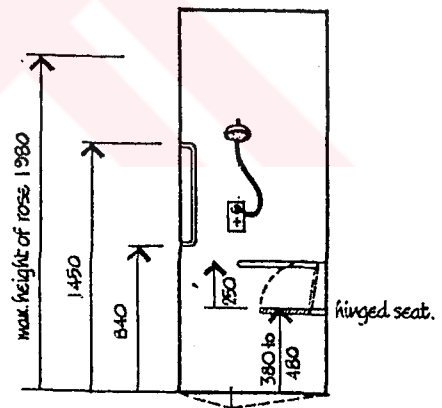
13. Bath height, horizontal and vertical supports where platform is provided at bath for wheel chair users



Bath height and vertical support ambulant elderly



14. Diagonal support at w.c. for active elderly people. Preferred w.c. height for the disabled is 480 mm. and the positioning of the support is best determined by the specific requirements of the tenant



15. Small shower cubicle

FIGURE-8: Dimensions of Bathroom Elements.

SOURCE: *Ibid.*, 1991.

3.2.1.1. Design Evaluation And Housing For The Elderlies

Human beings are seen as not only being effected by environmental factors, but also shaping and creating the new social and physical environments to achieve a balance or 'goodness of fit' over time (Moos, 1983, p.86). These changes, thus, require on-going adaptational responses by environmental inhabitants. As Lawton has suggested that the relationship between environmental demands and the persons 'adaptational level' effects the functional health especially in old age period.

The problem of housing, old age people, who need it is typically seen in a narrow architectural 'perspective' as a problem of physical design for comfort, convenience and safety. But it is a serious error to think like that, because the physical aspects of housing seem strictly secondary for this generation. Researches by the gerontologists clearly shows that (Rosow, 1987, p.381-392) the housing as such seldom structures effects social life directly; it may modify the physical environment.

Designers should consider the changing needs and properties of elderlies over time. The individual who makes into an age congregate setting as fully functional does not plan to be less mobile or depressed by disability and losses a few years later (Table-7). Thus the initial programming and the design of elderly housing should be made considering the adaptation and flexibility. This means that living units have to be interchangeable, extendable or recratable to alternative use, or that the allocation of residential and nonresidential spaces requires new definition.

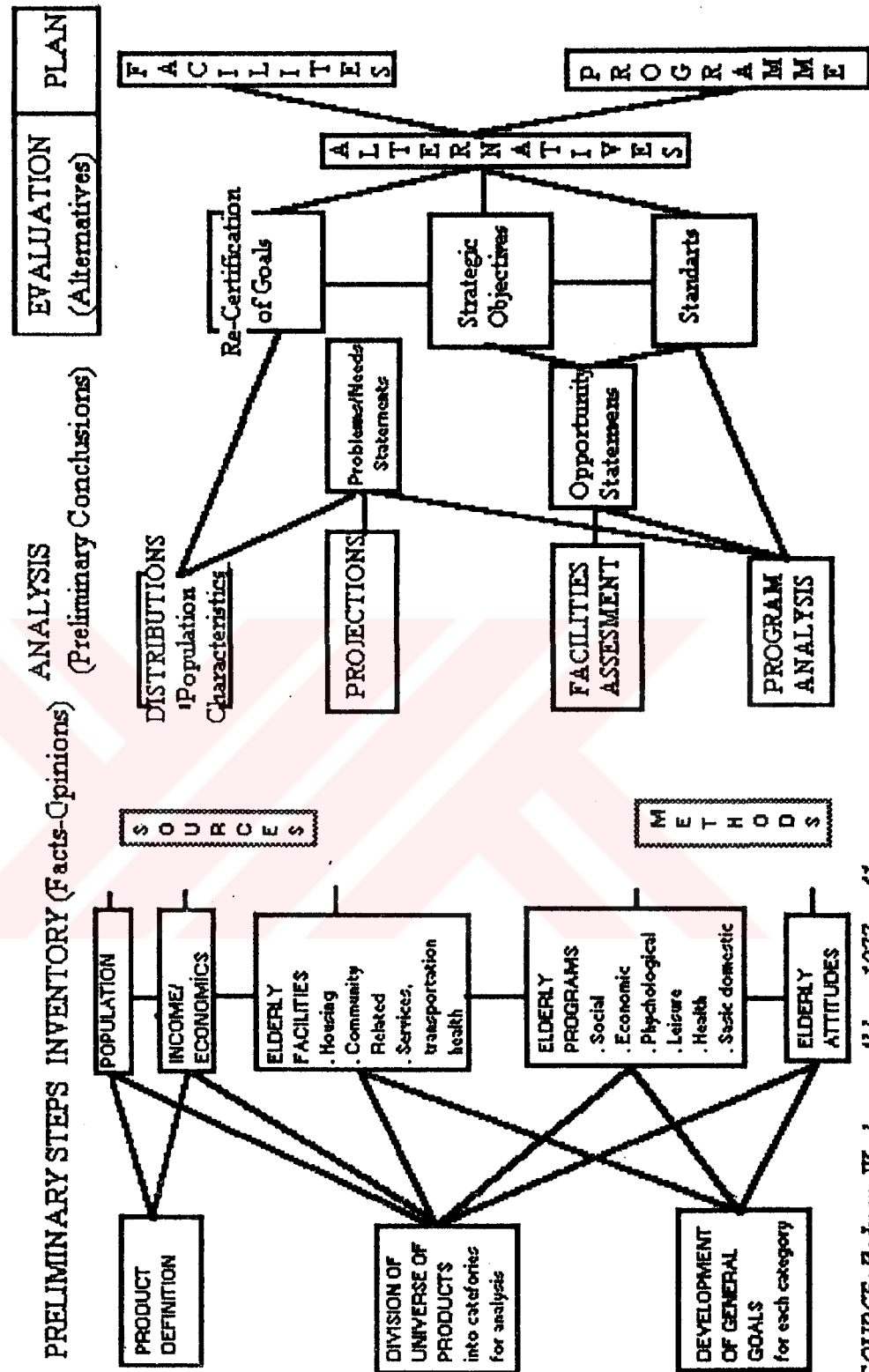
TABLE-8: Losses in Aging Process⁽¹⁾

AGE	50-65	65-75	75-85	85 +
LOSS	.Children leave home; . Loss of occupational roles	. Los of income; . Death of spouse and friends.	. Increased loss of sensory acuity; . Loss of health and diminished independence	. Serious loss of sensory acuity . Serious health problems and independence

SOURCE: Pastalan, 1977, p.11 (Adaptation for Turkish conditions)

(1) It is an adaptation for Turkish conditions, from the table about the loss Continuum of the Elderly by Pastalan (1977, p.11)

TABLE-9: Planning Process For Elderly Programs and Facilities



SOURCE: Bednar, Workman Abbey, 1977, p. 41.

A systematic research study was developed to determine the users satisfaction with the building. The first stage involved a review of appropriate literature on the needs of the elderly in housing, and interviews with typical residents. From this, seven major issues were identified as important to housing for the elderly. The very typical issues of environment- behavior concerns in any building type (Moore,1983, p.102-113) are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| . Physiological comfort | . Heating, humidity, ventilation;
lighting and noise; |
| . Safety and security | . Dangers within the spaces;
. Surrounding risks; |
| . Proximity and accessibility | . Space arrangements within the building;
. Space arrangements within the neighborhood;
. Desired services accessible; |
| . Privacy and interaction | . Within the room;
. Within the apartment;
. Within the building;
. Within the community/surrounding; |
| . Choice and satisfaction | . Provide a range of activities;
. Provide a range of interactions; |
| . Personalization and control | . Personal living environment;
. Controlling for safety; |
| . Building type and preference | . The appropriation for image of 'home'. 'Homey',
'cozy', 'warm', 'roomy';
. Low-density (8-10 people groups). |

3.2.1.2. Classification of Alternative Homes/Institutions For Elderlies

Alternative housing programs and institutional facilities should be produced due to the changing factors as, increasing disabilities of aging process, changing economical and social status, different socio-cultural background of elderlies and the differentiation of

social and cultural structure, technological development and the new requirements and needs.

The alternatives provide a level of support, enabling the older people to live in a community environment. The range of alternatives lies between the independent apartment dwelling without any support to the skilled nursing care. Alternative housing can be understood as an exception to the norm, describing housing arrangements which are more uncommon. According to Lawton (Lawton, 1981, p.65) alternative housing is designed to;

" serve individuals, whose needs fall through the cracks of more traditional forms."

Lawton mentions five broad categories of residential types typically;

- . Community residence,
- . Planned housing,
- . Congregate housing,
- . Domiciliary and personal care housing,
- . Nursing homes.

Within each categories they differentiate as atypical, newly organized or recently documented alternative housing arrangements.

Although the importance of enabling factors choosing the housing type, the background and the preference factors as individual psychological, physiological and social attributes assumed as basic factors (Eckert, 1989; Lawton, 1981; Elrod, 1979; Boryesson, 1984). The influences choice of housing arrangement could be listed as these components:

- . Individual : Personal characteristics, such as life, history and behaviors; physical and mental competencies, needs and wants, beliefs, values and so on;

- . The Microsystem : Personal environment, group environment, suprapersonal environment, physical environment;
- . The Exosystem : Social, economical and physical components of local community; basic resources and services of neighborhood environment; physical security or threat; social interactions;
- . The Macrosystem : Political and economic forces (beyond the control of individuals).

Alternative housing/institutional settlements can be classified due to the location related with the neighborhoods, such as, integrated, isolated and segregated (Rosow, Clyde, Vedder, 1987, p.381-392). Each of these settlement types have different physical and social characteristics (Table-10).

TABLE-10: Housing/Institutional Settlements Due to the Neighborhoods

TYPE-1	ENTEGRATED	
DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Housing units just for elderlies; . Entegrated with neighborhoods as seperated randomly. 	
TYPE-2	IZOLATED	
DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Housing units just for elderlies; . Isolating the elderlies physically from social settlements. 	
TYPE-3	SEGREGATED	
DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing units just for elderlies; Entegrated with neighborhoods; Segregated by surroundings in the neighborhoods 	

Another categorization can be done due to the programs of these facilities, in terms of services including, supporting services, care facilities and administrative status. These are classified, such as, independent housing, semi-independent/congregate housing, dependent housing (Table:10) types. Elderlies can prefer one of them suitable with their physical abilities.

TABLE-11: Categorization of Housing/Institutional Alternatives Due to the Dependency of Elderlies

TPE.1	INDEPENDENT HOUSING	OLD-AGE PEOPLE
	. Service: First aid.	. Self sufficiency,
TYPE.2	SEMI-DEPENDENT HOUSING	OLD-AGE PEOPLE
	. Domestic services, . First aid, examining, . Shopping service, maintainning, . Helps by groups;	. Disabilities physically and health problems, . Requirements for some supports,
TYPE.3	DEPENDENT HOUSING	OLD-AGE PEOPLE
	. Domestic services, . Health services, . Individual care services	. Bedridden, . Requirements for individual support

3.2.1.3. Alternative Modes of Elderly Housing/Welfare Institutions

Alternative housing types/welfare institutions which are existing in developed countries can be listed on nine groups. These types are named variously by different societies. Though they include similar functions, they differ due to the cultural and economical variables of societies. They are grouped generally as follows:

. Condominiums and Cooperative Apartmens:

Characteristics: These independent housing units can be owned both in the

system such as the ownership of flats and also the membership of cooperative. Some housing units can be produced by some cooperatives to rent out them for elderlies. These housing units can be placed in congregate housing settlements and will be programmed without including any social services.

Types : Apartments For Rent- U.S.A., G. Britain, Switzerland, Netherland.
. Condominius Apartmens-U.S.A., Sweden.

. Residential Homes For The Aged

Characteristics: These type of residences are for the benefit of elderlies who have needs for supporting services. They have a limited social and medical services. The chronically ill residents transfer to the hospitals. These residential units can be bought or rented by elderlies, and they mostly located in a residential neighbordoods.

Types : . Seniors Group Homes-Canada, Sweden, G.Britain.
. Homes For the Aged-U.S.A., Canada, Sweden.
. Retirement Home/Villages-Canda, U.S.A., Norway, Germany.
. Satelite Homes-Canada.
. The Abbyfield Houses-Scotland, S.Africa, Canada, Ireland, Netherland, Australia.

. Congregate Housing Category

Characteristics: . The residential type, which congregates the housing units together. This residential category offers a minimum service facilities, to supply elderlies' basic needs (nourishing, cleaning, maintenance, etc.), medical care (nursery, first aid, consultant, etc.) by institutional assistance. Elderlies can share with their friends the housing units. These types of housing groups may

Types : . be adjacent to another campus areas, or settlement for all ages.
 . Community Housing-U.S.A., Canda, Sweeden, Switzerland, Netherland.
 . Share-a Home/Home Sharing-Germany, Canada, Brazil.
 Accessory Apartments-Switzerland, Canada.

. Domiciliary and Personel Care Residential Category

Characteristics: . These type of institutional residents are generally for elderly and poor, mentally impaired people. But the younger generation who need care facilities can also live in these residents. All spaces (private/semiprivate/common) are shared by tenants. They offer more services, such as personal care services (e.g. help with bathing, eating, grooming), the maintenance, group recreational and social activities, medical services (first aid, consultation, etc.)

Types : . Foster Homes-Sweden, U.S.A., Norway.
 . Board and Care Homes-Canada, Belgium,Türkiye, Germany.
 . Sheltered Care Homes-Germany, Japenise, Türkiye.
 . Extra Care Houses-Canada.

. Settings For The Ill Aged

Characteristics: They are also type of institutions established to take care of the ill/disabled elderlies. The residential atmosphere exists in the settings for the ill aged. Housing facilities are integrated with the medical care facilities for disabled, ill older people, as the residences of these settlement. The supportive environment (for all daily basic needs and medical care) are constituted for these persons such as the nursing home.

Types : . Nursing Homes-U.S.A., Netherland, Belgium, Sweden, G.Britain.

. Hotels and Rooming Houses

Characteristics: Housing units in a residential hotel, rooming house, or a permanent unit in a transient hotel which old-age people can occupy by renting system. People can live through the whole life or for a life period in these type of residents providing formal and informal supports for the elderlies. They are most important proposals, for the future residential facilities for elderlies in the programs of developed countries.

But the reports by Lawton, Goode and some other researchers show that the residents in hotels and rooming houses are characteristically male, and the bigger part is made from never married elderlies. These reports also shows the negative change in measures of health mentally and physically, after being relocated from other housing environment to this type of acomodation.

These type of residential units are programmed as, independent single-room units (room + kitchen + bath + WC unity), partial single-room units (shared acess to kitchen + bath facilities), dependent rooms (sharing services units, kitchen and bathrooms) for all rooms in hotel building.

Types :

- . Residential Hotel-U.S.A.
- . Rooming House/Boarding Home-Canada, Holland, Filland.
- . Permanent Unit in a Transient Hotel- G. Britain, U.S.A., Sweden.

. Mobile Living Units

Characteristics: It is a rapidly wide sperading alternative to home ownership. These completely furnished units allow the ownership of home for independent living. These mobile and light units can move from a settlement to another depending or users preference the location for settlement of these housing units mostly preferred far from urban settlements. Elderlies can live in these areas

having paid less. These settlements offer administrative offices and technical services, social services (social and recreational activities), medical care services (first aid). They are also self/sufficient units.

- Types :
- . Mobile Homes-Canada, U.S.A.
 - . Trailer Parks Units-Holland, Australia.
 - . Granny Flats/Canada, Japan.

. Special Communes

Characteristics: Residential settlements for the people who have common characteristics, i.e., profession, occupation, hobby, religion, union. Old-age people can buy/rent a land and set up their own homes on it. There is no service facilities. Tenants have equality, in administration and social/recreational activities.

- Types :
- . Special Homes for Writers-Canada.
 - . Special Homes for Actors-U.S.A.
 - . Religious Communes-U.S.A., Canada.
 - . Retirement Communes-U.S.A., Canada.

Part-Time Settings

Characteristics: Limited settings, including varied types of care or services for older people during part of the day/a few days. They offer such welfare services and medical care units (just a-day hospital) or recreational facilities (daily recreational centers) including social programs of arts, crafts and adult education.

- Types :
- . A-Day Hospital-U.S.A., Germany, G.Britain, Holland.
 - . Recreation Centers/Day Centers-G.Britain, U.S.A., Sweden, France.
 - . Arts and Crafts Center-Norway, Sweden.
 - . Educational Centers For Adults-U.S.A., Norway.
 - . Holiday Centers/Holiday Inn-U.S.A., Canda, Sweden, France.

. Winter Residences-Brazil, Switzerland.

3.2.2. Examples In The World

The long corridor design buildings are not suitable for use as group territory. The design of corridor, elderly institutional building requires too many people to share these hallways and group control over these spaces is minimal. Due to the large number of corridor residents sharing living areas, it is difficult for each individual to develop comfortable relationships with the other resident on the same floor (Baum, 1977). Thus, the social interactions will lead to less satisfying and more frustrating social encounters (Calhoun, 1970).



FIGURE-9: An Elderly Institution Designed With Corridor System. Federal City Shelter, Washington, DC.

SOURCE: Architectural Record, November, 1988, N.York: Mc Graw-Hill Publication.

Examples can be seen in this chapter, show different characteristics in organization schemes of spaces, both in institutional buildings and also housing units. Linear and clustered systems effect the users differently, in social and physical patterns. The density and the location of residences are also effective factors for adaptation of elderlies socially and physically.

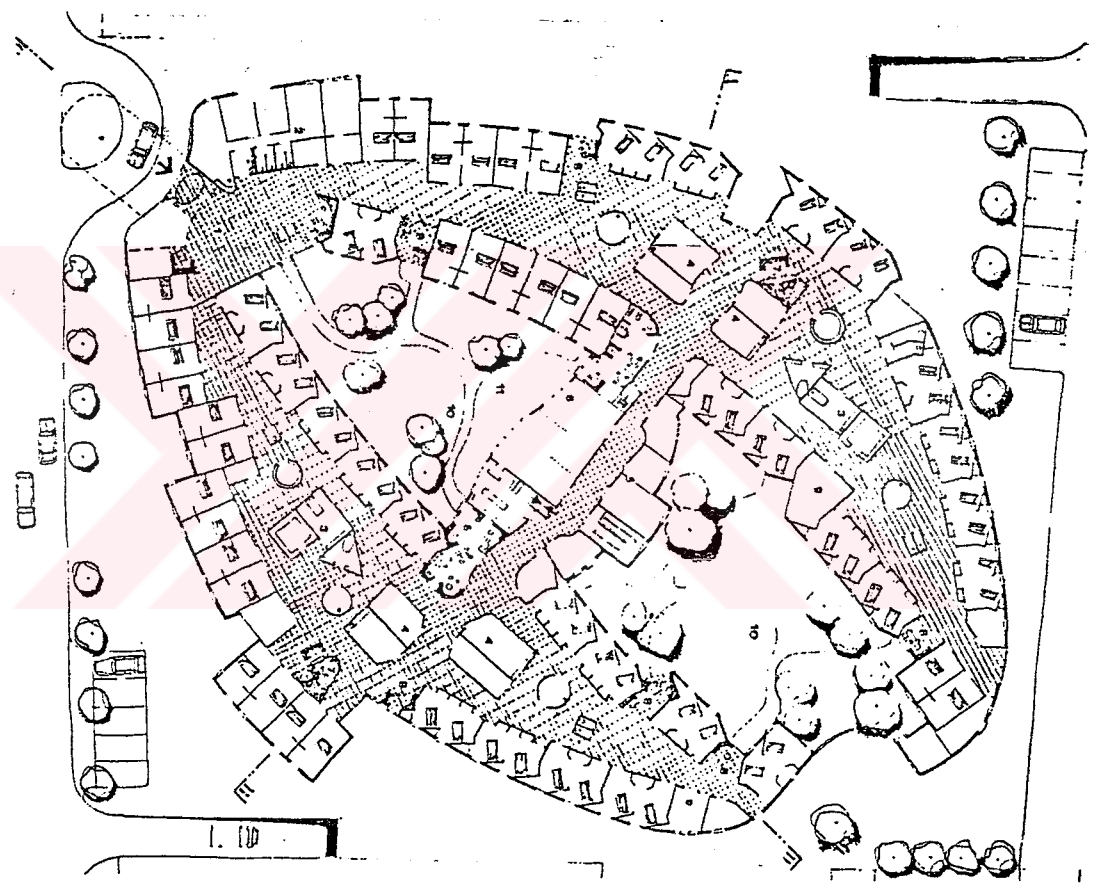
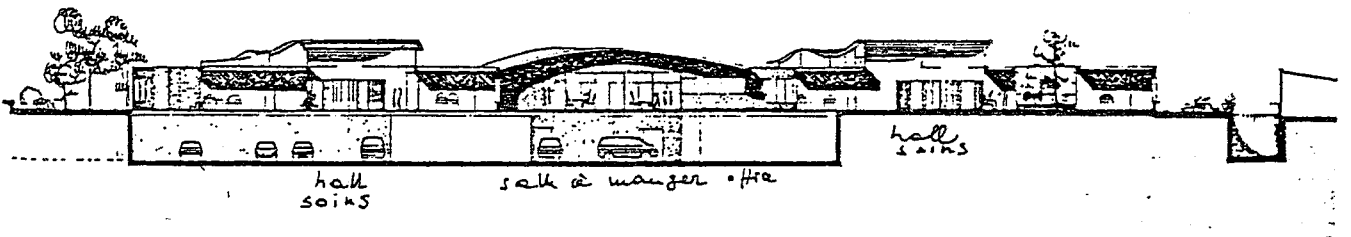


FIGURE-10: Building With Linear Organization With Two Branches and Open Space Between Them. Charles-Foix Elderly Institution and Medical Care Center in Ivry Statement of Fance

SOURCE: AW, 137, March, 1989, p.52-53

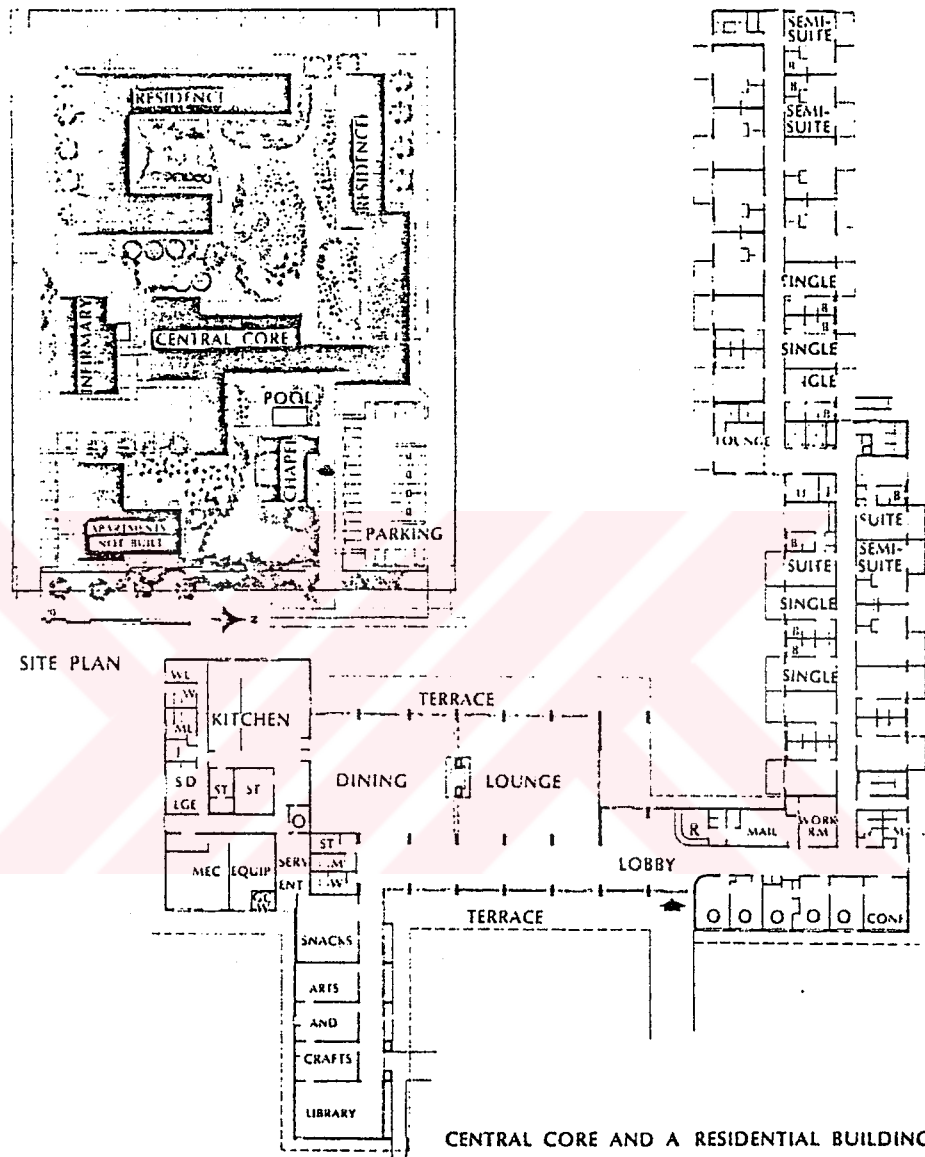


FIGURE-11: Linear Planning by Long Corridors. Quaker Gardens, California

SOURCE: Housing The Aged In Western Countries, 1967, p.42

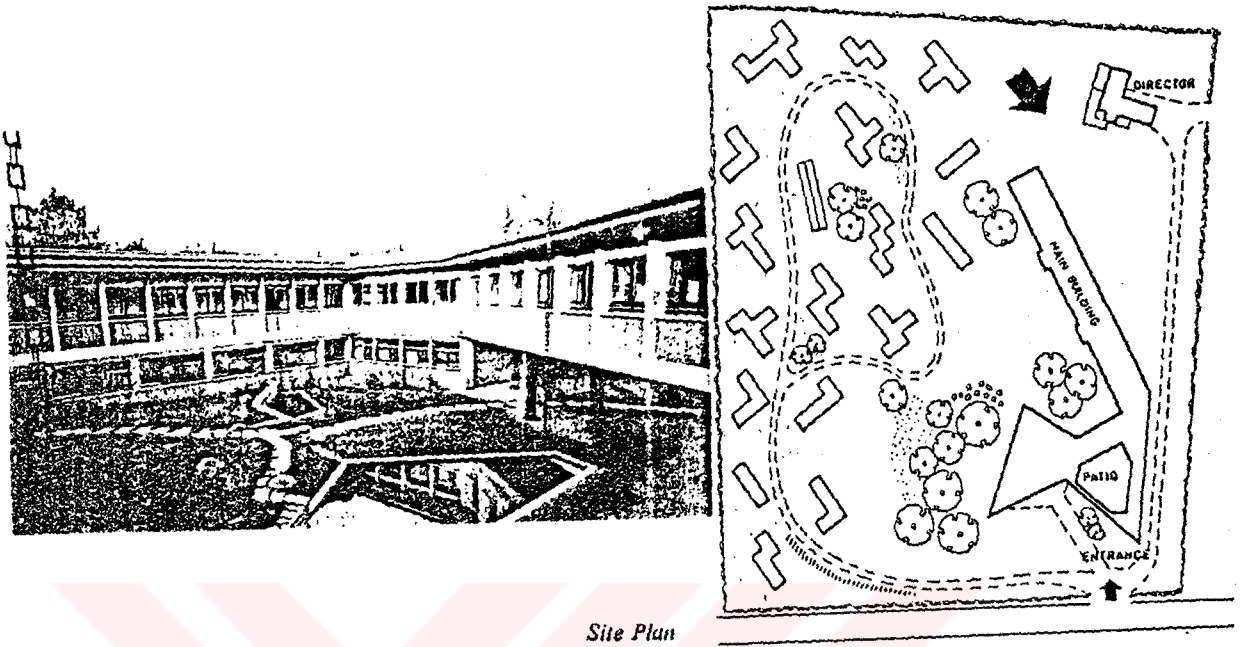
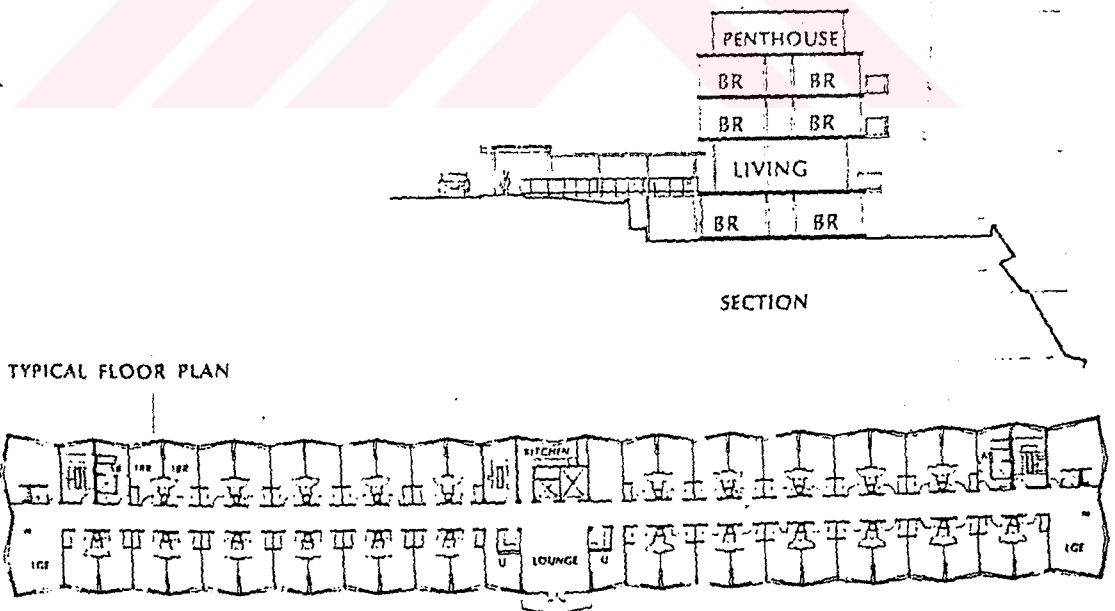


FIGURE-12: A Sample For Linear Organization, Fontaines De Majous, Gironde, France
SOURCE: Beyer, 1967, p.222-223.



FIGURES-13: A Linear Space Organization Good Samaritan Home for The Aged, St. Louis, Missouri
SOURCE: Hopkinson, 1967, p.67.

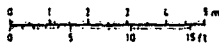
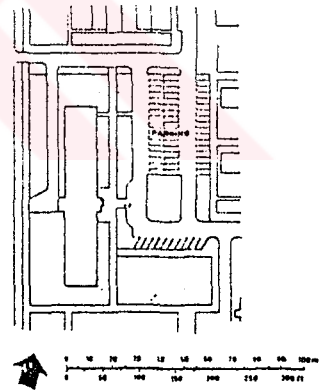
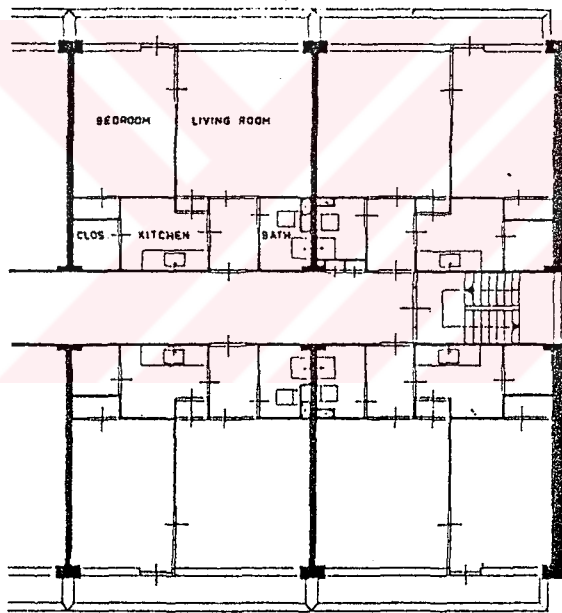
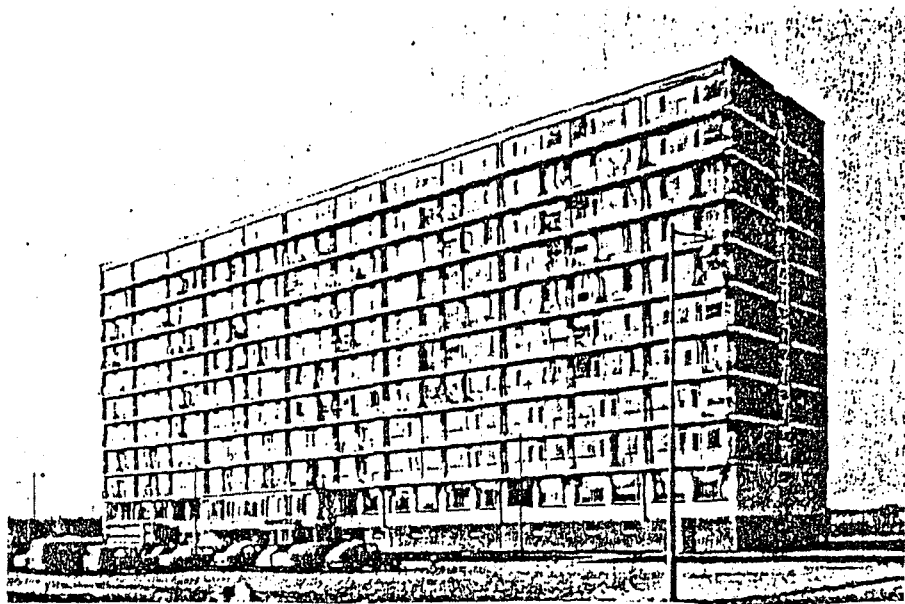


FIGURE-14: A Crowded Apartment Block For Elderlies. De Burcht, Rotterdam, Netherland.

SOURCE: *ibid*, 1967, p.218220.

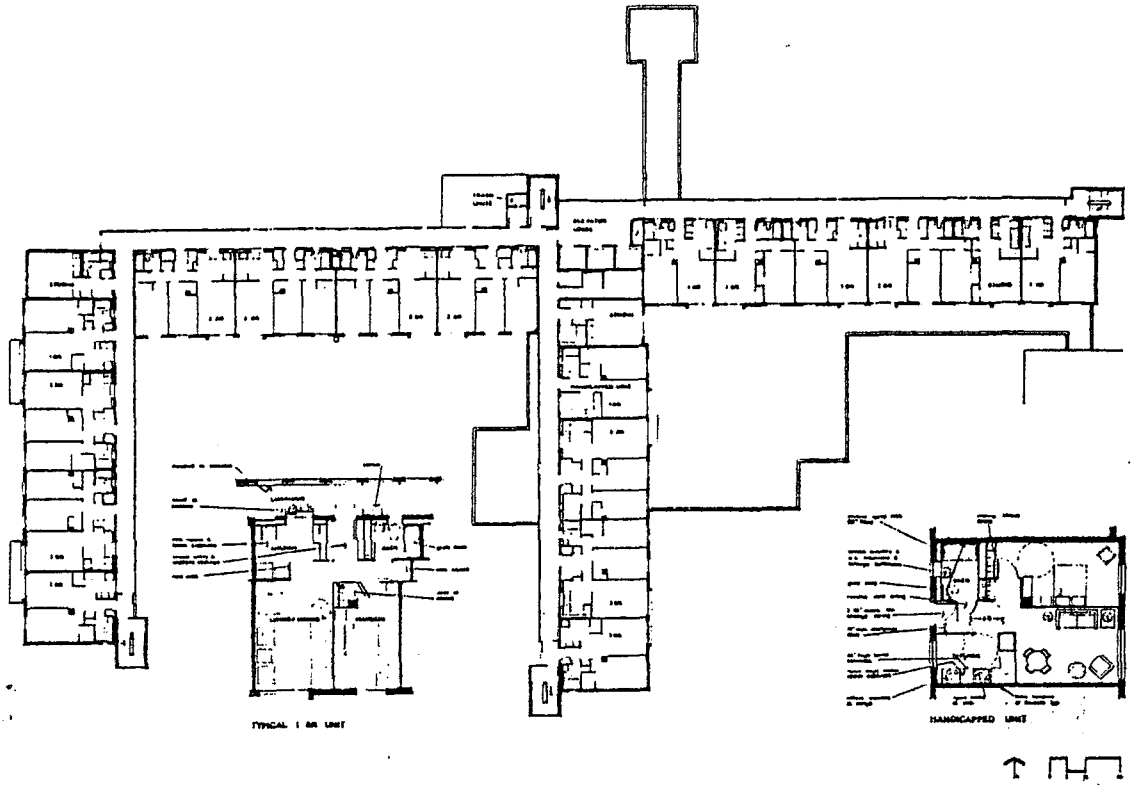


FIGURE-15: A Dense Apartments Block With Linear Plan. Rosa Park Senior Apartments, San Francisco, U.S.A.

SOURCE: Hopkinsen, 1967, p.148

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING —
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

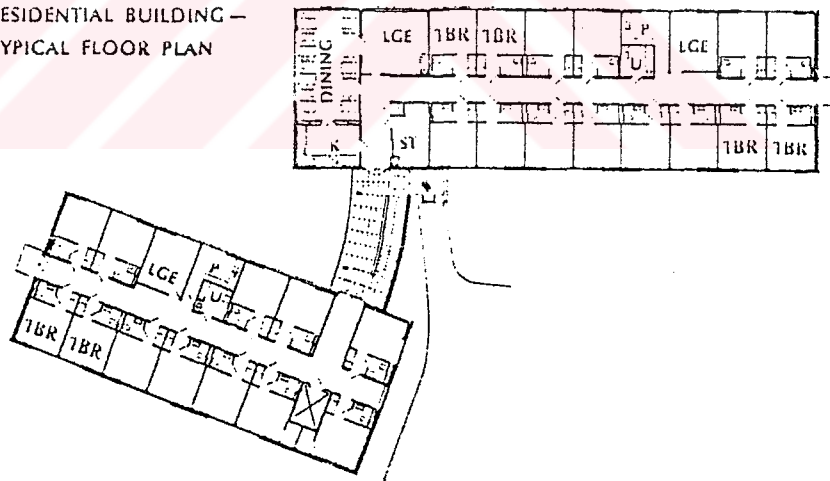


FIGURE-16: Two Seperated Linear Blocks, Connected With A Corridor in a Residential Building. Gamelbyn's Home For The Aged, Sturby, Sweden

SOURCE: ibid, p.148.

In some linear organizations of buildings the short corridors (in different directions) are connected to each other with hitch points. So that the density of corridors decrease. The rooms are connected by these corridors to get social interaction.



**FIGURE-17: Linear Organization With Short Corridors in Different Direction.
Elderly Institution, Stuttgart**

SOURCE: Grayson, 1991, p.136-145

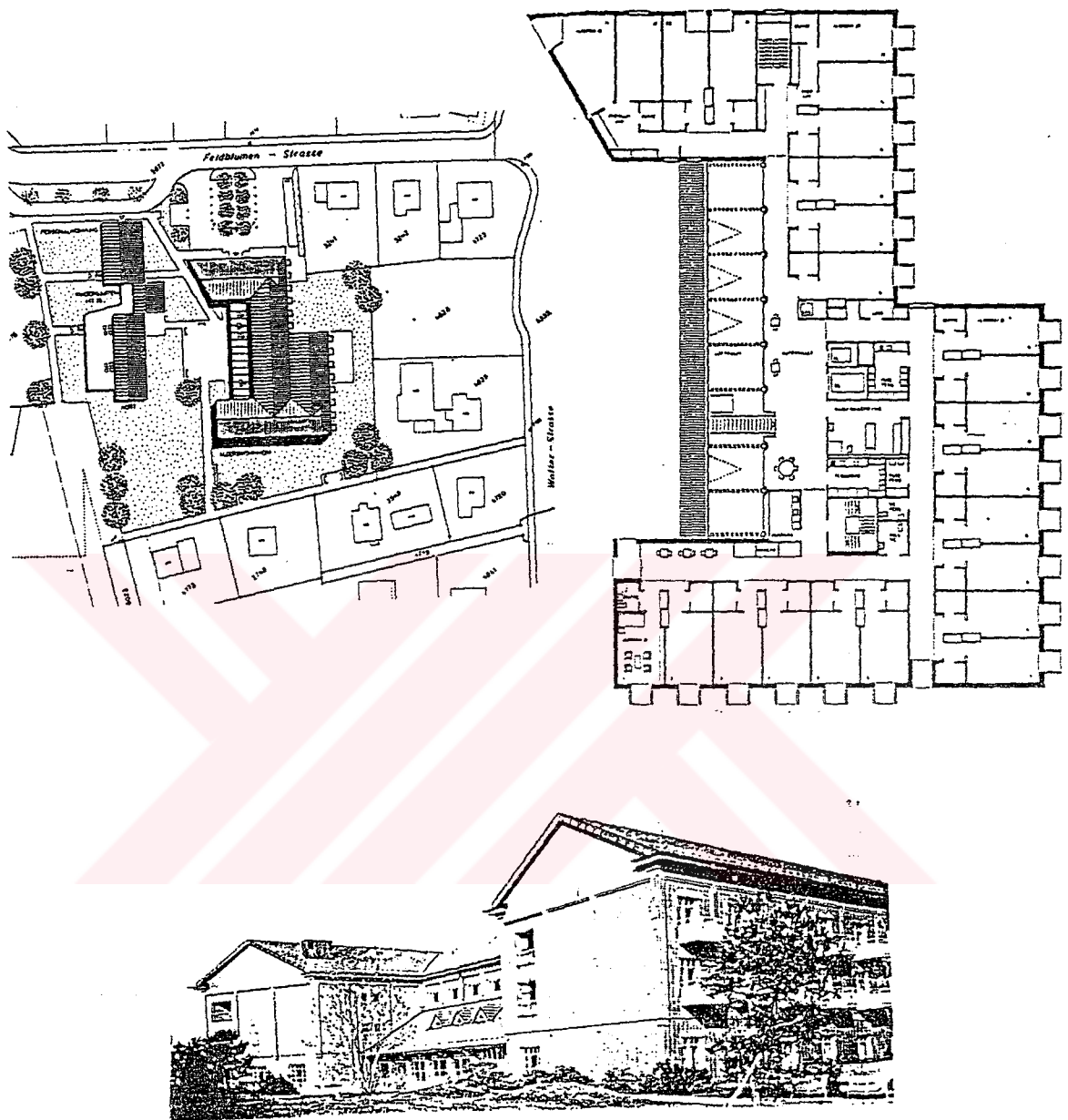


FIGURE-18: An Institution At Rural Area, With Linear Axes. Perpendicular to Each Other. Altersheim Furttal, Sweden

SOURCE: Grayson, 1991, p.136-137.

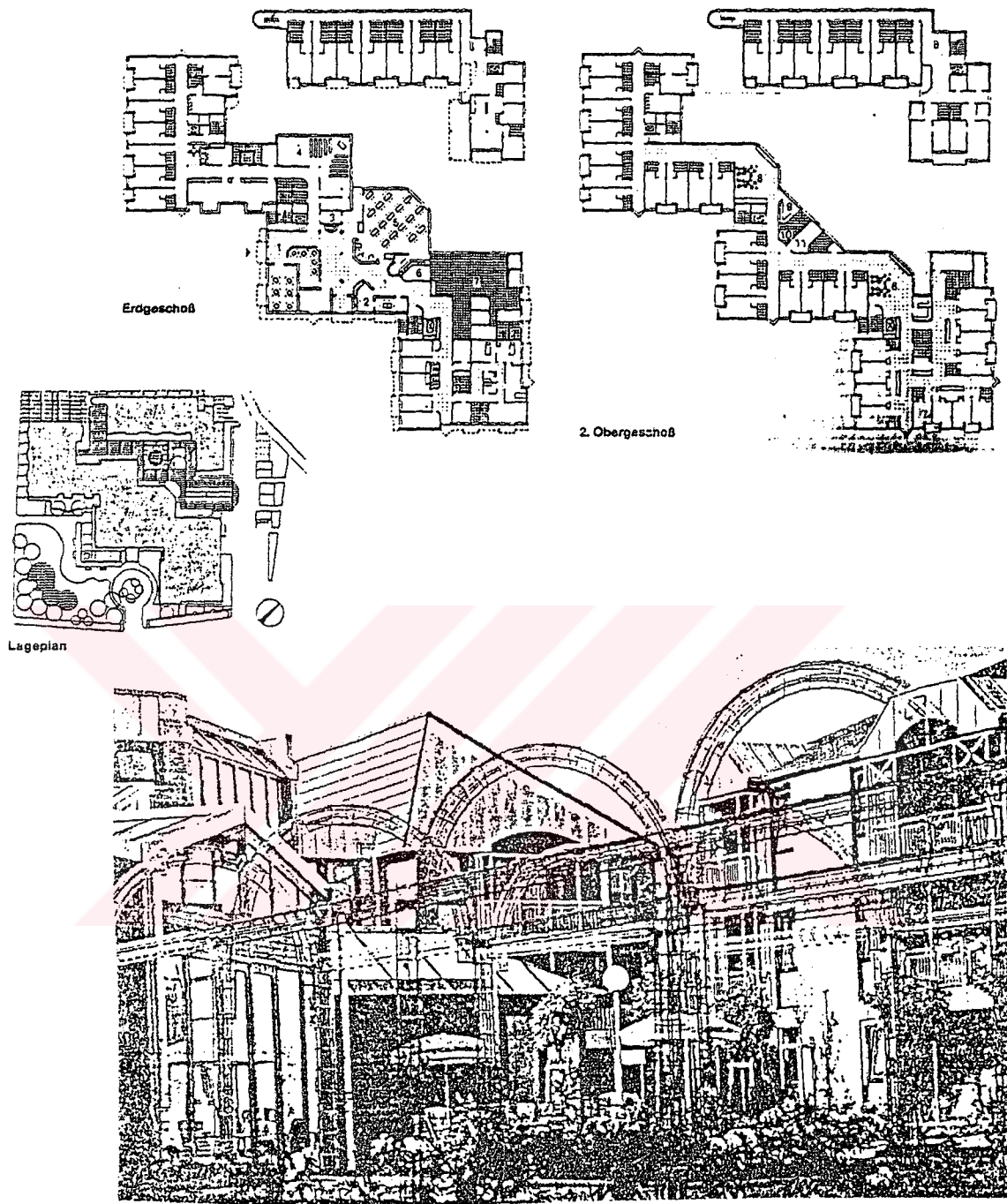


FIGURE-19: Linear Organization With Short Corridors Perpendicular To Each Other. Altenzentrum Euskirchen, Germany

SOURCE: DBZ, 7/86, p.2.1-2.5.

Organization of suite residents as clusters for fewer people is better, able to develop socio-cultural interaction between the tenants. As Calhoun (1970) suggests;

"... increases in group size such that regulation of social interaction is made difficult or unlikely will lead to less satisfying and more frustrating social encounters."

The group size of the clusters is important as well as the density of corridors in linear system to satisfy social interactions. Crowded spaces both in private rooms and also common spaces cause the development of crowding stress.

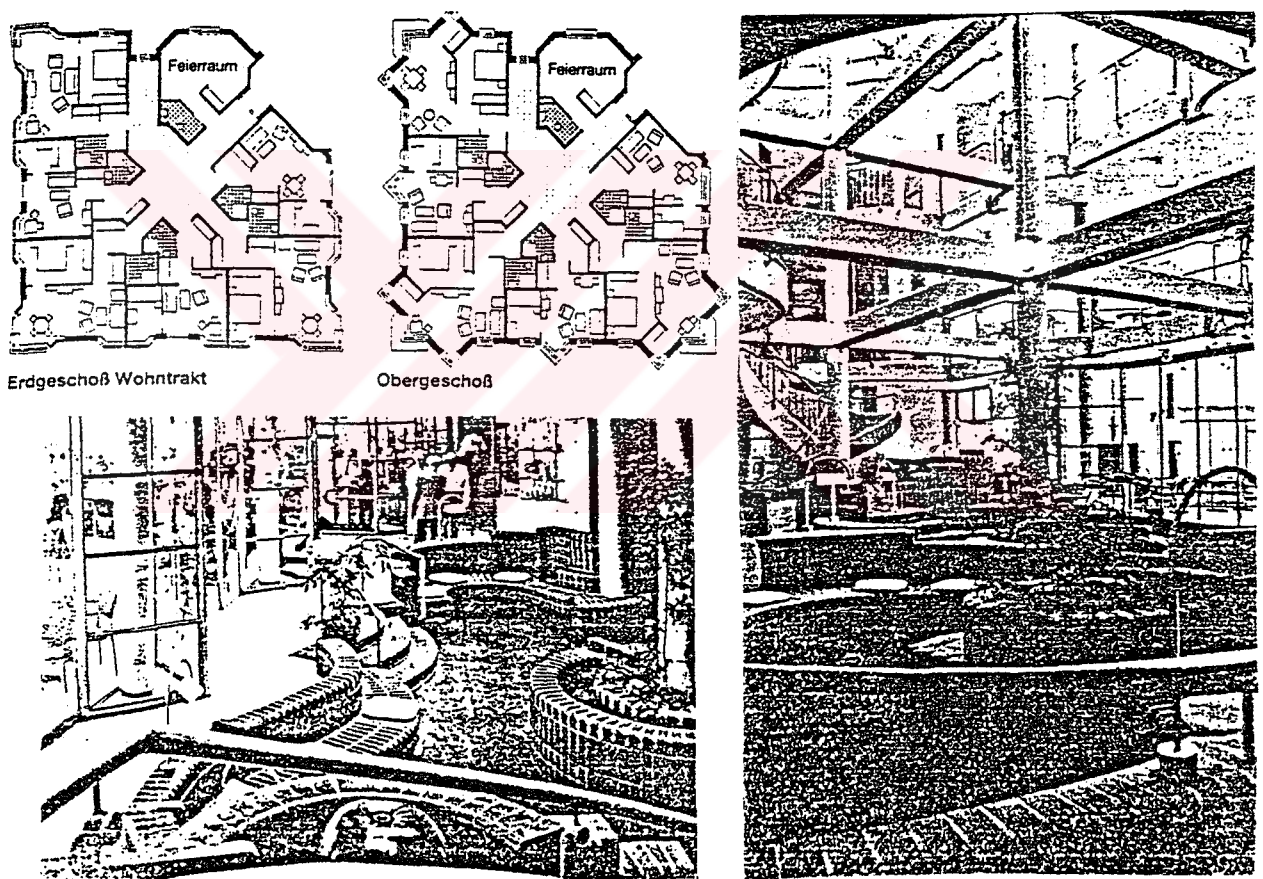


FIGURE-20: Small Clustres. An Altersheim In Bremen, Germany.

SOURCE: DBZ-9/88, p.1.1-1.4.

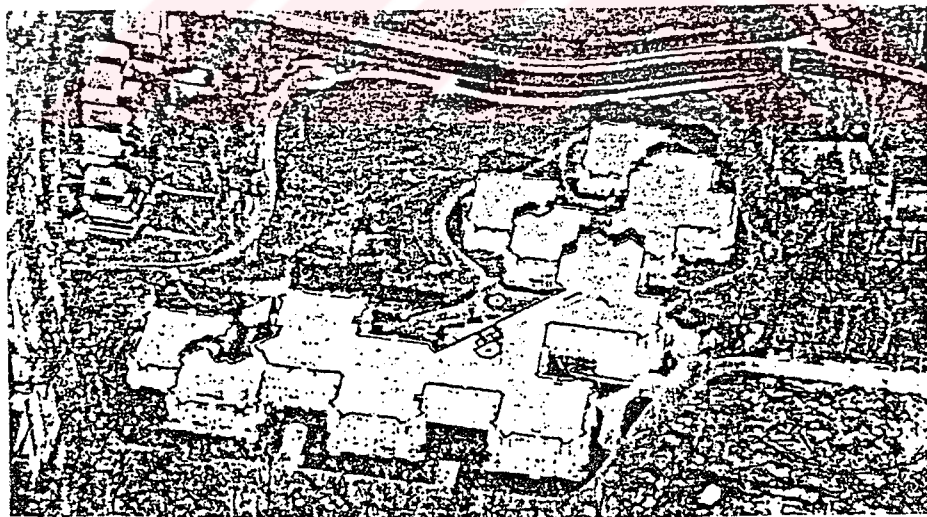
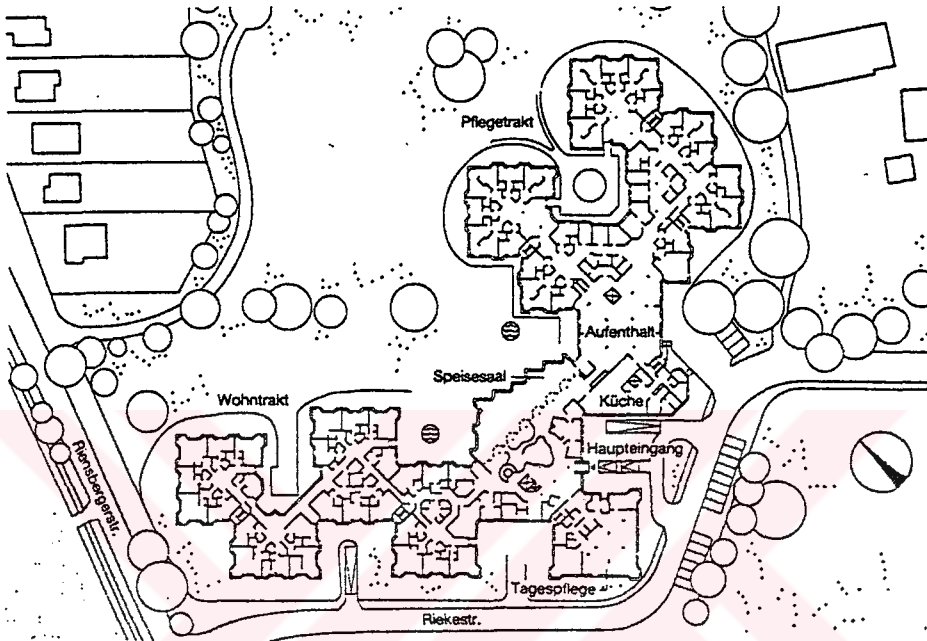


FIGURE-21: Grouping of Clusters In Different Positions

SOURCE: DBZ-9/88, p.1.1-1.4.

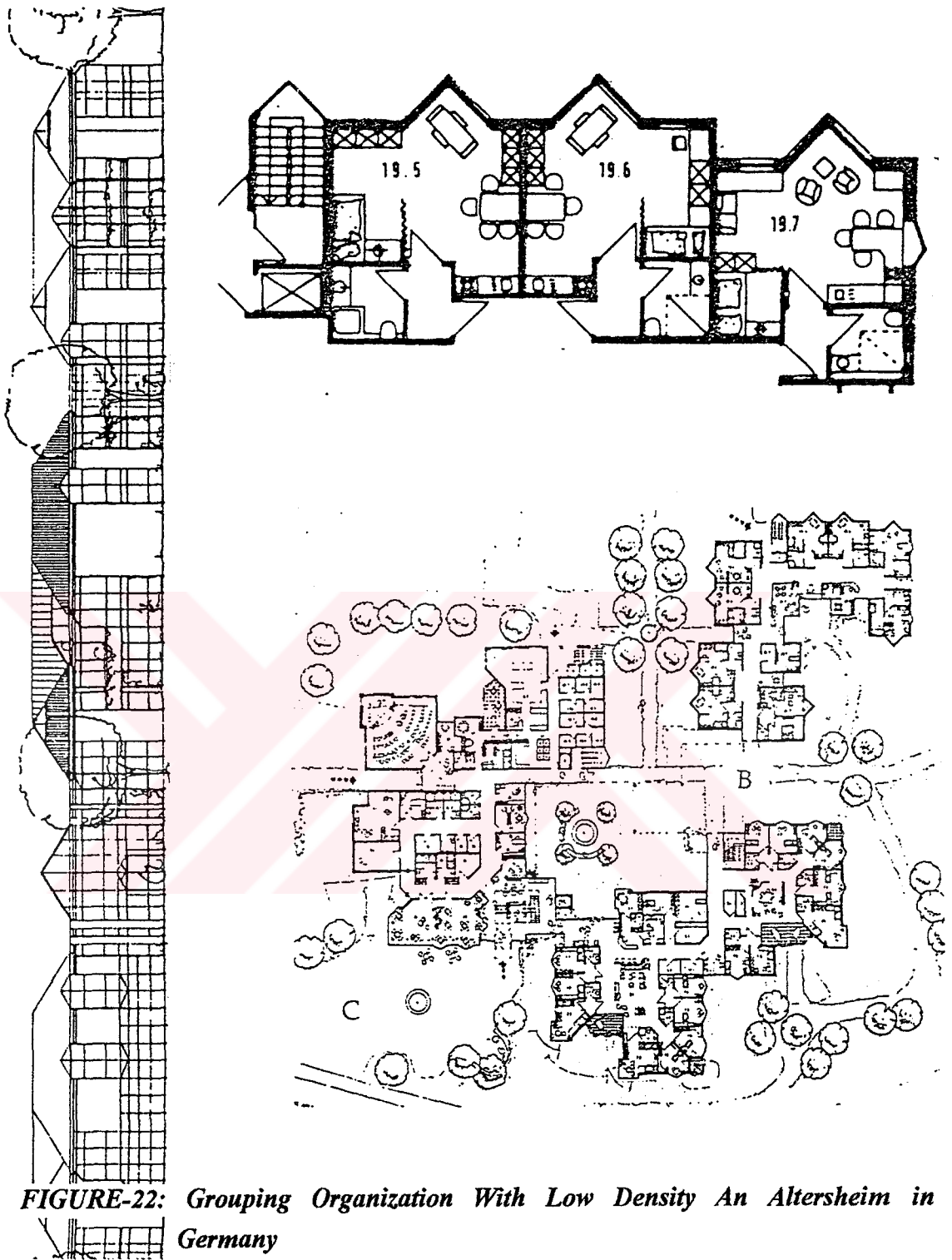


FIGURE-22: *Grouping Organization With Low Density An Altersheim in Germany*

SOURCE: AW, March, 1989, p.39.

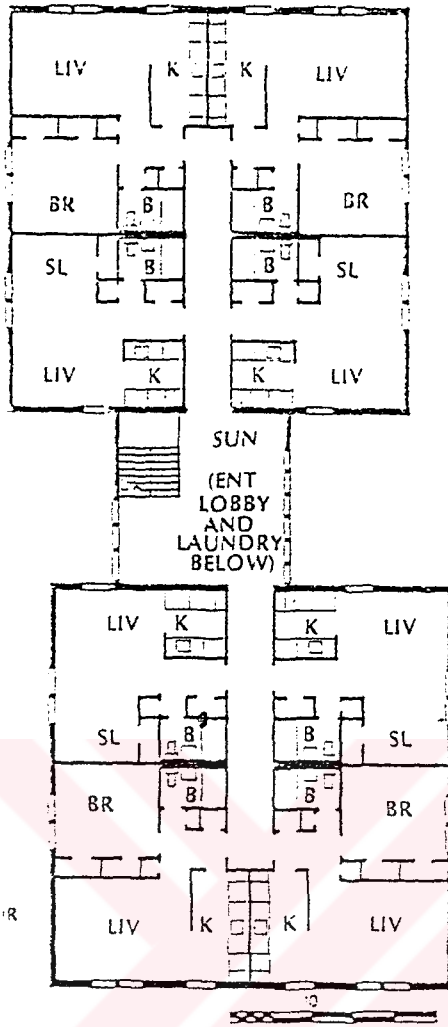
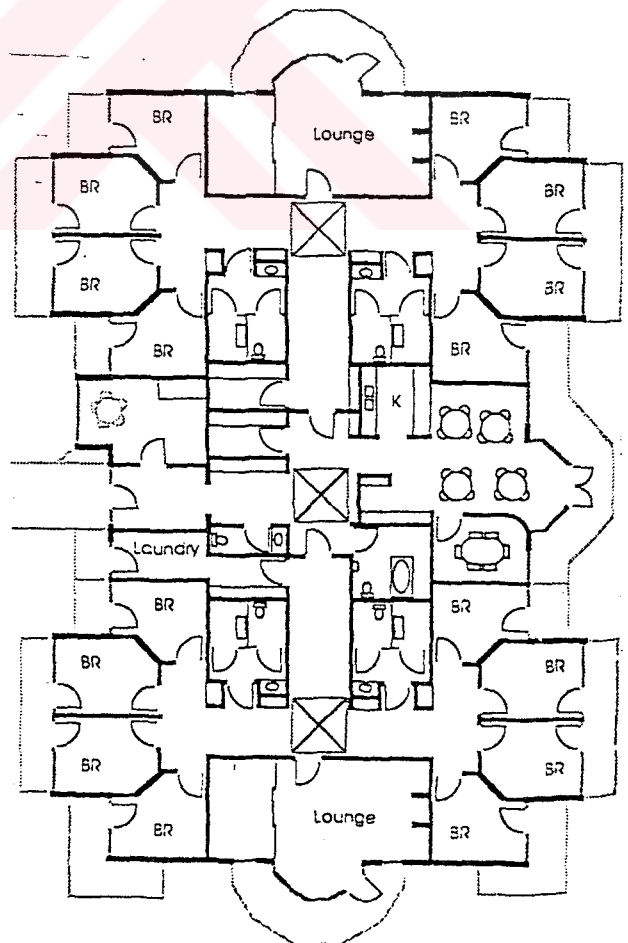


FIGURE-23: Bloks for Small Groups.
Golden Age Garden Community,
N.York, U.S.A.
SOURCE: Hopkinson, 1967, p.92.

FIGURE-24: Grouping Rooms
With Common Spaces. The
Mission, G. Britain
SOURCE:HEMTJANST,
 Socialtjanst Linköping, 1990



The clustering of residences of smaller groups around public space allows for more desirable interactions. The architectural clustering of residents in varying group sizes differs with the quality of life and socio-cultural characteristics of users and the residential environments.

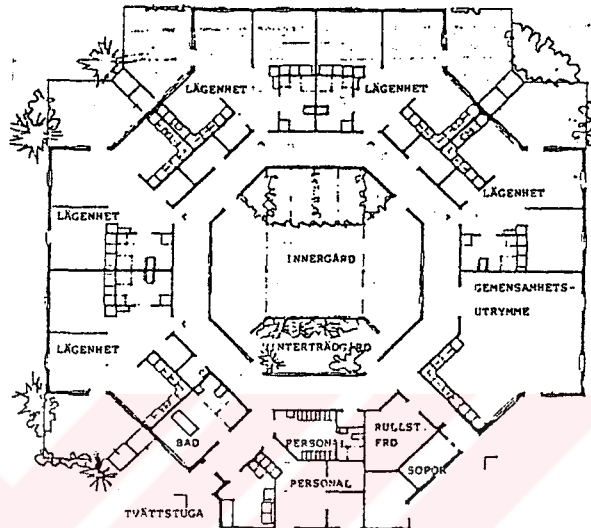


FIGURE-25: Grouping With Low Capacity. Haninge Home For Elderlies, Sweden.
SOURCE: Ibid, 1990.

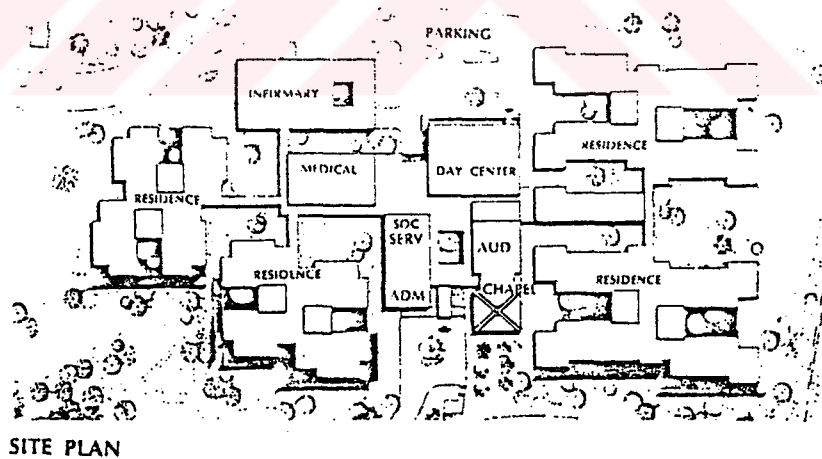


FIGURE-26: Grouping Residence With Different Capacity In The Same Complex.
Jewish Orthodox Home For The Aged, Ohio, USA

SOURCE: Hopkinson, 1967, p.106.

Another factor effective in clustering density is the capacity of users crowded clusters are useful for disabled elderlies because of the economic factors caring activities and facilities. But healthy elderlies prefer to live in less groups.

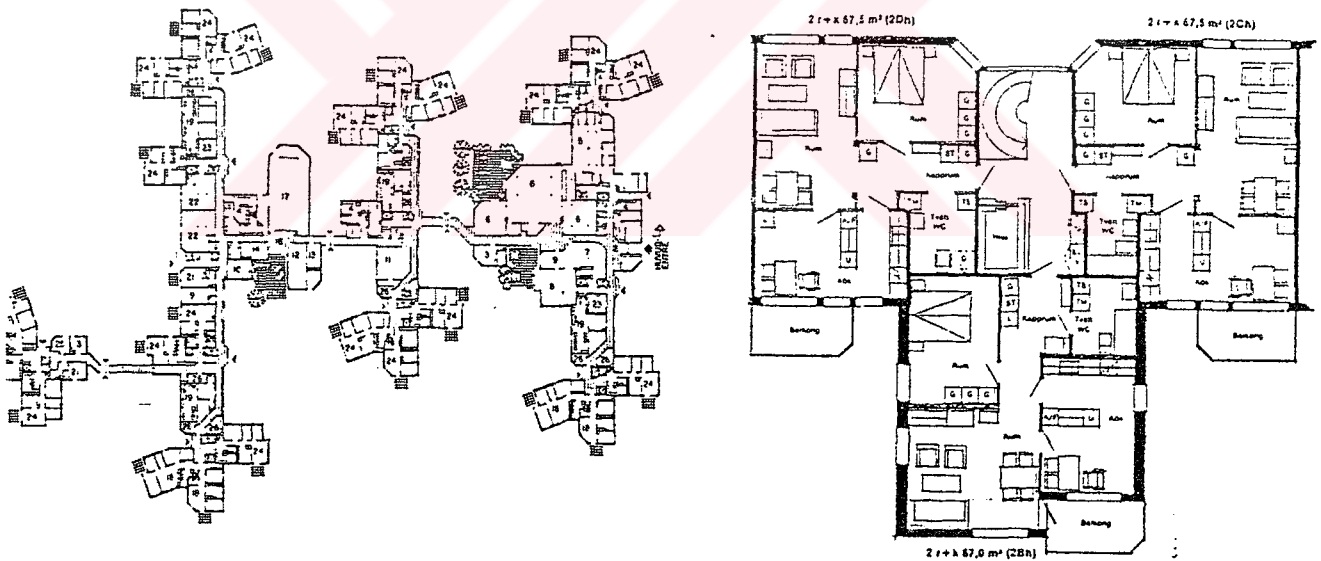
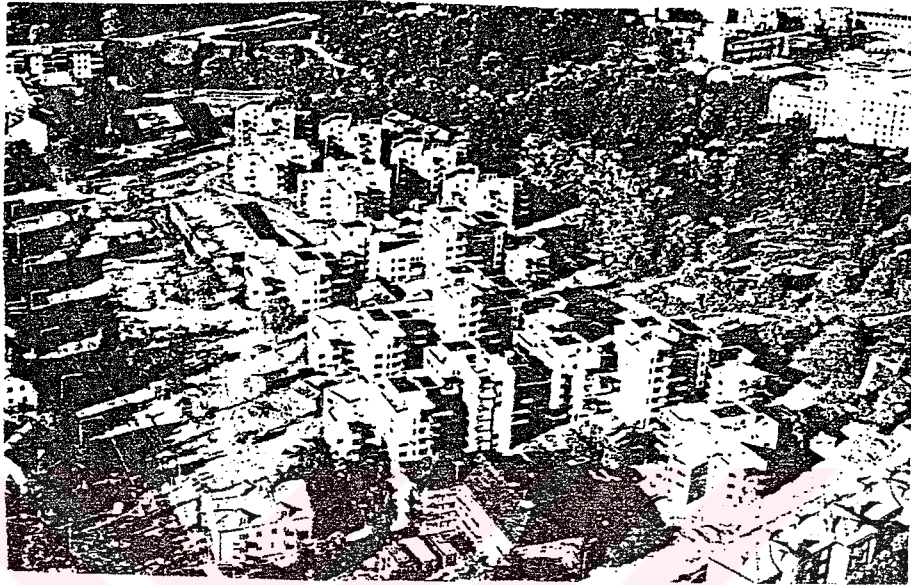


FIGURE-27: An Elderly Housing Settlement With High Density. Föreningsgaten, Linköping, Sweden

SOURCE: Hemtjänst, Socialtjänst, Linköping, 1990, p.14.

The studies (Gelwicks, 1971; Newman, 1972; Lawton, 1975) about the psychological impact of building height in tall buildings, showed that older people favored the lower floors (1-3 floors). Main reasons of this preference are as follows;

- . Visual contact with exterior living environment,
- . Thoughts to be near to access,
- . Wants to constitute social interactions between different flats,
- . Fear of fire, earthquake,
- . Fear of using elevators.

SITE PLAN

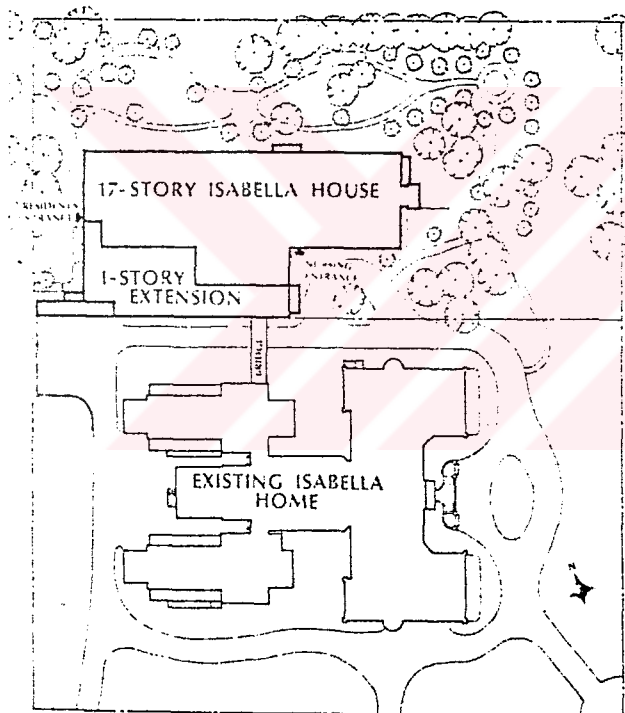


FIGURE-28: Multi Storey Building For Elderly Apartments. Isabella House, N.York, USA

SOURCE: Hopkinson, 1967, p.73.

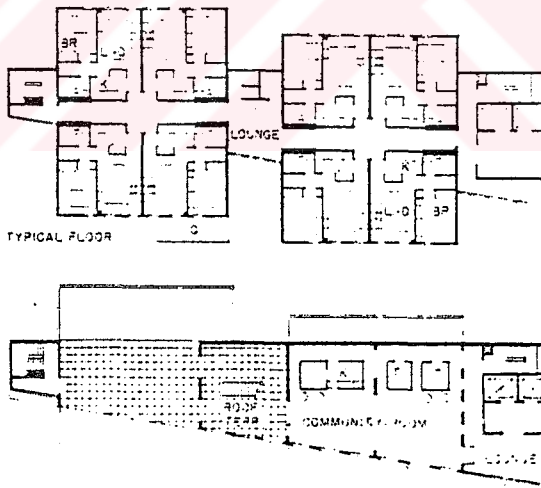


FIGURE-29: A Tall Building With Grouping Small Apartments For Elderies. Lincoln Towers, N.Jersey, USA

SOURCE: Architectural Record, Nowember, 1988, p.114-115.

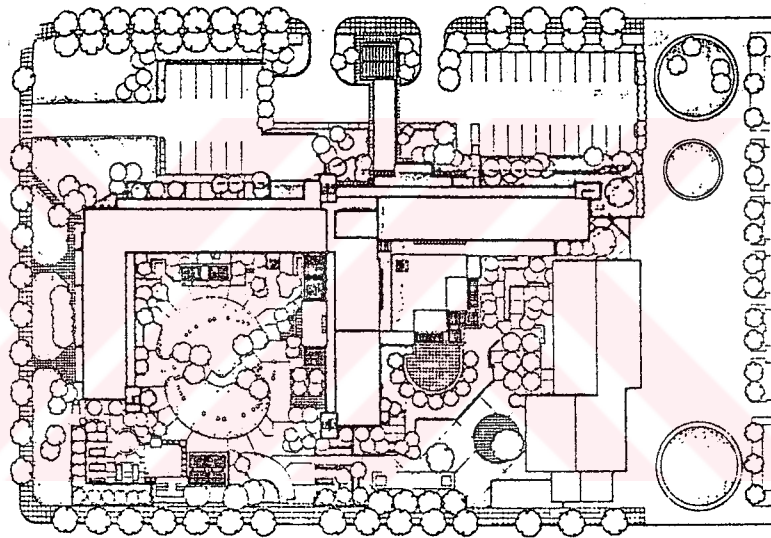
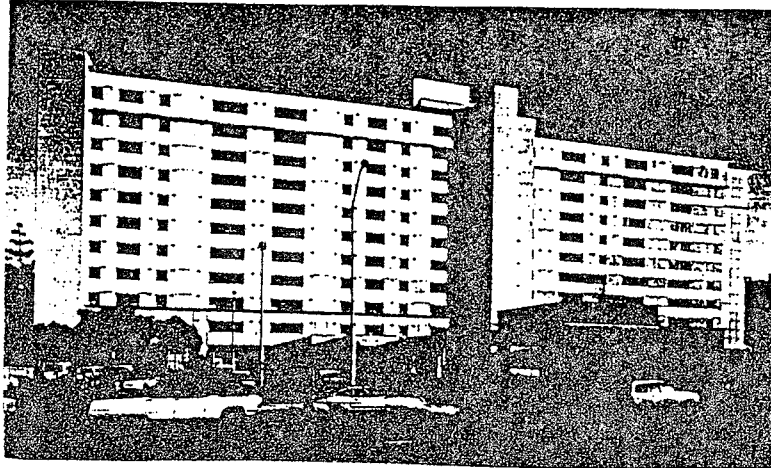


FIGURE-30: A Tall Building With Linear Organization in Two Direction. Rosa Parks Senior Apartments, San Francisco, USA

SOURCE: Preiser, Visher, White, 1991, p.94-99.

Buildings for elderlies placed on city settlements/integrated with neighborhoods or the buildings far from cities were programmed for the people from different socio-cultural status and their changing needs and wants. However, socialization is more observed among the elderlies who live on the buildings integrated with neighborhoods (Lawton, 1971; Pastalan, 1977). This is an important effect for elderlies' psychological, social and physical development and also effective on life expectancy.

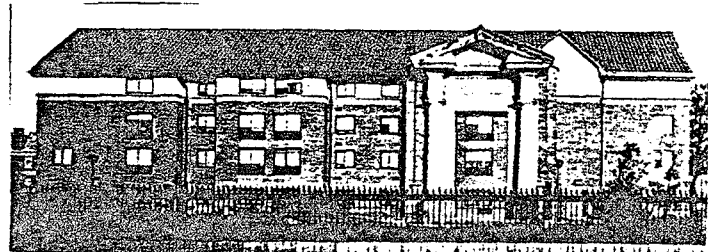


FIGURE-31: Elderly Homes In Rural Settlements:
 1. *Castilo Honest, Santa Barbara, USA*
 2. *Evanston Elderly Housing, Ohio, Cincinnati, USA*
 3. *Villa Vasona, California, USA.*

SOURCE: Architectural Record, November, 1988, p.83-84

3.2.3. Welfare Institutions For Elderlies in Türkiye: Huzurevi

'Social welfare and supporting' for the elderlies are considered as a subject just for supporting the elderlies 'economically' as possible. The politics of social welfare of elderlies were concerned with mostly the income problems of them. But the problems for elderly institutions/housing problems were neglected till now. The paragraphs numbered by, 911, 913, 915 about 'elderly care progress' (Chapter 4; Social Aims, Principles and Politics) at '6th. Five Year Development Plan' also concerned with the

economic problems. Unfortunately, so little explanation can be seen about the 'sheltering' of elderlies in these paragraphs (par. 915) as follows;

"... the foundations and also the private enterprises will be encouraged to built elderly institutions and the similar social facilities."

There couldn't be find any illustration about the subject of elderly homes in the chapter (Chap.21) of general housing policy of Türkiye, in this Development Plan.

Elderlies who live by himself, are faced with not only economical problems but also the housing problems, especially in urban settlements. This concept 'housing for elderly' has not been programmed yet, in Turkish politics. Residential facilities for elderlies identified with sheltering facilities by the authorities. They considered with the economical aspects of elderlies for sheltering programs, but, unfortunately, the physical and social components of aging process were neglected.

Residential facilities for the elderlies in Türkiye were built as a single alternative of 'Elderly Welfare Institution' (Huzurevi) up to date. These institutions were built by different authorities, as follows;

- . Social Assistance and Children Welfare Institution of Prime Ministry;
- . Municipalities,
- . Some associations and foundations,
- . The other ministries i.e. The Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Finance,
- . Minorities,
- . Individuals.

There is 74 institutions in Türkiye, and the total capacity is 8328⁽¹⁾. But the capacity was declined in the institutions administrated by S.A.C.W.I.P.M.⁽²⁾ due to the physical inabilities⁽³⁾.

(1) This capacity includes all aged-people who live both in Poor Houses and also in Elderly Welfare Institutions (Appendix-IV).

(2) S.A.C.W.I.P.M.: Social Assistance and Children Welfare Institutions belonged to Prime Ministry of Turkish Republic.

(3) The sum of the elderlies, cared by the institution administrated by S.A.C.W.I.P.M. was expressed as 2990 by July 1991. However the capacity was shown as 4076. Thus the capacity was declined as 26.65% of total capacity (Appendix-V).

The capacity of elderly institutions, especially in metropolitans of Türkiye was very less comparing with the demand of it.

The capacity was fixed such as 1890 (by July 1991) at Ankara, İstanbul and İzmir totally. It can be seen easily unbalanced equilibrium between the percentage of users (1.8%) and the population of these settlements.

3.2.4. The Main Problems of Elderly Welfare Institutions in Türkiye

The programs and the projects for elderly institutions in Türkiye were done without considering the physical environment and the living styles of old-age people they have lived on before. These projects were designed by the designers for the elderlies out of the consideration of physical, psychological and social characteristics of users. As a result, fitness were not supplied in the relations between human beings -living pattern-living space.

Unfittings which are common for all elderly institutions in Türkiye can be summarized as, in the following table:

TABLE-12: Common Problems In Turkish Elderly Institutions

	PROBLEMS FOR THE BUILDINGS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT	PROBLEMS ABOUT THE ELDERLIES
BUILDING CAPACITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Crowded buildings; . Lack of grouping organization; . Lack of home-like environment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Enstrangement of elderlies; . Losses social relations; . Unfittings, socially psychologically and physically;
SPACE ORGANIZATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Linear organization of spaces; . Lack of space relations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - between inner spaces, - between the spaces inner and outdoor; . Unsuitable design for horizontal/vertical circulation axes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Creating hospital, hotel, barracks image; . Physical and social problems in living patterns; . Unfittings with physical characteristics;
SIZE MATERIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Unfitting materials and dimensions; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Limitation for the movements;
LOCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Unsuitable characteristics for environmental design; . Far from the living environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Unfittings socially and physically; . Izolation, fear, loneliness, pessimizm



PART-III: SURVEY - ANALYSES

CHAPTER-4: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1. THE RESEARCH MODEL

It is recognized that the surveying method is a convenient research model in this study. The concepts of 'aging process', 'care of elderlies' and 'the housing problems' were already discussed to support this survey. The new socio-cultural components were also presented as a result of changing patterns in Turkish society. These topics will guide the analysis of this study in surveying process.

In addition to the theoretical knowledge, some data will be gathered by observation in different sample institutions already selected. This data will also play an important role for the analysis of discussion.

The observation and the interview techniques are the surveying methods for the analysis of the data. The analysis of this survey will be conducted by statistical methods using the correlation tables in three and two dimensions in the evaluation step.

The discussions of these correlation tables will lead us to the synthesis of this study. Then the design criteria for elderly homes/institutions and the alternative proposals will be developed with respect to the results of the synthesis.

4.2. THE SELECTION OF THE SUBJECTS AND THE SAMPLE INSTITUTIONS

Today in Türkiye, 2 types of social welfare institutions exist for old age people, according to the laws and regulations. The first of these is Dar-ül Aceze (Asylum) and its aim is to shelter the poor people from all age group. As for Huzurevi (Welfare Institutions for Elderlies), it is intended for the 'elderlies of selfsufficient' (by the Regulations of Huzurevi, 1989). Obviously, the second type is the single alternative for sampling of this survey, as being parallel to the subject of this study.

4.2.1. Sample Elderly Welfare Institutions (Huzurevleri)

The sampling has been performed from the institutions called 'Huzurevleri' which are the single alternative in Türkiye conditions. First, a general research has been conducted on the Türkiye's institutions characteristics in terms of their capacity, quality and location. As a result, a regional survey has been concluded to be more proper for Türkiye conditions.

The capacity of four sample institutions which have been chosen constitutes almost 33.00% of all institutionalized elderlies in Egean part of Türkiye. These are as follows:

- . G.H. Zübeyde Hanım Huzurevi, Gürçeşme, İzmir (Institution of Municipality)
- . Y.H. Yeşilyurt Huzurevi, Yeşilyurt, İzmir (Institution of the SACWIPM.)
- . D.H. Denizli Huzurevi, on the way of Pamukkale, Denizli (Institution of SSCWIPM)
- . T.H. Turgutlu Huzurevi, Turgutlu, Manisa (Institution of SACWIPM)

Although all of these institutions locate in the same region which has common socio-cultural values and norms, the observations have revealed that the tenants show different characteristics socially, economically and culturally. Mean while, these institutional buildings have physical and living environmental differences.

These institutions were preferred so that it would be easy in generalizing their characteristics.

4.2.2. Selecting of the Subjects

In the selection, the physical traits of old age people were the limiting factors. Weak vision and hearing capacity of elderlies caused the difficulties in perception and communication. With that reason, these type of elderlies with the bedridden ones were not accepted into the sample group. Thus merely about the 1/2 of the tenant constituted the subjects.

The total capacity of these four institutions was 668 (THE + DHE + ZHE + YHE = 49

+ 102 + 182 + 335 = 668) but this number reduced to be 334 because of the fact explained above. The number of randomly chosen subjects was 152. This is about 22.75% of the whole capacity and 45.51% of the elderly who was able to communicate properly. This is an adequate number for statistical evaluation.

4.3. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

The techniques used for collecting the information were as follows:

- . Observation techniques;
- . Depth interviews.

These techniques are directed to get detailed information on the interactions between the personal traits and the socio-cultural activities of institutionalized elderly with the living spaces. For the discussions of these relations depth interview were used after observation period. To get more information and to extend the time of observation, the interviews were applied in face-to-face.

4.3.1. Observation

The basic technique for research in behavioral science fields is the observation stage; this is also very important for architectural researches (Hollander, 1979, p. 90-94). It helps the designer to understand the flow of human events, the details of human habits and movement patterns during the design decision process. Because of the very special characteristics of elderly, this technique exhibit a great necessity in this research. The institutional spaces and their relations with the elderly's characteristics (physical and socio-cultural) and the activities are observed through a long period (before and during the interviews).

By the observation method, many important information have been collected and arranged to get a meaningful data for the analysis of the research. This data is constructed by;

- . The socio-cultural activities of institutionalized elderlies;
- . The living features of elderlies;
- . The design characteristics of institutional spaces;
- . The requirements and demands of elderlies in terms of man-space relation.

4.3.2. Depth Interviews

The interviews allowed to get adequate information about the elderlies living in these institutions and to realize the relations between man and space. These information were grouped as follows:

- . Socio-cultural structure of elderlies;
- . Tenants thoughts on their social physical environments;
- . Needs and expectations for their physical environments.

This technique is chosen since it enables to learn their needs, wants and the expectation for their living environment and also, it makes possible to obtain a synthesis between thoughts, behaviors and attitudes (Hallander, 1971, p. 105-106). A questionnaire based on the conversational method enables us to get the most particular information from the respondent.

- . With the property of personal contact, it is also able to observe the behavior of the interviewer while responding.

4.3.2.1. The Types of the Interviews Question

It should be noted that the questions of interview should be prepared in a very structural and clarified questionnaire formats. Thus, they could be discussed easily and the results would be more precise. The clarity was the most important factor in the questionnaires because of the subjects' age and traits. This fact is proven by the pilot study⁽¹⁾, which has also revealed that the questions should be classified mainly, as follows:

(1) This study has been done by the application of a questionnaire formats for 20 elderlies chosen randomly in an institution.

- . Socio-cultural structure of the subjects (SCS)
- . Space characteristics of the living environment (SPC)

Besides, to provide the continuity of information in the order of the questions, the following subgroups are identified:

- . Socio-cultural structure : . Socio-cultural structure of elderlies (ESC)
- . Participation of elderlies to the socio-cultural activities (ESP)
- . Requirements and expectations of elderlies on socio-cultural activities (ESR)
- . Interactions between man and space : . The convenience of spaces with physical and social characteristics of old-age people (SPF)
- . Usage of spaces (SPU),
- . Expectations from physical environment/space (SPE).

Considering the characteristics of respondents and also time limitations, most of the questions were structured as close-ended. However a few questions were open-ended types to get some comments (Appendix VI).

4.3.2.2. Variables

The information collected during this survey are classified into depended and independent variables. These variables are used in the evaluation process. These are⁽¹⁾:

(1) Abbreviations of more detailed variable can be seen at Appendix-VII.

. Independent Variables-Socio Cultural-Physical

ENS: Institutions

ESX-EAG: Sex-Age Factor

BPL-LPL: Birth Place-Living Place

EED-EPR: Education-Profession

EMR-EACH: Marital Status-Children

RFI: Reasons of Preferring Institutional Life

LSB: Living Space Before That

EFR: Friends

. Dependent Variables-Socio-Cultural-Physical

EIS: Institutional Success

PLS: Preferring of Living Space

ESP: Participation in Socio-Cultural Activities

ESW: Expectations for the Socio-Cultural Activities.

4.4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The statistical models used in this study are linear models with 2 or 3 variables. Before illustrating the (x-y) correlation tables, one dimensional distribution tables (Table: 13) are prepared:

TABLE-13: A Model of Distribution Tables

x_1	x_2	....	x_n
$f(x_1)$	$f(x_2)$	....	$f(x_n)$

Correlation tables present the relation between variables. These tables called joint distribution tables are drawn in X vs Y and Y vs Z coordinates and then these are converted in 3-dimension, making them coincide on each other.

TABLE-14: A Model of Joint Distribution Tables

x \ y	y				TOT.
	y ₁	y ₂	....	y _m	
x ₁	h(x ₁ , y ₁)	h(x ₂ , y ₂)	....	h(x ₂ , y _m)	f(x ₁)
x ₂	h(x ₂ , y ₁)	h(x ₂ , y ₂)	....	h(x ₂ , y _m)	f(x ₂)
....
x _n	h(x _n , y ₁)	h(x ₂ , y ₂)	....	h(x _n , y _m)	f(x _n)
TOT.	g(y ₁)	g(y ₂)	....	g(y _m)	

$$f(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m h(x_i, y_j) ; \quad g(y_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m h(x_i, y_j)$$

The 2-dimensional tables are necessary to obtain the rational relationship between man-socio cultural structure, man-space and man-livingstyle. However 3-dimensional tables are required according to the subject of this study. These tables are evaluated by means of a computer.

During the evaluation process, the joint distribution is used. The density of these joints in histograms illustrated by these tables will guide us for the development of the design criteria and also for the alternative proposals.

The correlations between socio-cultural variables (ESC) and the space variables (SPV) are prepared to illustrate the success of the living environment socially and physically, with respect to four different sample institutions (THE-DHE-ZHE-YHE). The coefficient of correlation momentum is calculated by the below formula;

$$r = \frac{\Sigma x y}{N \sigma_k \sigma_y}$$

where N represents the number of subjects and the σ 's the expression of joint distributions by axis.

Chi-square distribution is used as a statistical method in controlling the hypothesis. The following formula;

$$x^2 = \frac{(n-1) S^2}{\sigma^2}$$

is used, where s^2 term shows the hypothesis and $n-1$, the degree of freedom.

CHAPTER-5: SURVEY

5.1. SAMPLE INSTITUTIONS-OBSERVATIONAL DATA

Yet in Türkiye, there is no alternative institutions/housing facilities except 'Huzurevi' for the benefit of elderlies who prefer a destitute/lonesome life. Since 1966, these institutions, in contemporary way, have started to be established. Because of the lack of scientific researches, they could not be developed sufficiently. This work is based on a cross-sectional view of design problems regarding to the users' physical properties⁽¹⁾ and socio-cultural backgrounds. These factors have been discussed in the direction of man-space interaction. For this study, four institutions situated in Aegean Part of Türkiye have been selected in the sampling of the subjects. These institutions were: Turgutlu Huzurevi (at Manisa), Denizli Huzurevi (at Denizli), Yeşilyurt Huzurevi (at İzmir) attached to T.R. Prime Ministry, SACWIPM and Zübeyde Hanım Huzurevi (Gürçeşme-İzmir) managed by the Municipality of İzmir.

Although these institutions were from the some geographical region, the following items played important roles in their selection:

- . Heterogenous social structure,
- . Cultural differences of the societies,
- . Physical structure of buildings (building itself and its environment)

These factors are grouped in Table 15 as follows:

- . Administrative settlements where the institutions were established in,
- . Tenants' physical, socio-cultural characteristics and also their economical status;
- . The location of institutional buildings;
- . The capacity of these institutions;
- . General space characteristics of buildings (in terms of use).

(1) The physical characteristics of elderlies were fixed by the Regulation of Institutions (1984) belonged to the SACWI of T.R. Prime Ministry, for the acceptance of institutions.

Some observations have been performed on the behavioral characteristics of the tenants using the institutional spaces. The quality and the capacity of spaces in terms of elderlies' characteristics and the periods of use and density of the spaces have been investigated in these institutions.

In the creation of the physical structure of the alternative proposals on institutions/housing facilities for elderlies, the factors such as the usage properties of sample spaces, behavioral characteristics of the elderlies and their needs and expectations from the spaces would constitute a basis. These would guide the designer in the statement of design criteria and also of the space organizations. To investigate these factors in detail, the observational data have been gathered for each institution (Tables-16-21).



TABLE -15: Identification of Sampling Institutions (Tenants and Physical Properties)

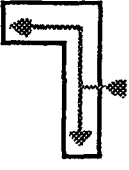
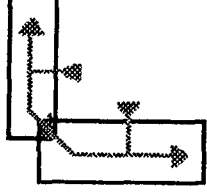
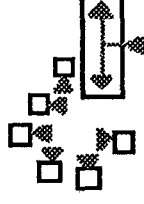
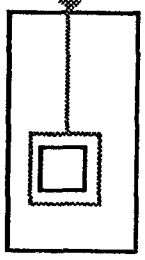
INSTITUTION -HUZUREVI-	CITY	ADM. SET.	SOCIO-CULTURAL STRUCTURE	CAPACITY	INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS		
					LOCATION	ORGANIZATION OF BLOCKS	DIAGRAM OF PLANS
TURGUTLU	MANISA	SMIITOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Homogeneous Structure; . Origin from Turgutlu (about 90,00%); . Educational Level: Primary School; . Economic Structure: Medium Level and below that. 	49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Inner city, far from the center; . In the neighborhoods; . Far from social facilities; . Near to health center and shopping center; . Easy transportation; . Vegetating area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Linear organization; . Two storeyed building; . Single block with two directions. 	
DENİZLİ	DENİZLİ	CITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Homogeneous Structure; 	102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Far from city settlement; . Separated from neighborhoods; . Far from social, health and shopping centers; . Difficulties in transportation; . Land: Less slope, green area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Linear organization; . Three storeyed building; . Two block perpendicular to each other connected with vertical circulation axes 	
ZÜBEYDE HANIM H.E.	İZMİR	METROPOLIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Heterogeneous Structure; - Rural/urban, regional origin; - Educational Level; - Economic Structure. 	335	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Inner city, far from center; . Separated from neighborhoods; . Far from social, health and shopping center; . Difficulties in transportation; . Land: Less slope, vegetating area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Combination of one storey single homes with, a three storey block with linear organization, in the same campus. 	
YEŞİL YURT H.E.	İZMİR	METROPOLIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Heterogeneous Structure; - Rural/urban, regional origin; - Educational Level; - Economic structure. 	182	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Inner city, far from center; . In the neighborhoods; . Near to social facilities, health center, shopping center; . Connected with main transportation axes; . Land: High slope, less vegetating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Linear organization; . With a courtyard; . Three storeyed a single huge block. 	

TABLE-16: Observational Data in the Institutions: Existing Spaces

SPACES		THE		DHE		ZHE(L)		ZHE(S)		YHE	
		Ex.	Lack	Ex.	Lack	Ex.	Lack	Ex.	Lack	Ex.	Lack
PUBLIC	GARDEN-EX SPACE	█		█		█		█		█	
	ENTRANCE	█		█		█		█		█	
	LOBBY		█		█		█			█	
	CORRIDOR	█		█		█		█		█	
	STAIRS		█		█		█			█	
	LIFTS		█		█		█			█	
	ADMINIS.OFFICE	█		█		█		█		█	
	GUIDE ROOMS	█		█		█		█		█	
	DOCTORS' ROOMS	█		█		█		█		█	
	FIRST AID ROOM		█		█		█			█	
	INTENSIVE CARE ROOM		█		█		█			█	
	SHOPPING CENTER		█		█		█			█	
	COIFFEUR, SHOEMAKER		█		█		█			█	
	PIT OFFICE		█		█		█			█	
	SMALL MOSQUE		█		█		█			█	
GUEST HOUSE	█		█		█		█		█		
SEMI-PUBLIC	MULTI-PURPOSE HALL	█		█		█		█		█	
	TV ROOM		█		█		█			█	
	GAME ROOM		█		█		█			█	
	LIBRARY		█		█		█			█	
	HOBBY ROOMS		█		█		█			█	
	CAFETERIA	█		█		█		█		█	
	KITCHEN		█		█		█			█	
	LAUNDRY		█		█		█			█	
	STORAGE	█		█		█		█		█	
	MORTUARY		█		█		█			█	
SEMI-PRIVATE	CIRCULATION AREA	█		█		█		█		█	
	LOAD-LIFT		█		█		█			█	
	FLOOR-LOBBY	█		█		█		█		█	
	FLOOR-TV ROOM		█		█		█			█	
	FLOOR-DINING ROOM		█		█		█			█	
	FLOOR-KITCHEN		█		█		█			█	
	PUBLIC BATH-WC	█		█		█		█		█	
	STAIRS		█		█		█			█	
	LIFTS		█		█		█			█	
	CIRCULATION AREA	█		█		█		█		█	
PRIVATE	PUBLIC TERRACE		█		█		█			█	
	PRIVATE ROOM(1-P)	█		█		█		█		█	
	SEMI-PRIVATE R.(2-P)	█		█		█		█		█	
	SEMI-PRIVATE ROOM(4-8-P)	█		█		█		█		█	
	PRIVATE BATH		█		█		█			█	
	PRIVATE KITCHEN		█		█		█			█	
	PRIVATE STORE	█		█		█		█		█	
	SLEEPING AREA	█		█		█		█		█	
	SITTING AREA		█		█		█			█	
BALCONY/TERRACCE		█		█		█			█		

TABLE-17: Observational Data (THE): Capacity of Floor Area And Using Frequency of Spaces

FLOOR AREA			SPACES		USING FREQUENCY		
Excess	Med.	Less			Less	Med.	Frea.
			GARDEN/EX.SPACE				
			ENTRANCE				
			LOBBY				
			CORRIDOR				
			STAIRS				
			LIFTS				
			ADMINIS. OFFICE	P			
			GUIDE ROOMS	U			
			DOCTORS' ROOMS	B			
			FIRST AID ROOM	L			
			INTENSIVE CARE ROOM	I			
			SHOPPING CENTER	C			
			COIFFEUR, SHOEMAKER				
			PIT OFFICE				
			SMALL MOSQUE				
			GUEST HOUSE				
			MULTI-PURPOSE HALL				
			TV ROOM	S			
			GAME ROOM	E			
			LIBRARY	M			
			HOBBY ROOMS	I			
			CAFETERIA				
			KITCHEN	P			
			LAUNDRY	U			
			STORAGE	B			
			MORTUARY	L			
			CIRCULATION AREA	I			
			LOAD-LIFT	C			
			FLOOR-LOBBY	SE			
			FLOOR-TV ROOM	MI			
			FLOOR-DINING ROOM	P			
			FLOOR-KITCHEN	R			
			PUBLIC BATH-WC	I			
			STAIRS	V			
			LIFT	A			
			CIRCULATION AREA	T			
			PUBLIC TERRACE	E			
			PRIVATE ROOM(1-P)				
			SEMI-PRIVATE ROOM(2-P)	P			
			SEMI-PRIVATE ROOM(4-8-P)	R			
			PRIVATE BATH	I			
			PRIVATE KITCHEN	V			
			PRIVATE STORE	A			
			SLEEPING AREA	T			
			SITTING AREA	E			
			BALCONY/TERACCE				

TABLE-18: Observational Data (DHE): Capacity of Floor Area And Using Frequency of Spaces

FLOOR AREA			SPACES		USING FREQUENCY		
Excess	Med.	Less			Less	Med.	Frea.
			GARDEN/EX.SPACE				
			ENTRANCE				
			LOBBY				
			CORRIDOR				
			STAIRS				
			LIFTS				
			ADMINIS. OFFICE	P			
			GUIDE ROOMS	U			
			DOCTORS' ROOMS	B			
			FIRST AID ROOM	L			
			INTENSIVE CARE ROOM	I			
			SHOPPING CENTER	C			
			COIFFEUR, SHOEMAKER				
			FIT OFFICE				
			SMALL MOSQUE				
			GUEST HOUSE				
			MULTI-PURPOSE HALL				
			TV ROOM	S			
			GAME ROOM	E			
			LIBRARY	M			
			HOBBY ROOMS	I			
			CAFETERIA				
			KITCHEN	P			
			LAUNDRY	U			
			STORAGE	B			
			MORTUARY	L			
			CIRCULATION AREA	I			
			LOAD-LIFT	C			
			FLOOR-LOBBY	SE			
			FLOOR-TV ROOM	MI			
			FLOOR-DINING ROOM	P			
			FLOOR-KITCHEN	R			
			PUBLIC BATH-WC	I			
			STAIRS	V			
			LIFT	A			
			CIRCULATION AREA	T			
			PUBLIC TERRACE	E			
			PRIVATE ROOM(1-P)				
			SEMI-PRIVATE ROOM(2-P)	P			
			SEMI-PRIVATE ROOM(4-8-P)	R			
			PRIVATE BATH	I			
			PRIVATE KITCHEN	V			
			PRIVATE STORE	A			
			SLEEPING AREA	T			
			SITTING AREA	E			
			BALCONY/TERACCE				

TABLE-19: Observational Data (ZHE-s.b.): Capacity of Floor Area And Using Frequency of Spaces

FLOOR AREA			SPACES		USING FREQUENCY		
Excess	Med.	Less			Less	Med.	Freq.
			GARDEN/EX.SPACE				
			ENTRANCE				
			LOBBY				
			CORRIDOR				
			STAIRS				
			LIFTS	P			
			ADMINIS. OFFICE	U			
			GUIDE ROOMS	B			
			DOCTORS' ROOMS	L			
			FIRST AID ROOM	I			
			INTENSIVE CARE ROOM	C			
			SHOPPING CENTER				
			COIFFEUR, SHOEMAKER				
			PIT OFFICE				
			SMALL MOSQUE				
			GUEST HOUSE				
			MULTI-PURPOSE HALL				
			TV ROOM	S			
			GAME ROOM	E			
			LIBRARY	M			
			HOBBY ROOMS	I			
			CAFETERIA				
			KITCHEN	P			
			LAUNDRY	U			
			STORAGE	B			
			MORTUARY	L			
			CIRCULATION AREA	I			
			LOAD-LIFT	C			
			FLOOR-LOBBY	SE			
			FLOOR-TV ROOM	MI			
			FLOOR-DINING ROOM	P			
			FLOOR-KITCHEN	R			
			PUBLIC BATH-WC	I			
			STAIRS	V			
			LIFT	A			
			CIRCULATION AREA	T			
			PUBLIC TERRACE	E			
			PRIVATE ROOM(1-P)				
			SEMI-PRIVATE ROOM(2-P)	P			
			SEMI-PRIVATE ROOM(4-8-P)	R			
			PRIVATE BATH	I			
			PRIVATE KITCHEN	V			
			PRIVATE STORE	A			
			SLEEPING AREA	T			
			SITTING AREA	E			
			BALCONY/TERACCE				

TABLE-20: Observational Data (ZHE-L.b.): Capacity of Floor Area And Using Frequency of Spaces

FLOOR AREA			SPACES		USING FREQUENCY		
Excess	Med.	Less			Less	Med.	Freq.
			GARDEN/EX SPACE				
			ENTRANCE				
			LOBBY				
			CORRIDOR				
			STAIRS				
			LIFTS	P			
			ADMINIS. OFFICE	U			
			GUIDE ROOMS	B			
			DOCTORS' ROOMS	L			
			FIRST AID ROOM	I			
			INTENSIVE CARE ROOM	C			
			SHOPPING CENTER				
			COIFFEUR, SHOEMAKER				
			FIT OFFICE				
			SMALL MOSQUE				
			GUEST HOUSE				
			MULTI-PURPOSE HALL				
			TV ROOM	S			
			GAME ROOM	E			
			LIBRARY	M			
			HOBBY ROOMS	I			
			CAFETERIA				
			KITCHEN	P			
			LAUNDRY	U			
			STORAGE	B			
			MORTUARY	L			
			CIRCULATION AREA	I			
			LOAD-LIFT	C			
			FLOOR-LOBBY	SE			
			FLOOR-TV ROOM	MI			
			FLOOR-DINING ROOM	P			
			FLOOR-KITCHEN	R			
			PUBLIC BATH-WC	I			
			STAIRS	V			
			LIFT	A			
			CIRCULATION AREA	T			
			PUBLIC TERRACE	E			
			PRIVATE ROOM(1-P)				
			SEMI-PRIVATE ROOM(2-P)	P			
			SEMI-PRIVATE ROOM(4-8-P)	R			
			PRIVATE BATH	I			
			PRIVATE KITCHEN	V			
			PRIVATE STORE	A			
			SLEEPING AREA	T			
			SITTING AREA	E			
			BALCONY/TERRACE				

TABLE-21: Observational Data (YHE): Capacity of Floor Area And Using Frequency of Spaces

FLOOR AREA			SPACES		USING FREQUENCY		
Excess	Med.	Less			Less	Med.	Freq.
			GARDEN/EX.SPACE				
			ENTRANCE				
			LOBBY				
			CORRIDOR				
			STAIRS				
			LIFTS	P			
			ADMINIS. OFFICE	U			
			GUIDE ROOMS	B			
			DOCTORS ROOMS	L			
			FIRST AID ROOM	I			
			INTENSIVE CARE ROOM	C			
			SHOPPING CENTER				
			COIFFEUR, SHOEMAKER				
			PTT OFFICE				
			SMALL MOSQUE				
			GUEST HOUSE				
			MULTI-PURPOSE HALL				
			TV ROOM	S			
			GAME ROOM	E			
			LIBRARY	M			
			HOBBY ROOMS	I			
			CAFETERIA				
			KITCHEN	P			
			LAUNDRY	U			
			STORAGE	B			
			MORTUARY	L			
			CIRCULATION AREA	I			
			LOAD-LIFT	C			
			FLOOR-LOBBY	SE			
			FLOOR-TV ROOM	MI			
			FLOOR-DINING ROOM	P			
			FLOOR-KITCHEN	R			
			PUBLIC BATH-WC	I			
			STAIRS	V			
			LIFT	A			
			CIRCULATION AREA	T			
			PUBLIC TERRACE	E			
			PRIVATE ROOM(1-P)				
			SEMI-PRIVATE ROOM(2-P)	P			
			SEMI-PRIVATE ROOM(4-8-P)	R			
			PRIVATE BATH	I			
			PRIVATE KITCHEN	V			
			PRIVATE STORE	A			
			SLEEPING AREA	T			
			SITTING AREA	E			
			BALCONY/TERACCE				

5.2. SUBJECTS IN FOUR SAMPLE INSTITUTIONS

The interviews were applied in this study, to bring out the success of spaces of institutional buildings in terms of users behaviors. The subjects were selected considering some functional disabilities (i.e. reduced visual and hearing capacity, serious problems on mental facilities). The random sampling was done among the tenants of sample institutions, except the elderlies who have these type of disabilities.

It can be seen in Table-20, the sampling groups (THE+DHE+ZHE+YHE=33+25+32+42=152) of institutions and also the population of sex groups in Table-23.

TABLE-22-23: Distribution of Subjects Due to the Institutions and the Sex Factor

	SUBJECTS-INSTITUTION						SEX		
	THE	DHE	ZHE	YHE	TOT		MALE	FEM	TOT
N	33	25	32	42	152	N	85	67	152
%	21.71	16.44	34.21	27.63	100	%	55.92	44.07	100

The percentage of elderlies between 65-75 age who live at these four institutions is lower than the percentage of this age group of all institutions (76.85%) at Egean Part of Turkiye. Although that, the percentage of older elderlies is higher than the average of it. These percentages (Table-24) show that the requirements for institutional facilities especially for older elderlies is more than the existing ones.

TABLE-24: Distribution of subjects Due to the Age Factor

	AGE GROUPS			
	60-75	75-85	85+	TOT.
N	882	59	67	152
%	53.94	38.81	7.23	100

5.2.1. Discussions About The Analysis of Users' Socio-Cultural Background

Socio-cultural and economic factors about the elderlies' background are more effective for their living styles, values and behaviors, comparing with the physical factors they have effected on. It is evident that, these factors should be more effective in the statement of design criteria, especially for elderlies' living environment. So that, before the analysis of physical events at institutions, the analysis of subjects have been done in terms of, socio-cultural background (the origin of people in terms of geographical region, either from rural or urban settlements; educational level; living styles before), economic and social status (their professions and income and the marrigement and the children), and also socio-cultural activities they usually did.

5.2.1.1. Socio-Cultural Analysis of Elderlies

At the beginning of this study, the origin of subjects in terms of birth place (urban/rural settlements and geographical region), living place before that, in other words the origin of subjects and the educational level of themselves were asked to acquire the basic information about their socio-cultural background. As you can see in Table-25 and 26, 52.62% of them born in Aegean Part of Türkiye, and also 57.22% of them have been lived in this region almost the whole living period, before that. In addition to this percentage 25.81% of the subjects have been lived in this region at least 20 years.

TABLE-25: Subjects' Birth Place (Regional)

	BIRTH PLACE (REGION)						
	İZM	AEG	MAR.	M-B-C	E-SE	OTH	TOT
N	21	59	12	19	15	26	152
%	13.81	38.81	7.89	12.50	9.86	17.10	100

TABLE-26: Geographical Regions, the Subjects Have Been Lived on Before

	LIVING PLACE -REGIONS									
	İZM	AEG	W-B-M	CENT	E-SE	W(l)+	W(m)+	W=E	OTH	TOT
N	20	67	23	4	6	5	13	11	3	152
%	13.1	44.0	15.1	2.63	3.94	3.28	8.55	7.23	1.97	100
	5	7	3							

The regions, the subjects have been lived on before, were effective for the development of cultural values. Cultural values are effective for living patterns and also behaviors, so they will guide for the creating of physical living environment.

The concepts of rural or urban origin of subjects were discussed considering the definitions of social scientists (Keleş, 1984, p.27; Özoğuz, 1986, p.207) such as the province and the countries were accepted as urban settlement. Besides that, the living cities of elderlies before that, were discussed also considering the demographic scale of 10.000+ population. With respect to the social structure of Türkiye, most of the settlements which have the population about 10.000 show that the cultural values (customs and traditions, educational level, family structure and so forth) just like the rural settlements.

TABLE-27: Origin of Subjects: Rural/Urban (by the Administrative Division)

	BIRTH PLACE		
	URB	RUR	TOT
N	119	33	152
%	78.28	21.71	100

TABLE-28: Living Place Before That: Rural/Urban (by Administrative Division)

	LIVING PLACE BEFORE THAT -		RURAL / URBAN			
	RUR (a)	URB (a)	RUR (s) URB (l)	RUR (l) URB (s)	EQU	TOT
S	9	132	5	3	3	152
%	5.92	86.84	3.28	1.97	1.97	100

The Table-25, about the birth place (rural/urban origin) shows (rural/urban settlements) that 78.28% of the subjects were from urban settlement. And the Table-26 shows that 92.09% of these elderlies have lived on urban settlements (according to administrative distribution) more than 20 years. But the analysis according to the demographic scale, showed that just 71.06% of them (Table-29) are from urban settlements.

TABLE-29: Settlements They Have Lived On, Before (Rural/Urban-According to the Demographic Scale 10.000+Population)

	LIVING PLACE BEFORE THAT -		RURAL / URBAN			
	RUR (a)	URB (a)	RUR (s) URB (l)	RUR (l) URB (s)	EQU	TOT
N	37	62	17	10	26	152
%	24.34	40.78	11.18	6.57	17.10	100

These analysis have shown that most of the elderlies in the institutions were from the nearest settlements (in the same region) and they also mostly from urban settlements. But, about 1/4 of elderlies are from different geographical regions and from rural settlements. So that;

- . The dwelling programs for elderlies should be made considering the regional characteristics;
- . And also they should be programmed mostly (about 3/4 of the facilities) for the urban elderlies.

Although most of the elderlies are from urban settlements, 66 of 152 subjects are uneducated and 55 of them are less educated (elementary school) people (Table-30). These facts show that, although they have lived on urban settlements physically, most of them couldn't adapted to, the developing cultural events at the big cities. They have shown rural characteristics culturally. So that a heterogeneous structure appeared socially and culturally in these institutions.

TABLE-30: Educational Level of Elderlies

	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL									TOT
	NONE	PRI LEAV	PRI GRA	SEC LEAV.	SEC GRA.	HIGH LEAV.	HIGH GRA.	TECH HIGH.	UNI	
N	66	18	33	4	13	2	4	6	6	152
%	43.42	11.84	21.71	2.63	8.55	1.31	2.63	3.94	3.94	100

This heterogeneity requires that the;

- . Different alternatives and the facilities in housing/institutional programming.

5.2.1.2. Socio-Economic Status of Subjcets

61.19% of woman subjects (41 of 67 women) were house wives. But almost all of these elderlies have an income regulary transmitted from their relatives or they depend on their children economically. 34.09% of elderlies, who have worked on (108 of the whole) through the whole life, have less income. The elderlies who have replied (76.98% of whole) their fathers' professions as 'farmer' (25.65% of them) have shown that the reality of, about 1/3 of elderlies have still rural cultural characteristics.

TABLE-31: Professions of Subjects

	PROFESSIONS OF SUBJECTS									
	UNANS	FARM	CRAFT	LABOR	OFFIC	CHIEF	INDEP	HLWORK	OTH	TOT
N	2	16	16	20	25	2	23	41	7	152
%	1.31	10.52	10.52	13.15	16.44	1.31	15.13	26.97	4.60	100

TABLE-32: Subjects' Fathers' Professions

	FATHERS' PROFESSIONS								
	UNANS	FARM	CRAFT	LABOR	OFFIC	CHIEF	INDEP	OTH	TOT
N	35	39	16	16	19	7	20	0	152
%	23.02	25.65	10.52	10.52	12.50	4.60	13.15	0	100

65 of 152 elderlies show that the economic problems as the reason of preferring institutional life (Table 36, 37, 38). But economical dependency was shown as the first reason of this choice just by about 1/10 of subjects (9.86% of them). Thus, it can be said, most of the institutional elderlies have economical independency.

Considering these facts;

- . It should be programmed the institutions differenty in terms of payment and also the expectations of living styles, according to the heterogeneity of elderlies

from different economical status.

5.2.1.3. Marital Status of Elderlies and Their Children

When you look at the marrigement of subjects (Table-33) it can be seen 116 of them are widowed or divorced. This is an important factor, socially and economically, in the preference of institutional life. 96 subjects have children and about half of them (55.21%), as you can see in Table-35, are living in the same city. Although this fact they have preferred living in institution, as a result of socio-cultural changes and because of the needs for a new physical formation which have services for basic needs.

TABLE-33: Marital Status of Subjecst

	MARITAL STATUS				
	UNMAR	MAR	WIDOW	DIVOR	TOT
N	26	10	93	23	152
%	17.10	6.57	61.18	15.13	100

TABLE-34: Elderlies' Children

	AMOUNT OF CHILDREN					
	UNANS	LACK	1	2	3-6	TOT
N	4	52	17	30	49	152
%	2.63	34.21	11.18	19.73	32.23	100

TABLE-35: Where They Live On, Their Children

	CHILDREN'S LIVING SPACE				TOT
	UNANS/ LACK	SAME PLA	FAR FROM	SAME-FAR	
N	66	24	33	29	152
%	43.42	15.78	2.171	19.07	100

The widowed or divorced elderlies have become lonely people. And economical independency or children have also cause the appearance of this concept, as a social problem. Institutional living styles and the housing projects which offer some social services for old-age people will be suggested that to eliminate this problem socially and physically as far as possible. So that;

- . The physical facilities for elderlies should be programmed as satisfying these properties to get more socialization for elderlies, instead of getting loneliness.

5.2.2. Preference For The Institutional Living

The causes of preferring the institutional living by the elderlies, can be stated just as three groups;

- . Social causes : The loneliness; externalization by the relatives; etc.
- . Economic causes : Lack of economic supports and less income of retirement; economic dependency for their children; housing problems; etc.
- . Problems of health : Physical, physiological and psychological disabilities.

TABLE-36: Causes, Preferring the Institutional Living of Subjects-I

	PREFERRING INSTITUTIONAL LIFE-I										
	UNANS	CHI-LEAVE	BRI-LEAVE	ECD	LON	ILL/CARE	HOME-LESS	SPO-LEAVE	RELA-LESS	WANT-REST	TOT
N	2	17	8	15	68	19	9	4	5	5	152
%	1.31	11.18	5.26	9.86	44.73	12.50	5.92	2.63	3.28	3.28	100

TABLE-37: Causes, Preferring the Institutional Living of Subjects-II

	PREFERRING INSTITUTIONAL LIFE-I										
	UNANS	CHI-LEAVE	BRI-LEAVE	ECD	LON	ILL/CARE	HOME-LESS	SPO-LEAVE	RELA-LESS	WANT-REST	TOT
N	33	3	0	32	17	24	16	0	4	3	152
%	34.86	1.97	0	21.05	11.18	15.78	10.52	0	2.63	1.97	100

TABLE-38: Causes, Preferring the Institutional Living of Subjects-III

	PREFERRING INSTITUTIONAL LIFE-I										
	UNANS	CHI- LEAVE	BRI- LEAVE	ECD	LON	ILL/ CARE	HOME LESS	SPO- LEAVE	RELA- LESS	WANT- REST	TOT
N	115	1	0	18	4	3	6	0	5	0	152
%	75.65	0.65	0	11.84	2.63	1.97	3.94	0	3.28	0	100

The 'loneliness' was noted as the most important factor, preferring the institutional living by the elderlies. It can be seen that the sum of the percentages about the replies of 'loneliness' and 'homelessness' is 66.73% in all three tables (Tables: 36, 37, 38).

The lack of economic supports and the sheltring problems have a less percentage, which is 15.78% of sum, in the first order of institutionalization causes. But it decreases to the 47.35% through the third order. The percentage of the people have been lived on their own homes before that, as 1/3 of the elderlies, showed that the economic independency. The causes based on the physical and physiological disabilities, can be seen as in the second order after 'loneliness', with the percentage of 27.75%.

TABLE-39: Homes, They Have Lived on Before

	HOME-BEFORE THAT					
	UNANS	RENT	OWN	REL-HO	OTH	TOT
N	26	48	51	29	22	152
%	1.31	31.37	33.54	19.07	14.47	100.00

These analysis show that the expectations of users for their living environments and facilities are as follows;

- . Living on as a member of society;
- . To maintain their socio-cultural relations active, both with the tenants of institution, and also with the neighborhoods and relatives,

thinking on;

- . Differentiation of economical status of users,
- . And, increasing physical-psychological disabilities of elderlies.

5.3. GENERAL SUCCESS OF INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERLIES

In this section, the satisfying factor was discussed in terms of socio-cultural patterns about the background of elderlies. The relation between social and physical characteristics of institutional environment and the users' satisfying degree were investigated by this survey. Satisfying data were based on the adaptation of users to the physical environment. The satisfying zone will lead to proposals for better housing projects/programs for the aged institutions.

General success score with respect to sex factor of institutionalized elderlies shows that the density of (+) points are more (20.00%) than for men. But, on the contrary, the most density is in the (-16) (+8) points, by women's evaluation. In other words, (-) points are more for women in general satisfying score. It shows that men are more adaptable for living environment comparing with women.

These values could be depend upon the dependency of elderlies. In other words they need help especially for domestic activities almost in all ages with respect to socio-cultural effects of our society. So that they accept these living styles without any complaint. On the other hand females can survive their independent living styles mostly to the older ages. Thus they can more criticize their environment, naturally.

TABLE-40: General Satisfying by Sex Factor

GEN-SAT			SUCCESS							TOT
			(-17X+5)	(-16X+8)	(-13X+8)	(-13X+11)	(-10X+11)	(-10X+14)	(-7X+16.5)	
SEX										
M	ROW	%	8.94	11.76	8.24	31.76	9.41	20.00	10.59	100.00
A	COL	%	70.00	35.71	41.18	61.36	57.14	62.96	75.00	55.92
L		N	7	3	7	27	8	17	9	85
E										
F	ROW	%	4.48	26.87	14.93	25.37	8.96	14.93	4.48	100.00
E	COL	%	30.00	64.29	58.82	38.64	42.86	37.04	25.00	44.08
M		N	3	18	10	17	6	10	3	67
A										
T	ROW	%	6.58	18.42	11.18	23.95	9.21	17.76	7.80	100.00
O	COL	%	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
T		N	10	28	17	44	14	27	12	152

Chi Square: 9.794 o.f. 6

In the discussion of age factor by satisfying score, it can be seen, (+) and (-) points were balanced for all age groups. It means, it is a negligible factor, the age groups, by discussion of physical and social environments in our society.

TABLE-41: General Satisfying by Age Factor

GEN-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE							TOT
			(-17X+5)	(-16X+8)	(-13X+8)	(-13X+11)	(-10X+11)	(-10X+14)	(-7X+16.5)	
AGE										
60	ROW	%	4.88	17.07	8.54	34.15	12.20	17.07	6.10	100.00
-	COL	%	40.00	50.00	41.18	63.64	71.43	51.85	41.67	53.95
75		N	4	14	7	28	10	14	5	82
75	ROW	%	8.47	20.34	15.25	20.34	6.78	18.64	10.17	100.00
-	COL	%	50.00	42.86	52.94	27.27	28.57	40.74	50.00	38.82
80		N	5	12	9	12	4	11	6	59
T	ROW	%	6.58	18.42	11.18	23.95	9.21	17.76	7.89	100.00
O	COL	%	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
T		N	10	28	17	44	14	27	12	152

Chi Square: 7.879 o.f. 12

The discussions of satisfying score by means of origin of geographical region, show different values in terms of living spaces. According to the Table-42, most of the users

(78.79%) of THE are from Aegean Part of Türkiye and 66.66% of them are more satisfied generally. Although most of the users are from the same geographical region, at DHE the values were dense in (-) points except one. Tenants of the institutions in Izmir (ZHE, YHE) have a heterogeneous structure in terms of regional origin. Although this fact, the subjects who live in ZHE have more (+) points in comparison with YHE.

As being originated mostly from the Western cities of Türkiye, the subjects who live in these four institutions, the expectations about the values could be positive for general success. But the social and physical factors are effective for success. Social factors have caused the density of (+) values for THE and the physical factors were effective in (+) points for ZHE.

The other two institutions, DHE and YHE have shown (-) values for general success, as the results of so many factors socially and physically⁽¹⁾.

Considering these results it can be said that;

Qualitatif and quantitatif values of social structure and the physical environment are more effective than the regional background of people, in a living environment.

(1) These properties can be seen in the datum of observations.

TABLE 42: Influences of The Intersections Between Regions and Institutions of General Success of Subjects

INS	THE			DHE			ZHE			YHE			TOT		
	SUC	NOT BAD	NOT SUC	SUC	NOT BAD	NOT SUC	SUC	NOT BAD	NOT SUC	SUC	NOT BAD	NOT SUC	SUC	NOT BAD	NOT SUC
I-ZM		1					3	8	1	3	2	2	6	11	3
(a)		25.00					18.75	29.62	11.06	33.31	9.06	18.12	11.06	15.43	11.06
A-E-G	22	2		5	4		31.25	6		1	6	3	29	31	7
(a)	78.56	50.00		66.62	94.43		22.18	22.18		11.06	27.28	27.28	53.68	43.62	25.87
W-M-B	3	1		1	7		6.25	7	3	2	4	2	6	12	5
(a)	10.68	25.00					6.25	25.87	33.31	22.18	18.12	18.12	11.06	16.87	18.50
C	1						1					2	2		2
(a)	3.56						6.25					18.12	2.68		7.37
E-SE				1		1	1	1	1		2	1	1	3	2
(a)				6.25	3.69	11.06	6.25	3.69	11.06		9.06	9.06	1.81	4.18	7.37
W(m)+ OTH(L)				1		2	1	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	5
(a)				6.25	7.37	22.18	3.29	7.37	22.18	33.31	9.06	18.12	7.37	5.62	18.50
W(L)O TH(m)				2			12.50				1		4.7.3	1	
(a)				6.25			12.50				4.50		7	1.37	
W=E				1	3		1	3			3		1	7	
(a)				6.25	11.06		6.25	11.06			13.62		1.81	9.81	
OTH			1	1			1				2	1	1	2	3
(a)			100.00	16.62	6.25		6.25				9.06	9.06	1.81	2.81	11.06
TOT- COL	28	4	1	18	6	9	16	27	9	9	22	11	54	71	27
(a)	18.42	2.63	0.66	11.34	3.95	5.92	10.53	1.32	5.92	14.47	14.47	7.24	35.53	46.71	17.76
TOT- ROW															

TABLE-43: Success of Subjects Due To The Intersections Between Rural/Urban Origin And Institutions

INS	THE			DHE			ZHE			YHE			TOT		
	SUC	NOT BAD	NOT SUC	SUC	NOT BAD	NOT SUC	SUC	NOT BAD	NOT SUC	SUC	NOT BAD	NOT SUC	SUC	NOT BAD	NOT SUC
RUR	N	5			2	1			1				5	2	2
(a)	%	17.81			11.06	16.62			11.06				9.25	281	7.37
URB	N	20	3	1	13	5	16	26	8	21	11	8	45	63	24
(a)	%	71.37	75.00	100.00	72.18	83.31	100.00	96.25	88.87	95.43	100.00	83.31	88.68	88.87	88.87
RUR(0)	N	2			1								3	1	1
URB(0)	%	7.12			5.50								5.50	1.37	3.68
RUR(m)	N	1			1					1			1	2	
URB(L)	%	3.56			5.50					4.50			1.81	2.81	
	N		1		1			1						3	
	%		25.00		5.50			3.68						4.18	
TOT- ROW	N	28	4	1	18	6	16	27	9	22	11	54	71	27	27
TOT- COL	%	18.42	2.63	0.66	11.84	3.95	10.52	17.76	5.92	14.47	7.24	35.52	6.71	17.76	17.76

TABLE-44: General Success by Regional Origin of Subjects

GEN-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE							
			(-17)(+5)	(-16)(+8)	(-13)(+8)	(-13)(+11)	(-10)(+11)	(-10)(+14)	(-7)(+16.5)	TOT
BIR	REG									
I	Row	%	-	19.05	14.29	19.05	9.52	28.57	9.52	100.00
Z	Col	%	-	14.29	17.65	9.09	14.29	22.22	16.67	13.82
M	N		0	4	3	4	2	6	2	21
A	Row	%	8.47	10.17	16.95	33.90	11.86	16.95	1.69	100.00
E	Col	%	50.00	21.43	58.82	45.45	50.00	37.04	8.33	38.83
G	N		5	6	10	20	7	10	1	59
M	Row	%	16.67	-	-	50.00	-	16.67	16.67	100.00
A	Col	%	20.00	-	-	13.64	-	7.41	16.67	7.89
R	N		2	0	0	6	0	2	2	12
M-	Row	%	-	36.84	10.53	36.84	-	5.26	10.53	100.00
B-	Col	%	-	25.00	11.76	15.91	-	3.70	16.67	12.50
C-	N		0	7	2	7	0	1	2	19
E-	Row	%	13.33	20.00	6.67	6.67	6.67	26.67	20.00	100.00
S	Col	%	20.00	10.71	5.88	2.27	2.27	14.81	25.00	9.87
E	N		2	3	1	1	1	4	3	15
O	Row	%	3.85	30.77	3.85	23.08	15.38	15.38	7.69	100.00
U	Col	%	10.00	28.57	5.88	13.64	28.57	14.81	16.67	17.11
T	N		1	8	1	6	4	4	2	26
T	Row	%	6.58	18.42	11.18	28.95	9.21	17.76	7.89	100.00
O	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
T	N		10	28	17	44	14	27	12	152

Chi Square: 42.751 o.f.30

Negative values of the users from different regions show this fact;

- People from different social and physical regions need to suitable physical environments due to their back ground

TABLE- 45: General Success by the Birth Place in Terms of Urban/Rural Settlements (Administrative Division)

GEN-SUC BIR REG			SUCCESS SCORE							TOT
			(-17X+5)	(-16X+8)	(-13X+8)	(-13X+11)	(-10X+11)	(-10X+14)	(-7X+16.5)	
U	Row	%	5.88	18.49	11.76	29.41	7.56	17.65	9.24	100.00
R	Col	%	70.00	78.57	82.35	79.55	64.29	77.78	91.67	78.29
B		N	7	22	14	35	9	21	11	119
R	Row	%	9.09	18.18	9.09	27.27	15.15	18.18	3.03	100.00
U	Col	%	30.00	21.43	17.65	20.45	35.71	22.22	3.33	21.71
R		N	3	6	3	9	5	6	1	33
T	Row	%	6.58	18.42	11.18	28.95	9.21	17.76	7.89	100.00
O	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
T		N	10	28	17	44	14	27	12	152

Chi Square: 3.494 o.f. 6.

TABLE-46: General Success by Rural/Urban Origin of Subjects (in Demographic Scale: 10.000+pop.)

GEN-SUC BIR RUR/URB			SUCCESS SCORE							TOT
			(-17X+5)	(-16X+8)	(-13X+8)	(-13X+11)	(-10X+11)	(-10X+14)	(-7X+16.5)	
U	Row	%	4.84	20.97	11.29	30.65	8.06	16.13	8.06	100.00
R	Col	%	30.00	46.43	41.18	19	35.71	37.04	41.67	40.79
B		N	3	13	7		5	10	5	62
R	Row	%	7.78	16.67	11.11	27.78	10.00	18.89	7.78	100.00
U	Col	%	70.00	53.57	58.82	56.82	64.29	62.96	58.33	59.21
R		N	7	15	10	25	9	17	7	90
T	Row	%	6.58	18.42	11.18	28.95	9.21	17.76	7.89	100.00
O	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
T		N	10	28	17	44	14	27	12	152

Chi Square: 1.276 o.f.6

TABLE-47: General Success by Rural/Urban Origin of Elderlies

GEN-SUC ORI-RUR- URB			SUCCESS SCORE							TOT
			(-17)(+5)	(-16)(+8)	(-13)(+8)	(-13)(+11)	(-10)(+11)	(-10)(+14)	(-7)(+16,5)	
U	Row	%	-	-	22.22	33.33	-	44.44	-	100.00
R	Col	%	-	-	11.76	6.82	-	14.81	-	5.92
B		N	0	0	2	3	0	4	0	9
(a)										
R	Row	%	5.30	20.45	11.36	28.79	9.85	15.91	8.33	100.00
U	Col	%	70.00	96.43	88.24	86.36	92.86	77.78	91.67	86.84
R		N	7	27	15	38	13	21	11	132
(a)										
U	Row	%	-	20.00	-	20.00	20.00	40.00	-	100.00
R	Col	%	-	3.57	-	2.27	7.14	7.41	-	3.29
B		N	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	5
(m)										
R	Row	%	66.67	-	-	33.33	-	-	-	100.00
U	Col	%	20.00	-	-	2.27	-	-	-	1.97
R		N	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
(m)										
E	Row	%	33.33	-	-	33.33	-	-	33.38	100.00
Q	Col	%	10.00	-	-	2.27	-	-	8.33	1.97
U		N	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
T	Row	%	6.58	18.42	11.18	28.95	9.21	17.76	7.89	100.00
O	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
T		N	10	28	17	44	14	27	12	152

Chi Square: 38.721 o.f.24

If we look at the Tables-45 and 46, it is apparent that most of the subjects (119 of total) are from urban settlements, due to the administrative division. Negative and positive satisfying values are nearly balanced for elderly citizens. People who have been lived on before in urban and rural settlements equally showed that the maximum and minimum values, about 1/3 of subjects (Table-47). But, the elderlies from rural settlements, presented maximum (-) values (-17, +5) mostly (2/3 of them). Although most of the tenants are from urban settlements, they showed negative values mostly in VHE, in comparison with ZHE. It is clearly evident that:

- Elderlies from urban settlements, were not satisfied with physical and social environments, in existing institutional facilities.
- People from rural settlements can be adapted to the physical environment more easily, as a result of socio-cultural values of themselves.

TABLE-48: General Success by the educational Level of Subjects.

GEN-SUC		EDUCATIONAL LEVEL								
		UNA NS	PRI- LEAV	PRI- GRA	SEC LEAV	SEC GRA	HIGH	TECH HIGH	UNI	TOT
SUC	N	25	6	13	1	3	2	4		54
	%	37.87	33.33	39.39	25.00	23.07	33.32	66.66		35.52
NOT- BAD	N	33	8	15	3	5	3	2	3	71
	%	50.00	44.44	45.45	75.00	38.46	49.98	16.66	50.00	46.71
NOT-SUC	N	8	4	5		5	1	1	3	27.17.
	%	1.212	22.22	15.15		38.46	16.66	16.66	50.00	77
TOT-COL	N	66	18	33	4	13	6	6	6	152
TOT-ROW	%	43.42	11.84	21.71	21.63	8.55	3.95	3.95	3.97	100.0 0

As can be seen in Tables-48 and 49, the intersection of educational level of elderlies and the satisfying factor, the (+) values were given by uneducated people. It decreases through higher educated level. And there is no any (+) values in the zone of educated people. This shows that;

- They have more expectations physically and socially, the educated people, comparing with the noneducated.

When you look at the analysis about the marrigement factor, it can be seen the balanced values of elderlies by the widowed or divorced elderlies. But unmarried people have shown more negative values (64.28%). This analysis refers that:

- . Elderlies who have experienced on the family life, are really more satisfied in social spaces;
- . The old-age people have been lived on as a single, can not be adapted to these congregate living styles

TABLE-49: General success score by Educational Level of Subjects

GEN-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE							TOT
			(-17)(+5)	(-16)(+8)	(-13)(+8)	(-13)(+11)	(-10)(+11)	(-10)(+14)	(-7)(+16,5)	
EDU	Row	%								
N	Row	%	4.48	22.39	13.43	25.37	8.96	17.91	7.46	100.00
	Col	%	30.00	53.57	52.94	38.64	42.86	44.4	41.67	44.08
	N	N	3	15	9	17	6	12	5	67
PRI	Row	%	16.67	11.11	16.67	16.67	11.11	16.67	11.11	100.00
	Col	%	30.00	7.14	17.65	6.82	14.29	11.11	16.67	11.84
	N	N	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	18
PRI	Row	%	3.12	12.50	3.12	46.87	9.37	18.75	6.25	100.00
	Col	%	10.00	14.29	5.88	34.09	21.43	22.22	16.67	21.05
	N	N	1	4	1	15	3	6	2	32
SEC	Row	%	25.00	25.00	-	25.00	25.00	-	-	100.00
	Col	%	10.00	3.57	-	2.27	7.14	-	-	2.63
	N	N	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	4
SEC	Row	%	7.69	30.77	15.38	7.69	7.69	23.08	7.69	100.00
	Col	%	10.00	14.29	11.76	2.27	7.14	11.11	8.33	8.55
	N	N	1	4	2	1	1	3	1	13
H	Row	%	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	50.00	100.00
	Col	%	-	-	-	2.27	-	-	8.33	1.32
	N	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
H	Row	%	-	25.00	25.00	50.00	-	-	-	100.00
	Col	%	-	3.57	5.88	4.55	-	-	-	2.63
	N	N	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
TECH	Row	%	-	16.67	-	-	16.57	50.00	16.67	100.00
	Col	%	-	3.57	-	-	7.14	11.11	8.33	3.95
	N	N	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	6
U	Row	%	16.67	-	16.67	66.67	-	-	-	100.00
	Col	%	10.00	-	5.88	9.09	-	-	-	3.95
	N	N	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	6
T	Row	%	6.58	18.42	11.18	28.95	9.21	17.76	7.89	100.00
	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	N	N	10	28	17	44	14	27	12	152

Chi Square: 45.340 of.f.48

TABLE-50: General Success Score By Marital Status

GEN-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE							TOT
			(-17)(+5)	(-16)(+8)	(-13)(+8)	(-13)(+11)	(-10)(+11)	(-10)(+14)	(-7)(+16,5)	
M A R R	Row	%	3.97	20.63	11.11	28.57	7.94	19.84	7.94	100.00
	Col	%	50.00	92.86	82.35	81.82	71.43	92.59	83.33	82.89
		N		5	26	14	36	10	25	10	126
U N M A R	Row	%	19.23	7.69	11.54	30.77	15.38	7.69	7.69	100.00
	Col	%	50.00	7.14	17.65	18.18	28.57	7.41	16.67	17.11
		N		5	2	3	8	4	2	2	26
T O T	Row	%	6.58	18.42	11.18	23.95	9.21	17.76	7.89	100.00
	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		N		10	28	17	44	14	27	12	152

Chi Square: 20.065 o.f.18

TABLE-51: General Success Score by Children and The Sex Factor of Them

GEN-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE							TOT
			(-17)(+5)	(-16)(+8)	(-13)(+8)	(-13)(+11)	(-10)(+11)	(-10)(+14)	(-7)(+16,5)	
N O N E	Row	%	10.17	22.03	6.78	30.51	11.86	13.56	5.08	100.00
	Col	%	60.00	50.00	25.00	41.86	50.00	29.63	25.00	39.86
		N		6	13	4	18	7	8	3	59
1 DAU	Row	%	-	-	7.14	42.86	7.14	35.71	7.14	100.00
	Col	%	-	-	6.25	13.95	7.14	18.52	8.33	9.46
		N		0	0	1	6	1	5	1
1 SON	Row	%	3.33	23.33	10.00	30.00	6.67	23.33	3.33	100.00
	Col	%	10.00	26.92	18.75	20.93	14.29	25.93	8.33	20.27
		N		1	7	3	9	2	7	1	30
SON (m)	Row	%	-	18.75	18.75	18.75	12.50	18.75	12.50	100.00
	Col	%	-	11.54	18.75	6.98	14.29	11.11	16.67	20.27
		N		0	3	3	3	2	3	2	30
DAU (m)	Row	%	-	8.33	8.33	33.33	16.67	16.67	16.67	100.00
	Col	%	-	3.85	6.25	9.30	14.29	7.41	16.67	8.11
		N		0	1	1	4	2	2	2	12
S = D	Row	%	17.65	11.76	23.53	17.65	-	11.76	17.65	100.00
	Col	%	30.00	7.69	25.00	6.98	-	7.41	25.00	11.49
		N		3	2	4	3	0	2	3	17
T O T	Row	%	6.76	17.57	10.81	29.05	9.46	18.24	8.11	100.00
	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		N		10	26	16	43	14	27	12	152

Chi Square: 30.889 o.f.30

Besides that, the children factor is more effective for sharing units in the institutions. Elderlies who have children, have accepted institutional living type, instead of being together with them. They are more adaptable for congregate living environment, sharing the spaces. Single elderlies have an expectation for independency in irving spaces. Thus;

- . The living environments should be defined both as being supplied independency (about 1-2 of units),
- . And also, the congregate living environments should be created integrating with the others.

TABLE-52: Success of Subjects by the Preference (I) of Institutional Life

GEN-SUC		PREFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONAL LIFE-I										
		UNANS	CHIL-LEAV	CHI-LAW LEAC	ECO	LON	ILL-CARE	HOME-LESS	SPOU-LEAV	RELA-LESS	WANT-REST	TOT
SUC	N	1	6	2	4	24	6	5	1	1	4	71
	%	50.00	35.29	25.00	26.66	35.29	31.57	55.55	25.00	20.00	80.00	46.71
NOT-BAD	N	1	9	4	8	32	9	3	3	1	1	71
	%	50.00	52.94	50.00	53.33	47.05	47.36	33.33	75.00	20.00	20.00	46.71
NOT-SUC	N		2	2	3	12	4	1		3		27
	%		11.76	20.00	20.00	17.64	21.05	11.11		60.00		17.76
TOT-COL	N	2	17	8	15	68	19	9	4	5	5	152
TOT-ROW	%	1.32	11.18	5.26	9.87	44.74	12.50	5.92	2.63	3.29	3.29	100.00

As can be seen in Table-52, people, who show the reasons of 'loneliness', 'homelessness' and 'willings', for preferring the institutional life are succeeding. But the people, who showed the factors of 'economic disabilities' and also 'physical disabilities' as the preference reasons of these institutions, were unsatisfied by adaptation in physical and social environment.

It refers that:

- . Several alternatives for the housing facilities for elderlies should be programmed due to the different properties in terms of socio-cultural background, economical status and physical disabilities of elderlies.

5.4. ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES BY ELDERLIES

Socio-cultural characteristics of elderlies in the institutions have been discussed before that. To get more information, it should be analysed the activities of elderlies in institutional life. Thus, these knowledges could be used for better programs in design progress.

The administrative problems were not considered during this research, mainly. Assuming that the,

- . Physical problems of people
- . Socio-cultural and economical factors,
- . Appropriation of physical environment with living properties of tenants;

are more effective in design progress, they were accepted as main factors in research.

The geriatric problems were accepted as constant values (based on medical researches), due to the natural aging period. According to 'The Regulations for Turkish Elderly Institutions', elderlies defined as 'the old-age people who have physical abilities to make their daily activities without any need' can be accepted by these institutions. So that, the physical disabilities of old-age people also were existed at analysis process.

Socio-cultural factors are more effective in the creation of suitable physical living environments for human beings. So that, the social and cultural analysis were made to get more detailed datum, to use setting all design criteria. The hypothesis of this subject have also requested these type of analysis. Being based on these requests, the answers of questionnaires were discussed by means of social and cultural activities and

the interactions of institutions' tenants with each other or with the people from different settlements. These factors are most effective for better solutions of institutions/housing projects.

5.4.1. Socio-Cultural Interactions of Elderlies in Institutions

The analysis about the social living events of institutions have shown that, people couldn't grouped for social relations. Social interactions were shown, mostly between the users of two or three rooms near to each other⁽¹⁾ and the others facing with them through the corridor or the other common spaces (i.e. cafeteria, TV room, bath).

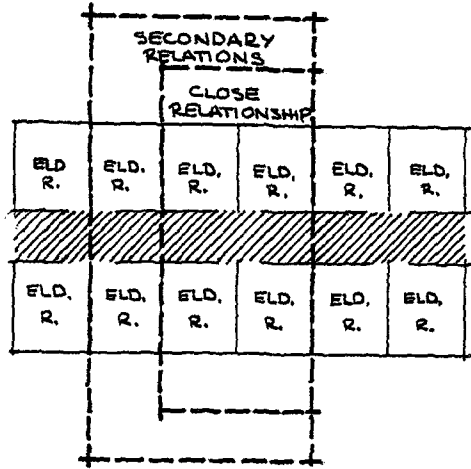
Organizations of spaces should be made according to the relations of people in common used facilities. Spaces should be planned adequate with the users capacity. As well as the numbers of grouping, the relations between the spaces are most important.

Table-53 shows the limitations of friendship. Two-thirds of subjects keep on their relations with their friends out-of institution (Tables-53, 54). About half of the subjects have visitors from outer living units (Table-55).

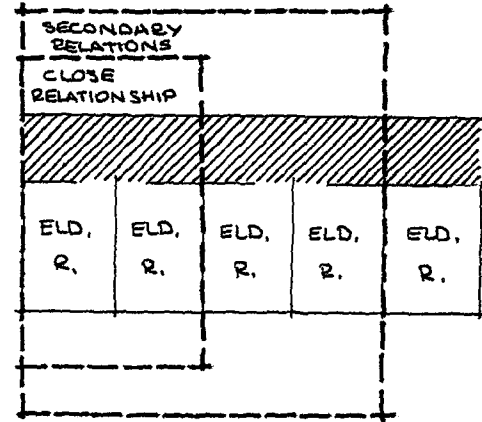
TABLE-53: Subjects' Friends in Institution

	AMOUNT OF FRIENDS				
	NONE	1-3	4-10	10+	TOT
N	16	44	46	46	152
%	10.52	28.94	30.26	30.26	100.00

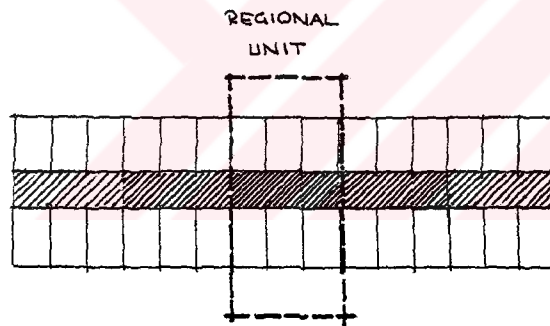
(1) In the case of special relationships (i.e. citizenship, common problems just like childrens, economical status, diseases) some of the tenants can contact to each other from different rooms and flats as far from their rooms.



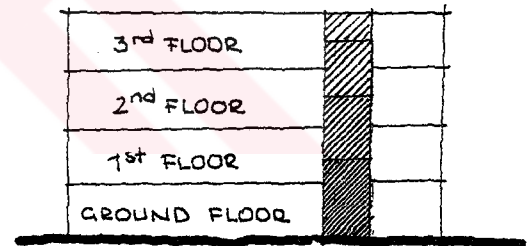
• Relations Between Tenants At Linear Organization



• Relations on Single Sided Linear Organization



• Density of Relations In a Floor



• Density of Relations Between Floors

FIGURE-32: Evaluation of Sample Institutions-Limitations of Social Interactions Between Rooms⁽¹⁾

(1) Density: Most dense \Rightarrow least dense in use/Dark colours \Rightarrow Light colours

TABLE-54: Subjects' Friends From Outer Living Units

	FRIENDS			
	NONE	MANY	FEW	TOT
N	54	58	40	152
%	35.57	38.30	26.13	100.00

TABLE-55: Visitors of Subjects

	VISITORS		
	YES	NO	TOT
N	77	75	152
%	50.65	49.33	100.00

At this point, it is important that;

- . The site selections for housing/institutional projects, for the benefit of tenants

Most of the elderlies (78.28% of subjects) want to live in a settlement just near to children's playground, school or kindergarden. They also want to be near to the shopping center because of the need for the interactions with the people from different age groups (based on the replies of open ended questions)

So that;

- . The more active settlements socially and physically are favorable for the elderlies' characteristics.

TABLE-57-58: Evaluation of Subjects About the Activity of Environmental Facilities-The Facilities for Children and Shopping Center

CHILDREN				
	NO	YES	MAY- BE	TOT
N%	22	119	11	152
	14.47	78.28	7.23	100.00

SHOPPING				
	NO	ALW	RARE	TOT
N%	42	70	40	152
	27.63	46.05	26.31	100.00

It can be said, as a result:

- . Old-age people want to live in a space, integrated with the environment activated with different facilities for all age groups, which they are familiar with.

5.4.2. Socio-Cultural Activities of the Subjcets

Factors, which are preventing the participation of elderlies to socio-cultural activities in institutions, can be grouped as;

- . Individual factors : Physical/physiological disabilities, psychological problems, social status and cultural characteristics,
- . Administrative factors : Possibilities, limitations (instructions, incomes, staffs, etc.)
- . Environmental factors : Social environment and physical (natural and artificial) environment.

These activities related with the happiness of elderlies, have creative roles for living patterns. They are also more effective shaping the physical environment.

As can be seen in Tables-59, 60, 61, 62, (+) points are more in the scores of THE by the means of socio-cultural adaptability. Others have (-) points mostly.

TABLE-59: Socio-Cultural Success of Subjects by the Institutions

SOS- CUL- SUC			SUCCESS SCORE					
			(-8.5)(+1.5)	(-6.5)(+2.5)	(-5.5)(+4.5)	(-3.5)(+5.5)	(-2)(+8)	TOT
INS								
T	Row	%	-	6.06	33.33	27.27	33.33	100.00
H	Col	%	-	10.53	19.30	26.47	50.00	21.71
E		N	0	2	1	9	11	33
D	Row	%	16.00	24.00	52.00	8.00	-	100.00
H	Col	%	20.00	31.58	22.81	5.88 2	-	16.45
E		N	4	6	13		0	25
Z	Row	%	13.46	7.69	34.62	30.77	13.46	100.00
H	Col	%	35.00	21.05	31.58	47.06	31.82	34.21
E		N	7	4	18	16	7	52
Y	Row	%	21.43	16.67	35.71	16.67	9.52	100.00
H	Col	%	45.00	36.84	26.32	20.59	18.18	27.63
E		N	9	7	15	7	4	42
T	Row	%	13.16	12.50	37.50	22.37	14.47	100.00
O	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
T		N	20	19	57	34	22	152

Chie Square: 38.348 o.f. 32

Elderlies who live in THE show about similar characteristics socially and culturally as can be seen in observational data. Besides that the administrative factors and the environmental facilities make it possible to survive the live themselves more active comparing with the other institutions. Discussions about the tenants of DHE gave the lowest points in socio-cultural adaptability with respect to the other institutions.

TABLE-60: Socio-Cultural Success of Subjects by the Origin in Terms of Rural/Urban

SOS-CUL-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE					
EDU			(-8.5)(+1.5)	(-6.5)(+2.5)	(-5.5)(+4.5)	(-3.5)(+5.5)	(-2)(+8)	TOT
N O N E	Row	%	16.42	16.42	43.28	16.43	10.45	100.00
	Col	%	55.00	57.89	50.88	26.47	31.82	44.08
		N	11	11	29	9	7	7
PRI (L)	Row	%	22.22	5.56	33.33	27.78	11.11	100.00
	Col	%	20.00	5.26	1.53	14.71	9.09	11.81
		N	4	1	6	5	2	18
PRI (G)	Row	%	12.50	9.37	31.25	28.12	18.75	100.00
	Col	%	20.00	15.79	17.54	26.47	27.27	21.05
		N	4	3	10	9	6	32
SEC (L)	Row	%	-	25.00	25.00	50.00	-	100.00
	Col	%	-	5.26	1.75	5.88	-	2.63
		N	0	1	1	2		4
SEC (G)	Row	%	7.69	7.69	30.77	30.77	23.08	100.00
	Col	%	5.00	5.26	7.05	11.76	13.64	8.55
		N	1	1	4	4	3	13
H I G H (L)	Row	%	-	-	50.00	-	50.00	100.00
	Col	%	-	-	1.75	-	4.55	1.32
		N	0	0	1	0	1	2
H I G H (G)	Row	%	-	-	25.00	75.00	-	100.00
	Col	%	-	-	1.75	8.82	-	2.63
		N	0	0	1	3	0	4
T E C H	Row	%	-	16.67	16.67	16.67	50.00	100.00
	Col	%	-	5.26	1.75	2.91	13.64	3.95
		N	0	1	1	1	3	6
U N I	Row	%	-	16.67	16.67	16.67	-	100.00
	Col	%	-	5.26	7.02	2.94	-	3.95
		N	0	1	4	1	0	6
T O T	Row	%	13.16	12.50	37.50	22.37	14.47	100.00
	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		N	20	19	57	34	22	152

Chi Square: 38.348 o.f.32

TABLE-61: Socio-Cultural Success of Subjects by the Origin in Terms of Rural/Urban

SOS-CUL-SUC ORI-RUR-URE			SUCCESS SCORE					TOT
			(-8.5)(+1.5)	(-6.5)(+2.5)	(-5.5)(+4.5)	(-3.5)(+5.5)	(-2)(+8)	
U	Row	%	11.11	11.11	66.67	11.11	-	100.00
R	Col	%	5.00	5.26	10.53	2.94	-	5.92
B		N	1	1	6	1	0	9
(a)								
R	Row	%	12.88	12.12	37.12	22.73	15.15	100.00
U	Col	%	85.00	84.21	85.96	88.24	90.91	86
R		N	17	16	49	30	20	84
(a)								132
U	Row	%	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	100.00
R	Col	%	-	5.20	1.75	2.94	9.09	3.29
B		N	0	1	1	1	2	5
(m)								
R	Row	%	33.33	33.33	-	33.33	-	100.00
U	Col	%	5.00	5.26	-	2.94	-	1.97
R		N	1	1	0	1	0	3
(m)								
E	Row	%	33.33	-	33.33	33.33	-	100.00
Q	Col	%	5.00	-	1.75	2.94	-	1.97
U		N	21	0	1	1	0	3
T	Row	%	13.16	12.50	37.50	22.37	14.47	100.00
O	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
T		N	20	19	57	34	22	152

Chi Square: 13.132 o.f.16

If we look at the Table-62, it is apparent that, the cultural activities were not be done by most of the elderlies (127 people), because of the lower educational level. Some recreational activities such as, going to the cinema, theatre and the other amusement places are being made rarely. Walking (87.00%), going to coffee house (71.76% of men) and visiting for friends are the most common activities made by old-age people.

TABLE-62: Participation of Subjects to the Social Activities

		THE-MOV	WALK	SPORT	VISIT	TRAV	CUL- ACT	CAFE	MOSQ	GAME	AVE
FRE											
NONE	N	47	51	39	61	77	127	88	91	108	50.37
	%	30.92	33.55	25.65	40.13	50.65	83.54	57.88	59.86	71.04	
RARE	N	80	79	52	47	44	15	23	26	21	28.29
	%	52.63	51.97	34.21	30.92	28.94	9.86	15.13	17.10	13.81	
FRQT	N	25	22	61	44	31	10	61	35	23	21.34
	%	16.44	14.47	40.13	28.94	20.36	6.5	26.77	23.02	15.13	
TOT	N	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	100.00
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

TABLE-63: Cultural Activities of Subjects

		TV-RAD	READ	WRI-DRA	ARTS-CRAF	AVE
FRE						
NONE	N	8	87	137	125	58.85
	%	5.26	57.22	90.13	82.83	
RARE	N	35	24	9	17	13.96
	%	23.02	15.78	5.92	11.18	
FRQT	N	109	41	6	10	27.19
	%	71.71	26.97	3.94	6.57	
TOT	N	152	152	152	152	100.00
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

Analysis about the cultural activities the dependency on radio/TV show high percentage (71.71%). But, most of the people couldn't make other cultural activities such as reading/writing, arts, and crafts. This fact is also shows the educational level of users. Besides that, it can be seen clearly, people from different cultural status, are living together in the same spaces. Analysis have shown this factor has an important role for the negative values of environmental success. So that the;

- . Environments should alternate with different organizations for homogeneous groups, concerning with different socio-cultural originated people from rural/urban settlements, educational level, economical status;
- . Facilities should be organized according to the activities of these different cultural groups.

5.4.3. Activity Expectations of Institutionalized Elderlies

Elderlies' movements become slower, so that they should have activities motivating them. But mostly they do passive activities in these institutions. The datum shows, old-age people want to participate for activating hobbies (Table-64). They want mostly do sporting activities (67, 77%), arts and crafts as 83.55% and to make shows as 82.23%.

Because of the physical disabilities they mostly (75.00% of them) don't want make the house works. This is an important factor for programming the institutions especially. So that;

- . Both, the institutions and also the housing programs for old-age people should include domestic assistance and the facilities fitting with them.

TABLE-64: Activities Preferred by Elderlies

PREF		PREF- ACT	SPORT	REPAIR	HOU- WORK	ARTS- CRAFT	PLANT	ANIMAL	SHOW	GAME	PRAY
		WAN	N	103	94	37	127	67	68	125	96631	70
T	%	67.77	61.84	24.34	83.55	44.04	44.73	82.23	5	46.05	
NO.	N	49	58	115	25	85	84	27	5636.	82	
	%	32.23	38.25	75.00	16.45	55.93	55.27	17.77	85	53.95	
TOT	N	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

As you can see in Table-64, most of the elderlies want to be occupied by some activities to get more active life of themselves, just like sporting, arts and crafts ,and games, mostly. But they still can't make it, because of the, lack of suitable spaces and organizations and the unpleasant relations between the tenants with respect to socio-cultural differences (these results have been discussed by the replies of open ended questions). So that;

- . Suitable spaces for hobbies and occupations for the activities of elderlies should be programmed.

5.5. ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL SPACES REGARDING TO THE ACTIVITIES-SYNTHESIS OF OBSERVATIONAL ANALYSIS AND THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE INTERVIEWS

The main use of some spaces were differed by inappropriate functions in these institutions. The main reasons are as follows;

- . Physical abilities of users: Changing physical/physiological properties of people due to aging process;
- . Socio-cultural factors : The consciousness about the use of spaces due to socio-cultural back-ground of elderlies;

- . Quality of spaces : Inefficiency of the systems such as heating, lighting, ventilating, and also the control of sound effect; the fittings and furniture inappropriate with elderly traits;
- . Capacity of Spaces : Dimensions of spaces, the density and the using Frequency of spaces;
- . Organization of spaces : The relation between the inner and outer spaces, the distance between the main entrance, and all spaces the use of the recreational spaces, etc.:

due to the observations and interviews through this survey.

Deviations on the use of some spaces in sampling institutions can be seen in Figure-32. Most of the functional intersections can be seen especially in general circulation axes and room spaces. The causes of these different uses are as follows:

- . Using these spaces by tenants, with respect to their traditional properties;
- . Lack of the facilities appropriate with the different activities.

The density of spaces due to the different activities were illustrated for each institutions at Tables-65, 66, 67, 68.

TABLE-65: Density of Spaces For Social Activities-THE

ACTIVITIES	CHAT- RECEPT	WATCH -TV- RADIO	READ- WRITE	ARTS- CRAFTS	SPORT	PRAY	WATCH SHOW	GAME	DRINK- TEA COFFE	EATING
EXISTING SPACES										
GARDEN/EX.SPACES	■		■						■	
MULTI-PURPOSE HALL	■	■	■				■		■	
CAFETERIA										■
CIRCULATION AREA	■				■					
FLOOR-LOBBY	■			■						
S.PRIVATE ROOMS	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■

TABLE-66: Density of Spaces For Social Activities-DHE

ACTIVITIES	CHAT- RECEPT	WATCH -TV- RADIO	READ- WRITE	ARTS- CRAFTS	SPORT	PRAY	WATCH SHOW	GAME	DRINK- TEA COFFE	EATING
EXISTING SPACES										
GARDEN/EX.SPACES										
LOBBY/ENTRANCE										
SHOPPING CENTER										
SMALL MOSQUE										
GUEST ROOM										
MULTI PURPOSE HALL										
TV ROOM-COMMON										
LIBRARY										
HOBBY ROOM										
CAFETERIA										
CIRCULATION AREA										
FLOOR-LOBBY										
FLOOR-DINING ROOM										
FLOOR-TV ROOM										
FLOOR-TERRACE										
ERDERLY ROOMS										
BALCOON										

Table-67: Density of Spacesa For Social Activities-YHE

EXISTING SPACES	ACTIVITIES	CHAT- RECEPT	WATCH -TV- RADIO	READ- WRITE	ARTS- CRAFTS	SPORT	PRAY	WATCH SHOW	GAME	DRINK- TEA COFFE	EATING
GARDEN/EX.SPACES		■				■					
LOBBY/ENTRANCE		■				■					
GUEST ROOM											
MULTI PURPOSE HALL		■	■	■	■	■					
TV-ROOM		■	■	■	■						
HOBBY ROOM											
CAFETERIA		■									■
CIRCULATION AREA		■	■	■	■					■	
FLOOR-LOBBY		■		■	■					■	
FLOOR-TV ROOM		■	■	■	■					■	
FLOOR-DINING ROOM											■
ELDERLY ROOMS		■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■

TABLE-68: Density of Spaces For Social Activities-ZHE

EXISTING SPACES	ACTIVITIES	CHAT- RECEPT	WATCH -TV- RADIO	READ- WRITE	ARTS- CRAFTS	SPORT	PRAY	WATCH SHOW	GAME	DRINK- TEA COFFE	EATING
GARDEN/EX.SPACES		■		■	■	■			■	■	
LOBBY/ENTRANCE		■	■	■	■						
SHOPPING CENTER		■	■	■	■				■	■	
MULTI-PURPOSE HALL		■	■	■	■			■			
TV-ROOM		■	■	■	■			■		■	
HOBBY ROOM											
CAFETERIA								■			■
CIRCULATION AREA											
FLOOR-LOBBY		■	■	■	■				■	■	■
FLOOR-DINING ROOM		■		■	■				■	■	■
FLOOR-TV ROOM		■	■	■	■					■	
ELDERLY ROOMS		■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
BALCONY		■		■	■	■				■	

As can be seen in these tables, the private/semi-private rooms in these institutions can be defined as 'the spaces utilized almost for all activities' and 'the density of use over the capacity of these rooms. The lobbies of these institutions are also used for so kind of active such as, resting, watching TV, friendly talks, drinking tea/coffee, reception and also used as a circulation area. Because of the characteristics of these spaces such as 'more activated spaces' and also 'just near to main entrances', elderly tenants mostly prefer these spaces for sitting. So that, the density of these spaces increase. Comparing with the other institutions, ZHE have shown that, almost all spaces were used almost equally, as the results of design properties, organizations of living patterns and more homogeneous groups socially. These facts show that:

- . Private/semi private spaces of institutions were used for various activities with respect to users' traditional needs and wants. Because of the lack of facilities for different activities, they put into one another, and the intersection of activities cause the chaos in the use and also the unbalanced densities of spaces.

5.6. PHYSICAL EVALUATION OF INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS BY THE SUBJECTS

After the analysis of socio-cultural structure of elderlies, the components of physical environment will be discussed from now on, in terms of the relations between personal traits of users and the physical variables of spaces. Functional concepts which are effective for building performance will be analyzed by terms of users' behavior and also the quality and capacity of spaces.

First of all, we have to discuss the success of subjects for different institutional buildings (Table-69, 59). The analysis of socio-cultural and general success were shown similar values. Though the density of (+) points were more in the analysis of users at THE and ZHE, YHE gave the balanced values (+) and (-), and DHE had (-) points mostly.

TABLE-69: General Success of Subjects by the institutions

GEN-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE							TOT
			(-17)(+5)	(-16)(+8)	(-13)(+8)	(-13)(+11)	(-10)(+11)	(-10)(+14)	(-7)(+16,5)	
INS										
THE	Row	%	-	3.03	9.09	27.27	9.09	42.42	9.09	100.00
	Col	%	-	3.57	17.65	20.45	21.43	51.85	25.00	21.71
	N		0	1	3	9	3	14	.	33
DHE	Row	%	12.00	20.00	20.00	28.00	16.00	4.00	-	100.00
	Col	%	30.00	17.86	29.41	15.91	28.57	3.70	-	16.45
	N		3	5	5	7	4	1	0	25
ZHE	Row	%	9.62	11.54	5.77	32.69	7.69	19.23	13.46	100.00
	Col	%	50.00	21.43	17.65	38.64	28.57	37.04	58.33	34.11
	N		5	6	3	17	4	10	7	52
YHE	Row	%	4.76	38.10	14.29	26.19	7.14	4.76	4.76	100.00
	Col	%	20.00	57.14	35.29	25.00	21.43	7.41	16.67	27.63
	N		2	16	6	11	3	2	2	42
TOT	Row	%	6.58	18.42	11.18	28.95	9.21	17.76	7.89	100.00
	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	N		10	28	17	44	14	27	12	152

Chi Square: 46.888 o.f. 18

At the table about the space success (Table-70), (-) points are more in THE and ZHE, although the density of (+) points were more in the tables of general and social success in the analysis of these institutions. About 1/4 of tenants (THE: 27.27% and ZHE: 27.70%) were not succeed by living spaces. On the other hand (-) points have increased as more than 50.00% of sum in the other two institutions (DHE: 52.00% and YHE: 57.14%). Only 17.10% of them were succeeded by spaces. These values show that the importance of space problems in these institutions.

TABLE-70: Space Success of Subjects by the Institutions

SPA-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE					
			(-10)(+4)	(-7)(+4)	(-7)(+7)	(-4)(+8)	(-3)(+11)	TOT
T H E	Row	%	15.15	12.12	42.42	18.18	12.12	100.00
	Col	%	11.63	20.00	22.22	35.29	44.44	21.71
		N	5	4	14	6	4	33
D H E	Row	%	32.00	20.00	36.00	12.00	-	100.00
	Col	%	18.60	25.00	14.29	17.56	-	16.45
		N	8	25	9	3	0	25
Z H E	Row	%	23.85	3.85	48.08	13.46	5.77	100.00
	Col	%	34.22	10.00	39.68	41.18	33.33	37.21
		N	15	2	25	7	3	52
Y H E	Row	%	35.71	21.43	35.71	2.38	4.76	100.00
	Col	%	34.88	45.00	23.81	5.88	22.22	27.63
		N	15	9	15	1	2	42
T O T	Row	%	28.29	13.16	41.42	11.18	5.92	100.00
	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		N	43	20	63	17	9	152

Chi Square: 18.888 o.f.12

As well as the effects of quality/capacity of spaces, the physical, social and psychological properties of users are effective for the discussion of space success. Dominant criteria, which are effective in the evaluation of physical environment, can be summarized as;

- . Physical/physiological characteristics of human, beings;
- . Age factor;
- . Sex factor;
- . The origin of rural/urban;
- . Educational level;
- . Economical factors;
- . Loneliness.

In the discussion of socio-cultural structure by age factor, the sum of (+) points reach to 41.46% for 65-75 age group, 32.20% for 75/85 age ones. In other words, it takes about 1/3 of the whole. It has almost the same proportion, for the 85+ age group. However, the same proportions (40.0%) have gotten for all age groups as (-) values by the discussion of space successes.

TABLE-71: Socio-Cultural Success by Age Factor

SOS-CUL-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE					TOT
			(-8.5)(+1.5)	(-6.5)(+2.5)	(-5.5)(+4.5)	(-3.5)(+5.5)	(-2)(+8)	
AGE								
75	Row	%	8.54	13.41	36.59	23.17	18.29	100.00
-	Col	%	35.00	57.89	52.63	55.88	68.18	53.95
65		N	7	11	30	19	15	82
75	Row	%	18.64	10.17	38.98	20.34	11.86	100.00
-	Col	%	55.00	31.58	40.35	35.29	31.82	38.82
85		N	11	6	23	12	7	59
85	Row	%	18.18	18.18	36.36	27.27	-	100.00
+	Col	%	10.00	10.53	7.02	8.82	-	7.24
		N	2	2	4	3	0	11
T	Row	%	13.16	12.50	37.50	22.37	14.47	100.00
O	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.11	100.00
T		N	20	19	57	34	22	152

Chi Square: 6.490 o.f.8

TABLE-72: Space Success by Age Factor

SPA-SUC AGE			SUCCESS SCORE					
			(-10)(+4)	(-7)(+4)	(-7)(+7)	(-4)(+8)	(-3)(+11)	TOT
65 - 75	Row	%	29.27	12.20	47.56	8.54	2.44	100.00
	Col	%	55.81	50.00	61.90	41.18	22.22	53.95
		N	24	10	39	7	2	8
75 - 85	Row	%	28.81	13.56	33.90	13.55	10.17	100.00
	Col	%	39.53	40.00	31.75	47.06	66.67	38.82
		N	17	8	20	8	6	59
85 +	Row	%	13.18	18.18	36.36	18.18	9.09	100.00
	Col	%	4.65	10.00	6.35	11.46	11.11	7.24
		N	2	2	4	2	1	11
T	Row	%	28.29	13.16	41.45	11.18	5.92	100.00
O	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
T		N	43	20	63	17	9	152

Chi Square: 7.283 o.f.8

It is clearly evident that the physical abilities due to the aging process are more effective in the participation of social activities. Besides that none of the groups were succeeded by physical environment based on their social and cultural background and due to their expectations.

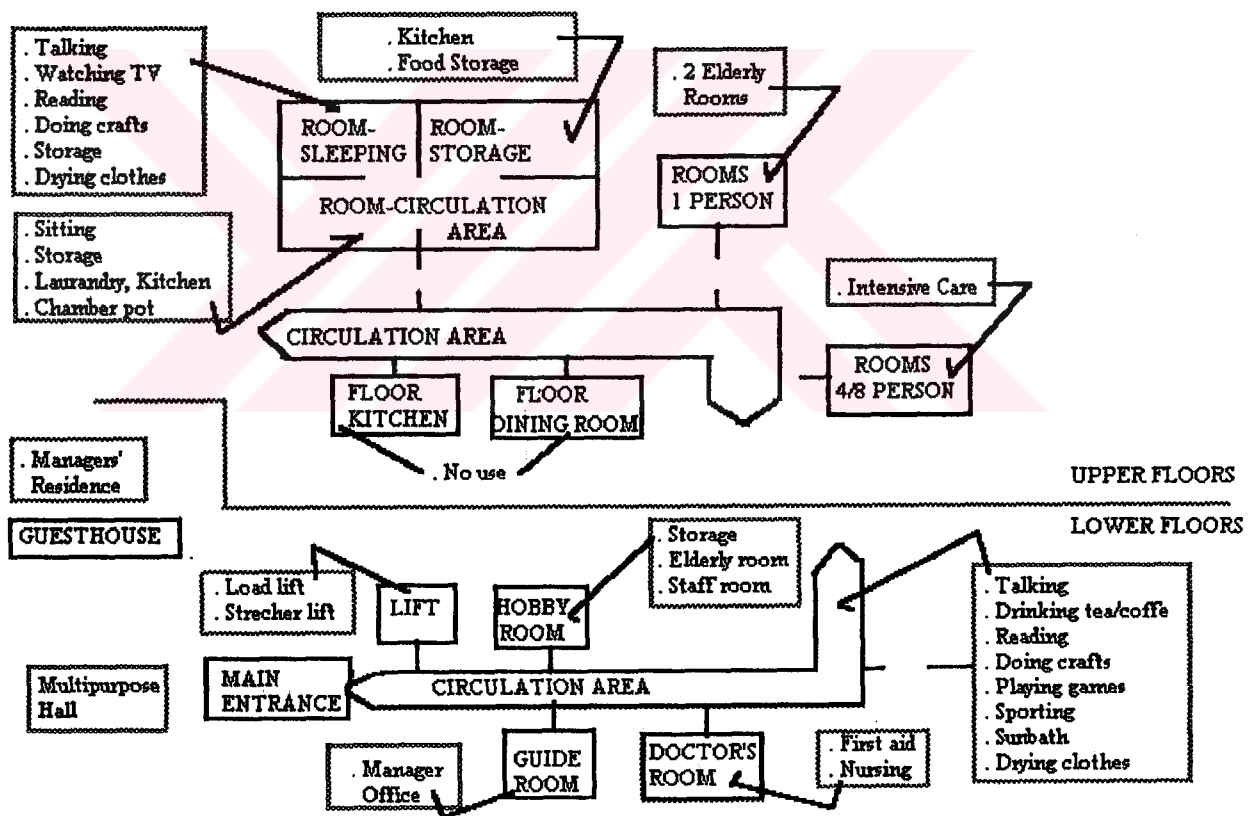
TABLE-73: Space Success by Sex Factor

SPA-SUC SEX			SUCCESS SCORE					
			(-10)(+4)	(-7)(+4)	(-7)(+7)	(-4)(+8)	(-3)(+11)	TOT
M A L E	Row	%	16.47	14.12	50.59	12.94	5.88	100.00
	Col	%	32.56	60.00	68.25	64.71	55.56	55.92
		N	14	12	43	11	5	82
F E M A L	Row	%	43.28	11.94	29.85	8.96	5.97	100.00
	Col	%	67.44	40.00	31.75	35.29	44.44	44.08
		N	43	20	63	17	9	152
T	Row	%	23.29	18.16	41.45	11.18	5.92	100.00
O	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
T		N	43	20	63	17	9	152

Chi Square: 14.077 o.f.4

As can be seen in Table-40, general success due to the sex factor, male have (+) values just as 40.00%. But the table about the space succes (Table-73) has shown 18.182% of subjects have (+) values, and also 50.59% of them were not sensitive for their environment. Space success by females were leaned towards (-) values and reached about 55.22% of total. Because of the living properties of female, they could be evaluate the physical environments as wholly.

FIGURE-33; Using Deviations In The Spacasa of Existing Institutions



It is clearly evident that, people who have lived on mostly/wholly in rural areas can not be adapted to their urban social environment, both in the success score of socio-cultural analysis (Table-61), and also in general success analysis (Table-47). Amount of (-) values have causes to this judgement.

TABLE-74: Space Success by Terms of Rural/Urban Origin

SPA-SUC ORI-RUR/URB			SUCCESS SCORE					
			(-10)(+4)	(-7)(+4)	(-7)(+7)	(-4)(+8)	(-3)(+11)	TOT
U R B (a)	Row	%	-	22.22	44.44	11.11	22.22	100.00
	Col	%	-	10.00	6.35	5.88	22.22	5.92
		N	0	2	4	1	2	9
R U R (a)	Row	%	31.06	12	40.15	12.12	4.55	100.00
	Col	%	95.35	12	84.13	94.12	66.67	86.84
		N	41	80.00	53	16	6	132
U R B (m)	Row	%	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00
	Col	%	-	-	7.94	-	-	3.29
		N	0	0	5	0	0	5
R U R (m)	Row	%	66.67	33.33	-	-	-	100.00
	Col	%	4.65	5.00	-	-	-	1.97
		N	2	1	0	0	0	3
E Q U	Row	%	-	33.33	33.33	+	33.33	100.00
	Col	%	-	5.00	1.59	-	11.11	1.97
		N	0	1	1	0	1	3
T O T	Row	%	28.29	13.16	41.45	11.18	5.92	100.00
	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		N	43	20	63	17	9	152

Chi Square: 25.489 o.f.16

They still show about the same values (above 60.00%) as (-) for space success by the same variables. Besides that, people from urban settlements massed on balanced values (-7, +7).

These discussions were prove that:

- . People from rural settlements want to live, in an agri-cultural and natural environment, and also related with the rural settlements they have used to live before that;
- . Elderlies from urban settlements, want to live still as integrated with urban neighborhoods.

One of the most important factor effective on socio-cultural structure is education. In the discussion of space success by educational levels of subjects (Table-75) have shown that, people, have not enough education by Turkish standart: primary school or below it), were not sensible enough for their physical environment. More educated people have given (-) values in this discussion.

The ownership of homes, which they have lived on before, were not effective in the evaluation of their physical environment of the institutions. Elderlies who have lived before in vorious living spaces, just as rentable house, hotel, motel, pansion, guesthouse or so on due to their own economical status, they didn't give different values in the evaluation of space success (Table-76). Most of them were massed on balanced points (-7; +7). It is cleary evident that, economical status are insufficient comparing with the other social variables.

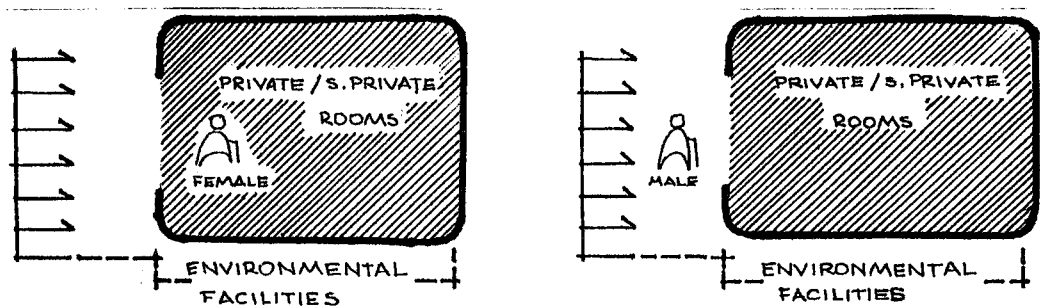


FIGURE-34: Entegration of Females with Private Spaces and Disintegration of Males

TABLE-75: Space Success by Educational Levels of Subjects

SPA-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE					TOT
			(-10)(+4)	(-7)(+4)	(-7)(+7)	(-4)(+8)	(-3)(+11)	
EDU	Row	%						
N O N E	Col	%	16.42	20.90	38.81	16.42	7.46	100.00
		%	25.58	70.00	41.27	64.71	55.56	44.08
		N	11	14	26	11	5	67
PRI (L)	Row	%	68.89	-	44.44	11.11	5.56	100.00
	Col	%	16.28	-	12.70	11.76	11.11	11.84
		N	7	0	8	2	1	18
PRI (E)	Row	%	34.37	6.25	46.87	9.37	3.12	100.00
	Col	%	25.58	10.00	23.81	17.65	11.11	21.05
		N	11	2	15	3	1	32
SEC (L)	Row	%	75.00	-	25.00	-	-	100.00
	Col	%	6.98	-	1.59	-	-	2.63
		N	3	0	1	0	0	4
SEC (E)	Row	%	46.15	7.69	38.46	-	7.69	100.00
	Col	%	13.95	5.00	7.94	-	11.11	8.55
		N	6	1	5	0	1	13
H I G H (L)	Row	%	-	-	50.00	-	50.00	100.00
	Col	%	-	-	1.59	-	11.11	1.32
		N	0	0	1	0	1	2
H I G H (E)	Row	%	75.00	-	25.00	-	-	100.00
	Col	%	6.98	-	1.59	-	-	2.63
		N	3	0	1	0	0	4
T E C H	Row	%	-	33.33	50.00	16.67	-	100.00
	Col	%	-	10.00	4.77	5.088	-	3.95
		N	0	22	3	1	0	6
U N I	Row	%	33.33	16.67	50.00	-	-	100.00
	Col	%	4.65	5.00	4.76	-	-	3.95
		N	2	1	3	0	0	6
T O T	Row	%	28.29	13.16	41.45	11.18	5.92	100.00
	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		N	43	20	63	17	9	152

Chi Square: 39.353 o.f.32

TABLE-76: Spare Success by the Homes They Have Lived on Before That

SPA-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE					
			(-10)(+4)	(-7)(+4)	(-7)(+7)	(-4)(+8)	(-3)(+11)	TOT
HOME-BEF	Row	%	29.17	16.67	31.25	14.58	8.33	100.00
	R E N T	Col	%	33.33	40.00	24.19	41.17	44.44	32.00
		N	14	8	15	7	4	48
Row		%	36.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	6.00	100.00
O W N	Col	%	42.86	20.00	32.26	29.41	33.33	33.33
		N	18	4	20	5	3	50
	Row	%	26.67	13.33	50.00	3.33	6.67	100.00
R E L - H	Col	%	19.05	20.00	24.19	5.88	22.22	20.00
		N	8	4	15	1	2	30
	Row	%	9.09	18.18	54.55	18.18	-	100.00
O T H	Col	%	4.76	20.00	19.35	23.53	-	14.67
		N	2	4	12	4	0	22
	Row	%	28.00	13.33	41.33	11.33	6.00	100.00
T O T	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		N	42	20	62	17	9	152

Chi Square: 13.434 o.f.12

TABLE-77: Socio-Cultural Success By The Loneliness Factor Before That

SOS-CUL-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE					TOT
			(-8.5)(+1.5)	(-6.5)(+2.5)	(-5.5)(+4.5)	(-3.5)(+8.5)	(-2)(+8)	
LIFE-BEF								
L O N E	Row	%	14.52	14.52	33.87	19.35	17.74	100.00
	Col	%	47.37	47.37	36.87	36.36	50.00	41.33
		N	9	9	21	12	11	62
T O G	Row	%	11.36	11.36	40.91	23.86	12.50	100.00
	Col	%	52.63	52.63	63.16	63.64	50.00	58.67
		N	10	10	21	21	11	88
T O T	Row	%	12.67	12.67	38.00	22.00	14.67	100.00
	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		N	19	19	57	33	22	150

Chi Square: 2.062 o.f.4

TABLE-78: Space Success by the Loneliness Before That

SPA-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE					TOT
			(-10)(+4)	(-7)(+4)	(-7)(+7)	(-4)(+8)	(-3)(+11)	
LIFE-BEF								
L O N E	Row	%	27.42	11.29	41.94	12.90	6.45	100.00
	Col	%	40.48	35.00	41.94	47.06	44.44	41.33
		N	17	7	26	8	4	62
T O G	Row	%	28.41	14.77	40.91	10.23	5.68	100.00
	Col	%	59.52	65.00	58.06	52.94	55.56	58.67
		N	25	13	36	9	5	88
T O T	Row	%	28.00	13.33	41.33	11.33	6.00	100.00
	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		N	42	20	62	17	9	150

Chi Square: 4.499 o.f.6

As can be seen in Table-77, socio-cultural success by the loneliness factor before institutional life, elderlies who have lived with their relatives/friends together, were more adaptable for congregate living styles. Because they are familiar with the 'sharing' concept. But, most of the subjects of this survey were showed(-) values in the discussion of space success by the same factor. The quality and the capacity of spaces in the institutions caused this result because of the comparing with the physical living environments they have lived on before that.

As a result of these analysis;

- People are more adaptable (about 50.00% of subjects) to their new institutional social environment, comparing with the space success. To satisfy that, design criteria should be settled by considering the researches about the physical and social characteristics of old-age people, together.

5.6.1. Discussions About The Location of Institutions

The location of homes/institutions for elderlies in the settlement of living environment, is the most important factor for determining the relations of tenants with social living environment. As a traditional thought, old-age people want to live, as entegrated with neighborhoods and also together with all aged people as a natural thought.

Because of the transition period is still going on, our society has traditional patterns yet. As a natural requirement, the social interaction has an important role in our traditional social structure. But, unfortunately it wasn't considered as an important fator⁽¹⁾ for the site selection of institutions by now in our country. Economical criteria, the price of building land, donating factor, etc., were dominating factors for decisions..

(1) Unfortunately, most of the western countries were not attached importance to this subject (Grayson, 1991, p.124)

The locations of these sampling institutions have been illustrated before (Chap-5.1). Discussions of this subject will be made relating with tenants' thoughts and needs. In the discussions of institutional locations by sex and age group variations, 61.59% of tenants emphasized that as near to the settlements. People replied as 'far from city' are (53 people) from DHE and also from ZHE.

TABLE-79: Evaluation for the Location of Institutions by Age and Sex Factors

SEX		MALE			FEMALE			TOT		
		UNA NS	FAR	NEAR	UNA NS	FAR	NEA R	UNA NS	FAR	NEAR
AGE										
60-75	N	5	17	25	3	11	21	8	28	46
	%	55.50	53.12	56.81	60.00	52.37	51.18	57.12	52.81	54.06
75-85	N	4	14	16	2	83	15	64	22	31
	%	44.43	43.75	36.37	40.00	8.06	36.56	2.81	41.50	36.43
85+	N		1	3		2	5		3	8
	%		3.12	6.81		9.50	12.18		5.62	6.37
TOT-COL TOT- ROW	N	9	32	44	5	21	41	14	53	85
	%	5.92	21.06	28.95	3.29	13.81	26.97	9.21	34.87	55.92

Elderlies of all age groups were agree about the necessity of 'inner-city settlements'. About the quarter of 60-75 old age group prefer to live far from city settlements (Table-80). The cause of this was the self-sufficiency of young-old aged people. Because of the thoughts such as 'not to get far from social activities' (25.65%) and also 'to arrive easily to the social facilities' (23.02%), they want to live at city settlements.

TABLE-80: The Location of Institutions Regarding to the City Settlement by Age Factor

AGE \ PREF-FAR-CITY		YES	NO					TOT
			DIFFU. TRANS.	SHOP-CEN FAR.	NEIGH. FAR.	HEAL-CEN-FAR	WITHOUT REAS	
60-75	N	22	20	8	22	3	7	82
	%	26.82	24.39	9.75	26.82	3.65	8.53	54.30
75-85	N	12	14	11	13	1	8	59
	%	20.33	23.72	18.64	22.03	1.69	13.55	39.07
85+	N	1	1	1	4	2	1	11
	%	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	7.28
TOT-COL TOT-ROW	N	35	35	20	39.25	6	16	151
	%	23.18	23.18	13.24	83	3.97	10.61	100.00

TABLE-81: The Location of Institutions Regarding to the City Settlement by Sex Factor

SEX \ PREF-FAR-CITY		YES	NO					TOT
			DIFFU. TRANS.	SHOP-CEN FAR.	NEIGH. FAR.	HEAL-CEN-FAR	WITHOUT REAS	
MALE	N	26	16	12	22		8	85
	%	30.58	18.82	14.11	25.88		9.41	56.29
FEMA	N	9	19	8	17	6	8	67
	%	13.43	28.35	11.94	25.37	8.95	11.94	44.37
TOT-COL TOT-ROW	N	35	35	20	39	6	16	151
	%	23.02	23.02	13.27	25.85	3.97	10.77	100.00

In the analysis of location of institution by sex factor (Table-81), the percentage of male elderlies who want to live as 'far from city' was more (30.58%) from females' (13.49%). But the general discussion shows similar results as previous analysis.

Both the evaluation about the location of institutions and also the discussions of tenants replies show this fact:

- . Most of the living facilities for elderlies should be programmed as integrated with urban settlements. But it should be considered also -in the design criteria- the percentage (small percentage) of elderlies who want to live as far from city settlements.

As well as previous analysis, subjects' expectations due to the facilities of their institutional environment were effected on site selections. In the evaluations (Table-82), it can be seen most of the people (75.00%) want to live near to housing units, shopping centers, religious facilities, greenhouse/planting areas and kindergarden/school. This is also a supporting result for above consequences.

TABLE-82: Requirements About Environmental Facilities

ENV-FACI		NEIGH	SHO-CEN	HEAL-CEN	SCHO-KIND	EDU-CEN	PRAY-SPA	PTT	PLANT-GARD	ANI-SHELT
REQ										
UNANS	N	21	13	22	19	40	20	26	1	16
	%	13.81	8.55	14.47	12.50	26.31	13.15	17.10	06.57	16.52
REQ	N	121	133	8757.	114	34	124	20	133	91
	%	79.60	87.50	24	75.00	22.36	81.57	13.15	87.50	59.86
NOT-REQ	N	10	6	43	19	78	8	106	95.92	45
	%	6.57	3.94	28.29	12.50	51.31	5.26	69.73		29.60
TOT	N	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE-83: Visual Contact With Environmental Facilities

SIGHT		UNANS	NATUR	PARK	ROAD-BUIL	TOT
ROOM	N	10	112	20	10	152
	%	6.37	73.68	13.15	6.57	100.00
SOC	N	9	88	55	-	152
	%	5.92	57.89	36.18	-	100.00
EAT SPA	N	8	106	38	-	152
	%	5.26	69.73	25.00	-	100.00
OTH SPA	N	11	75	66	-	152
	%	7.23	49.34	43.42	-	100.00

Besides that, they also want to see natural environment (Table-84) and public gardens just near to living facilities. Due to these analysis, it can be said that the living environments for elderlies should be programmed as;

- . Integrating the natural environment with building facilities to make old-age people more active and also to create more healthy environment.

5.6.2. Thoughts About The Characteristics of Buildings and Space Organizations

The interactions between human-beings behaviors and the physical environments are effective for users' success. The evaluation of the users, regarding with the main characteristics of institutions were mentioned previous chapters. Their thoughts about the space success will be analysed in this chapter.

The geographical background was effecting factor in the evaluation of this research. In this research which have been done at Aegean Part of Türkiye, it can be seen that, the people from Izmir and the same region were succeeded (86.34%) by means of socio-cultural environment. But the people from different regions have shown different values (Table-84). The age and sex factor, educational level, and economical status were also the important effects.

TABLE-84: Socio-Cultural Success by the Variables of Regional Origin of Subjects

SOS-CUL-SUC			SUCCESS SCORE					
			(-8.5)(+1.5)	(-6.5)(+2.5)	(-3.5)(+4.5)	(-3.5)(+5.5)	(-2)(+8)	TOT
LIV-REG-BEF								
I Z M (a)	Row	%	10.10	15.00	20.00	40.00	15.00	100.00
	Col	%	10.00	15.79	7.02	23.53	13.64	13.16
		N	2	3	4	8	3	20
A E (a)	Row	%	13.43	8.96	46.16	17.91	13.43	100.00
	Col	%	45.00	31.58	54.39	25.29	40.91	44.08
		N	9	6	31	12	9	67
W- B- M	Row	%	17.39	8.70	43.48	13.04	17.39	100.00
	Col	%	20.00	10.53	17.54	8.82	18.18	15.13
		N	4	2	10	3	4	23
M I (a)	Row	%	-	25.00	25.00	-	50.00	100.00
	Col	%	-	5.26	1.75	-	9.09	2.63
		N	0	1	1	0	2	4
E- S E (a)	Row	%	16.67	-	33.33	33.33	16.67	100.00
	Col	%	5.00	-	3.51	5.88	4.55	3.95
		N	1	0	2	2	1	6
W (L)	Row	%	-	-	20.00	40.00	40.00	100.00
	Col	%	-	-	1.75	5.88	9.09	3.29
		N	0	0	1	2	2	5
W (m)	Row	%	7.69	23.08	38.46	23.08	7.69	100.00
	Col	%	5.00	15.79	8.77	8.82	4.55	8.55
		N	1	3	5	3	1	13
W = E	Row	%	27.27	36.36	-	36.36	-	100.00
	Col	%	15.00	21.05	-	11.76	-	7.24
		N	3	4	0	4	0	11
O T H	Row	%	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00
	Col	%	-	-	5.26	-	-	1.97
		N	0	0	3	0	0	3
T O T	Row	%	13.16	12.50	37.50	22.37	14.47	100.00
	Col	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		N	20	19	57	34	22	152

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TABLE-85: Space Success by Regional Origin of Subjects

SPA-SUC LIV-REG-BEF			SUCCESS SCORE					
			(-10)(+4)	(-7)(+4)	(-7)(+7)	(-4)(+8)	(-3)(+11)	TOT
I Z M (a)	Row	%	25.00	10.00	45.00	15.00	5.00	100.00
	Col	%	11.63	10.00	14.29	17.65	11.11	13.16
		N	5	2	9	3	1	20
A E (a)	Row	%	25.37	16.42	35.82	16.42	5.97	100.00
	Col	%	39.53	55.00	38.10	64.71	44.44	44.08
		N	17	11	24	11	4	67
w- B- M	Row	%	34.37	8.70	39.13	4.35	13.04	100.00
	Col	%	18.60	10.00	4.35	5.88	33.33	15.13
		N	8	2	9	1	3	23
M I (a)	Row	%	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00
	Col	%	-	-	6.35	-	-	2.63
		N	0	0	4	0	0	4
E- S E (a)	Row	%	33.33	-	66.67	-	-	100.00
	Col	%	4.65	-	6.35	-	-	3.95
		N	2	0	4	0	0	6
W (L)	Row	%	-	20.00	60.00	-	20.00	100.00
	Col	%	-	5.00	4.76	-	11.11	3.95
		N	0	1	3	0		5
W (m)	Row	%	38.46	15.38	38.46	7.69	-	100.00
	Col	%	11.63	10.00	7.94	5.88	-	8.55
		N	5	2	5	1	0	13
W = E	Row	%	45.45	18.18	27.27	9.09	-	100.00
	Col	%	11.63	10.00	4.76	5.88	-	7.24
		N	5	2	3	1	0	11
O T H	Row	%	33.33	-	66.66	-	-	100.00
	Col	%	2.33	-	3.17	-	-	1.97
		N	1	0	2	0	0	3
T O T	Row	%	28.29	16.16	41.45	11.18	5.92	100.00
	Col	%	100.11	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		N	43	20	63	17	9	152

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TABLE- 86: Thoughts About The Institutions By The Effects of Rural/Urban Origin of Subjects and The Images of These Buildings by the Subjects

LIV-BEF	RUR (a)			RUB (a)			URB (m)			RUR (m)			EQU			TOT			
	SUC	NOT	NOT	SUC	NOT	NOT	SUC	NOT	NOT	SUC	NOT	NOT	SUC	NOT	NOT	SUC	NOT	NOT	
LIKE																			
UNANS	N	1			1											1	1	2	
	%	20	50.00		1.56	4.12										1.81	1.37	7.37	
HOME	N	2		7	9	1					1				9	10	1		
	%	40.00		15.50	14.25	4.12				50.00					16.62	14.06	3.68		
															7				
APART	N		1	7	4	1	2								9	5	1		
	%		50.00	15.70	6.31	4.12	66.66								16.62	7.00	368		
SOLD-	N			2	11										2	11			
BAR	%			4.43	17.43										3.68	15.43			
DORM/	N	2		22	20	13	1								2	22	13		
HOTEL	%	40.00		48.87	31.68	54.12	33.33								66.66	46.25	30.93	48.12	
HOSP.	N		1	7	18	8		1	1	1	1				8	22	10		
	%		50.00	15.50	28.56	33.31		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				33.33	14.81	30.93	37.00	
TOT-	N	5	2	45	63	24	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	3	54	71	27		
COL	%	3.29	1.32	29.60	41.45	15.79	1.97	0.66	0.66	0.66	1.32	-	-	1.97	35.53	46.71	17.76		
TOT-																			
ROW																			

Contradicting the values above, in the score-table of space success (-) values were reached to 48.56% by the people from Aegean countries. The cause of this, is the unsuitable physical environment of the institutions according to the users' cultural structure.

The discussion of open ended questions' replies, related with regional factors have shown these insufficiencies/differences by the elderly;

- . Lack of the traditional living spaces, such as, balconies, terraces and more activated gardens;
- . Relations between common spaces with outer spaces;
- . Windows and doors on the elevations of buildings with respect to heating and solar control of spaces.

The evaluations about the 'qualifications' of institutions by tenants, have important roles in space success. Their living patterns are effected by the image of the space they lived in. Their physical, physiological and psychological capacities are effected as negative/positive directions, so that the life expectations are changed.

TABLE-87: Answers By The Subjects About 'What These Institutions Look Like?'

	INSTITUTIONS-JUST LIKE						
	UNANS	HOME	APT BLOCK	SOL- BAR	DORM- HOTEL	HOSP	TOT
N	4	20	15	13	60	40	152
%	2.63	13.15	9.86	8.55	39.47	26.31	100.00

As can be seen in Table-87, the institutions were named as 'hostel/hotel' by 39.47% of the elderly. They couldn't feel themselves as a member of a housing tenants. Thus, they couldn't integrated with their social and physical environment. They mostly thought as temporarily living environment, for the whole facilities in institutions.

The second important thought was 'hospital' image by 26.31% of subjects. This shows also, the acceptance as temporarily living environment, these institutions, before death.

These thoughts were based on the linear system of space organization. It can be seen in Table-88, most of the tenants (77.97%) have criticized negatively the institutional buildings.

TABLE-88: Thoughts of Subjects About the Buildings' Plans

	BUILDING-PLAN			
	UNANS	ORGA UNFIT	FUNC. UNFIT.	TOT
N	93	46	13	152
%	61.18	30.26	8.55	100.00

The capacity of buildings is also an important factor for 'enstrangement' in a living environment. As shown in Table-89, 45.93% of tenants qualified as a 'huge building' their institutional buildings comparing with their dwellings they have lived before. It causes discomfort for tenants. They can not integrated with physical environment. The, big capacity of users is also increased the feelings of 'loneliness' more, socially.

TABLE-89: Thoughts of Subjects for Institutional Capacities

	BUILDING-PLAN			
	UNANS	HUGE	NOR	TOT
N	17	62	73	152
%	11.18	40.78	48.02	100.00

TABLE-90: Homes They Want To Live, Due To The Variables of Marriage and The Homes They Have Lived on Before

MAR-STA		MARRIED					UNMARRIED					TOT		
LIV-BEF HOME	WAN	OWN HOME	REL HOME	BET. INST	HERE	OWN HOME	REL HOME	BET INST	HERE	OWN	REL HOME	BET INST	HERE	
		RENT	N	15	3 15.79	4	9	1	1	2	6	16	4	6	15
	%	33.31		26.42	30.00	20.00	50.00	40.00	60.00	32.62	19.05	30.00	37.50	
OWN HOME	N	15	8 42.11	5	12	-	-	2	1	15	8	7	13	
	%	33.31		33.31	40.00			40.00	10.00	30.56	38.10	35.00	32.50	
REL-HOME	N	9 20.00	4 21.05	5	5	-	-	1	1	9	4	6	6	
	%			33.31	16.62			20.00	10.00	18.31	19.05	30.00	15.00	
OTH	N	6 13.31	4 21.05	1	4	3	1	-	2	9	5	1	6	
	%			6.62	13.31	75.00	50.00		20.00	18.31	23.80	5.00	15.00	
TOT-COL	N	45	19	15	30	4	2	5	10	49	21	20	40	
TOT-ROW	%	34.62	14.62	11.54	23.07	3.08	1.53	3.85	7.69	37.70	16.15	15.39	30.76	

TABLE-91: Expectation For Spaces About Common Spaces

SPACE WANT	ACTIVITIES		CHAT/RECEP	WATCH-TV RADIO	READ-WRITE	ARTS- CRAFTS	SPORT	PRAY	WATCH- SHOW	GAME	DRINK-TEA COFFE	EATING
	N	%										
ROOM	35	84	34	19	9	46	-	29	21			
			23.01	55.25	42.50	27.54	13.43	49.46			19.07	13.81
FLOOR COM-SPA	89	50	32.89	11	-	-	-	-	-	19	30.16	58
			58.55		8.75	15.94					28.96	38.15
PUB-SPA	28	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	6.35	16
			18.42	11.84					21.82		9.21	10.62
SPEC-SPA	-	-	39	39	58	47	43	65	57			
				48.75	86.57	50.54	78.18	42.76				
TOT-COL	152	152	80	69	67	93	65	152	152			
TOT-ROW			100.00	100.00	52.63	45.39	44.08	61.18	36.18	41.45	100.00	100.00

After the analysis of tenants' answers, related to general characteristics of institutional buildings, they live in, the evaluation of expectations by means of housing types were done. This data shows that, most of the elderly who lived on as lonely, before that, prefer institutional environments socially. 47.62% of them were succeeded by spaces physically; 23.81% of them prefer better institutional buildings.

The old-age people who lived on together with their relations, however, prefer (60.09% of them) live in a housing environment, instead of institutional structure physically and socially. 39.90% of them were succeeded in institutional environment, but just only 6.56% of them were adapted physically to the facilities lived on.

Having regard to these analysis, the elderly houses/institutions have need to;

- . The interrelations between buildings and open spaces around it, due to users' socio-cultural background, regional traditional effects and climatic factors;
- . The relations between daily living functions and the physical and social capacity of building.

And they need to;

- . Survive their livings in an environment just like a home/ an apartment, due to their cultural background, instead of the institutions just like a hospital/soldier barracks/ a hotel,

5.6.2.1. Capacities and Qualities of Common Spaces-By Analysis

Activities which are made by institutional elderly were illustrated by the analyses and observations, due to their socio-cultural background (Chap. 5-4). The spaces which are used for these activities were also illustrated by several datas. The evaluations were based on the detailed information about their needs and expectations for spaces.

As you have seen also in Table-91, the larger spaces were requested, in the hierarchy of the spaces from the private rooms to common spaces as social activity groups were grown. The triangular areas illustrated in this table shows this thought.

The discussions of the answers about this subject shows that, people are in expectation for types of spaces as follows;

- . Friendly talking/reception
- . Watching TV and radio
- . Small rooms, in all floors, elderly rooms,
- . Eating
- . Drinking tea/coffee
- . Special spaces for activities
- . Arts and crafts
- . Sporting activities
- . Workshop
- . Watching shows
- . Common spaces for different activities
- . Playing cards

The capacities and qualities should be designed due to users' expectations, and they should be reply to the whole activities and their properties.

A couple of questions related to the activities which are made by the groups in different capacity were analyzed in Tables-92, 93. The first one was about the watching TV/radio and the second one was about the eating facility.

TABLE-92: Thoughts of Subjects in Watching TV Together

	TV-WATCH-GROUP			
	UNANS	CROW	UN CROW	TOT
N	1	40	111	152
%	0.65	26.49	73.50	100.00

TABLE-93: Thoughts About Eating Goups

	EATING-GROUP			
	UNANS	CROW	UN-CROW	TOT
N	3	54	75	152
%	1.97	26.24	63.76	100.00

The discussions above were also supported by these tables.

One of the most effective expectation, which is important factor for design criteria, is the interaction between social spaces and open areas. Climatic factors is effective also for these needs and expectations. Besides that most of the elderlies (94.07%) preferred visual interaction with natural environments/parks.

TABLE-94: Expectations for the Relations Between Common Spaces With Outer Spaces

	SOC SPA - EXT SPA				
	BAL	TER	GAR	COU	TOT
N	20	59	38	32	149
%	13.42	39.60	25.50	21.48	100.00

TABLE-95: Thoughts About the Gardens of Institutions

	GARDEN- THOUGHTS								
	UNANS	SLOPE	STAIRS	SUNNY	WINDY	LACK-MAD	OTH	GOOD	TOT
N	9	18	3	7	23	9	12	71	152
%	5.92	11.84	1.97	4.60	15.13	5.92	7.89	46.71	100.00

In this geographical region, Aegean Part of Turkiye, most of the activities could be made at open areas, because of the convenient climatic factors. But the analysis of open spaces in institutions was shown that, about half of the tenants (49.65%) couldn't use these areas. The cause of that is depend upon;

- . The lack of the suitable design properties for elderlies, in the open spaces of institutions, in terms of the climatic conditions, topographical conditions and also the lack of attractive recreation spaces which have been created.

The studies about the psychological impact of high buildings (Gelwicks, 1971; Newman, 1972) have shown that the older people favored the lower floors. Though the technological development, most of the elderlies in many countries, don't want to use elevators because of the fear.

TABLE-96: Preference About the Vertical Circulation

	VERTICAL CIR.			
	UNANS	STAIR	ELEV	TOT
N	3	126	23	152
%	1.96	82.89	15.13	100.00

If we look at the analysis about the circulation up and down in sampling institutions, it can be seen, that most of the elderlies (82.89%) prefer to use the stairs, comparing with the elevators' use (15.13%). The reason of this preference was shown by the subjects in open-ended questions, as the fear of 'out of electricity' and also to get 'out of order' the elevators. The habitual factor is also effective for Turkish elderlies' preference. The problems about the use of stairs have not been noticed, except one, the handling problem (20.00% of total)

TABLE-97: Thoughts About the Stairs Use

	STAIR - USE							TOT
	UNANS	NAR.	HIGH	PARAP-BAD	LACK S.CASE	DARK	GOOD	
N	12	1	1	28	8	1	101	152
%	7.89	0.65	0.65	20.00	5.26	0.65	72.14	100.00

TABLE-98: Thoughts About The Elevators Use

	ELEVATOR-USE						TOT
	UNANS	OUT/EL-ECT	CLOSE	OTH-BAD	LACK-ELEV	GOOD	
N	36	14	2	33	33	34	152
%	23.68	9.21	1.31	21.71	21.71	22.36	100.00

Elderlies' thoughts about the corridors were illustrated as 'very long', in the previous analysis, and also it can be seen in Table-99. Most of tenants have qualified these corridors as 'unuseful areas'. Besides that, most of the people use these corridors for social interactions, according to the discussion of open-ended questions. These two opposite values have a cross-sectional area.

Expectations for small sitting niches, which have natural lighting and ventilating mechanisms were stated, as the results of this analysis. They need also for handling bars through the whole circulation areas in both side.

TABLE-99: Thoughts About the Corridors of Institutional Buildings

	CORRIDORS					TOT
	LONG	NAR.	WIDE	DARK	UNUSE	
N	46	9	13	28	49	145
%	31.72	6.21	8.96	19.31	33.79	100.00

The discussions, related to the circulation areas were shown that;

- . The horizontal circulation axes should be designed to enable the maximum social interactions;
- . Vertical axes should also be designed, to use easily and to get more social interaction. Elevators shouldn't be required to go up and down;
- . Socio-cultural background of elderlies and their psychological properties required these facts.

5.6.2.2. Analysis About The Needs for Private and Semi Private Spaces

The sample institutions in this study have private/semi private⁽¹⁾ elderly rooms for 1,2,4,6 or 8 persons. They are used for daily activities as, sleeping/resting, sitting, reading, watching TV/radio, chatting, washing, dishing and storing. As you can see in the analysis of chapter 5.4, these spaces are used densely for daily living patterns. But, it is noticed that, in the observational studies;

- . The males are used less their private/semi private rooms (based on daily observations) comparing with the female elderlies.

In the analysis about the using periods and comfort most of the males didn't point out their thoughts (Table-100). This shows that, they are not interested in their physical environments enough.

Socio-cultural background of elderlies (rural/urban origin; educational level; etc.) were also effective for these results (thoughts and wants) especially for thoughts about sleeping area, need for a kitchen.

(1) 'Semi-private' rooms are for 4-8 people, High density of rooms minimize of the privacy in that rooms. So that this concept have been choosed for the expression of these type rooms.

TABLE-100: Discussion of Subjects About the Sufficiency of Facilities in Their Rooms.

ROOM-FUNC		GEN-CAP	SLE-AREA	SIT-AREA	CIR-AREA	WC-BATH	WASH	KITCH	STOR	BALGAR.
END										
UNANS	N	73	21	20	58	3	4	66	21	4
	%	48.02	13.81	13.15	38.15	1.97	2.63	43.42	13.81	2.63
LACK/WANT	N	-	88	-	-	100	46	86	-	77
	%	-	57.89	-	-	65.78	30.26	56.57	-	50.65
ENO.	N	72	-	70	64	-	27	-	72	-
	%	47.36	-	46.05	42.11	-	17.76	-	47.37	-
NOT-ENO.	N	7	46	62	30	49	75	-	59	71
	%	4.60	28.28	40.78	19.74	32.23	49.34	-	38.82	46.71
TOT	N	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As you can see in Table-100, most of the tenants want to have a private bath together with their own rooms. Such as 1/3 of the rooms, in all four sample buildings, have private baths. The values in this table are very near to this percentage. Another important problem, for their private rooms, is shown as the lack of separated place for their beds. And also they are criticized negatively the position of beds (Table-101) in their rooms.

TABLE-101: Thoughts About the Position of Beds

	BED-POSITION			
	UNANS	GOOD	BAD	TOT
N	12	35	105	152
%	7.89	23.02	69.07	100.00

And one of the important needs, expressed by subjects (86 of them), was a kitchenett⁽¹⁾. They usually use their small tables as a kitchenett. They also want to have a balcony/terrace/garden designed together with their private rooms, with respect to the traditional use and also to the climatic factors. 60.52% of them prefer small private balcony (Table-102) together with their private rooms.

TABLE-102: Expectations About The Terraces/Balconies

	BAL/TER-CAPACITY			
	SML-1-PER	SML-2-4 PER	LAR-CROW	TOT
N	92	18	42	152
%	60.52	11.84	27.63	100.00

TABLE-103: Expectations About The Outdoor Spaces Connected With Rooms

	ROOM-OUTDOOR SPACE			
	BAL	TER	GAR	TOT
N	80	38	34	152
%	52.63	25.00	22.36	100.00

Expectations about private outer spaces also based on the wishes for planting. This hobby can be generalized on the percentage of 80.92%. This fact shows the liveability.

TABLE-104: Wants About the Planting Facilities Near to Their Own Rooms

	PLANTING			
	UNANS	WANT	NOT	TOT
N	4	123	25	152
%	2.63	80.92	16.44	100.00

(1) Most of the subjects (72.08%) were not replied the questions about that, because of the afraid of administrative politics. And the others don't want to use kitchen because of their physical disabilities.

These analysis prove that;

- . The private/semi private elderly rooms should satisfy users' basic needs just like a small house.

5.6.3. Discussions about the Space Relations

In the interviews, the subjects replied the questions, about the circulatory areas of institutional building, relating with their own rooms, as an instinctive behavior.

TABLE-105: Analysis of Distances Between The Private Rooms and The Other Spaces

BET-FAC		ROOM-ROOM	ROOM-SOC.SPA	ROOM-PUB-BATCH	ROOM-ENT	ROOM-V.CJR
		DIST				
UNANS	N	8	5	7	21	12
	%	5.26	3.28	4.60	13.82	7.89
FAR	N	17	22	87	64	23
	%	11.18	14.47	57.24	42.11	15.13
NEAR	N	127	125	65	67.42.76	117
	%	83.55	82.23	42.76		80.77
TOT	N	152	152	152	152	152
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As you can see in Table-105, the elderlies have difficulties to reach the common bath, WC facilities. They (57.24%) have noticed that, these facilities are so far from their own rooms. Elderlies who are satisfied that (42.76%) in this subject, are the people, mostly (75.38%) who have private bath-WC together with their own rooms. And the other group (24.62% of them) are from small units which is called as 'pavillion' in Z.H.E. In the same table, they also referred the main entrance as far from their own rooms. 1/2 of them were the tenants from upper floors.

TABLE-106: Easiness of Circulation Between The Facilities

BET-FAC					ROOM - BATH		ROOM - V.CIR.		
		INT-ROOM	ROOM-ROOM	ROOM-SOC-SPA	PUB	PRIVA	ROOM-ENT.	STARIR	LIFT
UNANS	N	6	9	31	12	103	29	12	36
	%	3.93	5.92	20.39	7.89	67.76	19.08	7.89	23.68
EASY	N	90	118	113	105	43	70	101	34
	%	59.21	77.63	74.34	69.08	28.29	46.05	66.44	22.36
DIF	N	56	25	8	35	6	53	39	80
	%	36.84	16.44	5.26	23.02	3.95	34.87	25.66	53.95
TIT	N	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The comfort of circulation axes in the institutions have also discussed by th users in terms of horizontal and vertical barriers (differences in floor levels, corners, finishings and furnishings, etc.). In this discussion, elevators have shown as an important problem. This problem were also illustrated, detailed, in Chapter 5.6.2.1. And the problems about the inner-room circulation were expressed in Table-100. According to the observations, it can be said, the circulation axes were not clear enough dasi a result of caos in the basic functions. Thus;

- . Circulation areas, both in private rooms and also for whole institutional building, should be designed, having regard to the elderlies' physical disabilities and psychological properties.

5.7. ANALYSES ABOUT THE ELDERLIES' EXPECTATIONS FOR THE ALTERNATIVES OF ELDERLY HOUSES/INSTITUTIONS

Before that, the discussions were done about the analyses of socio-cultural backgrounds, social relations and the activities of elderlies in surveying institutions. And also, their expectations were discussed about their physical living environment and the spaces' functions regarding with the activities they usually do. All of these analyses were summarized by the pointed results. They will be used for the statement of criteria and also for the creation of space organization proposals.

As can be seen in the introduction and also in initial chapters of this study, there is only one alternative institution in Turkiye. And there is no any alternative for housing facilities just for elderlies. The aim of this study was also based on this fact as you have seen in the introduction. Elderlies' thoughts about the alternatives have been analyzed in this chapter, to clarify more the alternative proposals.

The questions about the alternatives were classified by six groups considering the housing/institutional types in progressive countries integrating with socio-cultural structure of our country. Alternatives would be established over these facts. The preliminary interviews have also supported these classification, because it couldn't noticed that 'another alternatives.

TABLE-107: Expectations About the Housing/Institutional Alternatives by Subjects-General Classification.

HOU/INS-TPE		SING-HOME	ELD-APTS	MULTI-GEN APTS	HOTEL/PENS	HOSPT INST	CROW-JNS
EXP							
NOT WANT	N	80	109	105	117	148	112
	%	52.63	71.71	69.07	76.97	97.36	73.39
WANT	N	72	43	47	35	4	40
	%	47.37	28.29	30.93	23.03	2.64	26.31
TOT	N	152	152	152	152	152	152
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

If you look at the Table-107, it can be seen that, they mostly want to live in grouping small houses (pavillion in specific terms). The second choice is about the apartments (with respect to their space experienced they have lived on before). According to the results it is obvious that they (30.93%) prefer mostly apartments which have different-aged tenants, comparing with the preference (28.29%) for the elderly apartments just for old-age people.

In the same table, it can be seen also, the old-age people who want to live in the institutions are about 1/4 of subjects. But they preferred more developed institutional buildings. And about 1/4 of elderlies prefer the alternatives as hotel/motel/pension (they prefer mostly pension/rooming houses). The alternatives just like nursery homes were preferred by only 4 subjects.

Being based on the numerical values above, it can be said that:

- . The housing environments for elderlies should provide 1-2 storey buildings which contain small living units entegrated with multi generation living units. They should have just home-like environments, elderlies could posses these units and the whole environment.

and also;

- . Institutional buildings' characteristics should differ from the image of hospital, but they should be located just related with medical center. They could like pension/motel units.

These probable alternatives were generalized above, due to subjects' expectations. The following discussing will show the effects of sex and age groups, urban/rural origins of users, for alternative solutions. The capacity of units (room/apartment) and the location of buildings will be discussed by these factors. Expectations for small housing units by age-group factor were shown in Table-108.

TABLE-108: Expectations For The Capacity (p/r) of Rooms in Small Housing Units Alternatives by Age Group Variables

SING-HOME-P/R		AGE		60-75	75-85	85+	TOT
		N	%				
UNANS	N			44	31	5	80
	%			53.65	52.54	45.45	52.63
1 PERS	N			20	18	4	42
	%			24.39	30.50	36.36	27.63
2 PER	N			18	10	2	30
	%			21.95	16.99	18.18	19.73
TOT-COL	N			82	59	11	152
TOT-ROW	%			53.94	38.81	7.24	100.00

As you can see in this table, the small housing units were preferred mostly. But the differentiation can be seen in expectation for the capacity of rooms. About half of the first age group, 60-75 aged people, want to live as lonely in their rooms. And the rest of them prefer to share with a friend. About 2/3 of the elderlies above 75 years old, prefer single rooms and 1/3 of them want to live in sharing rooms by two people at semi-private small home units.

The choice of institutional living types were based on mostly the cause of fear of loneliness (Chap. 5.2.2.). Elderlies' expectations for sharing their rooms to get help when they need or just for social interaction, were shown as another important factor by most of the elderlies (78.239% of subjects) in open ended questions. In a general discussion, 40.37% of all aged elderlies prefer 2 people rooms. Elderlies who preferred 3-4 people rooms were negligible percentage (only 4 subjects).

TABLE-109: Effects of Urban/rural Origin Factors on The Capacity of Room in Elderly Homes/Institutions

ROOM-CAP (P/R)		1 PERS.	2 PERS.	3 PERS.	TOT
SING-HOME-P/R					
URB(m)	N	63	42	-	105
	%	60.00	40.00	-	100.00
RUR(m)	N	10	33	4	47
	%	21.27	70.21	8.51	100.00
TOT-COL	N	73	75	4	152
TOT-ROW	%	48.03	49.34	2.63	100.00

The capacity of rooms were discussed also by privacy factor. Urban/rural origin of tenants were effective in that factor (Table-109). Although the old-age people from urban settlements want to live as lonely in their rooms, elderlies from rural settlements mostly prefer 2-3 people rooms.

Educational level is also an effective factor in the decision of room capacity. More educated people (high school and above-Table-60) prefer mostly (68.31%) single rooms. Though this fact 31.69% of these subjects want to share their rooms with a friend.

In the choice of elderly apartments (about 30.00% of subjects) it can be seen that (Table-111) most of the elderlies want to live grouping with 2-4 people. The fear of loneliness has been shown as the reason of this choice (share-a-home types), in the replies of open ended questions.

TABLE-110: Effects of Sex Factor In the Expectations About The Housing Units In Terms of Person/Apartment and Person/Room

SUC		MALE				FEMALA				TOT			
P/A P/R	UNANS N %	UNANS	1 PER	2 PER	3-4 PER	UNANS	1 PER	2 PER	3-4 PER	UNANS	1 PER	2 PER	3-4 PER
		UNANS	65		1	14.79		43				108	
1 PER		100.00	4	85.71	55.50	100.00	3	60.00	63.64	100.00	7	12	60.00
2 PER					44.43			40.00	36.36			4	8
TOT	65		7	4.60	5.92	43	3	10	11	108	7	17	20
		42.76	2.63	4.60	5.92	28.29	1.97	6.58	7.24	71.05	4.60	11.18	13.16

TABLE-111: Wants of Subjects About The Capacity of Elderly Apatrments (p/a)

		AGE			
		60-75	75-85	85 +	TOT
SING-HOME-P/A					
UNANS	N	59	41	9	109
	%	71.95	39.49	51.51	71.17
1 PER	N	1	5		6
	%	1.21	8.47		3.94
2 PER	N	8	6	2	16
	%	9.75	10.16	18.18	10.52
3-4 PER	N	14	7		21
	%	14.17	11.86		13.81
TOT-COL	N	82	59	11	152
TOT-ROW	%	53.95	38.81	724	100.00

As can be seen in Table-112 though about 1/3 of male elderlies were preferred apartments entegrated with all age group units, female people preferred this alternative more (more than 1/2 of subjects). Single units have been preferred mostly by subjects. And they want to live in these type of dwellings, entegrated with urban settlements.

Although the existing variations between elderlies, such as, wants and expectations, the origin (rural/urban; geographical region), educational level, social and economical status, they showed almost similar thoughts about the capacity of rooms and dwelling units. These are, such as;

- . 1-2 person is favorable for a room capacity, and 2-4 persons for a dwelling capacity.

TABLE-112: Influences of Sex Factor And The Preference of Location by Room Capacity (P/R) in The Apartments For All Aged

SEX		MALE			FEMALE			TOT		
P/R \ LOC		UNANS	IN-CITY	OUT CITY	UNANS	IN CITY	OUT CITY	UNANS	IN CITY	OUT CITY
UNANS	N	65			40			105		
	%	100.00			100.00			100.00		
1 PER	N		16	1		19			35	1
	%		84.18	100.00		7.31			16.06	100.00
2 PER	N		3			8			11	
	%		15.75			29.62			23.87	
TOT-COL	N	65	19	1	40	27	-	105	46	1
TOT-ROW	%	42.76	12.50	0.66	2.63	17.76	-	69.08	3026	0.66

TABLE-113: Preference of Motel/Pension-Interaction of Apartment Capacity (P/A) With Room Capacity (P/R) by Sex Factor

SEX		MALE			FEMALE			TOT		
P/R \ P/A		UNANS	IN-CITY	OUT CITY	UNANS	IN CITY	OUT CITY	UNANS	IN CITY	OUT CITY
UNANS	N	41		1	38			79		1
	%	97.56		11.06	100.00			98.75		6.62
1 PER	N	1	18	2		17	4	1	35	6
	%	2.37	52.93	22.18		73.87	66.62	1.25	61.37	40.00
2 PER	N		16	6		6	2		22	8
	%		47.00	66.62		26.06	33.31		38.56	53.31
TOT-COL	N	42	34	9	38	23	6	80	57	15
TOT-ROW	%	37.63	22.37	5.92	25.00	15.13	3.95	52.34	37.50	9.87

For the temporary habitation about 1/2 of elderlies have preferred the facilities just like pension rooms/motels. About 4/5 of these elderlies preferred groups for 8-12 people, though 1/5 of them have preferred crowded groups (12-20 people) for living spaces. Males want to live 1 or 2 rooms equal to each other. But the female subjects preferred mostly (3-4 of them) single rooms. None of them preferred 3+ people rooms.

The origin of the elderlies have influenced the choice of small houses, elderly apartments for all aged, and the facilities just like pension/motels. Although 1/4 of the elderlies from urban settlements have preferred these type of habitual environments, only 1/9 of subjects from rural settlements preferred these alternatives. Besides that the choice for institutional buildings-in the better solutions with respect to existences- have been got mostly (73.02%) by the elderlies in rural origin.

In the discussion of location for housing/institutional facilities the subjects from urban settlements preferred (94.03% of them) inner city settlements, people from rural settlements want to live (50.00%) far from cities, just near to their rural habitual environments. The same results were obtained in the discussion of small houses. The same reasons where pointed out for the preference of living environments near to urban settlements by the subjects, both from urban settlements and also rural origin. The reasons were the distance between 'houses/institutions and neighborhood' and 'to reach easily. Thus, the importance of 'necessity for social-interaction' can be seen, once more in these discussions. This fact is based on the Turkish cultural structure.

As the results of these analyses;

- . The housing types with small dwelling units are preferable,
- . And the living environments near to city settlements are favorable.

TABLE-114: Interaction Between The Location of Housing/Institutional Facilities and The Origin (Rural/Urban) of Subjects

HOM/INS OUT-CITY		LIV-BEF (RUR/URB)					
		RUR(a)	URB(a)	URB(m)	RUR(m)	EQU	TOT
YES	N	2	31		1	1	35
	%	22.22	23.48		33.33	33.33	23.02
NO-TRANS	N	3	31	2		1	36
	%	33.33	23.48	40.00		33.33	23.67
NO-SHOP	N	1	16		1		20
	%	11.11	12.12		33.33		13.15
NO-NEIGH	N	1	36	1		1	39
	%	11.11	27.27	20.00		33.33	25.65
NO-MED-CEN	N		6				6
	%		4.54				3.96
NO-CAUSE	N	1	12	2	1		16
	%	11.11	9.09	40.00	33.33		10.52
TOT-COL TOT-ROW	N	9	132	5	3	3	152
	%	5.92	86.84	3.29	1.97	1.97	100.00



PART-IV: CONCLUSIONS - SYNTHESSES

CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

In Türkiye, as an institutional facility, there is a unique alternative for elderly (60+ age group) who want to live separately from their relatives. These institutions are called 'Huzurevi'. They were established complying with the Regulations by S.A.C.W.I.P.M.T.R. (1984). However, these establishments were not supported by the scientific researches that relate the user's characteristics and requirements with the social events. In contrast the dominant factor was 'the economical events'.

Being a new subject, in Türkiye, the homes/institutions for elderly should be supported by several researches in different scientific branches. The aim here is to obtain a detailed information on users' characteristics and needs. This research can be briefly stated as 'an architectural view of this problem with respect to the socio-cultural structure of Türkiye'. In this study, the discussions about the success of users with their physical environment at existing institutions have been conducted regarding their socio-cultural properties. The results of these discussions could be used in defining alternative solutions of housing/institutional facilities for elderly and also in getting better design criteria for space organizations.

The most important restriction, in this survey, was the lack of alternatives for elderly housing facilities. Additionally, the lack of researches about the elderly in Türkiye, in other branches of science was another cause of difficulties encountered.

As research area, four institutions with different characteristics both in physical and socio-cultural structure have been selected. The investigations have proved that the tenants could not integrate with their living spaces in the direction of their physical characteristics and socio-cultural background. Therefore, the following points can be concluded:

- The Interaction Between Man and Space: The private/semi private spaces in their institutions do not appropriate with the users' characteristics.

- . **Using Capacity of Common Spaces:** Some of the common spaces are used frequently and intensively on the contrary of the others that have an appearance of empty spaces.
- . **The Existence of Chaos:** Chaos in spaces have occurs as a result of inappropriate facilities with the existing activities.
- . **Location of Institution and Space Organizations:** As a result of wrong decisions in design criteria about the space organizations and the location of institutional buildings, the tenants fail in their social interactions.
- . **The Loneliness:** The loneliness gradually increases as a result of the reducing social relations that are directly influenced by the design criteria failures.

Metamorphosis occurs both physically and socially as a natural event of aging process; in addition, many changes take place in cultural patterns of the societies, and the society has a heterogeneous character in cultural and economical meaning. Considering these facts;

- . The alternatives of elderly houses/welfare institutions should be programmed, for the benefit of lonely elderlies to provide better living conditions. The result of this research which is stated above, should be supported with the design criteria in order to obtain better solutions for the alternative proposals.

These proposals would be supportive for future housing policy. However, first of all, to facilitate the applications, some regulations should be prepared and the public sector should construct sample residential buildings, encouraging the private sector to continue on the applications of housing/institutional buildings for the elderlies. And finally, these should be publicized to inform the people.

By a well synthesis of users' physical properties, environmental factors and the social variables with the development of technology; it is possible to obtain the success in the relationship of man and space. The socio-cultural characteristics have an equal importance with the physical characteristics of users for the success of spaces especially for elderly residences. In this study, the international space standards

(Appendix-III) have been used in order to respond the needs of elderlies appropriately.

Socio-cultural variables, effective in programming the alternative proposals have been discussed with the activities of elderlies in the institutions. Based on these variables;

- . General design criteria,
- . The location of elderly homes/institutions,
- . Space organization,

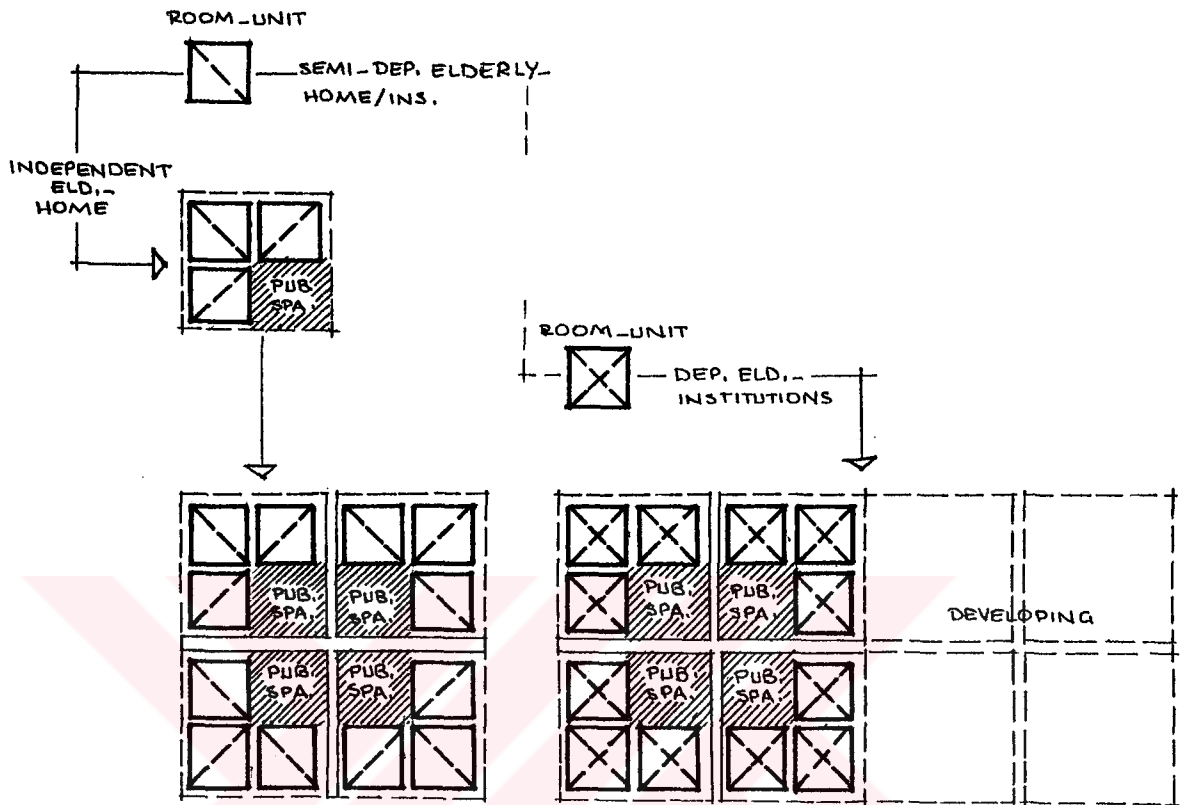
have been illustrated, to obtain;

- . Alternative solutions in elderly homes/institutions. The proposals presented at of this study are based on these above factors.

GENERAL DESIGN CRITERIA

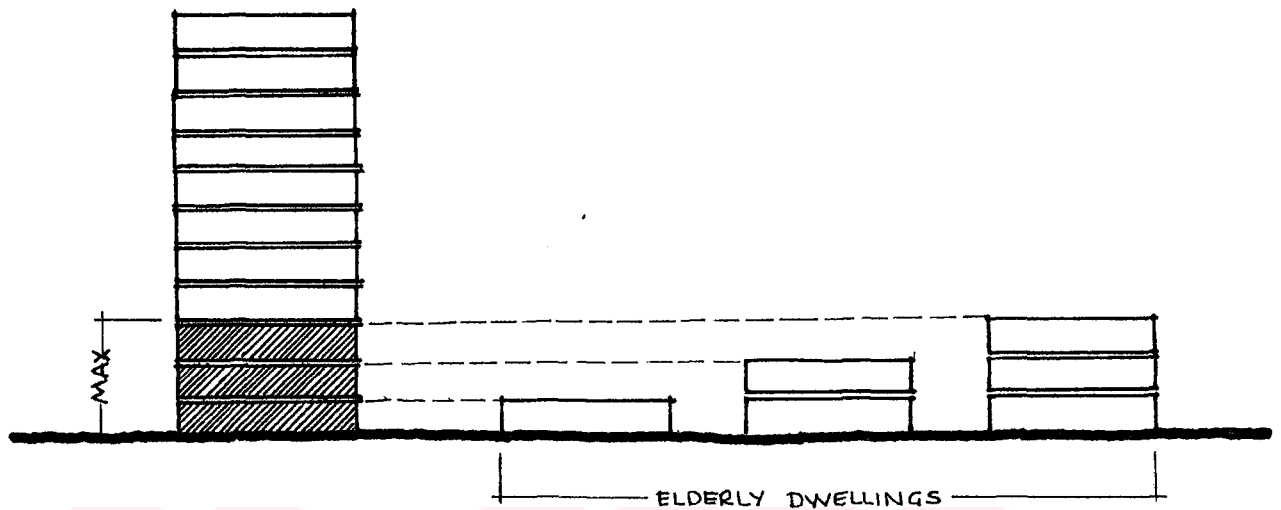
Physical Properties of Elderlies

- . It should be programmed different solutions, due to the classification of elderlies in terms of physical abilities; dependent, semi-dependent, independent elderlies:
 - .. It should be designed, small housing units/apartments for independent elderlies, which they can own by renting/buying. These type of facilities could be small houses (35/60 m²) including single rooms, totally for 2-6 elderlies.
 - .. For semi-dependent elderlies, it can be programmed housing complex/institutions which have some basic services (bathing, alimentation, maintenance, first aid, etc.). Capacity of units could be programmed just as above.
 - .. For dependent elderlies, the institutions should be designed which have all services for users needs. They should not have an appearance just like a hospital, but they should be located as connected with a hospital. In these institutions 2-4 people rooms could be designed as grouping for 12-24 people.



Physical disabilities and limited movements of old-age people should be considered as important limitations of design criteria, especially in terms of space organization, structural details and the materials could be used.

Elderly homes could be designed just as low buildings; 1-3 storey, stand alone buildings and also just as apartments in the lower flats of tall-buildings.



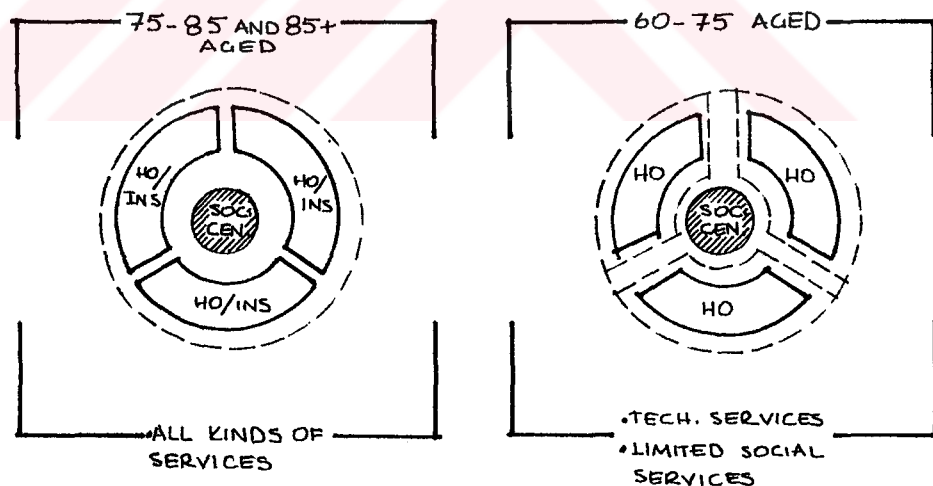
- .. All spaces and the whole elements on it should be designed as flexible which can be used for special manner (appropriate for disabled elderlies, the changing sizes, spaces, etc.)
- .. Suitable elements for furniture, equipments (wash-basin, shower cubicle, wc, shelves, buttons, door-lock, supporting-bars, ramps, floor-coverings, etc.) and space organizations (wide areas for private rooms, wide corridors, relation between private spaces and common areas, ramps for the connection of different codes, and so forth) are the requirements of institutional buildings.
- .. Suitable environments for changing physical abilities of elderlies should be supplied as, appropriate inner spaces, in terms of lighting, heating, ventilating and the factors of humidity and noisyness. Space organizations and the details should be designed to get better conditions suitable for elderly needs.

.. It should be used the suitable materials (avoided from; slippery surfaced tile elements, small carpets, glass and metallic furnitures, etc.) and details (widely spaced balustrades, higher/lower stairs, wings of walls through circulation axes, lack of natural light), to avoid the limiting elderly movements.

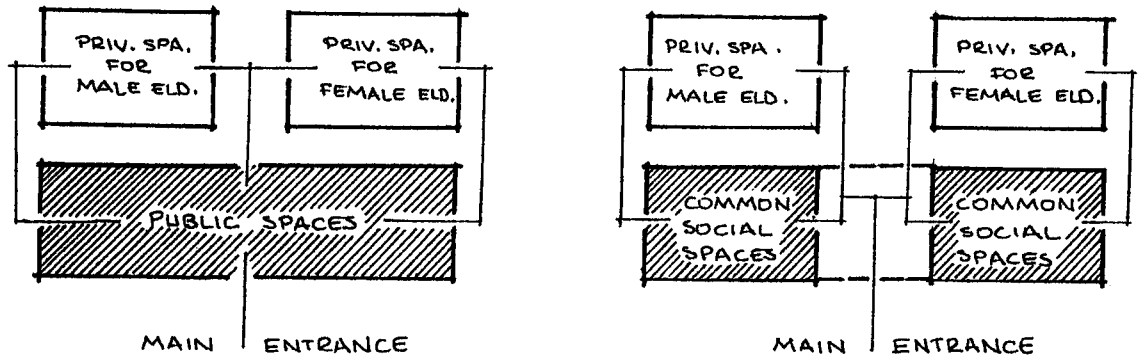
Age and sex factors should also be considered as variables effected on space organization and the characteristics of furniture and fittings. And the flexibility should be supplied for changing needs, both in space organizations and also the elements used;

.. Private buildings (housing units) should be programmed for independent elderlies between 60-75 years old;

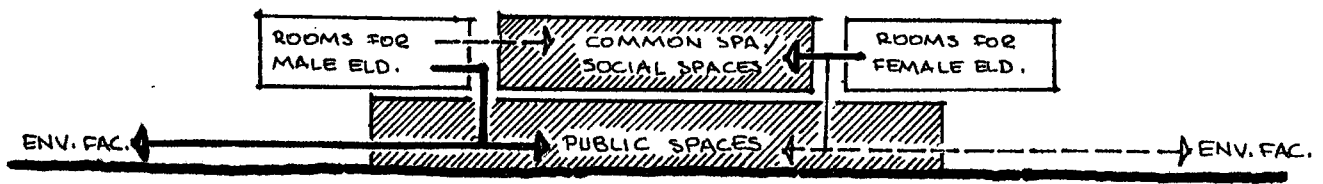
.. Community-based programs (congregate housing units/institutions) should be made, mostly for dependent/semi dependent elderlies between 75-85 and also 85+ years old;



- .. Separating the sex groups is not an effective factor in the projects for elderlies from urban settlements; it is an important factor for rural origin people.



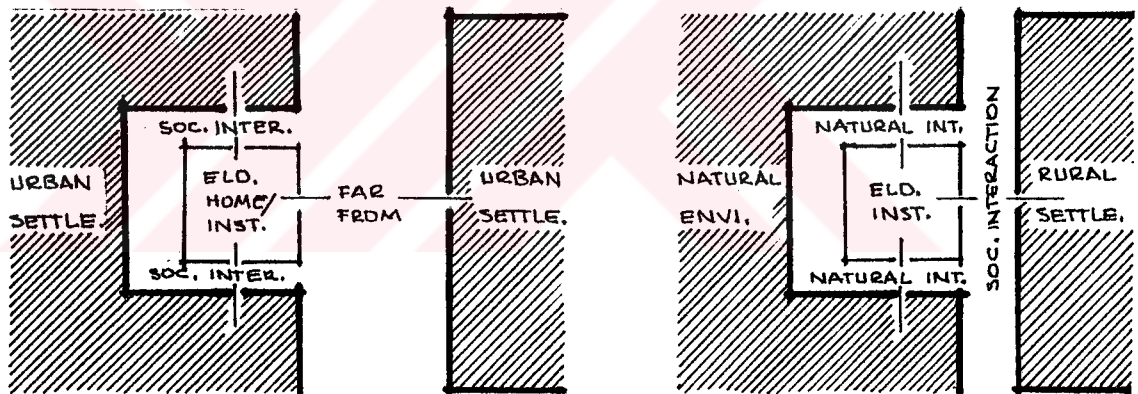
- .. Most of the male elderlies use their private rooms usually, for resting and sleeping. They also use common rooms frequently and densely. And they are related with environmental facilities more, comparing with females. So that, the housing/institutional units for males should have more common rooms connected with environmental facilities.



- .. Private rooms for females should have various facilities in larger spaces, depending upon the using density and the frequency in daily living activities of tenants.

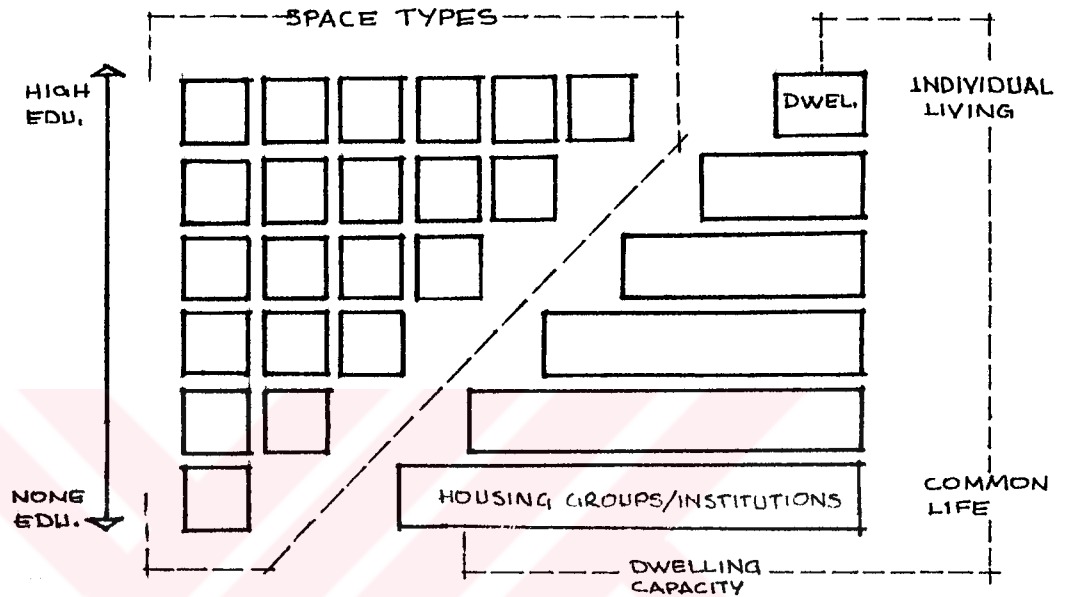
Socio-Cultural and Economical Values and Attitudes of Elderlies

- . It should be made various programs for different facilities, considering elderlies' heterogeneous socio-cultural structure, depending upon their backgrounds in terms of regional factors, rural/urban origin, educational level and economical status;
- .. Design of facilities should be made considering elderlies' traditional cultural values; design criteria should include the synthesis of regional physical factors and cultural patterns;
- .. It should be programmed the housing/institutional buildings (70.00%) for elderly citizens entegrated with urban settlement to get more participation with urban social acitivities.



- ... For rural originated elderlies, the institutional projects (30.00%) should be made just near to the rural settlements and related with the natural environments suitable for their traditional living styles.
- .. The alternative projects should be made, obviously, for homogeneous groups considering the differences of educational levels.

- .. And also considering these differences of educational levels, it should be designed various spaces including different facilities, according to various activities;

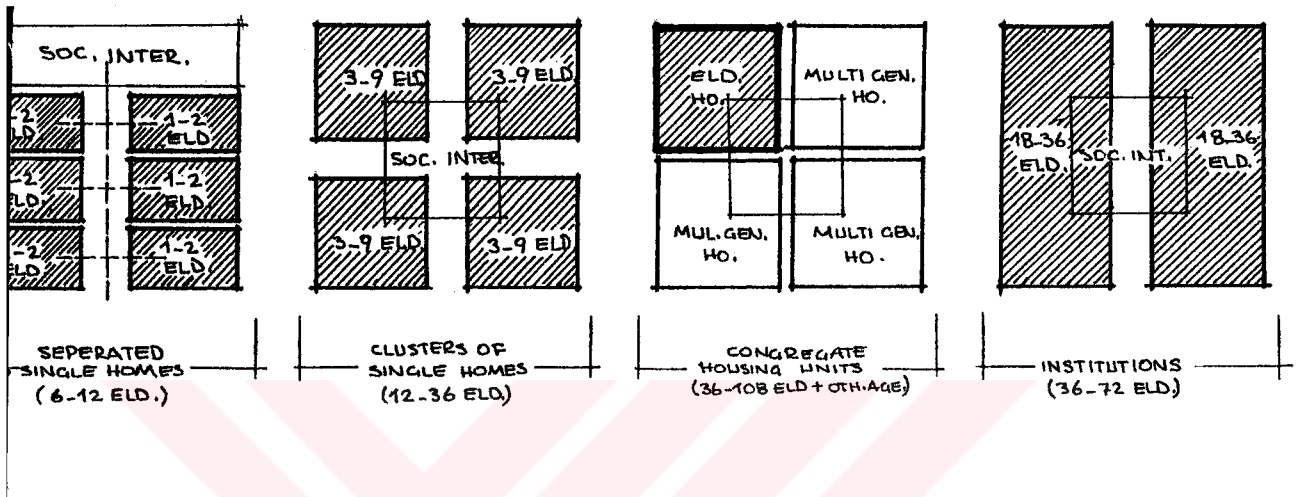


- .. It could be programmed the facilities in various capacity and quality, with respect to users' economical status. So the elderlies who have less income could have more chance to solve their sheltering problems.

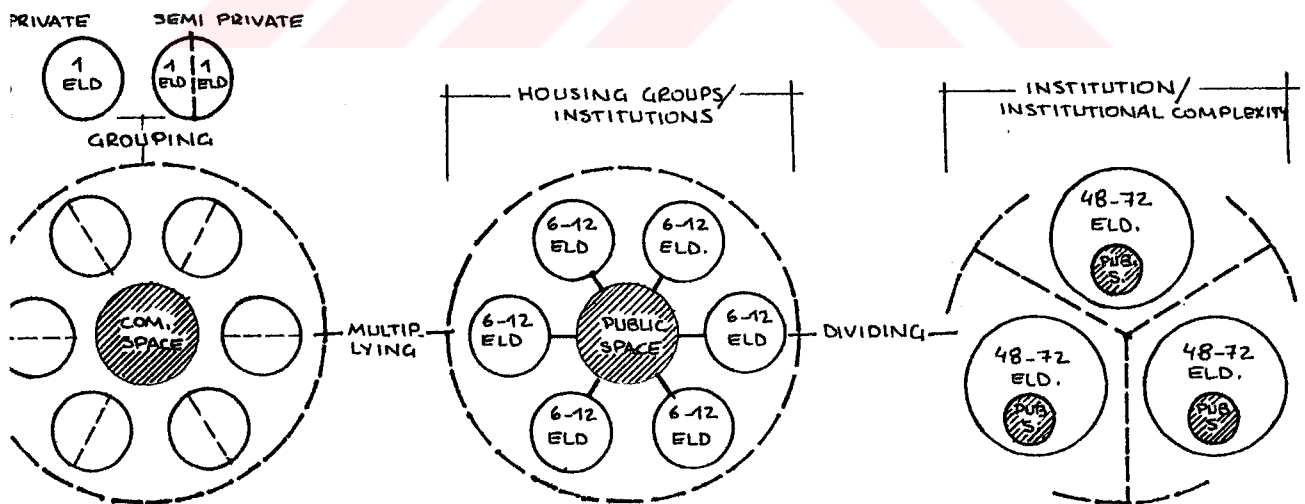
Social Interactions

- . Social interaction should be supplied as possible as, with the organization of spaces innerside, and also with the relations between buildings and neighborhoods;
- .. Housing/institutional facilities should have social relations, in high level, with the neighborhoods, which multi generation people live on.

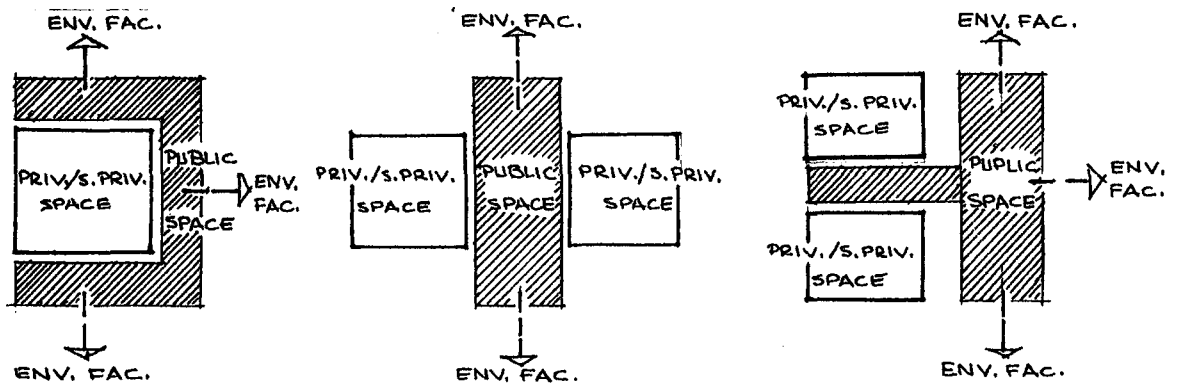
.. Space organization should have a hierarchy, flowing from the private rooms to the common spaces, responding on various socio-cultural backgrounds of elderlies.



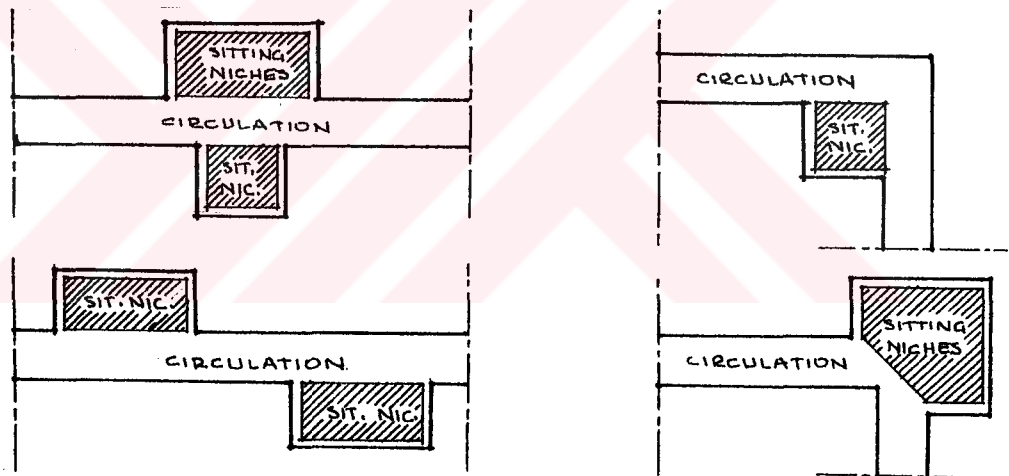
.. In the institutions/housing alternatives for elderlies, the private/semi-private rooms for 1-2 persons, could be organized to support the group activities for 6-12 persons.



.. Common spaces for social activities could be designed as linkages between private/semi-private spaces and the environmental facilities;



.. Circulation axes should have some niches for social interactions, can be used as resting areas and also to widen the corridors. They should also be connected with environment.



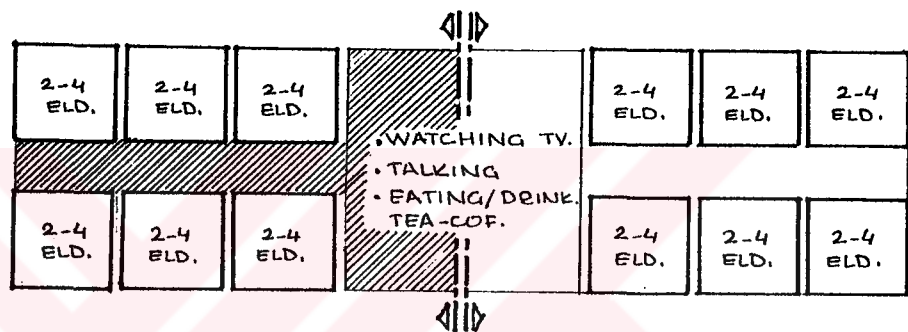
Expectation for Spaces of Elderlies Satisfying Their Activities

. Buildings and their environment should include the facilities with proper capacity and quality satisfying various activities;

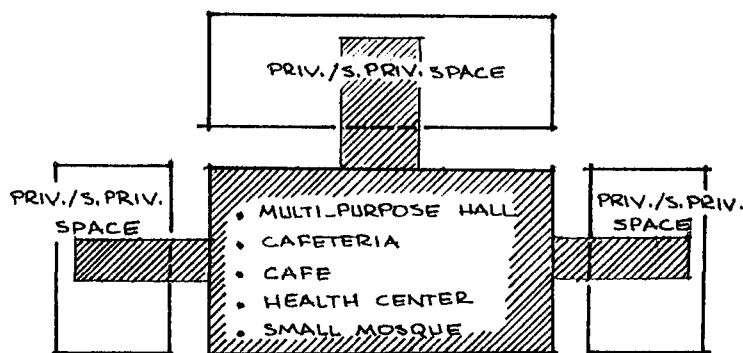
.. Private/semi-private rooms for 1-2 persons should be designed satisfying

elderlies' basic needs, including private bathrooms: Housing facilities for elderly citizens should have private rooms mostly and institutions could have 1-2 rooms almost equally. Institutions for rural origin elderlies, could have private (1 person) rooms as 30.00% of sum and about 70.00% of them could be designed for 2 people.

- .. It should be designed, semi public spaces (space for watching TV, chatting niches, cafe, cafeteria), for social activities (done by 12-24 people frequently), connected with private rooms.



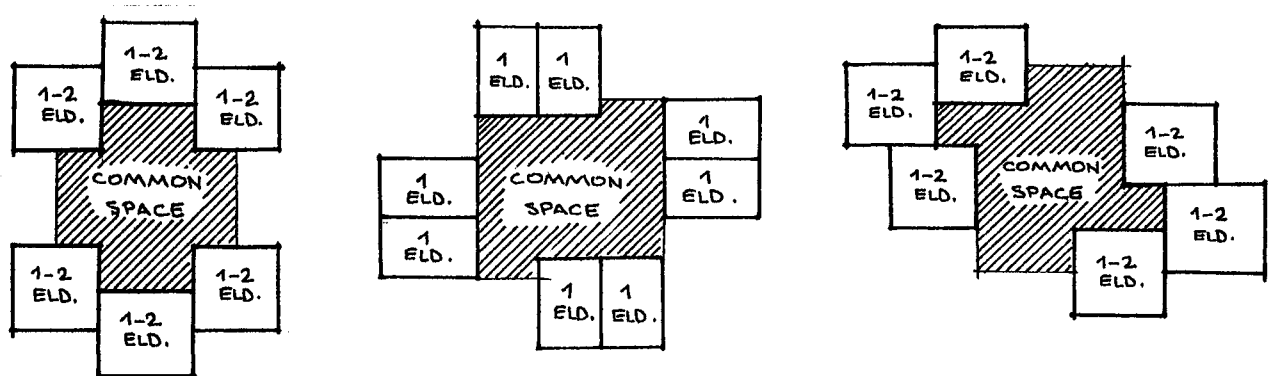
- .. It should be programmed including with spaces for social activities (multipurpose hall, cafeteria, cafe, health center, physiotherapy center, small mosque), for about 3/4 of whole capacity.

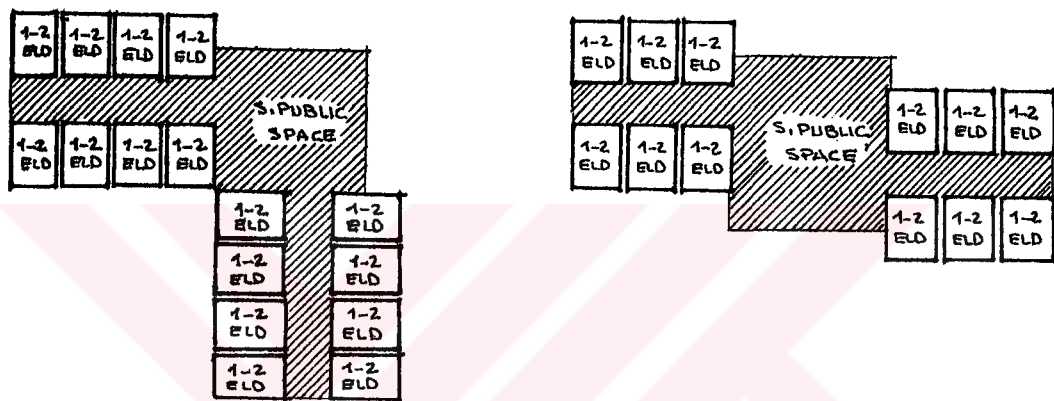
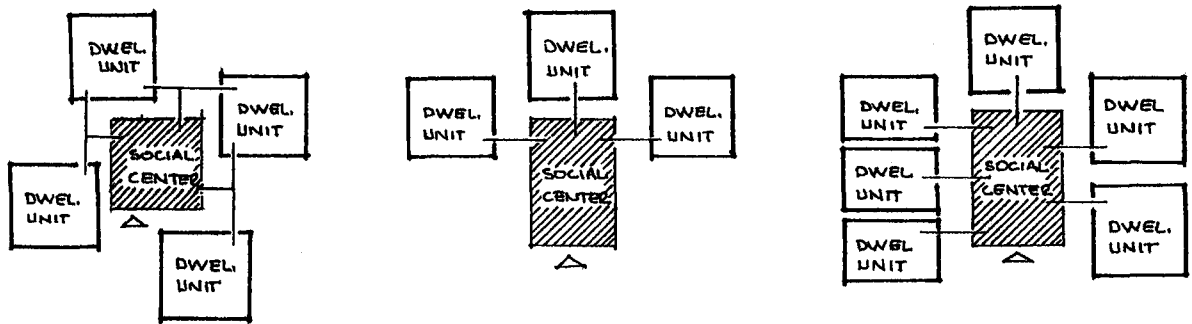


- .. Surviving the productivity and the activity of elderlies, housing groups/institutions should be designed including special facilities for different professions and hobbies (workshop and studios for handcrafts, and arts; sporting areas and swimming pool, shopping center, kindergarden, greenhouse.

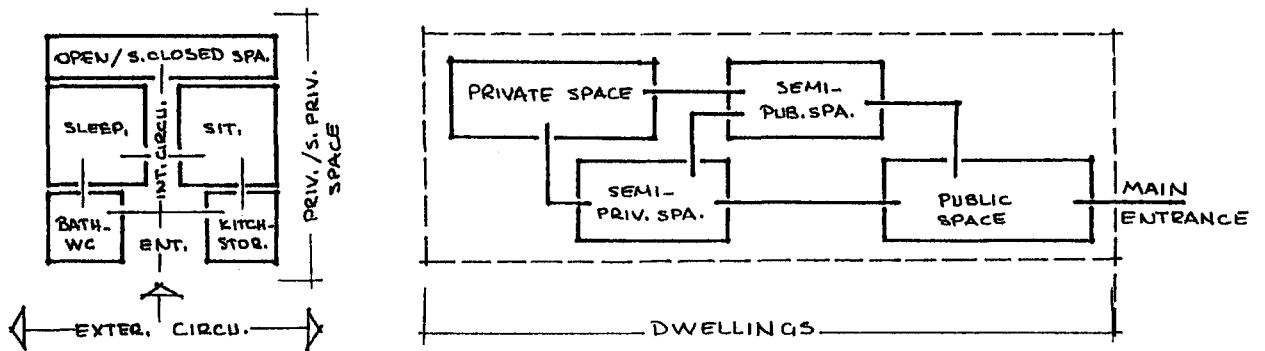
SPACE ORGANIZATIONS

- . Physical disabilities and social characteristics of elderlies should be considered in space relations at design process;
- . The location and space organizations of facilities should be programmed to overcome the 'loneliness', 'isolation' but to satisfy the 'socialization' of elderlies;
- . In the organization of inner and outer spaces buildings should appropriate with the environmental characteristics, physically and culturally. It should also provide the social interactions with the neighborhoods, sufficiently;
- . The buildings should provide a home-like setting, both in terms of functional properties and also imagination, which the elderlies have been familiar with;

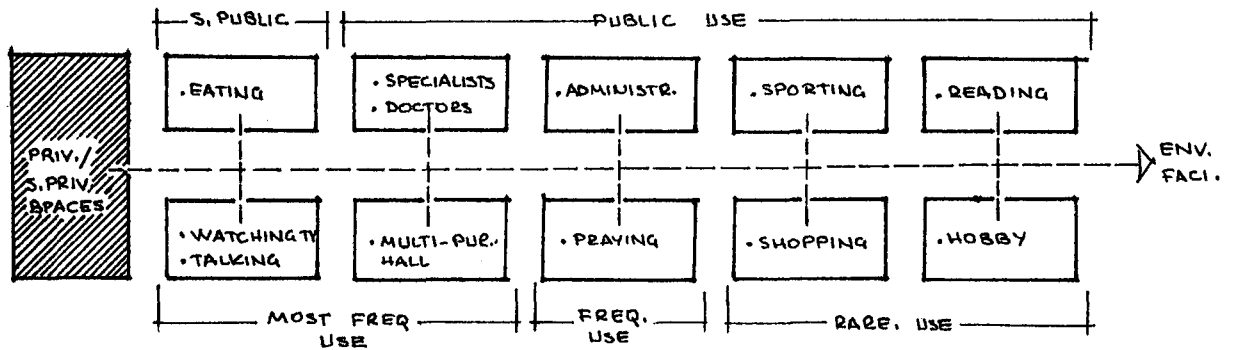




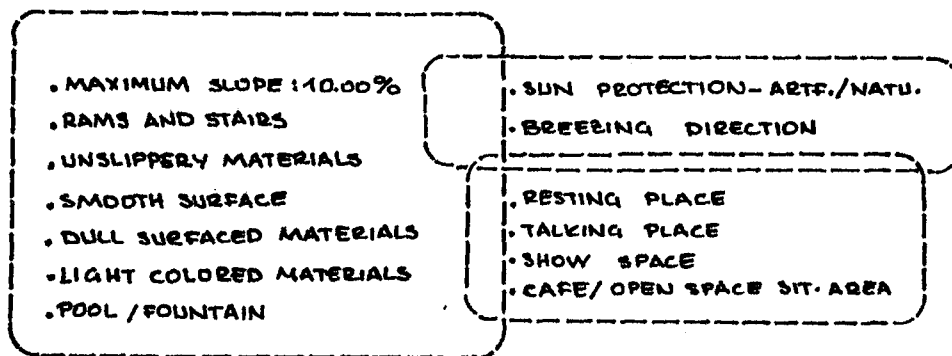
Dimensions of spaces and relations between facilities should be designed appropriate with behavioral pathways of basic activities in daily living patterns;



- Using capacity and density of spaces should be considered as important factors, in the hierarchy of spaces from private ones to common areas;

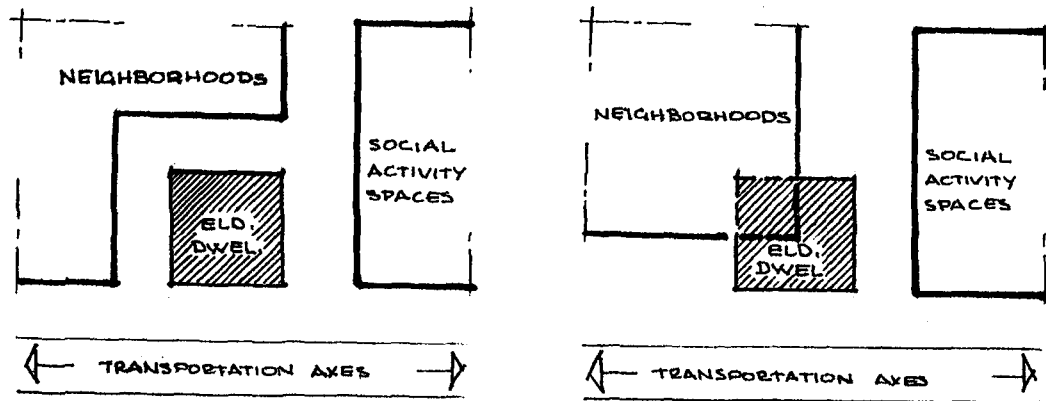


- To prevent the chaos of activities in spaces, it should be designed the spaces including niches for different activities. They should have also the flexibility, in all spaces;
- The facilities of public toilets and baths, which are used frequently by elderlies, should be located in the central place of private/semi private units. So that, elderlies could reach these facilities easily;
- Horizontal circulation axes should be designed eliminating unseen hazards as different floor levels or slope, hidden stairwells, narrow wings of walls; the height of the buildings for elderlies, should be limited to eliminate the requirement of elevators in vertical axes; it could be designed as 3 storey houses;
- Outdoor space should be designed for certain activities/functions such as, recreation, social interaction, walking, sporting and resting. These areas should be adapted with physical and social characteristics of elderlies;

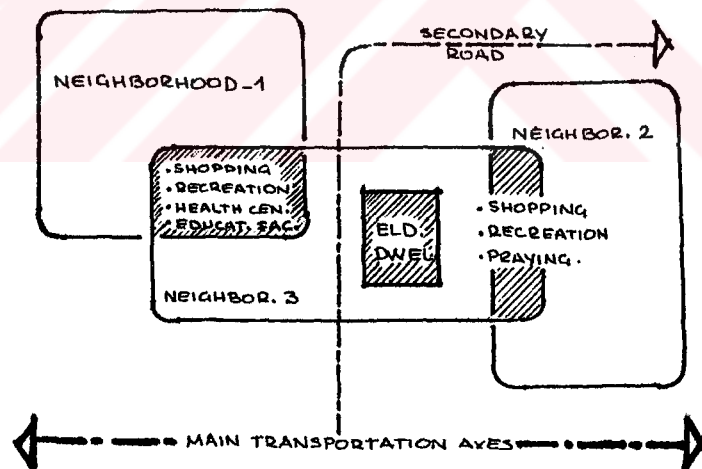


LOCATION OF ELDERLY HOMES/INSTITUTIONS

- . It should be placed elderly physical living facilities as connected with social settlements. Thus the elderlies wouldn't be isolated from the community life;
- . They should have an organization socially and physically, to provide common socio-cultural activities together with the neighbors;
- . They should be located as far from crowded city center, but near to main access to public amenities;
- . Housing facilities should be programmed to bring the young and old people together and to get interactions between them. Thus, these facilities for elderlies could be located as integrated with the neighborhoods for all-aged groups;
- . Institutional alternatives should also be located in the neighborhoods of urban settlements just near to social and public facilities;

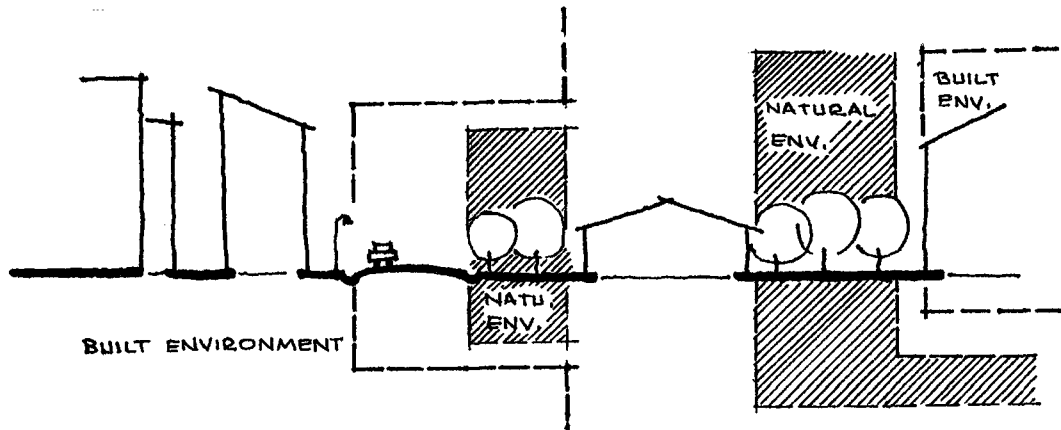


- Housing units/institutional facilities, should be located mostly in urban settlements. Although this fact, they should also be programmed for rural areas in a limiting percentage⁽¹⁾. These type of facilities could be preferred by the people⁽²⁾ from rural settlements;
- They should be close as far as possible, they can reach easily, to shopping center (bazaar, markets, etc.), recreational facilities (coffee house, public parks, etc.), health and medical center, religious facilities;



- (1) The percentages about the countries can be obtained by the evaluation of researches on demographic changes by the time process.
- (2) The percentages of Aegean Part of Turkey, by this research; for rural settlements is 30.00% and urban settlements is 70.00%.

- Housing facilities for elderlies should also be integrated with natural environment besides the buildings around that. The natural elements could provide both visual comfort and also minimize the air pollution and the noise;



ALTERNATIVES

1. ELDERLY APARTMENTS ON CONGREGATE HOUSING UNITS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION : The smaller apartments for elderlies, among the units of congregate housing settlement, in an appropriate percentage which are suitable for the physical abilities of old age people.

LOCATION : They should be located far from the city center and be located such as entegrated with the neighborhoods. They should also be related with the shopping centers and hospitals.

FACILITIES :

- Elderly apartmens,
- Apartments for multi-generation,
- Social activity center (recreation, shopping, center,

- education),
- . Health center first aid, infirmary),
- . Administrative offices,
- . Small mosque.

CLASSIFICATION

: . Buildings For Elderly Apartments

Description : Buildings for elderly apartments are the blocks designed such as seperated from tall buildings for all aged groups, but entegrated with them in a campus.

Location : They should be located as far from the tall buildings, but related with them and also near to social center, administrative offices, health center and be related with the transportation axes.

Capacity : . Apartments for 1 person,
 . Apartments for 2 people,
 . Apartments for 3-4 people,
 . Totaly: %10.00⁽¹⁾ of whole tenants in campus.

Physical Structure : . 2-4 Storeyed buildings;
 . 12-24 apartments for each building;
 . Floor area of apartments: 35-60m²

⁽¹⁾ This percentage have been calculated considering the percentage of elderlies to the whole in urban settlements of Turkey, by the census of 1990.

Elderly Apartments In Tall Buildings

Description : Elderly apartments are the units placed on the lower floors of tall buildings which the all generation people live together.

Location : These apartments should be placed at 2 or 3 floors from the ground level of tall buildings. These blocks should be located as related with the common social spaces and also with the transportation areas.

Capacity :

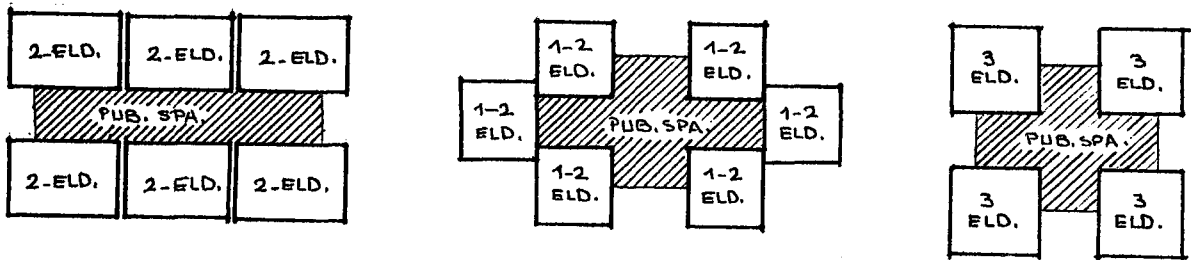
- . Apartments for 1 people;
- . Apartments for 2 people;
- . Apartments for 3-4 people;
- . Totally : %10.00 of whole tenants in campus.

Physical Structure: . Multilevel buildings

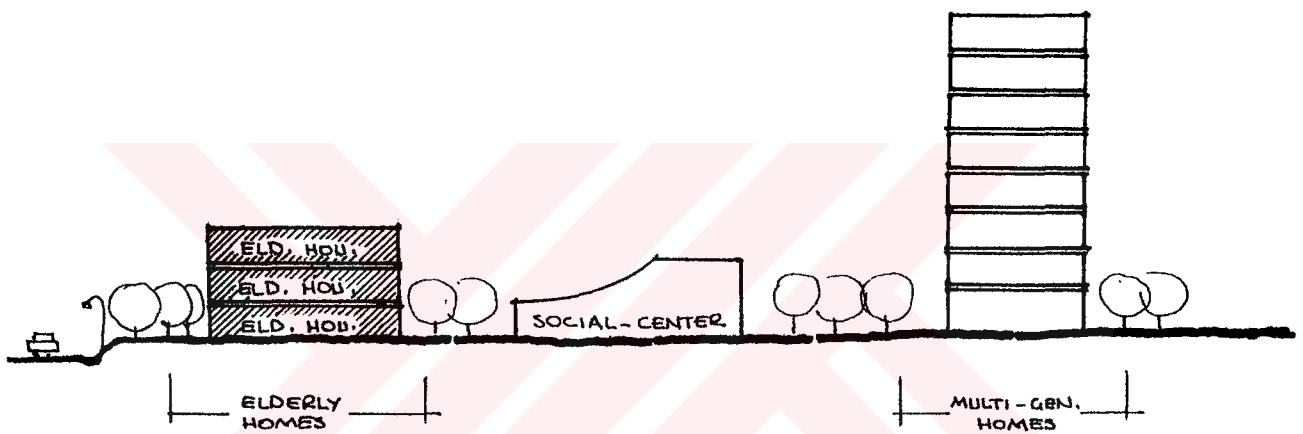
SPACE ORGANIZATION :

- . Seperated apartments
- . Apartments with common service facilities.

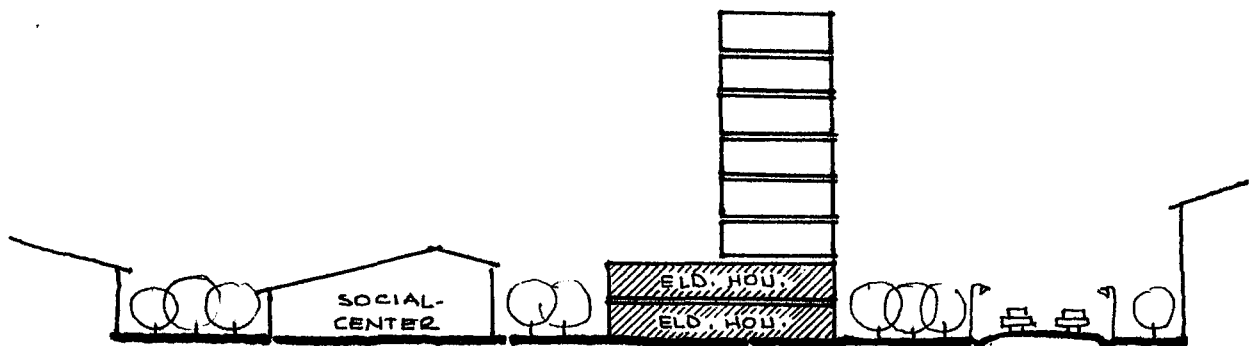
SPACE ORGANIZATION DIAGRAMS:



. Alternative Organizations For Dwelling Units



. Separated Dwelling Blocks in the Same Campus



. Elderly Apartments In Tall Buildings

2. CONDOMINIUMS AND COOPERATIVES

GENERAL DESCRIPTION : Cooperative apartments are the units, typically organized on a corporate basis. Elderlies can buy⁽¹⁾ these apartments or the member of these cooperatives can rent their apartments for the elderlies.

LOCATION : . Inner city settlements : They should be related with the crowded and active city settlements, neighborhoods, shopping centers, recreative facilities, and health centers. But the price of building land should appropriate with the cooperative budget.

. Outer city settlements : They could be located far from the city settlements entegrated with natural environment but should be near to the axes connected with city center.

FACILITIES : . Dwelling units;
. Recreational facilities (closed and open spaces);
. Administrative units (administration social care specialists, nursery)

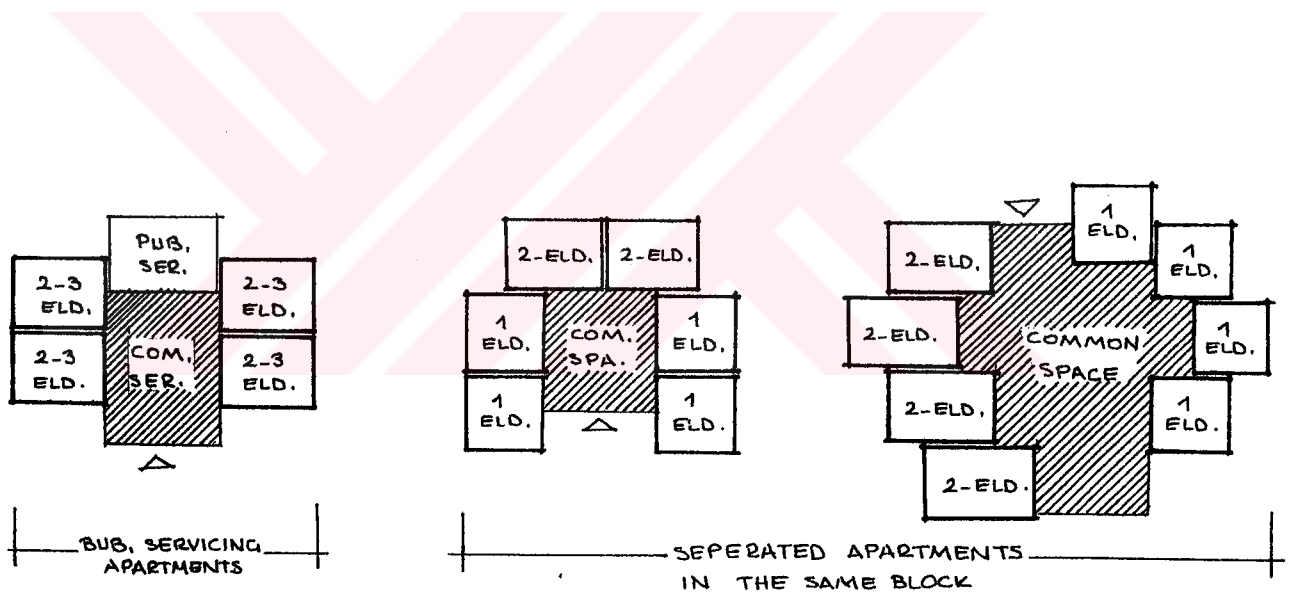
CAPACITY : . Dwellings for 1-2 people;
. Bloks for 12-24 elderlies,
. Totaly: 36-75 elderlies.

(1) They could be get these dwellings, in the conditions of death, it should be inherited to their son. But they could be used these dwellings when they beceme 60+ years old, or they could be rent for the elderlies.

- PHYSICAL STRUCTURE** :
- . 1-2 storeyed buildings with common service facilities in it;
 - . 2-4 storeyed and 6-12 apartment blocks;
 - . Floor area of apartments : 35-60 m².

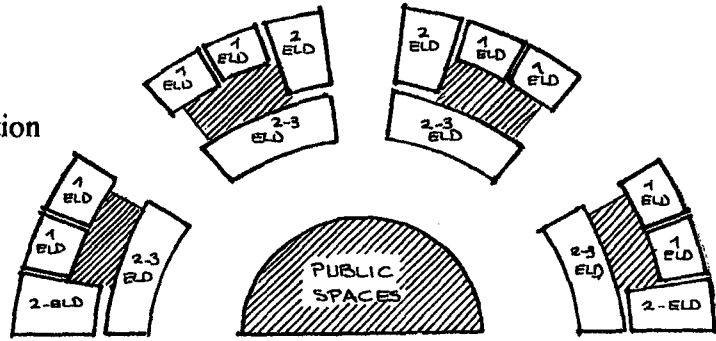
- SPACE ORGANIZATION** :
- . Separated homes/buildings, connected with common administrative, social and recreative facilities;
 - . Separated apartments placed in a building;
 - . Apartments with common service facilities;
 - .. Common spaces for a group of dwelling units;
 - .. Common spaces for each storey;
 - .. Common spaces for the whole buildings.

SPACE ORGANIZATION DIAGRAMS:



. Dwelling Unit Organizations

Buildings With Radial Organization

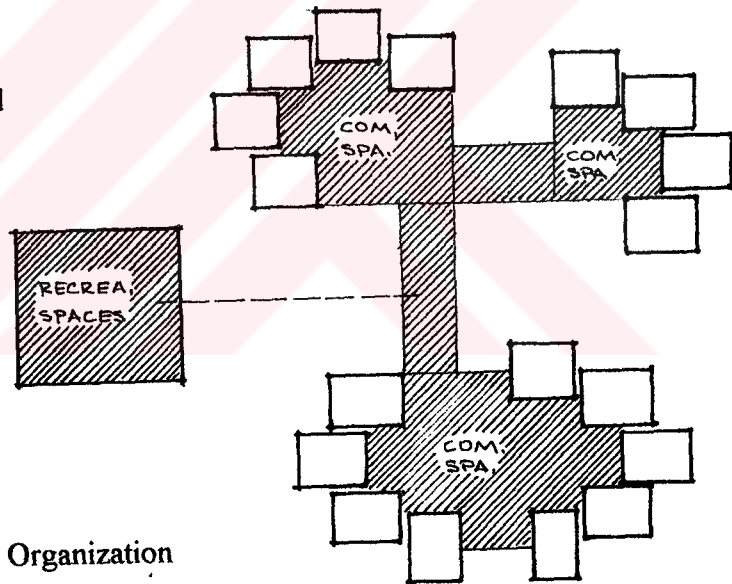


Planning Organization

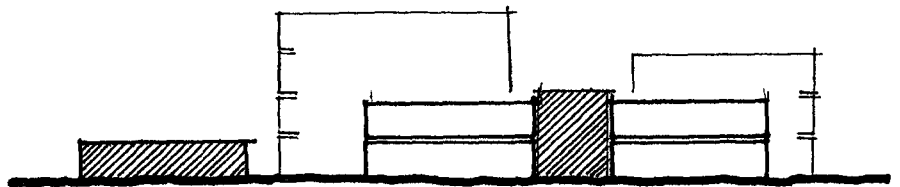


Figurative Section

Different Capacity Clusters Tied Together With Passageways



Planning Organization



3. HOMES FOR ELDERLIES

GENERAL DESCRIPTION : They are the single residential buildings built by private enterprises (by individuals, administration of banks, etc.) or as a public service by some ministries, municipals, foundations etc., entegrated with housing settlements of cities. The old single buildings can also be used for this purposes by restoring them.

LOCATION : They should be located in different districts or cities entegrated with the neighborhoods and near to activated social areas and shopping centers.

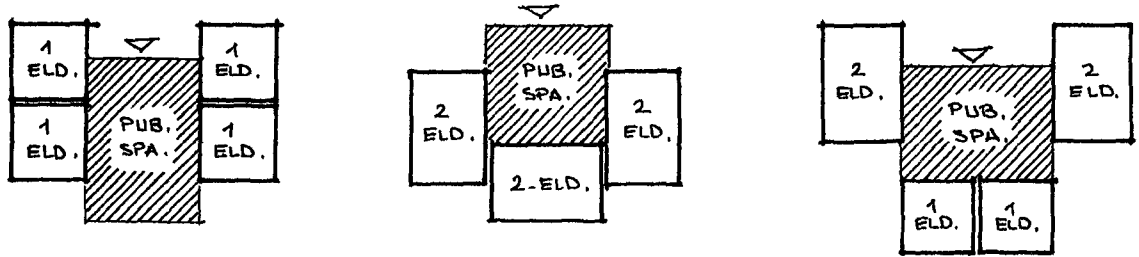
FACILITIES : . Dwelling units for elderlies;
. Unit for dometsitics.

CAPACITY : Capacity of buildings should be appropriate with the buildings around them.

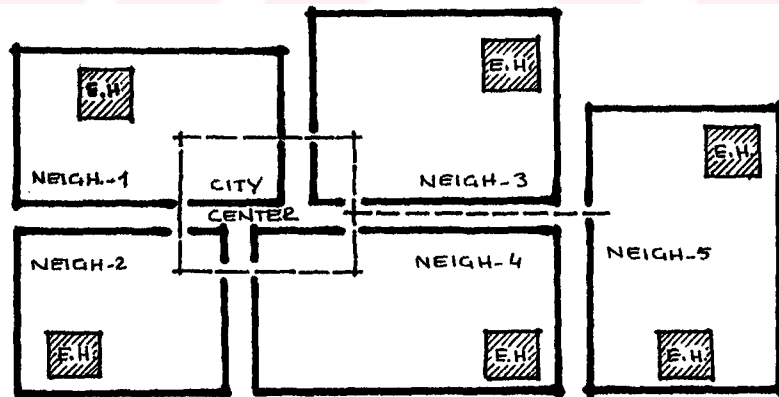
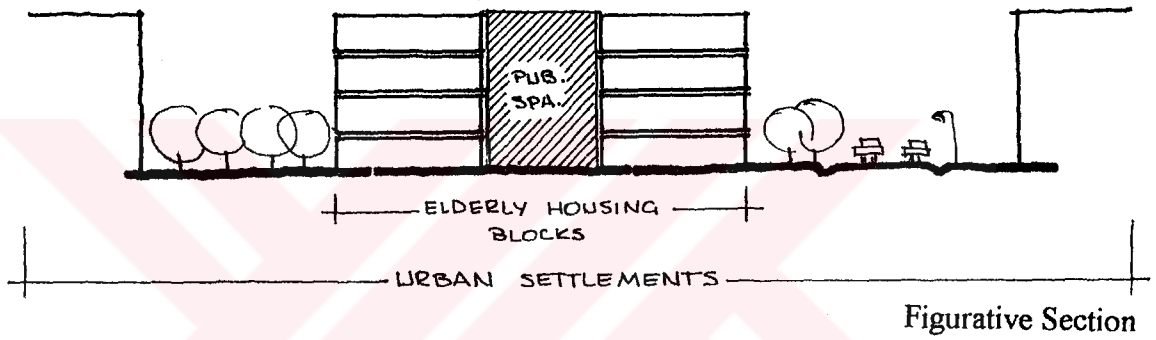
PHYSICAL STRUCTURE : . 3-4 storeyed⁽¹⁾ buildings with 6-16 dwelling units;
. Floor area: 35-60m².

(1) They should be 4 storey building, maximum, to overcome the necessity of elevators use, but they should have an elevator for the requirements.

SPACE ORGANIZATION DIAGRAMS:



. Separated Apartments In The Same Floor



. Single Elderly Homes In Separated Settlement Areas

4. COMMUNES

GENERAL DESCRIPTION : Elderlies who have common personal traits just as the professions, hobbies, belonging on the same associatin and so forth, can built their homes by the efforts of themselves in an area which have bought before by pooling of financial resourches, sharing household tasks and providing the mutual support.

LOCATION : They should be located in the fields which have low purchase price and near to the axes connecting with natural environment.

FACILITIES : . Single residential units;
. Social services (recreational facilities, shopping center);
. First aid units.

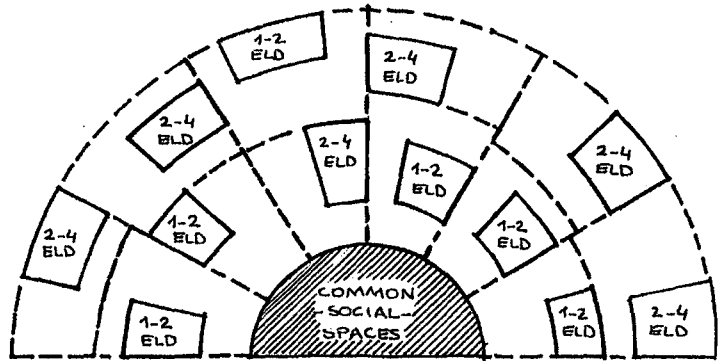
CAPACITY : Totally : 50 people (max).

PHYSICAL STRUCTURE : . 1-2 storeyed homes,
. Floor area of dwelling units: 45-75 m².

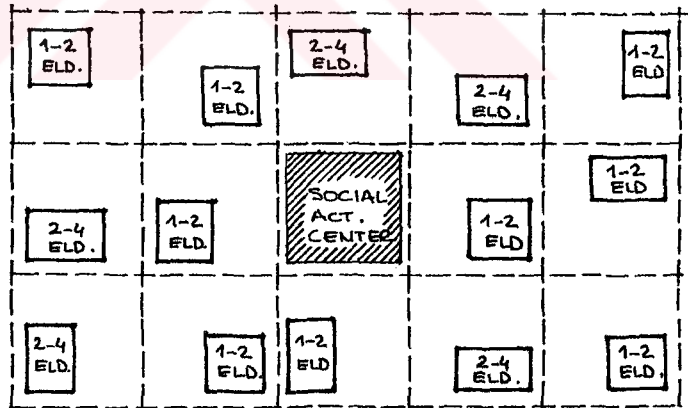
SPACE ORGANIZATION : . Dwelling units bounded with gardens;
. The relations between dwelling units and the common spaces should have about similar distances.

SPACE ORGANIZATION DIAGRAMS:

Radial Organization



Single Elderly Homes In Grid System. Connected to Each Other



5. DWELLING UNITS FOR TEMPORARY USE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION : These type of dwelling units can be built for a long/ short time period temporary use, including some supportive services for elderlies.

CLASSIFICATION

: . Pensions-Rooming Houses

Descriptions : Dwelling units for elderlies can be owned by rooming system.

Location : They could be built both;
.In the districts of city settlements and also;
.Far from the city settlements but near to the axes connecting with cities and the health centers.

Types

: . Pensions For Elderlies

Description :Rooming houses just for elderlies

. Pensions For All Aged People

Description:Rooming houses for elderlies together with different aged people.

.Rooming System of Big Houses

Description:Homes which have plenty rooms can be rent by the tenants of them, for the benefit of both for the elderlies and tenants, in terms of economical

and social sharing events.

Facilities : Elderly rooms;
 . Private-public bathrooms;
 . Kitchenett in private rooms/public
 kitchen-dining room;
 . Common social room.

Capacity : 1-2 people room;
 . Grouping for 6-12 people;
 . Totaly: 36 people (max).

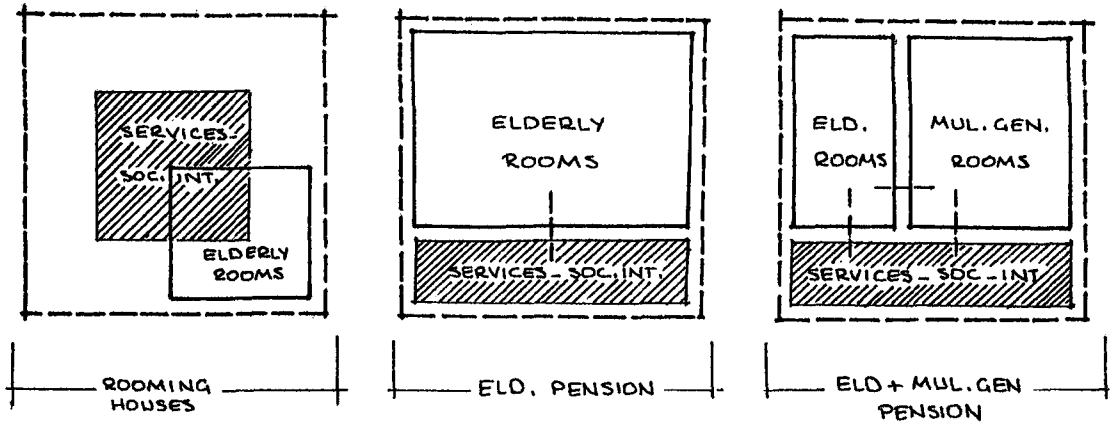
Physical Structure :

- . 1-3 storeyed buildings;
- . Floor area for units: 10-16 m².

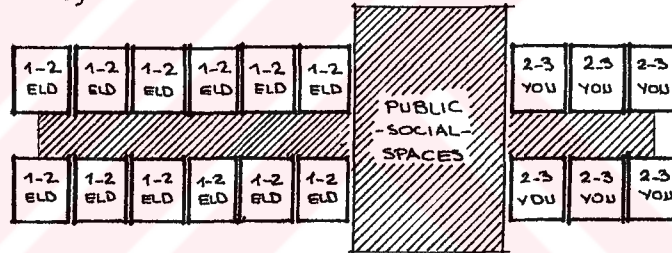
Space Organization :

- . Individual rooms with bathroom and kitchenett;
- . Individual rooms with common bathroom, kitchen and dining room;
- . Suits;
- . Rooms related with outdoor spaces.

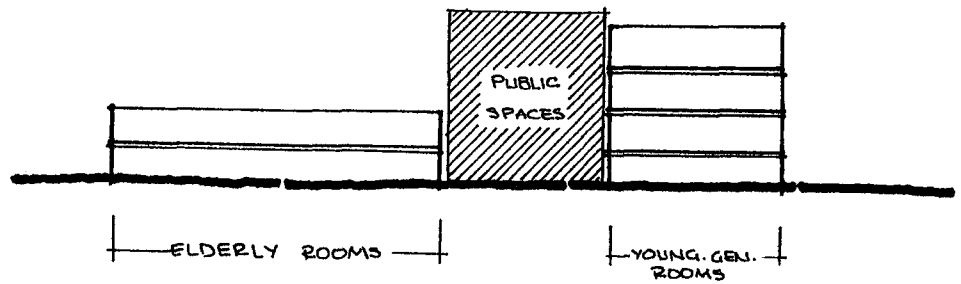
Space Organization Diagrams:



Common Use Flats Both For Elderlies and Young People In Linear System

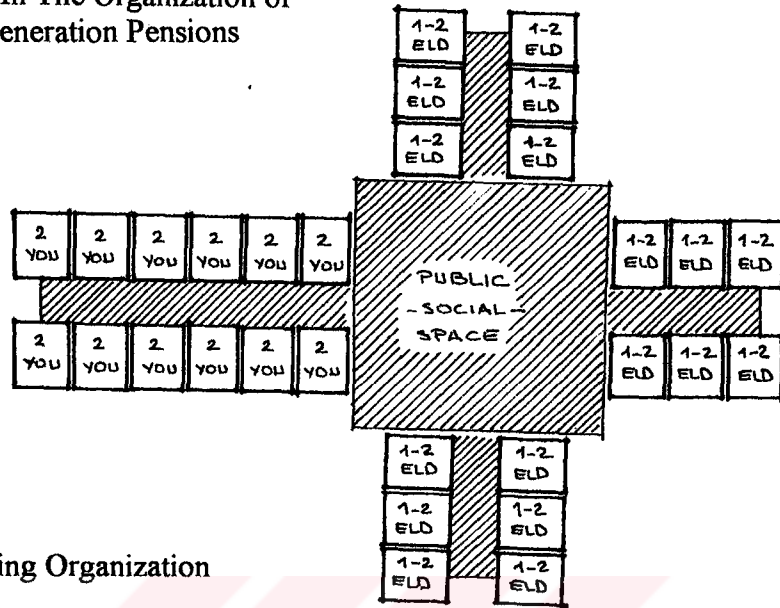


Planning Organization

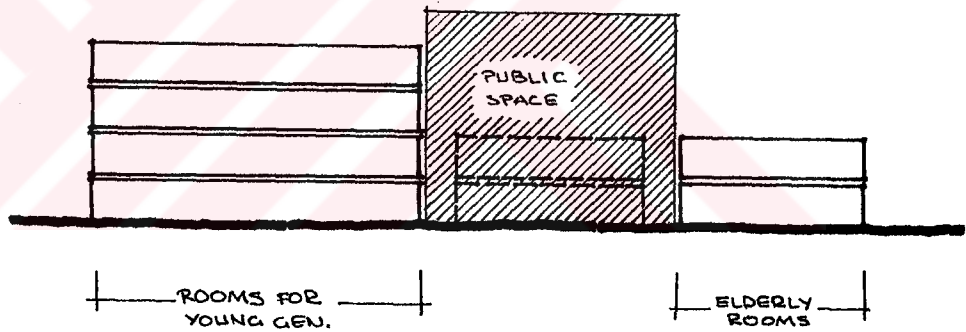


Figurative Section

Centralized System In The Organization of
Blocks For Multi-Generation Pensions



Planning Organization



Figurative Section

. Temporary Units For Recreational Use

Description : These are the dwelling units which have some social services, supporting their activities for a few hours, for a few week or month periods for independent elderlies.

Location : . They could be located as follows;
.. At city settlements or suburbans;
.. Entegrated with welfare institutions for elderlies (rural/ urban settlement)
.. At holiday villages or entegrated with natural environments;
. They should be located just near to the axes connected with hospitals/ health centers.

Facilities : . Elderly rooms;
. Suits for elderlies;
. Common social spaces;
. Recreational facilities;
. Health and care units;
. Administrative offices.

Capacity : . 1-2 people rooms;
. Grouping for 8-12 elderlies;
. Totally: 20-40 people (for day and night use)

Physical Structure :

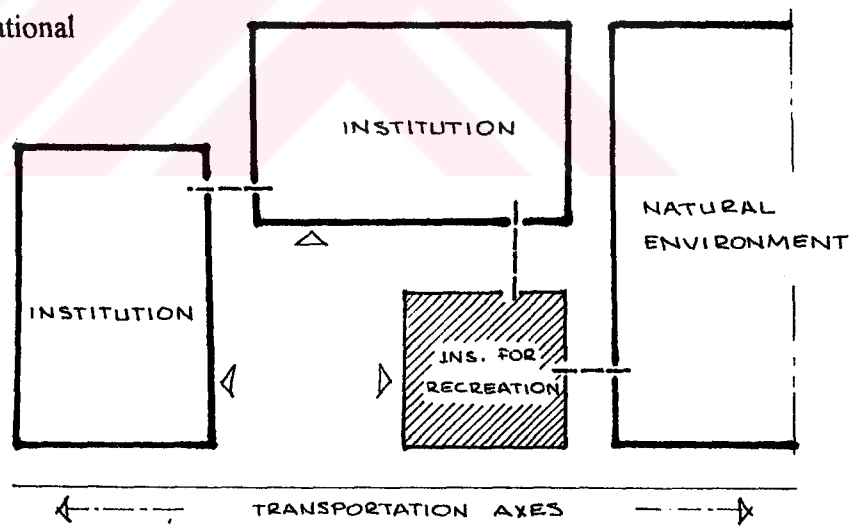
- . 1-2 storeyed buildings;
- . Blocks for 4-6 rooms;
- . Entegration of open, semi closed and closed spaces

Space Organization :

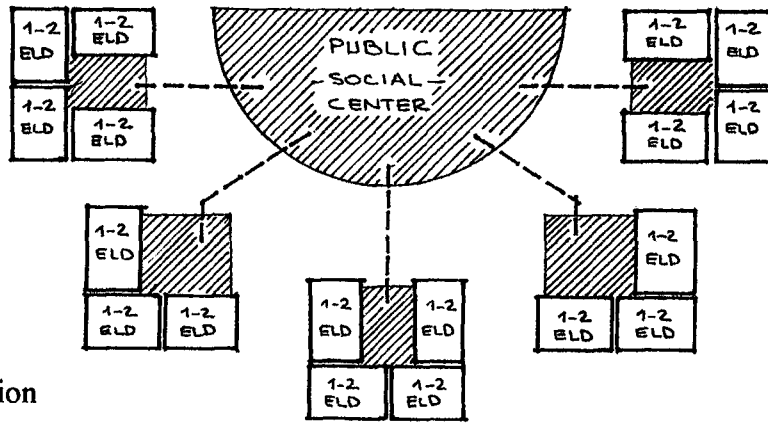
- . Grouping rooms connected with common social spaces;
- . Connecting spaces for social and recreational activities;
- . Recreational spaces just near to main access.

Space Organization Diagrams.

. Dwelling Units For Recreational Purposes, Integrated With Institutions



Two Storey Homes
Around Common
Social Spaces

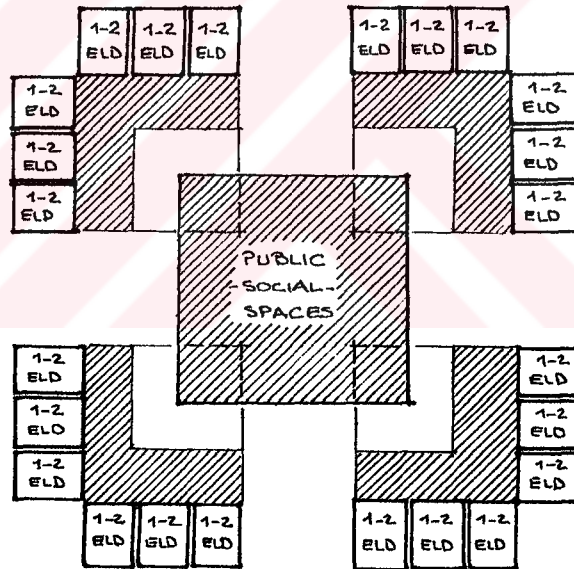


Planning Organization



Figurative Section

Centralized Organization
Using Open and Semi Closed
Spaces as Bounding Spaces
of Single Storey Dwellings



Planning Organization



Figurative Section

. Health and Care Centers

Description : Those type of centers can be established to supply the health and care services (day and night) for unhealthy elderlies.

Location : . In urban settlements;
. Connected with the main transportation axes;
. Related with the elderly institutions;
. Connected also with the natural environment.

Facilities : . Nursery rooms for elderlies;
. Intensive care units for elderlies;
. Homes for the doctors and nurses;
. Polyclinics;
. First aid units;
. Rehabilitation center;
. Physiotherapy units;
. Social activity and recreational facilities;
. Administrative units.

Capacity : . 1 person rooms;
. 2-4 people rooms (intensive care and nursery)
. Totally : 80-100 people (max).

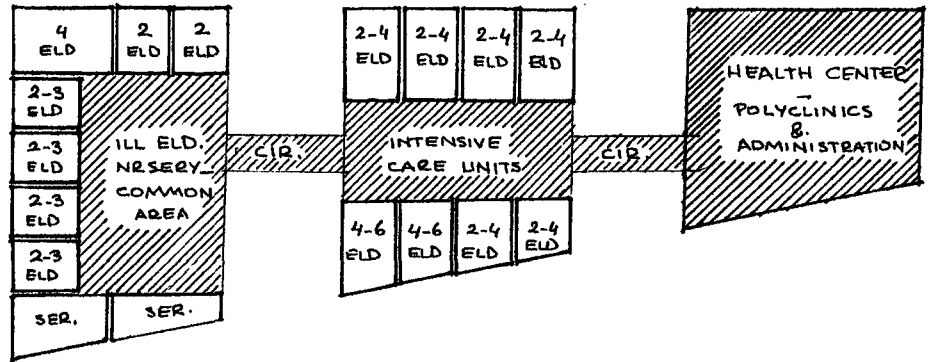
Physical Structure :

- . 2-4 storeyed buildings;
- . Floor area for each room: 10-20m².

Space Organization:

- . Elderly rooms designed for grouping (for intensive care units: 12-21 people, for nursery units; 6-12 people) connected with circulation routes;
- . Nursery units (private/semiprivate rooms) separated from the polyclinics and the intensive care units for minimizing the image of hospital;
- . Circulation axes widen with social activity spaces in some places;
- . Circulation axes connected with social services and administrative units.

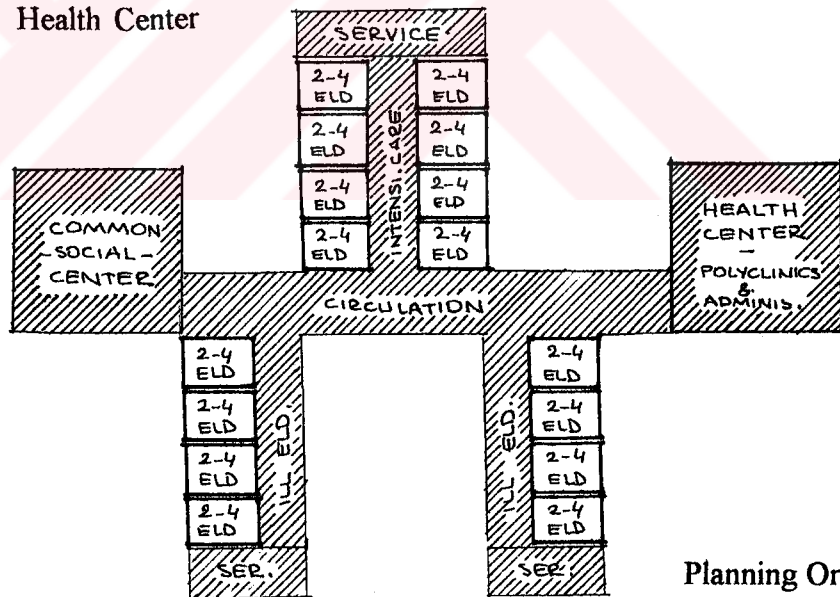
Space Organization Diagrams.



Temporary Use Dwellings For Unhealthy Elderlies

Planning Organization

A Winged Organization For
Temporary Use Dwellings
Integrated With Health Center



Planning Organization

6. INSTITUTIONS FOR ELDERLIES

GENERAL DESCRIPTION : Communal living spaces, supplying all basic needs with recreational and health servicing facilities for the elderlies disabled in terms of health conditions and economical status.

CLASSIFICATION-I : . Institutions For The Elderlies, Economically Dependent
Description: It supplies domiciliary services for economically dependent elderlies. It has also limited health supporting services and they should be designed for different socio-cultural status of elderlies, economically and socially. They should have a home like environment physically.

. Institutions For The Elderlies Physically Disabled
Description:Institutions which are built for the elderlies physically disabled, with a home-like design and also supplying all domiciliary facilities and health supporting services.

. Institutions For The Elderlies Dependent Physically and Economically
Description:Institutions supplying all domiciliary and health supporting services for dependent elderlies.

CLASSIFICATION-II : . Institutions For Elderly Citizens
Description : These are the institutions located at urban settlements adopted with the urban living patterns physically and socially for elderly citizens.

LOCATION : . They should be entegrated with neighborhoods;
. Relations with shopping, recreation and health centers should be supplied;
. They should be located just near to transportational axes connected with other districts of city.

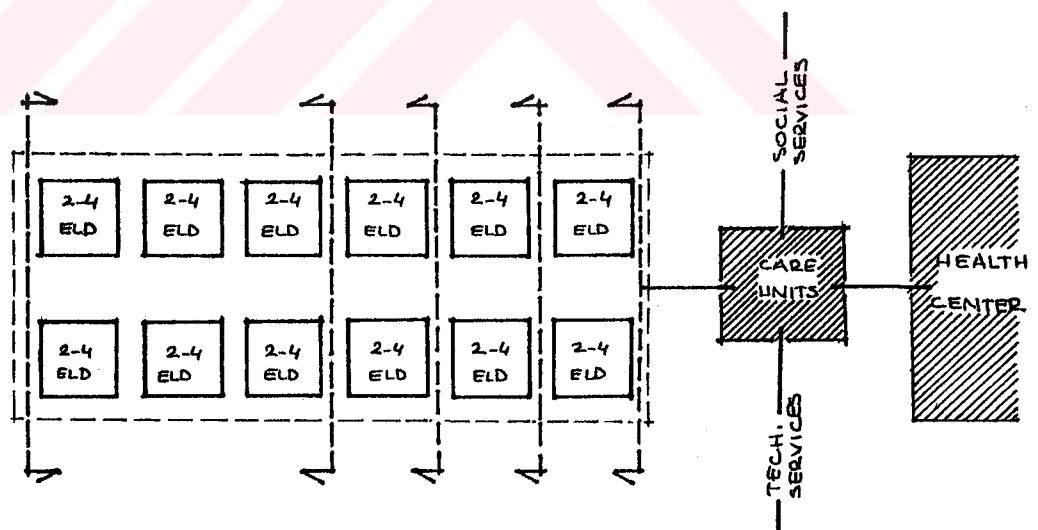
FACILITIES : . Elderly rooms (private/semi private)
. Suits for elderlies;
. Rooms for staffs;
. Private-common bathrooms;
. Kitchens for all storey and dining rooms;
. Social spaces (TV-rooms; hobby rooms, resting areas, game room/niches, library, gym room, small mosque);
. Health and care servicing units (first aid room, intensive care unit, doctors' and nurses' rooms, physiotherapy facilities, rehabilitatiton rooms and rooms for social care specialists)
. Shopping center (cafe, PTT, grocery, coiffeur, tailor's shop, and shomaker)
. Administrative office.

CAPACITY : . For healty elderlies: 1-2 people;
. For disabled elderlies: 2-4 people;
. Each storey : 20-24 people (max.)
. Totally : 96 people (max.)

- PHYSICAL STRUCTURE** :
- . 2-4 storey building;
 - . Floor area of rooms: 12-16 m²;
 - . Floor area of suits: 24-32 m²;
 - . Short corridors divided by large public spaces;
 - . Clusters connected with short corridors

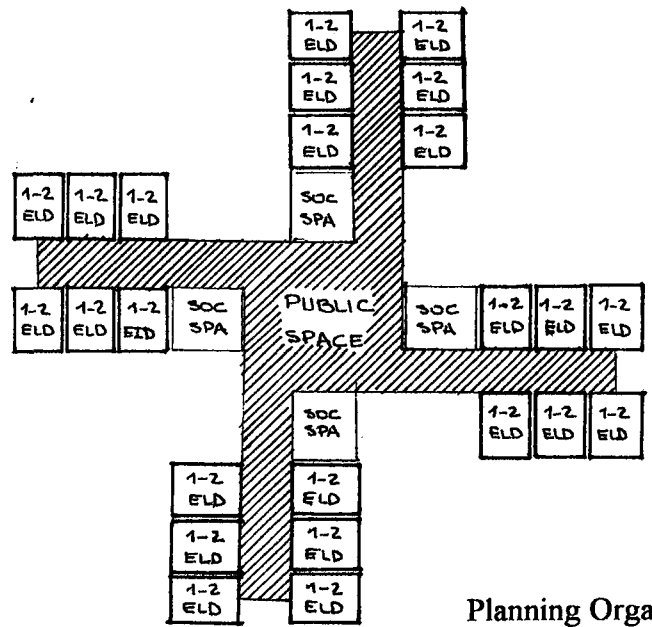
- SPACE ORGANIZATION** :
- . Individual rooms (1-2 people) with a bathroom;
 - . Clusters with rooms for 2-4 people, connected with public spaces;
 - . Grouping rooms (for 6-12 people), male-female together/seperated, related with circulation axes.
 - . Private/semi-private rooms and social spaces related with administrative offices, and also with health and social care units.

SPACE ORGANIZATION DIAGRAMS:



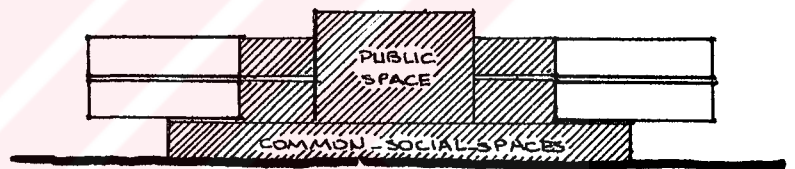
- . Increasing Capacity For A Floor Use

A Centralized Organization
For Institutions

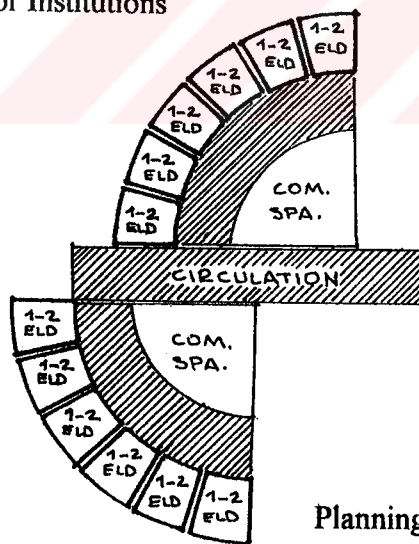


Planning Organization

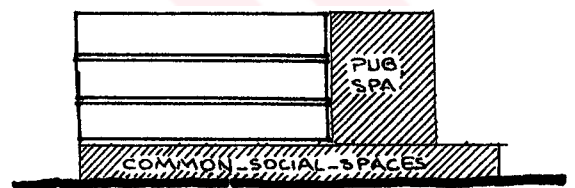
Clustres With Radial Planning
For Institutions



Figurative Section



Planning Organization



Figurative Section

INSTITUTIONS FOR RURAL ORIGIN ELDERLIES

DESCRIPTION : A physical and social establishment just like a ranch for rural origin elderly.

LOCATION : .They should be located in rural areas and near to rural settlements;
.They should also be entegrated with natural environment.

FACILITIES : .Elderly rooms;
.Staff rooms;
.Common bathrooms and WC;
.Cafeteria and kitchen;
.Social spaces (TV rooms, chatting rooms, planting areas, green house, shelters for animals);
.Health and care units (doctor's and nurse's rooms, first aid room, social care specialists' room);
.Administrative offices.

CAPACITY : .2-4 people rooms;
.Groups for 12-24 people (just as male-female seperated);
.Totaly: 48 people (max.)

PHYSICAL STRUCTURE : .1-2 storey buildings;
.Seperated buildings for males and females, related with public spaces;
.Local and tradtitional elements and space characteristics.

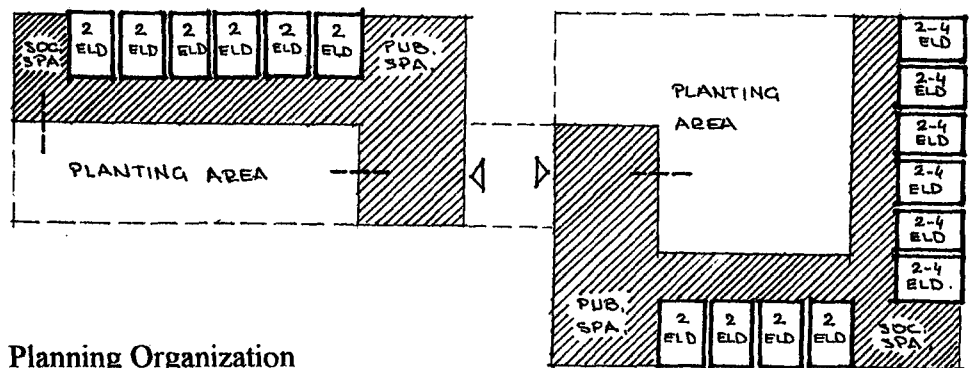
SPACE ORGANIZATION : 2-4 people rooms connected with common bathrooms and WC and also with TV-rooms;
 .Separated rooms for male and female elderlies;
 .These units (building blocks or clustres can be connected with public spaces);
 .All inner spaces related with outdoor use (porchs, garden, planting area) far from dwelling units.

SPACE ORGANIZATION DIAGRAMS:

. Location of Rural Dwellings

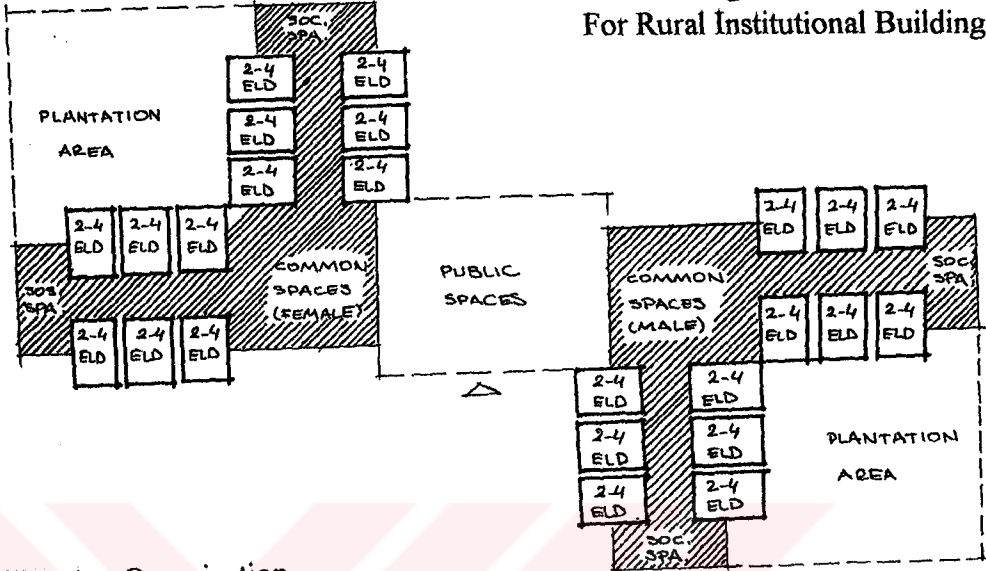


. Planning Organizations For Rural Institutional Buildings



Planning Organization

Another Organizational Alternative
For Rural Institutional Buildings



Planning Organization



APPENDIX

KANUN NO : 2828

SOSYAL HİZMETLER VE ÇOCUK ESİRGEME KURUMU KANUNU

24 Mayıs 1983

[Resmî Gazete ile neşir ve ilanı : 27 Mayıs 1983 — Sayı : 18059]

5. t. Düstur, c. 22 — s.355

BİRİNCİ BÖLÜM

Amaç, Kapsam, Tanımlar ve Genel Esaslar

Amaç

Madde 1 — Bu Kanunun amacı; korunmaya, bakıma veya yardıma muhtaç alle, çocuk, sakat, yaşlı ve diğer kişilere götürülen sosyal hizmetlere ve bu hizmetleri yürütmek üzere kurulan teşkilâtın kuruluş, görev, yetki ve sorumlulukları ile faaliyet ve gelirlerine ait esas ve usulleri düzenlemektir.

Kapsam

Madde 2 — Bu Kanun, sosyal hizmetlerle ilgili tüm kamu kurum ve kuruluşları ile gerçek kişileri ve özel hukuk tüzelkişilerini, sosyal hizmet kurum ve kuruluşlarında çalışan personeli, sosyal hizmetlerden faydalananları ve faydalanacak durumda olanları kapsar.

Tanımlar

Madde 3 — Kanunda geçen;

a) «Sosyal Hizmetler»; kişi ve allelerin kendi bünye ve çevre şartlarından doğan veya kontrolleri dışında oluşan maddî, manevî ve sosyal yoksunluklarının giderilmesine ve ihtiyaçlarının karşılanmasına, sosyal sorunlarının önlenmesi ve çözümlenmesine yardımcı oluymasını ve hayat standartlarının iyileştirilmesi ve yükseltilmesini amaçlayan sistemli ve programlı hizmetler bütünü.

b) «Korunmaya Muhtaç Çocuk»; beden, ruh ve ahlâk gelişimleri veya şahsî güvenlikleri tehlikede olup;

1. Ana veya babasız, ana ve babasız,
2. Ana veya babası veya her ikisi de belli olmayan,
3. Ana veya babası veya her ikisi tarafından terkedilen,
4. Ana veya babası tarafından ihmal edilip; fuhuş, dilencilik, alkolü içkileri veya uyuşturucu maddeleri kullanma gibi her türlü sosyal tehlikelere ve kötü alışkanlıklara karşı savunmasız bırakılan ve başıboşluğa sürüklenen,

Çocuğu,

c) «Muhtaç Sakat»; bedensel, zihinsel ve ruhsal özelliklerinde belirli oranda fonksiyon kaybına neden olan organ yokluğu veya bozukluğu sonucu normal yaşamın gereklerine uyamama durumunda olup korunmaya, yardıma, bakıma ve yetiştirilmeye muhtaç kişiyi,

d) «Muhtaç Yaşlı»; sosyal veya ekonomik yönden yoksunluk içinde olup korunmaya, bakıma ve yardıma muhtaç yaşlı statüsündeki kişiyi,

e) Sosyal hizmet kuruluşları; bu Kanunun amacına ve belirtilen esaslara uygun faaliyette bulunan kuruluşlar olup, bunlardan;

1. Çocuk Yuvaları; 0-12 yaş arası korunmaya muhtaç çocuklarla gerektiğinde 12 yaşını dolduran kız çocuklarının, bedensel, eğitsel, psiko sosyal gelişimlerini, sağlıklı bir kişilik ve iyi alışkanlıklar kazanmalarını sağlamakla görevli ve yükümlü yatılı sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarını,

2. «Yetiştirme Yurtları»; 13-18 yaş arası korunmaya muhtaç çocukları korumak, bakmak ve bir iş veya meslek sahibi edilmeleri ve topluma yararlı kişiler olarak yetişmelerini sağlamakla görevli ve yükümlü olan yatılı sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarını,

3. «Kreş ve Gündüz Bakımevleri»; 0-6 yaş grubundaki çocukların bakımlarını gerçekleştirmek, bedensel ve ruhsal sağlıklarını korumak ve geliştirmek ve bu çocuklara temel değer ve alışkanlıkları kazandırmak amacıyla kurulan ve sunduğu hizmetler karşılığında ücret alan ve yatılı olmayan sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarını,

4. «Huzurevleri»; muhtaç yaşlı kişileri huzurlu bir ortamda korumak ve bakmak, sosyal ve psikolojik ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak amacıyla kurulan yatılı sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarını,

5. «Bakım ve Rehabilitasyon Merkezleri»; bedensel, zihinsel ve ruhsal özürleri nedeniyle normal yaşamın gereklerine uyamama durumunda olan kişilerin, fonksiyon kayıplarını gidermek ve toplum içinde kendi kendilerine yeterli olmasını sağlayan beceriler kazandırmak veya bu becerileri kazanamayanlara devamlı bakmak üzere kurulan sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarını,

f) «Kurum»; bu Kanunla kurulan Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğünü, ifade eder.

Genel esaslar

Madde 4 — Sosyal hizmetlere ilişkin genel esaslar şunlardır :

a) Bu Kanun kapsamına giren sosyal hizmetlere ilişkin faaliyetler, Devletin denetim ve gözetiminde, halkın gönüllü katkı ve katılımı da sağlanarak bir bütünlük içinde yürütülür.

b) Sosyal hizmetler alanında faaliyet gösteren kamu kurum ve kuruluşları ile gönüllü kuruluşlar arasında koordinasyon ve işbirliği tesis edilerek güç birliği sağlanır ve mevcut kaynaklara en verimli şekilde işlerlik kazandırılır.

c) Sosyal hizmet programlarının uygulanmasında korunmaya muhtaç çocuk, muhtaç sakat ve muhtaç yaşlıya öncelik tanınır.

d) Sosyal hizmetlerin yürütülmesi ve sunulmasında sınıf, ırk, dil, din, mezhep veya bölge farklılığı gözetilemez, hizmet talebinin hizmet arzından fazla olması halinde öncelikler muhtaç olma derecesi ve başvuru veya tespit sırası esas alınarak belirlenir.

e) Korunmaya muhtaç çocuklara ilişkin sosyal hizmetler, ancak bu Kanunla kurulan Kurum tarafından yürütülür.

f) Bu Kanunla kurulan Kuruma bağlı kuruluşların dışındaki sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarının kurulması izne tabi olup, alınacak tertip ve tedbirlerle bunların hizmet, işleyiş ve personele ilişkin hususlarda tespit edilen standart ve esaslara uygun olarak faaliyette bulunmaları sağlanır.

g) Sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarının coğrafik ve fonksiyonel görev alanlarının ve yurt sathında dengeli dağılımının görev boşluğu bırakılmayacak şekilde düzenlenmesi esastır.

h) Çocuk yuvaları ile yetiştirme yurtlarının korunmaya muhtaç çocukların yaş, cinsiyet, sosyal ve psikolojik özellikleri ile özür dereceleri dikkate alınarak gruplandırılması ve özellikle çocuk yuvalarının, huzurevleri ile aynı mahallerde tesis edilerek dede - torun, nine - torun ilişkilerinin sağlanması esas alınır.

ı) Korunmaya, bakıma ve yardıma muhtaç kişilere hizmet sunumu insan hayatı ve vakarına yaraşır şekilde yerine getirilir.

j) Sosyal hizmet kurum ve kuruluşlarında çalıştırılacak personelin seçilm ve niteliklerinin tespitinde ve bunların hizmetiçi eğitim programlarının düzenlenmesinde bu kurum ve kuruluşların hizmet özellikleri dikkate alınır.

k) Korunmaya muhtaç çocukların Türk örf, âdet, inanç ve millî ahlâkına sahip, kendisine güvenen, insan sevgi ve saygısıyla dolu, Atatürkçü düşünce ve Atatürk ilke ve inkılaplarına uygun olarak yetiştirilmeleri, bir iş veya meslek sahibi yapilmaları, koruma kararı kalktıktan sonra da toplum içinde izlenmeleri ve imkânlar ölçüsünde desteklenmeleri esastır.

l) Muhtaç, sakat ve yaşlıların hayatlarını sağlık, huzur ve güven içinde sürdürmesi, muhtaç sakatların toplum içinde kendi kendilerini idare edebilecek ve üretken hale gelebilecek şekilde bakım ve rehabilitasyonlarının yapılması; bunlardan tedavisi mümkün olmayanların sürekli bakım altına alınması amacıyla gerekli her türlü tertip ve tedbir alınır.

İKİNCİ BÖLÜM

Kuruluş ve Görevler

Kuruluş

Madde 5 — (Değişik: 3733 - 14.3.1991) Dördüncü maddede belirtilen genel esaslar içinde bu Kanunla verilen görevleri yapmak üzere Sosyal Hizmetler Danışma Kurulu ile Başbakanlığa bağlı kamu tüzelkişiliğine sahip katma bütçeli Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğü kurulmuştur.

Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğünün merkez teşkilâtı Ankara'dadır.

Sosyal Hizmetler Danışma Kurulu

Madde 6 — Sosyal Hizmetler Danışma Kurulu; Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanının Başkanlığında, Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanının önerisi üzerine Cumhurbaşkanınca seçilecek, sosyal hizmetler alanında temayüz etmiş beş kişi ile Adalet, İçişleri, Maliye, Millî Eğitim, Çalışma, Kültür ve Turizm, İmar ve İskân, Gençlik ve Spor, Sosyal Güvenlik bakanlıkları müsteşar veya yardımcılarında, Devlet Planlama Teşkilâtı Müsteşarı veya yardımcısı ile Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Genel Müdüründen, Sosyal Hizmetler Eğitim ve Araştırma Merkezi Müdüründen, Yükseköğretim Kurulu ve Atatürk Kültür, Dil ve Tarih Yüksek Kurumu başkanlarından, Kızılay ve Türk Hava Kurumu genel başkanlarından, Vakıflar ve Kredi ve Yurtlar Kurumu genel müdürlerinden oluşur.

Kurul, 23 Nisan günü ve Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanının çağırısı üzerine her yıl Kasım ayında toplanır. Gerekli hallerde Kurul, Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanınca olağanüstü toplantıya çağrılabilir.

Kurulun sekreteryası hizmetleri Kurum tarafından yerine getirilir.

Sosyal Hizmetler Danışma Kurulunun görevleri

Madde 7 — Kurulun görevleri şunlardır :

a) Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığınca tespit edilen veya Kurul üyelerinin teklif ettiği sosyal hizmetlere veya uygulanmasına ilişkin konuları incelemek, değerlendirmek ve bu konularda Bakanlığa görüş ve tavsiyelerde bulunmak,

b) Bu Kanun kapsamına giren sosyal hizmet uygulamalarıyla ilgili bakanlık, kurum ve kuruluşlar arasında ortaya çıkan sorunları incelemek ve bu sorunların çözümünü için gerekli işbirliği esaslarını belirlemek,

c) Sosyal hizmetlere ilişkin olarak hazırlanan kanun tasarısı ve teklifleri, tüzük ve yönetmelikler hakkında Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığına görüş bildirmek.

Kurumun kuruluşu

Madde 8 — Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğü, bir genel müdürlüğün yönetiminde merkez ve taşra teşkilâtından oluşur.

Kurumun görevleri

Madde 9 — Kurumun görevleri şunlardır :

a) Sosyal yardım ve hizmetlerle ilgili esasları, sosyal hizmetler politikası ve hedeflerine uygun olarak tespit etmek, çalışma plan ve programlarını hazırlamak, uygulamak ve bu konuda ilgili bakanlık, kurum ve kuruluşlar arasında Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığı adına koordinasyon ve işbirliğini sağlamak.

b) Öncelikle korunmaya, bakıma veya yardıma muhtaç çocuk, sakat ve yaşlıların tespiti, bunların korunması, bakımı, yetiştirilmesi ve rehabilitasyonlarını sağlamak üzere gerekli hizmetleri yürütmek, bu hizmetler için 3 üncü maddede tanımları yapılan sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarını 4 üncü maddede belirtilen esaslar çerçevesinde kurmak ve işletmek.

c) Çalışan ana ve babalar ile yurt dışındaki işçilerin çocuklarının bakımını ve korunmasını sağlamak amacıyla imkânları ölçüsünde gündüzlü veya yatılı kuruluşlar kurmak ve işletmek,

d) Yoksulluk içinde olup da temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılayamayan ve yaşamlarını en düşük düzeyde dahi sürdürmekte güçlük çeken kişi ve ailelere kaynakların yeterliliği ölçüsünde aynı ve nakdi yardımlarda bulunmak amacıyla gerekli hizmet ve programları geliştirmek ve uygulamak.

e) Kurum görevlerinin yerine getirilmesinde yardımcı olmak amacıyla halkın gönüllü katılımını sağlamak ve organize etmek, toplumun örf, âdet ve inançlarına göre yapacağı yardım ve bağışlara ilişkin programlar geliştirmek ve yürütülmesini sağlamak, bu amaçla ilgili kamu kurum ve kuruluşları ile gönüllü kuruluşlar arasında işbirliği yapmak, yardımda bulunmak isteyen kişi, kurum ve kuruluşlara yol göstermek,

f) Dernek ve vakıfların sosyal hizmetler alanındaki faaliyetlerini yönlendirmek, bunların bütçelerinde sosyal hizmetlere ayırdıkları payların yerinde ve verimli bir şekilde kullanılmasını sağlamak amacıyla görüş ve tavsiyelerde bulunmak,

g) Kuruma bağlı olanlar dışında kurulacak sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarının açılış iznine, her türlü standartlarına ve işleyişlerine ilişkin esasları, varsa ücret tarifelerini tespit etmek, onaylamak, denetimini yapmak ve bu esaslara uymayanların faaliyetlerini durdurmak,

h) Sosyal yardım ve hizmetlerle ilgili alanlarda araştırma, yayın ve tanıtma faaliyetlerinde bulunmak, uluslararası düzeyde sosyal hizmet uygulamalarını izlemek, değerlendirmek ve uluslararası kuruluşlarla işbirliğinde bulunmak,

ı) Hizmet için gerekli personeli bu hizmete elverişli kişiler arasından seçmek, eğitmek, yetiştirmek, çalışma esaslarını ve sorumluluklarını belirlemek ve ilgili alanlarda görevlendirmek,

j) Toplumun değişen ihtiyaçlarına göre sosyal hizmetler alanına giren veya kanunlarla verilen diğer görevleri yerine getirmek.

k) (Ek: 3703 - 14.3.1991) Ailenin bütünlüğünü korumak, parçalanmış ailelerin korunmaya, yardıma ve bakıma muhtaç fertleriyle çocuklarına her türlü maddi, manevi ve sosyal destek sağlamak; bu amaçla gerekli planlamaları yapmak, eğitim faaliyetlerinde bulunmak.

Kurumun merkez teşkilâtı ve görevleri

Madde 10 — Kurumun merkez teşkilâtı bir genel müdür, üç genel müdür yardımcısı ile aşağıdaki esas birimlerden oluşur.

- a) Özel Kalem,
- b) Hukuk Müşavirliği,
- c) Teftiş Kurulu,
- d) Planlama, Koordinasyon ve Etüd Dairesi,
- e) Aile ve Çocuk Hizmetleri Dairesi,
- f) Yaşlı Hizmetleri Dairesi,
- g) Sakatların Korunması ve Rehabilitasyonu Dairesi,
- h) Genel Sosyal Hizmetler Dairesi,
- ı) Personel ve İdari İşler Dairesi,
- j) Destek Hizmetleri Dairesi,
- k) Sosyal Hizmetler Eğitim ve Araştırma Merkezi Müdürlüğü.
- l) (Ek : 3702 - 14.3.1991) Ailenin Bütünlüğünün Korunması Dairesi

Genel Müdür ve yardımcıları ile (k) bendindeki müdürlük hariç yukarıda sayılan birimlerin görev, yetki ve sorumlulukları, 4 üncü maddede belirtilen genel esaslar içinde ve 9 uncu maddede yer alan Kurum görevleri dikkate alınarak bir yönetmelikle düzenlenir.

Sosyal Hizmetler Eğitim ve Araştırma Merkezi Müdürlüğü'nün kuruluş ve görevleri.

Madde 11 — Sosyal Hizmetler Eğitim ve Araştırma Merkezi Müdürlüğü bir müdürün yönetiminde bir müdür yardımcısı ile Eğitim, Araştırma, Yayın ve Dokümantasyon şubeleri ve İdari İşler Şefliğinden oluşur.

Sosyal Hizmetler Eğitim ve Araştırma Merkezinin görevleri şunlardır :

- a) Sosyal hizmetler alanındaki uygulamaları yerine getirecek personelin yetiştirilmesi, eğitilmesi ve bilgi düzeylerinin yükseltilmesi için gerekli programları geliştirmek ve uygulamak; hizmetiçi eğitim programlarını oluşturmak ve yürütülmesini sağlamak,
- b) Sosyal hizmetler alanına giren konularda toplum bilincinin geliştirilmesi ve toplumun eğitilmesi faaliyetlerini yürütmek,
- c) Sosyal hizmetler alanına giren konularda araştırma ve incelemeler yapmak veya yaptırmak,
- d) Korunmaya muhtaç çocuklar, her yaş grubundaki sakatlar, muhtaç yaşlılar, yoksullar, muhtaç aileler ile diğer yardıma muhtaç kişilere uygulanacak sosyal hizmet yöntem ve tekniklerini belirlemek ve geliştirilmesini sağlayıcı çalışmalarda bulunmak,
- e) Sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarınca uygulanan hizmet programlarının teknik yönlerine ilişkin değerlendirmeler yapmak ve geliştirilmesini sağlayıcı önerilerde bulunmak,
- f) Fertlerin sosyal intibaksızlıklarını gidermeye ve toplum kalkınmasını temine yarayacak tedbirleri araştırmak,
- g) Sosyal hizmetlere ilişkin konularda yayım ve dokümantasyon işlerini yerine getirmek,
- h) Sosyal hizmetlere ilişkin bilimsel faaliyetlerde bulunmak.

Taşra teşkilâtı

Madde 12 — Kurumun taşra teşkilâtı aşağıdaki birimlerden oluşur :

- a) İl Sosyal Hizmetler Kurulu,
- b) İl sosyal hizmetler müdürlükleri.
- c) İhtiyaç duyulan ilçelerde kurulacak sosyal hizmetler şubeleri.
- d) Sosyal hizmet kuruluşları.

İl Sosyal Hizmetler Kurulunun kuruluş, görev ve çalışma esasları

Madde 13 — İl Sosyal Hizmetler Kurulu valinin başkanlığında aşağıdaki temsilcilerden oluşur.

- a) İl idare kurulu üyeleri ile il sosyal hizmetler müdürü,
 - b) İl merkez belediye başkanı,
 - c) Varsa ildeki üniversite rektörleri, yoksa dekanlar, dekan da yoksa, enstitü ve yüksekokul müdürleri,
 - d) Büyük iş ve müessesese sahiplerinden vali tarafından seçilecek en az iki, en çok altı üye,
 - e) Sosyal hizmetler alanında yararlı faaliyetleriyle tanınmış kişiler arasından vali tarafından seçilecek en az iki, en çok altı üye.
- (d) ve (e) bentlerinde belirtilen üyelerin görev süreleri iki yıl olup, bunların yeniden seçilmeleri mümkündür.

Kurul mart, haziran, eylül ve aralık aylarının ilk haftasında olmak üzere senede en az dört defa toplanır. Vali gerektiğinde kurulu ayrıca toplantıya çağırabilir.

Kurul, ilde sosyal hizmetlerle ilgili uygulamaları değerlendirmek, karşılaşılan güçlükleri çözüm yolları araştırmak, bu alandaki koordinasyon ve işbirliğini geliştirmek, halkın katkı ve katılımının Kurum hizmetleri çerçevesinde devamlılığını sağlayıcı tedbirleri almak ve bu konularda görüş oluşturmakla görevlidir.

Kurul üyelerinin seçimi ve çalışma usulleri bir yönetmelikle düzenlenir.

İl sosyal hizmetler müdürlüğü kuruluş, kadro ve görevleri

Madde 14 — İl Sosyal hizmetler müdürlüklerinin kuruluş ve kadroları hizmet alanlarına ve nüfus yoğunluklarına göre tespit edilir.

İl sosyal hizmetler müdürü, Kurumun ildeki temsilcisi ve il idare şube başkanı statüsünde olup ildeki Kuruma bağlı kuruluşların amiridir. İl sosyal hizmetler müdürü, il sınırları içindeki uygulama ve işlemlerden vali ve Genel Müdüre karşı sorumludur.

İhtiyaç duyulan ilçelerde il sosyal hizmetler müdürlüklerine bağlı sosyal hizmetler şubeleri kurulur.

Sosyal hizmet kuruluşları

Madde 15 — Sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarının görevleri, bu kuruluşlarda çalışan personelin görev, yetki ve sorumlulukları 3 üncü maddedeki tanımlar 4 üncü maddede belirtilen genel esaslar dikkate alınarak yönetmelikle düzenlenir.

Personel statüsü

Madde 16 — Kurum personeli hakkında 657 sayılı Devlet Memurları Kanunu hükümleri uygulanır.

Kurum, hizmetin gereği veya daimi kadro ile yapılamayan veya daimi kadro ile yapılması güçlük arzeden işler için sözleşme ile personel çalıştırabilir. Bu personel tercihan 40 yaşını doldurmuş kişiler arasından seçilir.

Korunmaya ve bakıma alınmış olup, iş görme gücüne sahip ve istekli olanlar buldukları sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarının uygun görülen hizmetlerinde bu hizmetlerle ilgili kadroların boş tutulması ve her boş kadro karşılığı haftada 40 saatli geçmemek üzere tespit edilecek çalışma saatleri içinde, saat başına ücret ödenmek kaydıyla, 657 sayılı Devlet Memurları Kanunu, iş ve sosyal güvenlikle ilgili mevzuat hükümlerine tabi olmaksızın ve Borçlar Kanunu hükümlerine göre sözleşme ile ça-

İstihdam edilebilirler. Saat ücreti asgari ücretin aylık çalışma saati toplamına bölünmesi ile tespit edilir. Bir kadro karşılığında çalışma saati ile sınırlı olmak üzere birden fazla kişi çalıştırılabilir. Ancak kişi başına ayda 60 saatin dışında ücret ödenemez. Bu şekilde çalışmanın usul ve esasları bir yönetmelikle düzenlenir.

(Ek fıkralar, 3703 - 14.3.1991)

Kurumun merkez teşkilatında; Genel Müdür, Genel Müdür Yardımcısı, İnci Hukuk Müşaviri, Teftiş Kurulu Başkanı, hukuk müşaviri, müşavir, daire başkanı, başmüfettiş, şube müdürü, müfettiş, avukat, uzman tabip, tabip, diş tabibi, mimar, mühendis, bilgisayar işletmeni, bilgisayar programcısı, eğitim merkezi müdürü, döner sermaye merkez müdürü kadroları karşılık gösterilmek kaydıyla, 657 sayılı Devlet Memurları Kanunu ve diğer kanunların sözleşmeli personel çalıştırılması hakkındaki hükümlerine bağlı olmaksızın sözleşmeli personel çalıştırılabilir. Ancak, bu görevlerde çalıştırılacaklar için yükseköğrenim yanında, Devlet Memurları Kanununun 68 inci maddesinde belirtilen şartlar aranır.

Kurumun taşra teşkilatındaki Bakım ve Rehabilitasyon Merkezlerinde; müdür, müdür yardımcısı, uzman tabip, tabip, sosyal çalışmacı, psikolog, çocuk gelişimcisi, fizyoterapist, öğretmen, çocuk eğitici, hemşire, hemşire yardımcısı, hizmetli (bakıcı olarak fillen hizmet verenler) kadroları karşılık gösterilmek kaydıyla, 657 sayılı Devlet Memurları Kanunu ve diğer kanunların sözleşmeli personel çalıştırılması hakkındaki hükümlerine bağlı olmaksızın sözleşmeli personel çalıştırılabilir. Bu görevlerde çalıştırılacaklarda yüksek öğrenim şartı aranmaz.

Bu suretle çalıştırılacakların sözleşme usul ve esasları ile ücret miktarı ve her çeşit ödemeler Bakanlar Kurulunca tespit edilir.

Sözleşme ile çalıştırılacak personel istekleri üzerine T.C. Emekli Sandığı ile ilgilendirilir.

(Son fıkra 5 Temmuz 1991 tarih ve KHK/433 sayılı K.H.K. nın 16 ncı maddesiyle yürürlükten kaldırılmış, ancak aynı K.H.K. nin Geçici 1. maddesi ile, -657 sayılı Kanuna tabi personele 15.6.1991 tarihi itibarıyla ödenen fazla çalışma ücretlerine alt oranların 2/3'ü, yeni bir düzenleme yapıncaya kadar aynı esas ve usullerle ödenmeye devam olunur.- hükmü getirilmiştir.)

Atamalar

Madde 17 — Genel Müdür, Genel Müdür yardımcıları ve Birinci Hukuk Müşaviri 23.4.1981 tarihli 2451 sayılı Kanun hükümlerine göre müşterek kararla; Sosyal Hizmetler Eğitim ve Araştırma Merkezi Müdürü ile Kurumun 1-4 üncü derecedeki kadrolarına Genel Müdürün teklifi, Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanının onayı ile diğer kadrolara Genel Müdürün onayı ile atama yapılır.

Sosyal Hizmetler Eğitim ve Araştırma Merkezi Müdürlüğü kadrolarına yapılacak atamalarda Eğitim ve Araştırma Merkezi Müdürünün görüşü alınır.

Genel Müdür ve iki yardımcısı, 10 uncu maddenin birinci fıkrasının (e), (f), (g) ve (h) bentlerinde sayılan daire başkanları, Sosyal Hizmetler Eğitim ve Araştırma Merkezi Müdürü ve yardımcısı tercihan sosyal hizmetler alanında yüksek öğrenim görmüş olanlar arasından atanır.

ÜÇÜNCÜ BÖLÜM

Malî Hükümler

Kurumun gelirleri

Madde 18 — Kurumun gelirleri şunlardır :

- a) Genel Bütçeden yapılacak Hazine yardımı,
- b) Döner sermaye gelirleri,
- c) Kuruma ait taşınır veya taşınmaz mallardan elde edilecek her çeşit gelirle,
- d) Kurum tarafından veya Kurum yararına başka kuruluşlar ya da gerçek ve tüzelkişilerce düzenlenecek sosyal faaliyetler ile her türlü teşebbüs gelirleri,
- e) Gerçek ve tüzelkişilerle uluslararası resmî ve özel kuruluşlar ve yabancı benzer kuruluşlar tarafından Kuruma yapılacak aynı ve nakdî taşınır ve taşınmaz her çeşit bağışlar ve bunların gelirleri,
- f) Türk Hava Kurumunca toplanacak kurban derisi, filtre, zekât gelirlerinden Kuruma ayrılan paylar,
- g) Belediye sınırları ile mücavir alanlar içinde düzenlenen fuar, festival, sergi ve benzeri yerlere giriş biletlerine, Bakanlar Kurulunca tespit edilen miktarda yapıştırılacak sosyal yardım pulu gelirleri,
- h) Kanunla kurulmuş olan Spor - Toto, Millî Piyango gibi şans oyunları tertip eden kuruluşların aylık hasılatlarının % 1'inin Kuruma aktarılmasıyla elde edilecek gelirler,
 - ı) 26/5/1981 tarih ve 2464 sayılı Belediye Gelirleri Kanununun 103 üncü maddesinin üçüncü fıkrası uyarınca belediyelerce yapılacak yardımlar,
 - j) İl özel idareleri bütçelerine bir önceki yıl ödeneklerinin % 5'inden az olmamak üzere konulacak yardımlar,
 - k) Kanunla kurulan döner sermaye işletmelerinin (Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğüne ait olanlar hariç) yıllık brüt hasılatlarının % 1'inin Kuruma aktarılmasıyla elde edilecek gelirler.

Yukarıda sayılan gelirlerden (h) ve (k) bentlerinde belirtilenler, hasılatın elde edilmesini takip eden ayın son gününe kadar, (ı) ve (j) bentlerinde belirtilenler,

Üçer aylık devreler itibariyle ve bu devreleri takip eden on gün içinde Kuruma ödenmek zorundadır. Bu süreler içinde ödemelerin yapılmasından ilgili kurum ve kuruluşların yetkili amirleri ile saymanları ortaklaşa sorumlu olup, ödemelerin gerçekleştirilmesi halinde ödenmesi gereken miktarlar % 5 cezaî faizle birlikte kendilerinden tahsil olunur.

Döner sermaye

Madde 19 — Kuruma, bu Kanunda öngörülen temel ve sürekli görevlere bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan üretim ve hizmet faaliyetlerini sürdürebilmek için gerekli yerde ve sayıda döner sermaye işletmesi kurmak amacıyla ikimilyar lira sermaye tahsis edilmiştir.

Döner sermaye, Kurum bütçesine bu amaçla konulacak ödeneklerle, aynı yardımlar, döner sermaye faaliyetlerinden elde edilecek kârlar, bağış ve yardımlardan oluşur.

Bağış ve yardımlar tahsis olunan sermaye ile sınırlı olmaksızın tahsis olunan sermaye tutarına eklenir.

Döner sermayeye verilecek malların bedelli tahsis olunan sermayeye mahsup edilir.

Döner sermaye işlemleri, 1050 sayılı Muhasebeî Umumiye Kanunu ile 2490 sayılı Artırma ve Eksiltme ve İhale Kanununa tabi değildir.

Döner sermayenin hangi alan ve kuruluşlarda kurulacağı ile işletilmesine, hesap usullerine, alım satım işlemlerine ilişkin kurallar Maliye ile Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım bakanlıklarınca birlikte düzenlenecek bir yönetmelikte belirtilir.

Döner sermayenin işletilmesinden doğan kârlar, ödenmiş sermaye, tahsis edilen sermaye tutarına ulaşınca kadar döner sermayeye eklenir.

Ödenmiş sermaye bu tutarı bulduktan sonra kârlar, izleyen mali yılın MART ayı sonuna kadar katma bütçeye gelir kaydedilmek üzere Kurum Saymanlığına yatırılır. Süresinde saymanlığa yatırılmayan kârlar döner sermayenin ita amiri ile sorumlu saymanından veya bu görevleri yürütenlerden 6183 sayılı Amme Alacaklarının Tahsil Usulü Hakkında Kanuna göre tahsil olunur.

Döner sermaye ile yapılan işlerden doğan gelir ve giderler için mali yılı izleyen 4 ay içinde düzenlenecek bilanço ve ekleri, gelir ve gider belgeleri ile birlikte Sayıştay Başkanlığına; bilanço ve eklerinin onaylı birer örnekleri de aynı süre içinde Maliye Bakanlığına gönderilir.

Döner sermaye için belirtilen iş ve hizmetlere ilişkin giderlerle, yalnız döner sermaye işlerinde çalıştırılacak personelin her türlü giderleri döner sermayeden karşılanır.

Döner sermaye saymanları Kurumun teklifi üzerine Maliye Bakanlığınca atanır.

Mali kolaylıklar

Madde 20 — a) Kurum ve kuruluşlarına yapılacak her türlü bağış, yardım ve vasiyetler vergi, resim ve harçlardan muaftır. Bağış, yardım ve vasiyetlerin kullanılmasında bağış, yardım ve vasiyet yapanların koydukları ve kanunlara göre geçerli sayılan kayıtlara ve şartlara uyulur.

b) Gelir veya Kurumlar Vergisi mükellefleri tarafından Kurum ve kuruluşlarına makbuz karşılığında yapılacak nakdi bağışlar Gelir ve Kurumlar Vergisi kanunları hükümlerine göre yıllık beyanname ile bildirilecek gelirlerden ve Kurum kazancından indirilir.

c) Kurum ve kuruluşlarınca hizmetin gereği olarak ithal edilen makine, teçhizat, malzeme ve yayınlar gümrük vergisi ve buna bağlı vergi, resim ve harç-

tan muafıtır. Bu muafiyet hükmüleri bağış ve yardım yoluyla gelen aynı cins malzemeler için şartsız olarak uygulanır.

d) Türkiye Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumuna kanunlarla verilmiş olan imtiyazlar, Kurum için de aynen uygulanır.

DÖRDÜNCÜ BÖLÜM

Tespit, İnceleme ve Koruma

Tespit ve İnceleme

Madde 21 — Kurum, korunmaya, bakıma, yardıma muhtaç aile, çocuk, sakat ve yaşlılar ile sosyal hizmetlere muhtaç diğer kişileri tespit ve incelemekle görevlidir.

Bu kişilerin Kuruma duyurulmasında ve incelemeye ilişkin olarak Kurum ile işbirliğinde bulunulmasında mahalli mülki amirler, sağlık kuruluşları ve köy muhtarları ile genel kolluk kuvvetleri ve belediye zabıta memurları yükümlüdürler.

Korunma kararı

Madde 22 — Korunmaya muhtaç çocukların reşit oluncaya kadar bu Kanun hükümlerine göre Kurumca kurulan sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarında bakılıp yetiştirilmeleri ve bir meslek sahibi edilmeleri hususundaki gerekli tedbir kararı yetkili ve görevli mahkemece alınır. Bu karar için gerekli belgeler Kurumca düzenlenir ve ilgili mahkemeye gönderilir.

Haklarında derhal korunma tedbiri alınmasında zorunluluk görülen çocuklar mahkeme kararı alınuncaya kadar, bu Kanuna göre kurulmuş kuruluşlarda veya aileyeninde mahalli mülki amirin onayı alınmak suretiyle bakım altına alınır.

Koruyucu aile

Madde 23 — Mahkemece korunma kararı alınan korunmaya muhtaç çocuğun bakımı ve yetiştirilmesi bu Kanuna göre kurulmuş kuruluşlarda olduğu kadar kurumun denetim ve gözetiminde bir «Koruyucu Aile» tarafından da yerine getirilebilir. Koruyucu aile, korunmaya muhtaç çocuğun bakımını ve yetiştirilmesini gönüllü olarak üstlenebileceği gibi Kurumca tespit edilecek ve ödenecek bir ücret karşılığında da yapabilir.

Koruyucu ailelerin seçimine, çocukla ilgili sorumluluklarına, Kurumla olan ilişkilerine, hizmetin işleyişine ve aileye bu hizmet karşılığı ödenecek ücrete ilişkin esaslar bir yönetmelikle düzenlenir.

Korunma kararının süresi ve kaldırılması

Madde 24 — Korunma kararı genel olarak çocuk reşit olana kadar devam eder. Ancak bu karar, korunma kararına neden olan şartların ortadan kalkması halinde Kurum yetkililerinin önerisi üzerine mahkemece çocuk reşit olmadan önce kaldırılabileceği gibi reşit olduktan sonra da çocuğun rızası alınmak şartıyla devamı hususunda karar verilebilir. Reşit olduktan sonra korunma kararının devamı aşağıda belirtilen şartlara bağlıdır.

a) 18 yaşını tamamlamış olan korunmaya muhtaç çocuklardan;

1. Ortaöğrenime devam edenlerin 20 yaşına kadar,

2. Yükseköğrenime devam edenlerin 25 yaşına kadar korunma kararları uzatılabilir.

b) Öğrenime devam etmeyen 18 yaşını doldurmuş çocukların bir iş veya meslek sahibi edilerek kendiliğine yeterli olabilmelerinin sağlanması amacıyla 20 yaşına kadar korunma kararları uzatılabilir.

Bunlardan korunma kararı kalkmış, ancak tek başına yaşamını sürdüremeyecek durumda bulunan kız çocukları, Kurumca himaye olunur. Bu çocukların emek karşılığı işe, ibate ve harçlıkları Kurumca karşılanmak kaydıyla Kurum hizmetlerinde çalışmaları da sağlanabilir.

c) Bedensel, zihinsel ve ruhsal sakatlıkları nedeniyle sürekli bakıma muhtaç durumda bulunan ve çalışmaktan aciz olan çocukların korunma kararı uzatılır.

Korunma kararı kalkan çocukların Kurumla ilişkilerinin devamı sağlanır, bu çocuklara gerektiğinde imkânlar ölçüsünde Kurumca yardımcı olunur.

Korunmaya muhtaç çocukların eğitim ve öğretimlerinin sağlanması veya meslek sahibi yapılmaları.

Madde 25 — Okul çağındaki korunmaya muhtaç çocukların eğitim ve öğretimleri Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı ile diğer kamu kurumlarına ait okullarda gerçekleştirilir.

Herhangi bir nedenle okula devam etme imkânı bulamayan çocuklar, kamu ve özel işyerlerinde ücret mukabilinde çalıştırılarak bir meslek sahibi yapılırlar. Bu şekilde çalıştırılan çocukların ücretlerinin yurt idarelerinde tespit edilen miktarı kendilerine harçlık olarak verilir. Geri kalan miktar aybaşını takip eden on gün içinde millî bankalarda çocuk namına açtırılan hesaba yatırılır. Çocuğun ücretinin başlama zamanı ve miktarı, yurt idaresi ile işveren arasında mahalli örf ve rayice göre tespit olunur. Bu konuya ilişkin hususlar bir yönetmelikle belirlenir.

Kör, sağır, konuşma özürlü, ortopedik ve diğer bedensel sakatlar ile zihinsel ve ruhsal yönden özürlü ve benzeri durumda olup da özel eğitime ihtiyaç gösteren korunmaya muhtaç çocukların eğitim ve öğretimleri Millî Eğitim Bakanlığınca tesis edilen okullarda yerine getirilir.

Korunmaya, bakıma, yardıma muhtaç sakat, yaşlı ve diğer kişilere ilişkin hususlar.

Madde 26 — Korunmaya, bakıma, yardıma muhtaç aile, sakat, yaşlı ve diğer kişilerin tespiti, incelenmesi ve bunların sosyal hizmetlerden yararlandırılmasına ilişkin esaslar bir yönetmelikle düzenlenir.

Cezai sorumluluk

Madde 27 — Bu Kanun kapsamına giren sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarında muhafaza ve bakımlarına terkedilen şahıslara karşı herhangi bir suç işleyen kuruluş görevlileri hakkında, bu suç nedeniyle genel hükümlere göre verilecek muvakkat hürriyeti bağlayıcı cezalar ile para cezaları üçte bir oranında artırılarak hükümlenir.

BEŞİNCİ BÖLÜM

Kurumla İlgili Özel Hükümler

Mirasın Kuruma geçmesi

Madde 28 — Kuruma bağlı kuruluşlarda bakılmakta iken mirasçı bırakmaksızın ölen kimselerin mirası Kuruma geçer. Kurum terekenin borcundan ancak kendisine geçen mallar ölçüsünde sorumlu olur.

Haciz, devir ve temlik ayırıcılığı

Madde 29 — Bu Kanun gereğince korunmaya ve yardıma muhtaç aile ve kişilere yapılacak ödemeler ve sağlanacak yardımlar başkasına devir, temlik ve haciz edilemez.

Dava açma hakkı

Madde 30 — Kurum, kendisine yardında bulunduğu kişiler için Türk Medeni Kanunu hükümlerine göre nafaka ile yükümlü bulunanlar hakkında dava açmak hakkına sahiptir.

Kurumun malları

Madde 31 — Kurumun malları Devlet malı hükmündedir. Kurumun alacakları Devlet alacağı derecesinde imtiyazlıdır.

Kuruma ait taşınmaz malların satış ve devrinde, Maliye Bakanlığından izin alınması zorunludur.

Evlenme yardımı

Madde 32 — Kuruma ait sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarında koruma kararı devam eden kız çocuklarından evlenenlere çeyiz ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak ve bir defaya mahsus olmak üzere en yüksek Devlet memuru aylığının birbuçuk katı tutarında evlenme yardımı yapılır. Bu yardım hiçbir vergi ve kesintiye tabi tutulmaksızın ödenir.

Kurumun sembolü

Madde 33 — Kurum, temel amaç ve görevlerine uygun olarak varlığı sona eren Türkiye Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumunun sembolü de dikkate alınarak sembolize edilir.

Türkiye Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumunun sembolü hiçbir kurum ve kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz ve ıktibas edilemez.

ALTINCI BÖLÜM

Çeşitli Hükümler

Açılış izni ve standartlar

Madde 34 — Kurum dışındaki kamu kurum ve kuruluşları ile gerçek kişiler ve özel hukuk tüzelkişilerince bu Kanun kapsamına giren sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarının kurulmasına, teşvik edilmesine ve açılış izinlerinin verilmesine, varsa ücret tarifelerinin tespitine ilişkin usul ve esaslar ile bu kuruluşların hizmet ve personel standartları bir yönetmelikle düzenlenir.

Sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarını kuranlar ve işletenler bu yönetmelik hükümlerine uymakla yükümlüdürler.

Denetim esasları

Madde 35 — Kamu kurum ve kuruluşları ile gerçek kişiler ve özel hukuk tüzelkişileri tarafından işletilen sosyal hizmet kuruluşlarının 34 üncü maddede yer alan yönetmelik esaslarına uygunluğu Kurumun kontrol ve denetlenmesine tabidir.

Sosyal hizmet kuruluşları yılda en az bir defa Kurumca denetlenir.

İlgililer kontrol ve denetlemeler sırasında denetleme heyetine her türlü kolaylığı göstermekle yükümlüdürler.

Kontrol ve denetlemeye ilişkin esaslar yönetmelikle düzenlenir.

Onurlandırma

Madde 36 — Kurumca yürütülmekte olan sosyal hizmet faaliyetlerine gerçek ve tüzelkişilerin her türlü maddi ve manevi katkı ve katılımın sağlanmasına ilişkin

esaslar ile Kuruma büyük hizmet ve katkıları geçenlerin onurlandırılması işlemleri bir yönetmelikle düzenlenir.

Yönetmelikler :

Madde 37 — Bu Kanunun uygulanmasına ilişkin yönetmelikler en geç altı ay içinde Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığınca hazırlanarak yürürlüğe konulur.

Yürürlükten Kaldırma :

Madde 38 — Aşağıda sayılan;

- a) 15.5.1957 tarih ve 6972 sayılı Korunmaya Muhtaç Çocuklar Hakkında Kanun,
- b) 12.6.1959 tarih ve 7355 sayılı Sosyal Hizmetler Enstitüsü Kurulmasına Dair Kanun,
- c) 25.4.1983 tarih ve 225 sayılı Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığı Kuruluş ve Memurları Kanununda ve 4862 sayılı Kanuna Bağlı (1) ve (2) sayılı Cetvellerde Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Kanunun 1 inci maddesinin (b) bendi,
- d) Türkiye Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumunun teşkiline ait mevzuat,
- e) Diğer kanunların bu Kanuna aykırı hükümleri, yürürlükten kaldırılmıştır.

Ek Madde 1 — (3413 - 25.2.1988) Kamu Kurum ve Kuruluşları, reşit olana kadar Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığı Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğü tarafından bakılan ve korunan çocuklar için, her yıl baskındaki, hangi statüde olursa olsun, serbest kadro mevcutlarının binde biri nispetindeki kısmını ayırarak bu çocuklar arasında yapılacak giriş sınavlarında başarılı olanlar arasından atama yaparlar.

Bu maddeden yararlanmak isteyenler, 18 yaşını tamamladıkları tarihten itibaren, Kamu Kurum ve Kuruluşlarına; Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğü vasıtasıyla başvurmak zorundadırlar.

Ek Madde 2 — (3703 - 14.3.1991) 2828 sayılı Kanunla kurulan Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Kanununda ve diğer mevzuatta Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğü ile ilgili olarak geçen «Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığı» ibareleri «Başbakanlık», «Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanı» ibaresi «Başbakan» olarak değiştirilmiştir.

Ek Madde 3 — (3703 - 14.3.1991) Anlaşmazlıkların Halli :

Bir sözleşme mevcut olsun olmasın, Genel Müdürlük ile diğer Devlet daireleri, kurum ve kuruluşları veya gerçek ve tüzel kişiler arasında çıkan ve henüz yargı mercilerine, hakeme veya icraya intikal etmemiş bulunan hukuki ihtilafların sulh yolu ile hallinde; sözleşmelerin değiştirilmesinde veya bczulmasında; maddi veya hukuki sebeplerle takibinde veya yüksek dereceli merci ve mahkemelerde incelenmesini istemekte fayda umulmayan dava ve icra takiplerinden vazgeçilmesinde veya bunların sulh yolu ile hallinde; menfaat görüldüğü takdirde;

Tanınacak veya terkin edilecek hak ve işin tazammun ettiği menfaatlerin;
10.000.000.— TL'ya kadar olanları Genel Müdürün kararı,
10.000.000.— TL'dan 50.000.000.— TL'ya kadar olanları Başbakanın kararı,
50.000.000.— TL'dan fazla olanları Danıştayın olumlu görüşü üzerine alınacak müşterek karar,
ile halledilir.

T.C. Kanunları - 1991/1

9711

Taahhüt karar veya idare-i muhakeme veya 3533 numaralı Kanun mucibince hakemlerce verilmiş olan kararlara karşı itiraz yoluna gidilmesi için kanuni sebepler mevcut olup olmadığının takdiri davayı takip eden avukata aittir. Avukat konu ile ilgili gerekçeli mütalaası üzerine, Genel Müdülden alacağı talimat doğrultusunda hareket eder.

4353 sayılı Kanun ile diğer kanunların benzer hükümleri ve para değerindeki değişimler gözönünde tutularak, yukarıda belirlenen parasal sınırlar her yıl bütçe kanunları ile tespit edilecektir.

YEDİNCİ BÖLÜM

Geçici Hükümler

Geçici Madde 1 — Bu Kanunun yayımı tarihinde Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığı Sosyal Hizmetler Genel Müdürlüğünce işletilen veya yatırım programlarında yer alıp halen inşaatları sürdürülen kreş ve gündüz bakımevleri, huzurevleri, rehabilitasyon merkezleri; Devlet yatırım programları çerçevesinde yaptırılmış bulunan ya da Kanun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihte inşa edilmekte olan çocuk bakım ve yetiştirme yurtları; İl Korunmaya Muhtaç Çocukları Koruma Birlikleri ve bunlara bağlı çocuk bakım ve yetiştirme yurtları ile her türlü kuruluşları varlığı sona erdirilen Türkiye Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumunun Genel Merkezi, il merkezi, bağımsız sube, sube, bağımsız kol ve kollarına ait tüm büro, kuruluş ve işletmeleri; bunların döner sermayeleri; tüm taşınır taşınmaz malları, alacak ve borçları ile Kuruma devrolunur.

Devir işlemleri genel hükümlere göre ve mahallî mülki amirinin veya görevlendireceği yardımcılarının gözetiminde yapılır. Bunlardan Hazine mülkleri dışında kalan ve hizmetleri Kurumca devralınan tüzelkişilere ait taşınmaz mallar Kurum adına tescil olunur. Devir ve ferag işlemleri her türlü harç ve vergiden muaftır.

Kuruma devrolunacak kuruluş ve işletmeler, devir işlemleri tamamlanıncaya kadar mahallî mülki amirleri gözetiminde eski mevzuata göre yönetilirler.

Devir işlemleri en geç 31 Aralık 1983 tarihine kadar tamamlanır.

Geçici Madde 2 — Varlığı sona eren Türkiye Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumunun Genel Merkez, il merkezi, bağımsız şube, bağımsız kol ve kollarına ait tüm taşınmaz mallarına ilişkin kira sözleşmeleri bu Kanunun yayımı tarihinden altı ay sonra sona erer. Bu süre bitiminde rayiç bedele uygun olarak tespit edilen yeni kira bedeli ile taşınmazı eski kiracının kiralamaya tercih hakkı vardır. Bu hakkın Kurumun yapacağı tebliğ tarihinden itibaren bir ay içinde kullanılması şarttır.

Belirtilen süre içinde bu hakkı kullanmayan ve taşınmazı tahliye etmeyen kiracıların tahliyeleri icra memurluğundan istenebilir.

Geçici Madde 3 — Kuruma devredilen hizmetlerle ilgili olarak; Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığı ve İl Korunmaya Muhtaç Çocukları Koruma Birlikleri ve bunlara bağlı döner sermayeli kuruluşlara ait iptal edilen kadrolar ekli (I) sayılı cetvelde gösterilmiştir. (*)

Genel Kadro Kanunu çıkıncaya kadar Kurum hizmetlerinde kullanılmak üzere ekli (II) sayılı cetveldeki kadrolar ihdas edilmiştir. (*)

(*) Kadro cetvelleri için Bk. T.C. Resmî Gazete : 27 Mayıs 1983 — Sayı : 18059.

İhdas edilen kadroların dağıtımı yapıncaya kadar, iptal edilen kadrolarda fiilen çalışmakta olan memurların aylıkları kaldırılan kadrolara istinaden ödenmeye devam olunur.

Kadro dağıtımı sonunda; işgal etmekte oldukları kadro derece ve unvanları değişmeyenler ile kadro derecesi değiştirilenlerden 657 sayılı Devlet Memurları Kanunu hükümlerine göre yeni derecelerine atanma şartlarını taşıyanlar bu Kanunun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten itibaren başkaca bir işleme gerek kalmaksızın bu kadrolara atanmış sayılırlar. Bunun dışında kalan personel ise yürürlükteki mevzuata göre yeni kadrolara atanır.

Geçici Madde 4 — Bu Kanunun yayımı tarihinde Türkiye Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumunda çalışmakta olanlar, bu Kurumda geçirdikleri hizmetlerinin her bir yılı bir kademe, her üç yılı da bir derece sayılmak suretiyle 12 Şubat 1982 tarih ve 2595 sayılı Kanunun geçici 9 uncu maddesi esaslarına göre ancak 3 ay içinde, yazılı müracaat şartı aranmaksızın Kurum kadrolarına intibak ettirilirlir.

İntibak işlemleri sırasında; ilkokul mezunu olmayanlar ilkokul mezunu gibi işleme tabi tutulurlar.

İntibak süresi içinde ayrılanların tazminatları Kurumca ödenir.

Geçici Madde 5 — Devrolunan hizmetlerin aksamadan yürütülmesini sağlamak üzere;

a) Devrolunan hizmetlerden genel bütçe içinde yer alanlarla ilgili harcamaların genel bütçeden,

b) Koruma birlikleri ile ilgili harcamaların Kurumca belirlenecek yeni esaslar da dikkate alınarak kendi bütçelerinden,

c) Varlığı sona erdirilen Türkiye Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumundan devrolunan hizmetlerle ilgili harcamaların Kurumca belirlenecek yeni esaslar da dikkate alınarak mevcut muhasebe ve bütçeleme esaslarına göre kendi bütçelerinden,

Yapılmasına 1983 mali yılı sonuna kadar devam olunur.

Devrolunan döner sermayelere ilişkin işlemler ilgili yönetmelikler çıkarılıncaya kadar eski mevzuatlarına göre Kurum ve valilerin denetim ve gözetiminde yürütülür.

Geçici Madde 6 — Kurum, tespit edeceği hizmet önceliklerine göre gerekli görülen illerden başlayarak taşra teşkilâtının kuruluşunu, Kanunun yayımı tarihinden itibaren beş yıl içinde tamamlar.

Bu süre içinde, taşra teşkilâtının kurulmadığı illerde, Kurumun sorumluluğundaki hizmetler İl Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım müdürlüklerince yerine getirilir.

Geçici Madde 7 — (Ek: 3204 - 14.5.1985) 2828 sayılı Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Kanununun Geçici 2 nci Maddesine göre Kurumun belirlediği kira bedelini kabul ederek Kurumla kira sözleşmesi yapanlar veya Kurumun belirlediği kira bedelini kabul etmeyerek kira sözleşmesi yapmayanlardan taşınmaz malı henüz tahliye etmemiş bulunanlar, bu Kanunun yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten itibaren otuz gün içinde Kurum tarafından belirlenen kira bedellerine karşı sulh hukuk mahkemesine itiraz edebilirler. İtirazın yapılması halinde kiracılar, dava sonuna kadar Kurum tarafından belirlenen kirayı aylık olarak öderler ve taşınmaz maldan tahliye edilemezler. Kira bedeli, sulh hukuk mahkemesince rayiç ve emsale uygun olarak tespit olunur. Tespit edilen kira bedeli 27.11.1983 tarihinden itibaren geçerli olup, karar ile kiracı lehine fark olduğu takdirde bu miktar ileriki aylık kiralara mahsup edilir.

Görülecek davalarda ilk ve eski kiranın toptan eşya fiyatlarındaki artış yüzdeleri bu tespitlerde nazara alınmaz. Mahkeme, tespitte bilirkişi olarak resmi dairelerce bildirilen teknik elemanlardan, ticaret odası temsilcisinden ve bir de hukukçudan olmak üzere üç kişilik heyeti resen seçer.

Mahkeme kararının kesinleşmesinden başlayarak otuz gün içinde mahkemeye tespit edilen kira bedeline göre kiracının yeni kira sözleşmesi yapmaya hakkı vardır. Bu süre içinde sözleşmeyi yapmayan ve biriken kira farklarını ödemeyen kiracının tahliyesi icra memurluğundan istenir.

Kurum tarafından yapılan tebligat üzerine Kurumca tespit edilen kira bedeline uygun olarak kira sözleşmesi yapılmış olması yukarıdaki fıkralarda belirtilen itiraz hakkının kullanılmasına engel teşkil etmez. Bu takdirde mahkeme kararının kesinleşmesi ile tesbit edilen kira mukavele tarihinden geçerli olur.

Bu davalar diğer davalara nazaran öncelikle görülür.

SEKİZİNCİ BÖLÜM

Yürürlük ve Yürütme

Yürürlük

Madde 39 — Bu Kanun yayımı tarihinde yürürlüğe girer. (*)

Yürütme

Madde 40 — Bu Kanunu Bakanlar Kurulu yürütür.

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(*) 14 Mart 1991 tarih ve 3703 sayılı Kanununun 23 üncü maddesi gereğince, bu Kanun ile yapılan değişiklik ve kaldırma hükümleri 18 Mart 1989 da yürürlüğe girer.

1982 ANAYASASI (Constitution-1982)

B. Sosyal güvenlik bakımından özel olarak korunması gerekenler

Madde 61 — Devlet, harp ve vazife şehitlerinin dul ve yetimleriyle, malûl ve gazileri korur ve toplumda kendilerine yaraşır bir hayat seviyesi sağlar.

Devlet, sakatların korunmalarını ve toplum hayatına intibaklarını sağlayıcı tedbirleri alır.

Yaşlılar, Devletçe korunur. Yaşlılara Devlet yardımı ve sağlanacak diğer haklar ve kolaylıklar kanunla düzenlenir.

Devlet, korunmaya muhtaç çocukların topluma kazandırılması için her türlü tedbiri alır.

Bu amaçlarla gerekli teşkilat ve tesisleri kurar veya kurdurur.

C. Yabancı ülkelerde çalışan Türk vatandaşları

Madde 62 — Devlet, yabancı ülkelerde çalışan Türk vatandaşlarının aile birliğinin, çocuklarının eğitiminin, kültürel ihtiyaçlarının ve sosyal güvenliklerinin sağlanması, anavatanla bağlarının korunması ve yurda dönüşlerinde yardımcı olunması için gereken tedbirleri alır.

XI. Tarih, kültür ve tabiat varlıklarının korunması

Madde 63 — Devlet, tarih, kültür ve tabiat varlıklarının ve değerlerinin korunmasını sağlar, bu amaçla destekleyici ve teşvik edici tedbirleri alır.

Bu varlıklar ve değerlerden özel mülkiyet konusu olanlara getirilecek sınırlamalar ve bu nedenle hak sahiplerine yapılacak yardımlar ve tanınacak muafiyetler kanunla düzenlenir.

XII. Sanatın ve sanatçının korunması

Madde 64 — Devlet, sanat faaliyetlerini ve sanatçıyı korur. Sanat eserlerinin ve sanatçının korunması, değerlendirilmesi, desteklenmesi ve sanat sevgisinin yayılması için gereken tedbirleri alır.

XIII. Sosyal ve ekonomik hakların sınırı

Madde 65 — Devlet, sosyal ve ekonomik alanlarda Anayasa ile belirlenen görevlerini, ekonomik istikrarın korunmasını gözetenek, malî kaynaklarının yeterliliği ölçüsünde yerine getirir.

DÖRDÜNCÜ BÖLÜM

SİYASİ HAKLAR VE ÖDEVLER

I. Türk vatandaşlığı

Madde 66 — Türk Devletine vatançılık bağı ile bağlı olan herkes Türktür.

Türk babanın veya Türk ananın çocuğu Türktür. Yabancı babadan ve Türk anadan olan çocuğun vatandaşlığı kanunla düzenlenir.

Vatandaşlık, kanunun gösterdiği şartlarla kazanılır ve ancak kanunla belirtilen hallerde kaybedilir.

Hiçbir Türk, vatana bağlılıkla bağdaşmayan bir eylemde bulunmadıkça vatandaşlıktan çıkarılamaz.

10.4 SPACE STANDARDS

10.4.1	Do the space standards conform to those laid down in Section 4?		
10.4.2	In self-contained, single-storey houses for 1 or 2 elderly people, does the General Storage comply with the standard laid down in Section 4?	1 person : 3 m ² 2 persons : 4 m ² (1.5 m ² may be external storage)	10
10.4.3	In self-contained flats for 1 or 2 elderly people, does the General Storage comply with the standards laid down in Section 4, with ALL the storage inside the flat and accessible only therefrom?	1 person : 2.6 m ² 2 persons : 3 m ²	10
10.4.4	In grouped flatlets (TYPE 2) for 1 or 2 elderly people, does the General Storage comply with the standards laid down in Section 4?	1 person flatlet : 2.5 m ² (1.2 m ² may be in a communal store) 2 person flatlet : 2.5 m ² (1.2 m ² may be in a communal store)	10
10.4.5	In addition to General Storage, is a linen store provided?	capacity : 0.4 m ³ lowest shelf : 300 mm to front edge highest shelf : 1 520 mm to front edge	11
10.4.6	and space (where applicable) for : a heating unit? a hot water cylinder? a refuse bin? gas and electricity meters?	Preferred height range for meter dials : 1 120–1 450 mm	
WHEELCHAIR USERS			
10.4.7	In dwellings for wheelchair users, have the modified space standards been complied with, as set out in Section 4?	Modified standards given in brackets at 4.1 and 4.2	10
10.4.8	In such dwellings, has a store, easily approached and adequate in size, been provided for a small wheelchair?	Small wheelchair : 960 × 620 mm (MOH Model 8F : 1 040 × 635 mm) Min. Area of Store : 0.5 m ²	11
10.4.9	are shelf heights suitable for wheelchair users?	lowest shelf : 250 mm min. ; 600 mm preferred highest shelf : 1 370 max. ; 1 200 preferred	11
10.5 SPACE HEATING			
10.5.1	Is full central heating provided in all dwellings (except additional bedrooms in 3-person or larger dwellings) and in circulation and communal areas to provide even temperatures throughout the respective zones?	Dwelling and communal areas : 21 °C. Circulation areas in TYPE 2 accommodation : 15 °C.	12
10.5.2	Has the living room been provided with a safe and convenient 'topping-up' heat source?		
10.5.3	Can heating be obtained in the living room during the summer months, without switching on the full central heating system?		
10.5.4	Can hot water be obtained during the summer months?		
10.5.5	In selecting the type of heating system, has particular attention been given to safety and convenience?		
10.5.6	Is the heating system safe to use, for example, by those who are not touch-sensitive to high temperatures or to whom dust-laden air is an extreme irritant?		

<i>Check List</i>	<i>Recommended Standards</i>	<i>Page Reference</i>
10.5.7 Can the heating unit be serviced without disturbing the living area?		
10.5.8 Has the dwelling structure been well insulated to reduce heat loss to a minimum?	Minimum 'U' value for walls: 1.70 W/m ² /°C. roofs: 1.14 W/m ² /°C.	
10.5.9 Are heating controls within reach of the elderly and of wheelchair users?	Lower position: 530 mm (480) Highest position: 1 630 mm (1 090)	
10.6 FITTINGS AND EQUIPMENT		
10.6.1 Bathrooms and WCs		
10.6.1.1 Have all dwellings been provided with either a bath or a shower, in addition to the WC and wash-hand basin?		13
10.6.1.2 Is adequate space provided in all bathrooms and WCs (old people need more room for undressing and easy access to fittings), and does the bathroom floor have a non-slip finish?	Suggested minimum area for bathroom: 3.35 m ²	
10.6.1.3 Where only showers are being provided in some of the dwellings, has a communal bathroom with a fixed bath been provided? (Grouped Flatlets only)	1 communal bathroom to every 15 dwellings (or part thereof) provided with a shower only	13
10.6.1.4 Can the communal bathrooms be reached without having to climb more than 1 flight of stairs?		
10.6.1.5 Is a hand-hold provided beside the WC pedestal in all dwellings? (see Diagram 14)	Angle of rail: 30° Height of lower end from floor: 760 mm Distance in front of seat: 255 mm Length of rail: 530 mm	13
10.6.1.6 Is a low-level type WC fitting provided in all dwellings?	Height of WC seat: 380 mm	
10.6.1.7 In all bathrooms or WC compartments, can the door open outwards in case of emergency?		13
10.6.1.8 In all bathrooms and WCs can the lock be operated from the outside in case of emergency?		13
10.6.1.9 Are all baths flat-bottomed or sitz-type and of such a length that an old person cannot become completely immersed? and can an emergency bell be reached by a person lying in the bath?	Flat-bottomed bath: Overall length: 1 500–1650 mm Maximum rim height: 480 mm Maximum depth: 380 mm	13
10.6.1.10 Is the bathroom heated in a safe and convenient way?	Design temperature: 21 °C.	12
10.6.1.11 Is a horizontal hand-hold provided on the wall side of the bath?	Distance from head of bath: 380 mm Height above bath rim: 100 mm Length: 900 mm	13
10.6.1.12 Is a vertical pole provided to assist entry to and exit from the bath, made of hardwood or metal and covered with a non-slip material?	Diameter of pole: 40 mm Distance from foot of bath: 380–460 mm (See Diagram 12)	13
10.6.1.13 Has a grip, formed in the bath roll, been provided?		13
10.6.1.14 Are the hand-basins at a convenient height for old people and are they safe to lean on? (see Diagram 18)	Rim height of basin: 910 mm Height of bowl invert above floor: 710–760 mm	27
10.6.1.15 Can all taps be easily manipulated (for example, are they lever action)?		
10.6.1.16 Is a towel rail provided and is it safe to lean on?		

<i>Check List</i>	<i>Recommended Standards</i>	<i>Page Reference</i>
10.6.1.17 Do the shower compartments in TYPE 1 dwellings comply with the Building Regulations?	B.R. 185	13
10.6.1.18 Are any kerbs to the shower compartments in TYPE 2 dwellings low ones?	Max. Ht. of kerb: 75 mm	13
10.6.1.19 In the shower compartment of all dwellings: (a) Is the floor impervious and surfaced with a non-slip material? (b) Is the hot water supply to the shower thermostatically controlled? (c) Is there a secure hand-hold and wall-mounted seat? (d) Is the shower-rose adjustable for height (or fitted on a flexible tube)? (e) Is an emergency bell, with floor-length pull-cord, provided?	Max: flow temperature: 40–42 °C Vertical rail: ht: above floor: 840–1 450 mm (See Diagram 15) Horizontal rail: ht: above seat: 250 mm Wall-mounted seat: ht: above floor: 380–480 mm length (min.): 400 mm depth (min.): 250 mm Preferred max. ht. of rose: 1 980 mm	14
WHEELCHAIR USERS		
10.6.1.20 Is the WC and fitting so shaped and positioned that lateral or frontal oblique transfer from a wheelchair to the fitting is possible?	Compartment size: depth: (min. 1 550 mm; preferred 1 650 mm) width: 1 470 mm min. Projection of fitting from the wall: 750 mm min. (See Diagram 16)	27
10.6.1.21 Alternatively, where space does not permit, is there space in the WC for frontal oblique transfer only to be made?	Compartment size: depth: 1 780 mm (min.)–1 900 mm width: 1 000 mm (min.)–1 070 mm (See Diagram 17)	27
10.6.1.22 Can the wash-hand basin be used by a person sitting on the WC?		
10.6.1.23 Does the WC fitting have a seat height to suit transfer from a wheelchair? (see Diagram 14)	Preferred seat height: 480 mm	26
10.6.1.24 Is the approach to the bath unobstructed and is a platform provided at the head end? (see Diagram 13)	Platform size: depth: 380–460 mm	14
10.6.1.25 Is a toe recess provided to permit close approach by wheelchair footrests?	Min.: depth of recess: 100 mm	
10.6.1.26 Is the wash-hand basin suitable for wheelchair users, with knee access unobstructed by pedestals or supporting legs?	Rim height: 800–825 mm Bowl invert: 600 mm Projection from wall: 430 mm (min.) (See Diagram 18)	14
10.6.1.27 Is the shower cubicle and its related dressing space of a size suitable for wheelchair users?	Cubicle size: width: 840 mm depth: 760 mm Dressing space: width: 1 220 mm depth: 1 070 mm (See Diagram 20)	27
10.6.2 Kitchens		
10.6.2.1 In all dwellings, has the standard laid down for kitchen storage been provided?	Volume required: 1.7 m ³	15

<i>Check List</i>	<i>Recommended Standards</i>	<i>Page Reference</i>
10.6.2.2 Is there a larder and a broom cupboard included in the kitchen storage space?	Larder volume: 0.17 m ³ min. Broom cbd. volume: 0.5 m ³ max.	15
10.6.2.3 Is there a ventilated larder or refrigerator in dwellings in TYPE 2 accommodation?	Minimum size of larder: 0.17 m ³ Minimum size of refrigerator: 0.07 m ³ Optimum height of larder shelf: (when wall-mounted): 1 320 mm	15
10.6.2.4 In TYPE 2 accommodation, where only a ventilated larder has been provided within the dwelling, has the provision of a communal refrigerator been considered?	Capacity of communal refrigerator: 0.03 m ³ per person	15
10.6.2.5 Are cookers provided, large enough to cook a meal for three people, in all TYPE 2 accommodation? Are gas cookers fitted with flame failure devices; do electric cookers have radiant rings and do both types have front control panels?		15
10.6.2.6 Are work-tops provided on both sides of the sink and on both sides of the cooker position?		15
10.6.2.7 Are working surfaces at a height convenient for old people?	Preferred range: 815–850 mm	15
10.6.2.8 Are shelves at heights convenient for old people?	Lowest shelf: 300 mm Highest shelf: 1 520 mm both above finished floor level	15
10.6.2.9 In dwellings for 2 or more persons, is sufficient space provided in a working kitchen for casual meals to be taken by a minimum of 2 persons?		16
10.6.2.10 Where tables are provided in kitchens for casual meals, are they of a height suitable for old people?	Recommended clearance beneath table: 650 mm and height to top: 700 mm	
WHEELCHAIR USERS		
10.6.2.11 Can a wheelchair be manoeuvred conveniently and safely in the kitchen? (see Diagram 24)	Space between units to allow turnings: 1 370 mm min. 1 525 mm preferred	16.29
10.6.2.12 Are the work surfaces of a height and depth suitable for wheelchair users?	Preferred max. depth of units: 600 mm Preferred height: 815 mm Compromise height: 840 mm	16
10.6.2.13 Have low level storage fittings been provided with toe recesses?	Height of recess: 220 mm Depth of recess: 180 mm	16
10.6.2.14 Is a knee recess provided at least below the sink and is the sink away from or, alternatively, diagonally in, a corner? (see Diagram 26)	Height of recess: 660 mm Depth of recess: 530 mm min. Width of recess: min. 750 mm; preferred 900 mm	16.29
10.6.2.15 Can shelves and wall-mounted larders and refrigerators be reached comfortably from a wheelchair?	Preferred height range of shelves: 600–1 200 mm Larders and refrigerators: 1 200 mm	
10.6.2.16 Are kitchen windows easy to reach and to open when seated in a wheelchair?	Recommended max. height of window opening gear: 1 200 mm	16
10.6.2.17 Where tables are provided in kitchens, for casual meals, are they of a suitable height for wheelchair users?	Height of wheelchair arm rest: model 8F—710 mm model 13—790 mm	
10.6.3 Power Points and Other Services		
10.6.3.1 Are power points in TYPE 1 dwellings provided in accordance with the requirements of the Building Regulations?	B.R.195	16

<i>Check List</i>	<i>Recommended Standards</i>	<i>Page Reference</i>
10.6.3.2 In TYPE 2 dwellings have power points been provided as detailed in paragraph 6.3.2	Kitchen : 4 Living area : 3 Bedroom : 2 Hall or lobby : 1 Bed-sitting room : 5	16
10.6.3.3 Are stop-cocks, main switches, fuse-boxes, etc, at convenient heights for old people to operate, and are they in well-lit positions?	Preferred range for meter dials, etc : 1 120–1 450 mm Extreme range : 530–1 630 mm	16
10.6.3.4 Can the television set be positioned to face away from the main source of light?		
10.6.3.5 Is there provision for either a communal aerial system or a 'piped' system for the television service?		
10.6.3.6 Are 'inter-com' controls and emergency alarm systems located conveniently in bedrooms, bed recesses, bathrooms and living rooms near the kitchen? And, if the kitchen does not open off the living room, in the kitchen also? Are systems equipped with cords reaching to floor level?		
10.6.3.7 Do light switches align with door handles and are socket outlets at a convenient height and position with regard to their likely use? (<i>see Diagram 28</i>)	Preferred height of switches : 900–1 050 mm Max. height : 1 200 mm Preferred height of socket outlets : 700–900 mm Min. height : 530 mm	16, 36
10.6.3.8 Has consideration been given to the provision of illuminated light switches in halls and passageways?		16
10.7 PLANNING THE DWELLING		
10.7.1 Access to Dwellings		
10.7.1.1 Can every dwelling be reached by climbing not more than one storey via enclosed access stairs?		17
10.7.1.2 Is at least one lift provided in 3 or 4 storey blocks and two lifts above 4 storeys, where 12 or more dwellings above that height are designed for old people?		17
10.7.1.3 Has the provision of a small lift in 2-storey blocks been considered? In such blocks, can coffins and stretchers be carried conveniently up and down the public access stairs?	4-person lift: int'l: dims.: of car : 950 mm × 910 mm of shaft : 1 350 mm × 1 300 mm	17
10.7.1.4 Are corridors, if any, reduced to a minimum length?		
10.7.1.5 Are access stairways provided with handrails on both sides and access areas and passageways on one side, and do the stairways provide easy rise and going for elderly people and the ambulant disabled? (<i>see Diagrams 30–33</i>)	Preferred going : 265 mm Preferred rise : 175 mm Diam. of handrail : 45–50 mm	31
10.7.1.6 Are some landings large enough to provide a sitting or resting space?		
10.7.1.7 Are access balconies well sheltered and preferably enclosed and heated?		
10.7.1.8 Have all floors a non-slip surface?		
10.7.1.9 Are all circulation spaces in grouped flatlet blocks (TYPE 2) enclosed and heated?	Minimum recommended temperature for circulation spaces : 15 °C	12, 17

<i>Check List</i>	<i>Recommended Standard</i>	<i>Page Reference</i>	
WHEELCHAIR USERS			
10.7.1.10	Is the approach to any building, designed for the chairbound disabled, level or by a gently graded ramp?	Max. gradient of ramp: 1:12 Max. length with a 1:12 ramp: 9 000 mm (See Diagrams 37–38)	18, 19
10.7.1.11	Is any ramp or platform wide enough and adequately protected by kerb and handrail?	Preferred width of ramp: 1 200 mm Kerb height (min.): 50 mm preferred Handrail height: 760 mm	19
10.7.1.12	Are entrance doors wide enough and have thresholds been reduced to a minimum?	Minimum width of entrance doors (clear openings): 780 mm Threshold height (max.): 20 mm	19
10.7.1.13	Are the passenger lifts of a size and shape suitable for wheelchairs, stretchers and coffins, plus two persons? Is there adequate space to approach the lift doors and are the lift doors wide enough for wheelchairs? (see Diagrams 39, 40)	Ministry of Health wheelchair Model 8F: 1 040 × 635 mm Model 13 (large wheelchair): 1 520 × 660 mm Min. door opening width: 840 mm	19, 33
10.7.2 Entrance and Circulation			
10.7.2.1	Is there a hall or lobby in each dwelling with space for hanging outdoor clothes?		17
10.7.2.2	Is the dustbin or refuse disposal point and fuel store (where provided), conveniently accessible from the dwelling and under cover? Can it be lit at night?		17
10.7.2.3	Are entrance doors protected from the weather by canopies or porches?		
10.7.2.4	Is the letter box on the entrance door provided with a letter basket? Does the letter basket restrict the door opening? (see Diagram 27)	Preferred height for letter box opening: 1 000 mm Height to bottom of letter basket: 710 mm	30
10.7.2.5	Is a delivery hatch for milk, groceries, etc., provided beside the entrance door or at some other convenient position? (see Diagram 27)	Preferred height of shelf or cupboard (above floor level): 760–1 000 mm	30
10.7.2.6	Is there a mat well sinking at the entry?		
10.7.2.7	Have single steps, thresholds and poorly lit areas been avoided?		
WHEELCHAIR USERS			
10.7.2.8	Can wheelchairs be manoeuvred easily round the dwelling? Are passages sufficiently wide?	Min. width of passages: 900 mm Preferred width: 1 200 mm	
10.7.2.9	Can internal doors be approached easily and are they wide enough to permit the passage of wheelchairs?	Clear opening width of doors: 780 mm Preferred door size: 840 mm	19
10.7.3 Living Areas			
10.7.3.1	Is there adequate space in the dwelling for the furniture laid down in the standard?		17
10.7.3.2	Is there some additional space for the larger items of furniture which many old people like to bring with them?		
10.7.3.3	Is the living room a convenient shape for a variety of furniture arrangements? (not too narrow)?		
10.7.3.4	Is it possible to sit comfortably beside the main window, without being in a draught or obstructing a doorway or cupboard?		

<i>Check List</i>	<i>Recommended Standards</i>	<i>Page Reference</i>
10.7.3.5 Can a lively and interesting view be obtained from the window?		
10.7.3.6 Is the window moderate in size, but with a sill level low enough to enable an elderly person to see out? Has glazing below sill level been avoided?	Preferred sill height: 600 or 800 mm (upper floors): 600 mm (see Diagram 41)	19, 34
10.7.3.7 Has any window opening gear been kept within reach of an elderly person? (See also 10.7.3.12)	Recommended maximum height of opening gear: 1 500 mm	
10.7.3.8 Have the standards laid down for kitchens been complied with? (See Section 6.2)		15
WHEELCHAIR USERS		
10.7.3.9 Can wheelchairs be manoeuvred conveniently in the living areas?	Space needed for 180° turn by a small wheelchair: 1 770 × 1 330 mm approx.	
10.7.3.10 Can a lateral approach to the dining table be made by a wheelchair user? (see Diagram 42)	Distance between table edge and nearest obstruction: 1 120 mm	34
10.7.3.11 Do the main windows have sills low enough to permit a view out when seated in a wheelchair?	Mean eye level of wheelchair user: 1 160 mm	
10.7.3.12 Is window opening gear at a convenient height for wheelchair users?	Recommended max. height of gear: 1 200 mm	
10.7.4 Bedrooms		18
10.7.4.1 In all bedrooms, both single and double, can all the furniture laid down in the standard be accommodated?		
10.7.4.2 Could a double bed be accommodated in a 1-person unit if necessary? (many elderly people retain their old furniture)		
10.7.4.3 Can double-bedrooms accommodate both single and double beds?	Single beds: 2 000 × 900 mm Double beds: 2 000 × 1 500 mm	18
10.7.4.4 Would it be possible in all dwellings to see out of a window when lying in bed? (It is desirable for beds to be away from and parallel to windows to minimise glare)	Maximum sill height for person lying in bed: 600 mm (see Diagram 41)	34
10.7.4.5 Has any window opening gear been kept within reach of an elderly person?	Recommended maximum height of opening gear: 1 500 mm (1 200 mm for wheelchair users)	
10.7.4.6 Can beds be made without having to move them or stretch over them?	Minimum space round beds: 400 mm	
10.7.4.7 Can bed-sitting rooms accommodate all furniture laid down in the standard?	Recommended minimum area for sitting part of room: 13.00 m ²	18
10.7.4.8 Is the bed recess in a bed-sitting room planned so as to:		
(a) allow a reasonable space for making the bed?	Minimum space round beds: 400 mm	
(b) accommodate the double bed (see 10.7.4.2), which may be required occasionally?	Double bed: 2 000 × 1 500 mm	
(c) allow alternative positions for the furniture?		
(d) permit a view through a window when lying in bed?		
(e) be conveniently shut off from the living area when required?		
(f) allow access to light switches, intercoms and emergency bells from the bed position?		
(g) comply with Part X of the Building Regulations and permit good ventilation for tenants with respiratory complaints?		

Check List	Recommended Standards	Page Reference
WHEELCHAIR USERS		
10.7.4.9 Can wheelchairs be manoeuvred conveniently in the bedrooms? (see Diagrams 43–45)	See 10.7.3.9	35
10.7.4.10 Can a chairbound housewife make the beds herself? (see Diagrams 43–45)	Recommended minimum area of single bedroom: 8.9 m ² Recommended minimum area of double bedroom: 13.9 m ² Space around beds: 1 200 mm	19, 35
<i>NOTE: Where no allowance is made for wheelchair users to make beds or circulate the chair, bedroom areas need not be so generous. Allowance may only be required for the chair to enter the room and for transfer to the bed. Where an attendant or relative is available to reverse the chair and fold it when required, allowance for circulating the chair, though desirable, is not essential.</i>		
10.7.4.11 Can a view out be obtained when seated in a wheelchair? (see Diagram 41)	Mean eye level of most wheelchair users: 1 160 mm	34
10.7.4.12 Are clothes hanging rails within reach? (see Diagram 35)	Max. height: 1 450 mm	32
10.8 COMMUNAL FACILITIES		
10.8.1 Self-contained Dwellings (TYPE 1)		
10.8.1.1 Is the common room large enough for the number of old people to be accommodated?	Recommended minimum area of common room for TYPE 1 accommodation: 1 m ² /person (where there are a number of wheelchair users, a larger area will be required)	20
10.8.1.2 Has the common room been located where it will form a natural meeting place?		
10.8.1.3 Does the plan arrangement of the common room allow different activities to be carried on at the same time? (For example, by the provision of screens or folding doors)		
10.8.1.4 Convenient for the common room, are there: (a) a WC with wash-hand basin? (b) facilities for making and serving tea? (c) power points sufficient for all likely uses? (d) a space for hats and coats? (e) a cupboard for cleaning materials?	Based on 1 power point for every 3 m run of wall space	20
10.8.1.5 Has an emergency alarm system, preferably equipped with cords reaching to floor level, been provided, which either communicates with the warden's dwelling or incorporates indicators which are easily visible from outside the dwelling by passers-by?		20
10.8.1.6 Where a warden's dwelling has been provided, has an alarm bell, connected with the main system, been arranged where it will be audible in the warden's bedroom and garden?		
10.8.1.7 Has a guest room been provided and if so, has it been designed to the standard laid down for single bedrooms?	See Section 7.4	18
10.8.1.8 Is the guest room reasonably near the warden's dwelling, and is there a WC with wash-hand basin adjacent?		20

Check List	Recommended Standards	Page Reference
<p>10.8.1.9 Are the warden's quarters, where provided:</p> <p>(a) fully self-contained and designed to the standards laid down in Bulletin 1 <i>Metric Space Standards</i>?</p> <p>(b) centrally positioned, but designed to safeguard the privacy of the warden and his family?</p>		20
10.8.2 Grouped Flatlet Schemes (TYPE 2)		
<p>10.8.2.1 Is the common room large enough for the number of old people to be accommodated? (Maximum number of old people 30–50)</p>	<p>Minimum area of common room for Type 2 accommodation: 2m² per person (where there are a number of wheelchair users a larger area will be required)</p>	21
<p>10.8.2.2 Have additional informal sitting spaces been provided off the circulation areas where possible?</p>		
<p>10.8.2.3 Has the common room been located where it will form a natural meeting place?</p>		
<p>10.8.2.4 Does the plan arrangement of the common room allow different activities to be carried on at the same time? (eg by the provision of screens or folding doors)</p> <p><i>NOTE: Where as part of a social works programme an authority wishes to provide for the serving of main meals in the common room, this may be conveniently planned to allow for dining, within the total permitted area.</i></p> <p><i>In such cases however the kitchen serving the common room will require to be enlarged and fully equipped to permit preparation and serving of food, with a through-service counter and a shutter adjacent to the dining area.</i></p>		
<p>10.8.2.5 Convenient for the common room, are there:</p> <p>(a) a WC with wash-hand basin?</p> <p>(b) facilities for making and serving tea?</p> <p>(c) power points sufficient for likely needs?</p> <p>(d) a space for hats and coats?</p> <p>(e) a general store?</p>	<p>1 power point to every 3 m run of wall space</p> <p>Area of store: 2m² min.</p>	21
<p>10.8.2.6 Has an emergency alarm system been provided, connecting each dwelling with the warden's quarters?</p>	<p>The alarm bell should be audible in the warden's bedroom and garden</p>	21
<p>10.8.2.7 Is the alarm system operated by cords reaching to floor level within flatlets, and has the alarm system a secondary indicator board easily noticeable by other tenants?</p>		
<p>10.8.2.8 Does the scheme incorporate guest rooms designed to the standard for single bedrooms?</p>	<p>See Section 7.4</p>	18
<p>10.8.2.9 Are guest rooms located near the warden's dwelling, and is there a WC with wash-hand basin adjacent?</p>		
<p>10.8.2.10 Are the warden's quarters:</p> <p>(a) fully self contained and designed to the standards laid down in Bulletin 1 <i>Metric Space Standards</i>?</p> <p>(b) centrally positioned but designed to safeguard the privacy of the warden and his family?</p>		
<p>10.8.2.11 Does the warden have an office adjacent to the dwelling, but convenient for tenants?</p>		

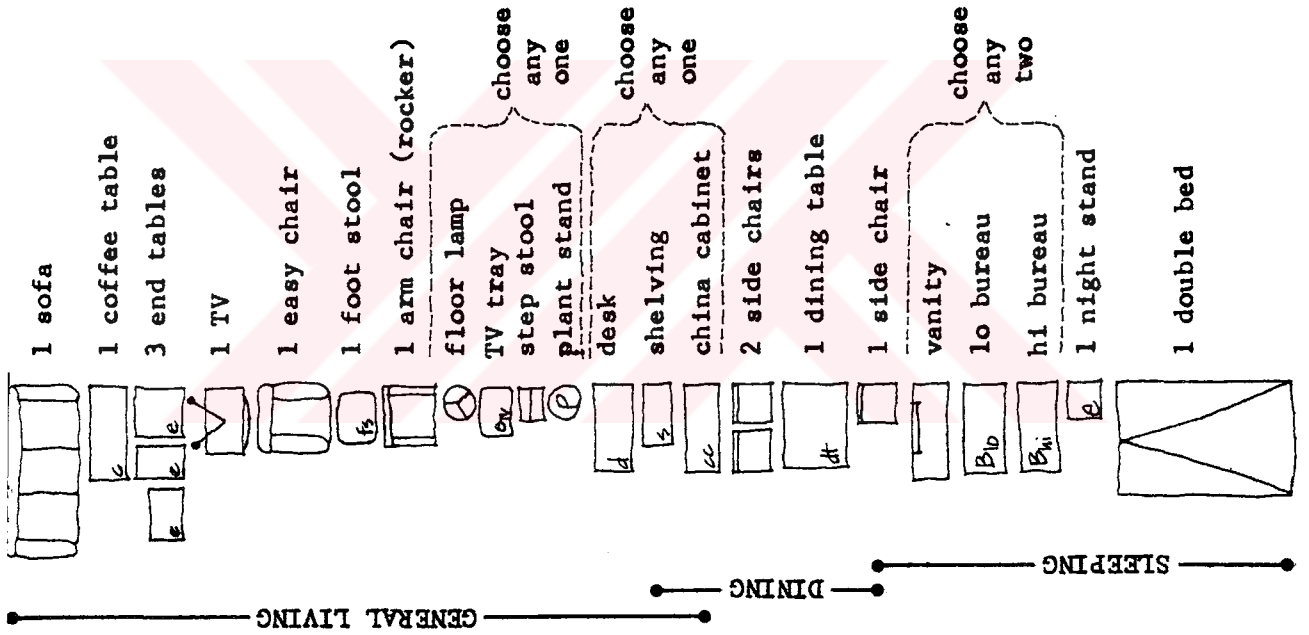
Check List	Recommended Standards	Page Reference
10.8.2.12 Is the Laundry room equipped with a sink, a washing machine with spin dryer, a tumbler-dryer, and a table or bench for folding or ironing clothes; have adequate power points been provided?	Capacity of washing machine: 4 kg Table height for standing: 840 mm sitting: 700 mm	21
10.8.2.13 Has the provision of an outside drying area been considered in addition to these facilities?		
10.8.2.14 Has a cleaner's cupboard fitted with a sink been provided for communal areas?	Area of cupboard: 1 m ²	21
10.8.2.15 Is a public telephone, with seat and adequate screening and soundproofing, provided in a convenient position, preferably near the warden's office?		
10.8.2.16 Has goods delivery been arranged by means of: (a) door to door calls? (b) delivery hatches at each flatlet? (c) Grouped lockers where the foregoing alternatives are not possible?		
10.8.2.17 Has the provision of a communal refrigerator been considered where only larders are provided in flatlets, and is the refrigerator in a convenient central position?	Capacity of refrigerator: 0.03 m ³ per person	15
10.9 LAYOUT AND OUTSIDE FACILITIES		
10.9.1 Is the group of dwellings of a size suitable for integration into the surrounding community?	1 warden = 30 old people Upper limit = 50 old people even when dwellings self-contained	
10.9.2 Are the old people's dwellings properly integrated into the community, not set apart or cut off from neighbourhood activity?		
10.9.3 Are the old people's dwellings within easy reach of the common room where this is provided?		
10.9.4 Are the dwellings conveniently sited in relation to: (a) shops? (b) bus stops? (c) church? (d) pub? (e) post office and letter boxes? (f) libraries? Are the routes to these facilities safe from traffic and reasonably level?	Maximum travel distance to shops: 0.6 km	
10.9.5 Are the dwellings sited away from disturbing noise, such as roundabouts or major traffic routes?		
10.9.6 Has the scheme been designed to make the best use of: (a) views? (b) orientation? (c) levels? Do all dwellings get some sunshine for part of the day in living rooms and bedrooms? Can interesting views be obtained from living rooms?		
10.9.7 To accommodate hemiplegics, have both right and left-handed dwellings been provided in the scheme?		

Check List	Recommended Standards	Page Reference
10.9.8 Has a landscaping scheme been prepared ?		
10.9.9 Are garden plots available for those who wish to garden ? Has the provision of raised flower beds been considered for those who find bending difficult ?		
10.9.10 Are there sheltered sunny seats out of doors, private but not too cut off from the passing scene ?		
10.9.11 Has vehicle access been considered from the point of view of : (a) service vehicles ? (b) tenants who are infirm and therefore dependent on cars ? (c) visitors, with space to park ?		
10.9.12 Has provision been made for : (a) tenants' garages or parking spaces ? (b) the warden's garage or parking space ?	Provision of not less than one car space to four dwellings.	
10.9.13 Are a proportion of the garages or parking spaces sufficiently wide for wheelchair users ? (see Diagrams 46 and 47)	Width of garages : 3 000 mm minimum 3 280 mm preferred Width of parking spaces : 2 970 mm minimum 3 050 mm preferred	

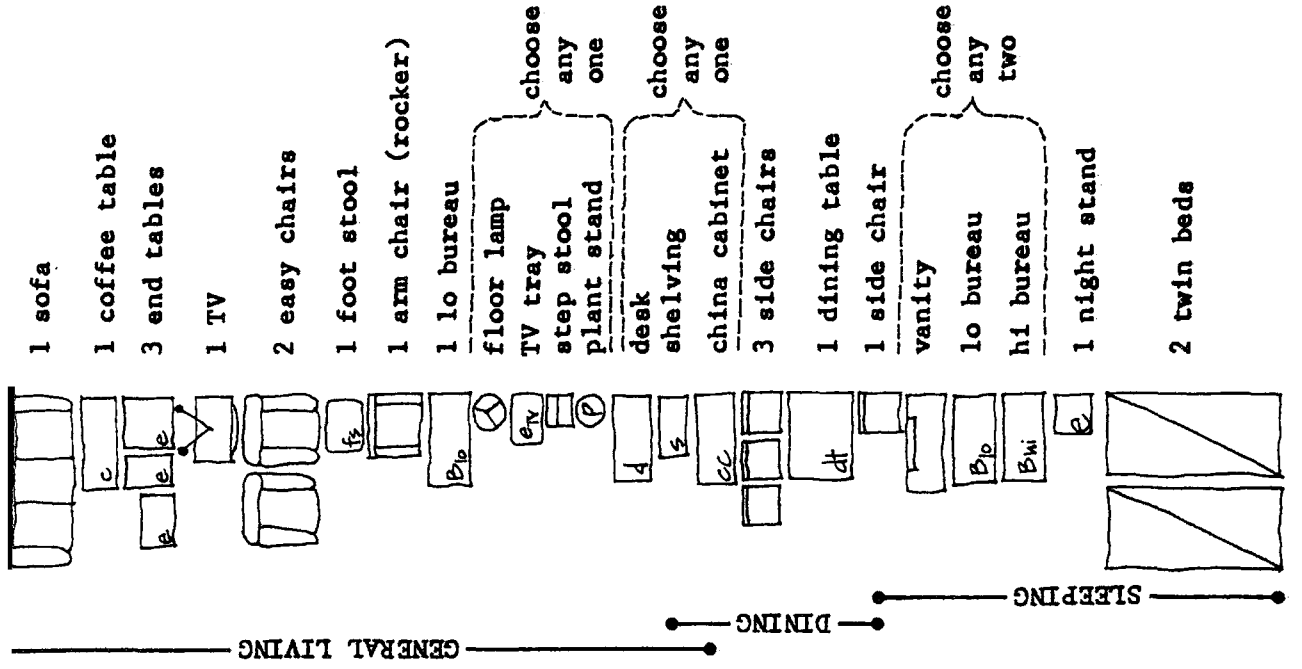
FURNISHINGS

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19 PIECES

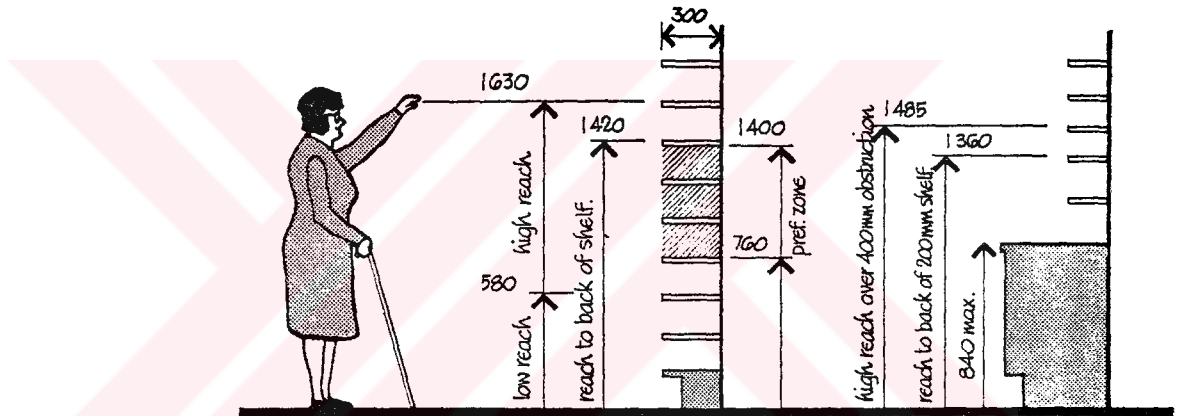
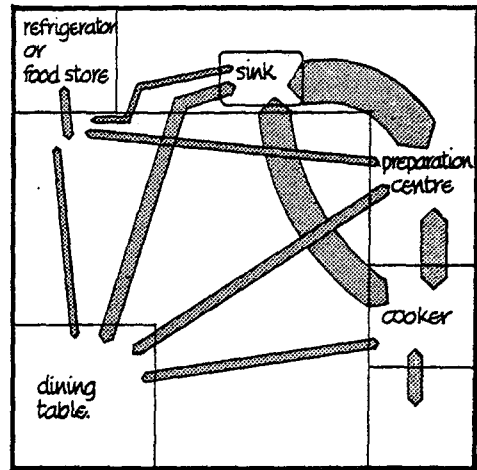


23 PIECES

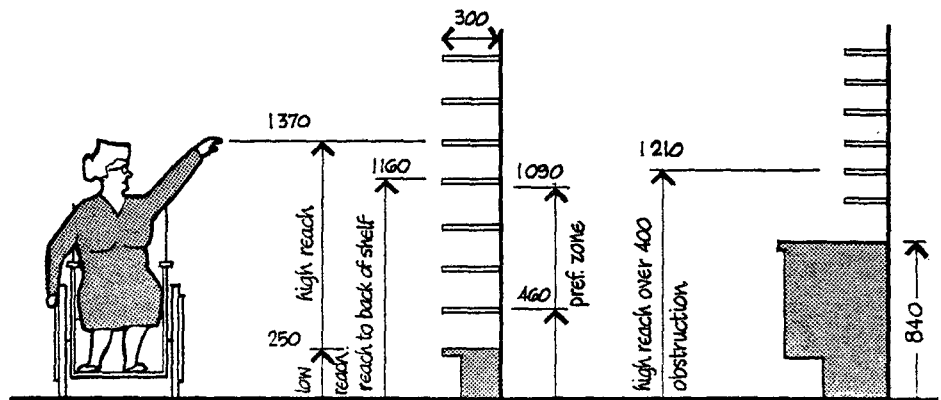
Scale: 1/8" = 1'

KITCHEN PLANNING

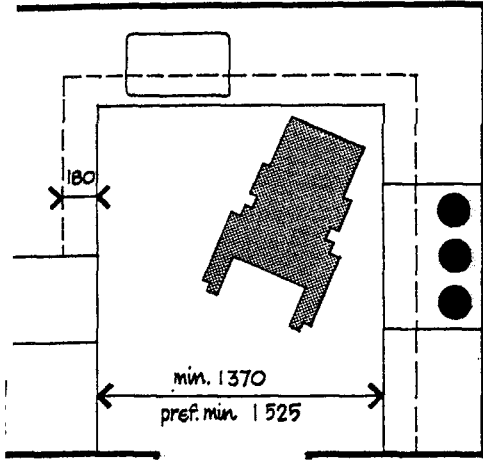
21. Kitchen movements pattern



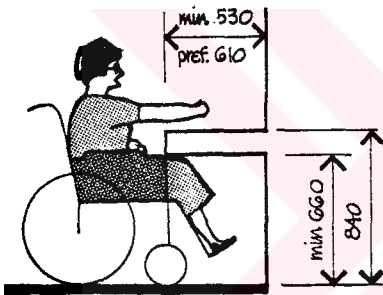
22. Kitchen shelf heights—ambulant elderly



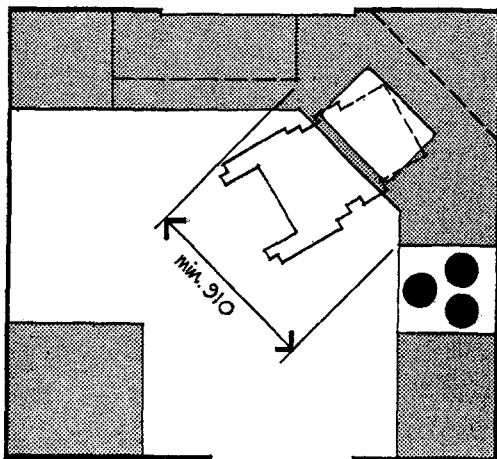
23. Kitchen shelf heights—wheelchair users



24. Planning kitchens for wheelchair users

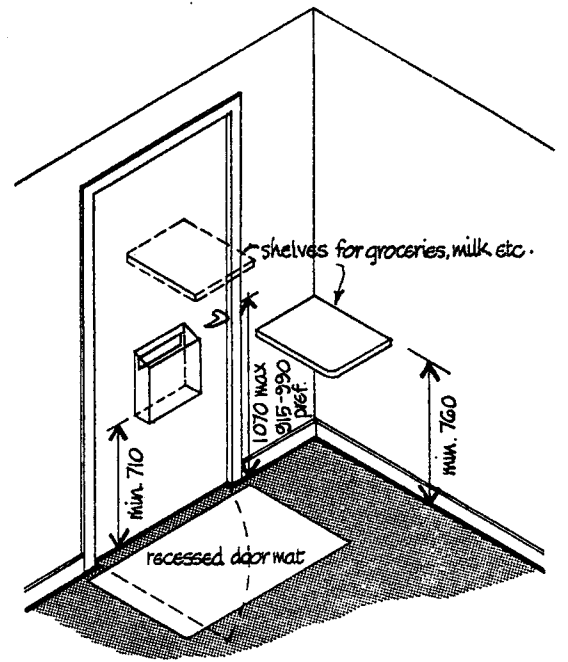


25. Knee recesses for wheelchair users

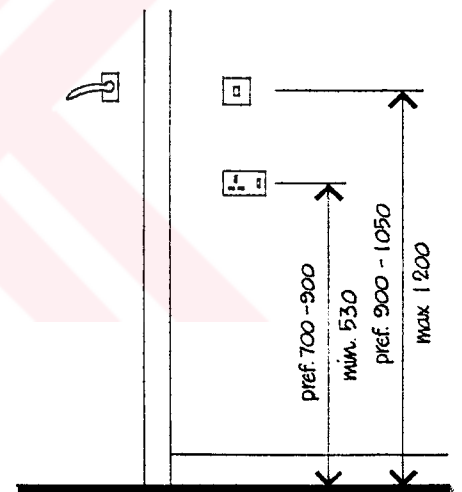


26. Planning kitchens for wheelchair users. Access to sink

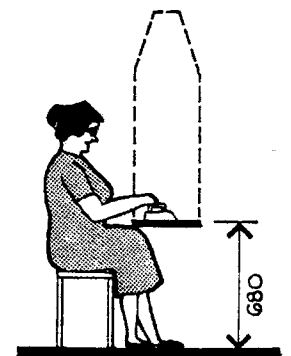
27. Domestic entrance door

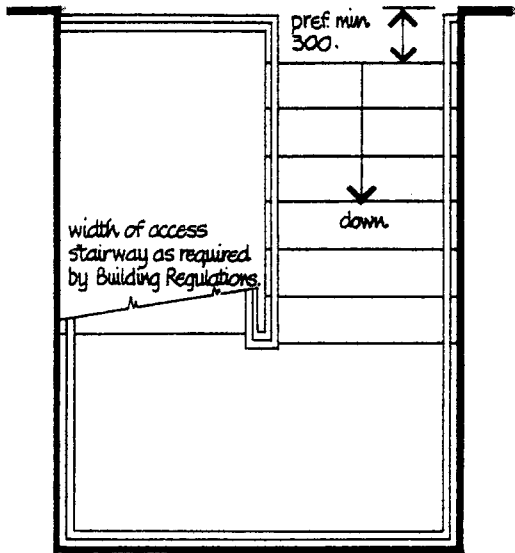


28. Electric switches and outlets.
Light switches should align with door handles



29. Ironing board

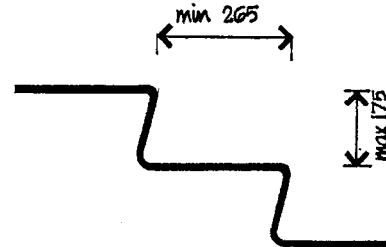




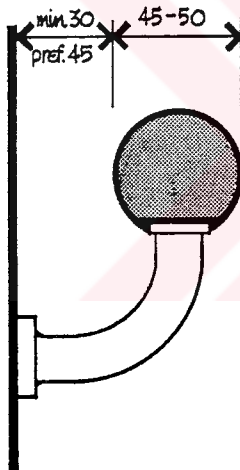
STAIRCASES and STEPS for the AMBULANT DISABLED

30. STAIRCASES

The nosing of the top riser of an access staircase, should not be closer than 300 mm to the wall return, for safety reasons

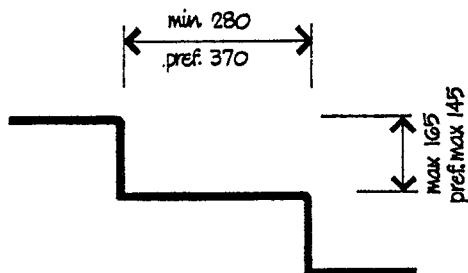


31. Abrupt square nosings should be avoided



32. HANDRAILS

Handrails and balustrades must be securely fixed, and easy to grip. A circular section of 40 to 50 mm is most satisfactory. Rails having sharp edges are difficult for elderly and arthritic people to grip

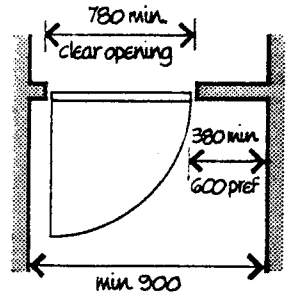


33. EXTERNAL STEPS

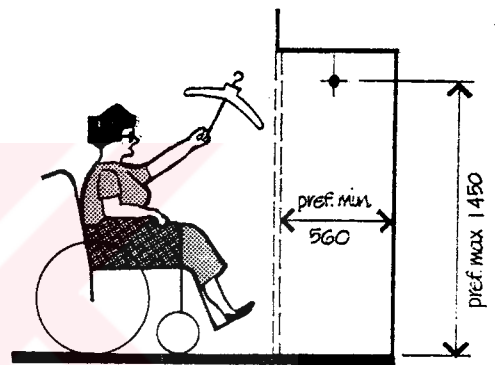
The total vertical rise of any flight of external steps should not exceed 1 200 mm

ACCESS and STORAGE Wheelchair Users

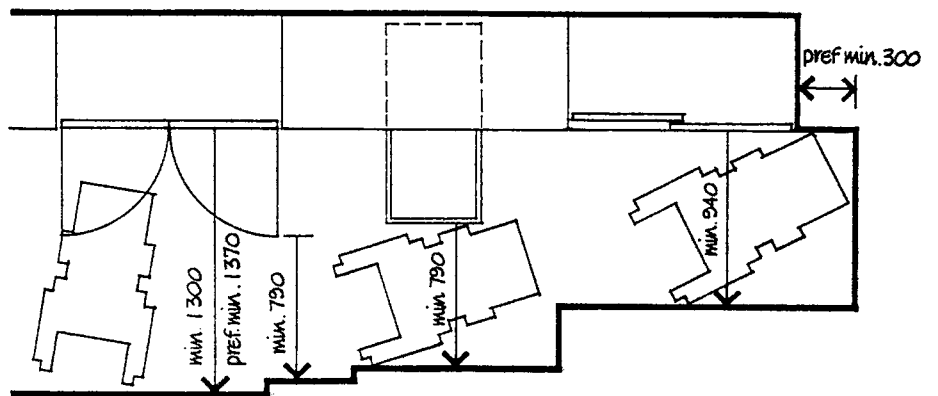
34. Opening width of side hung doors for wheelchair users



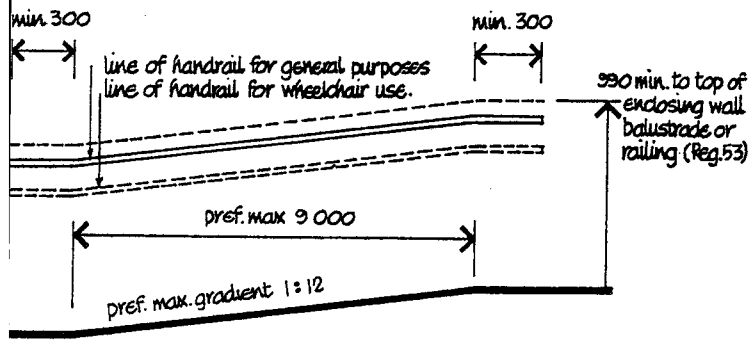
35. Clothes storage for wheelchair users



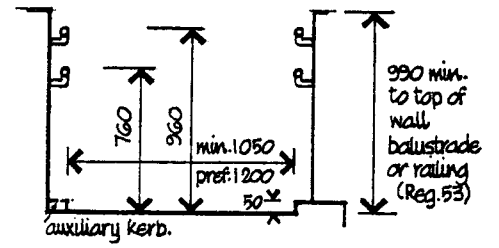
36. Storage for wheelchair users



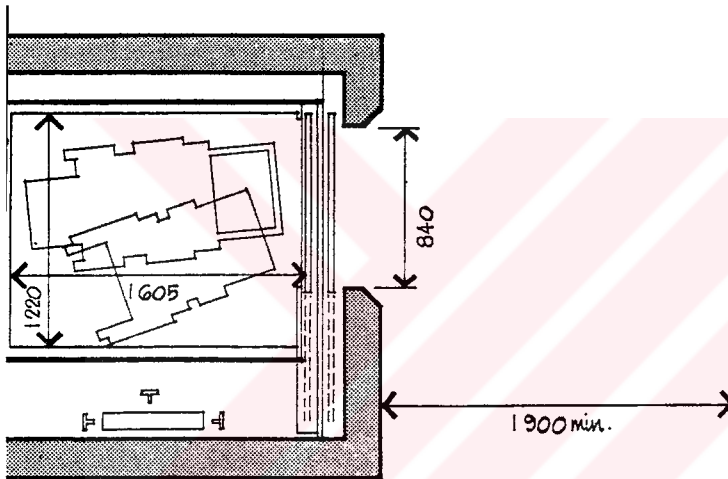
MPS and LIFTS



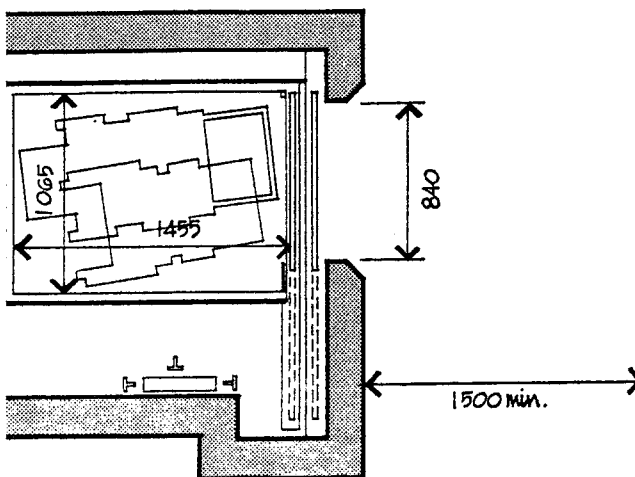
Access ramp for wheelchair users.
Stairs and Flatlets



38. Cross Section at Access Ramp



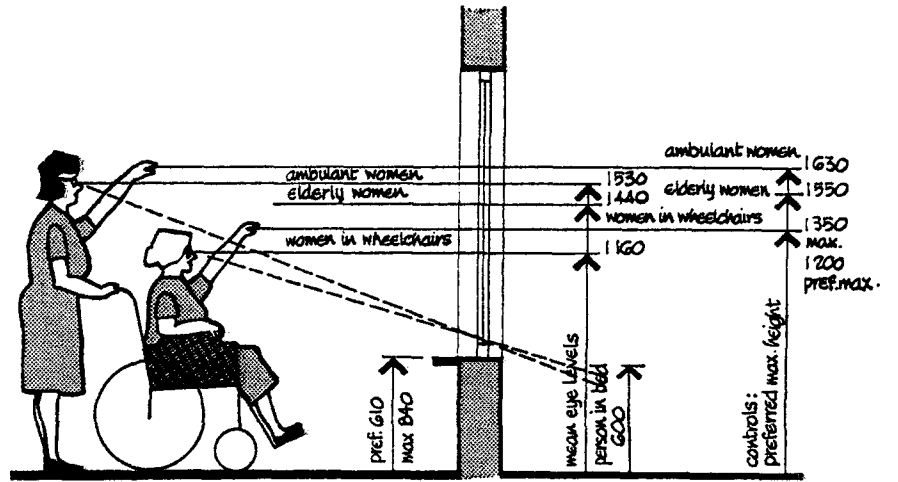
39. 10-person perambulator passenger lift suitable for large wheelchair



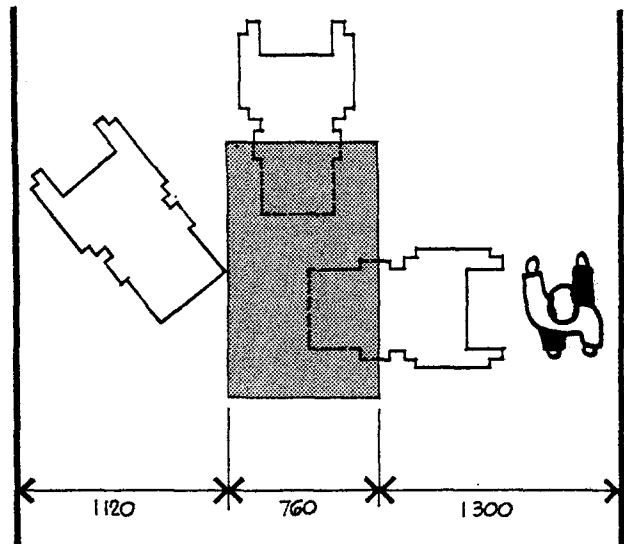
40. 8-person perambulator passenger lift suitable for small wheelchairs

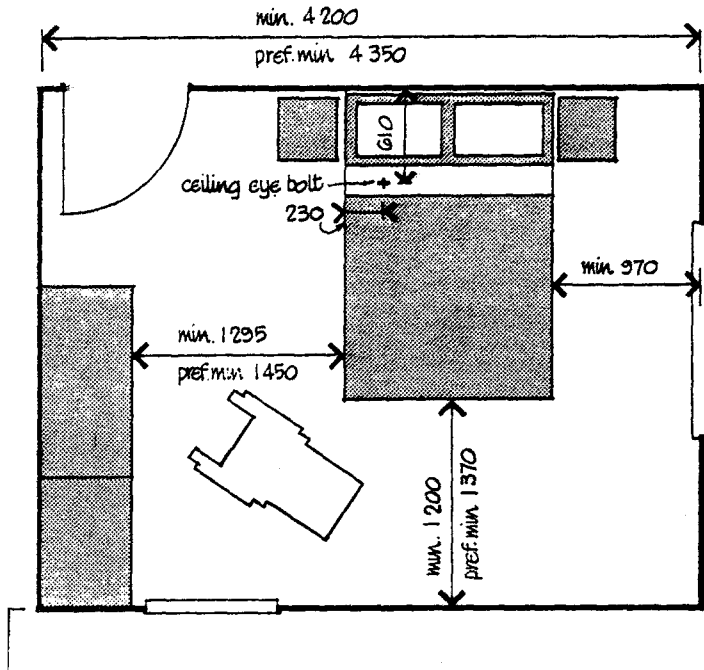
SPACE REQUIREMENTS Wheelchair Users

41. Window data

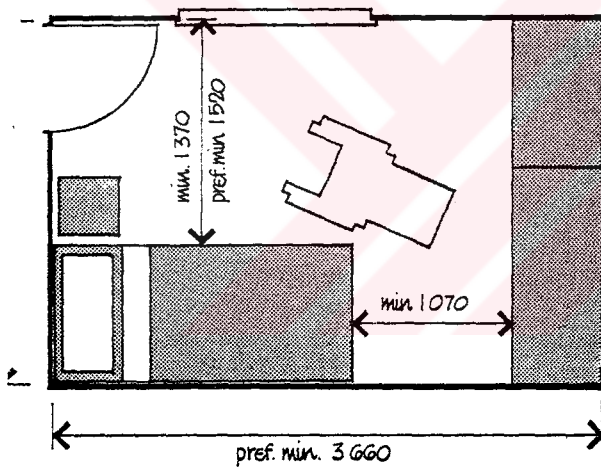


42. Dining areas for wheelchair users

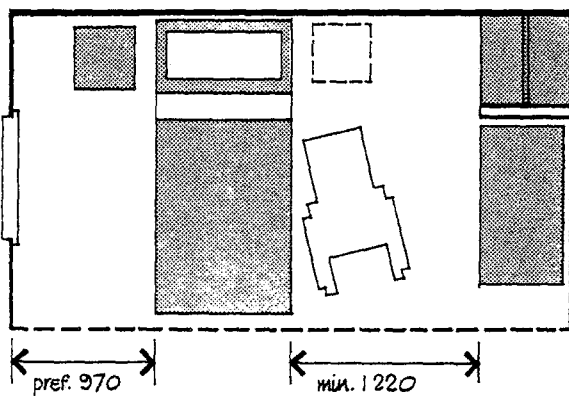




43. Double bedroom for wheelchair users



44. Single bedroom for wheelchair users



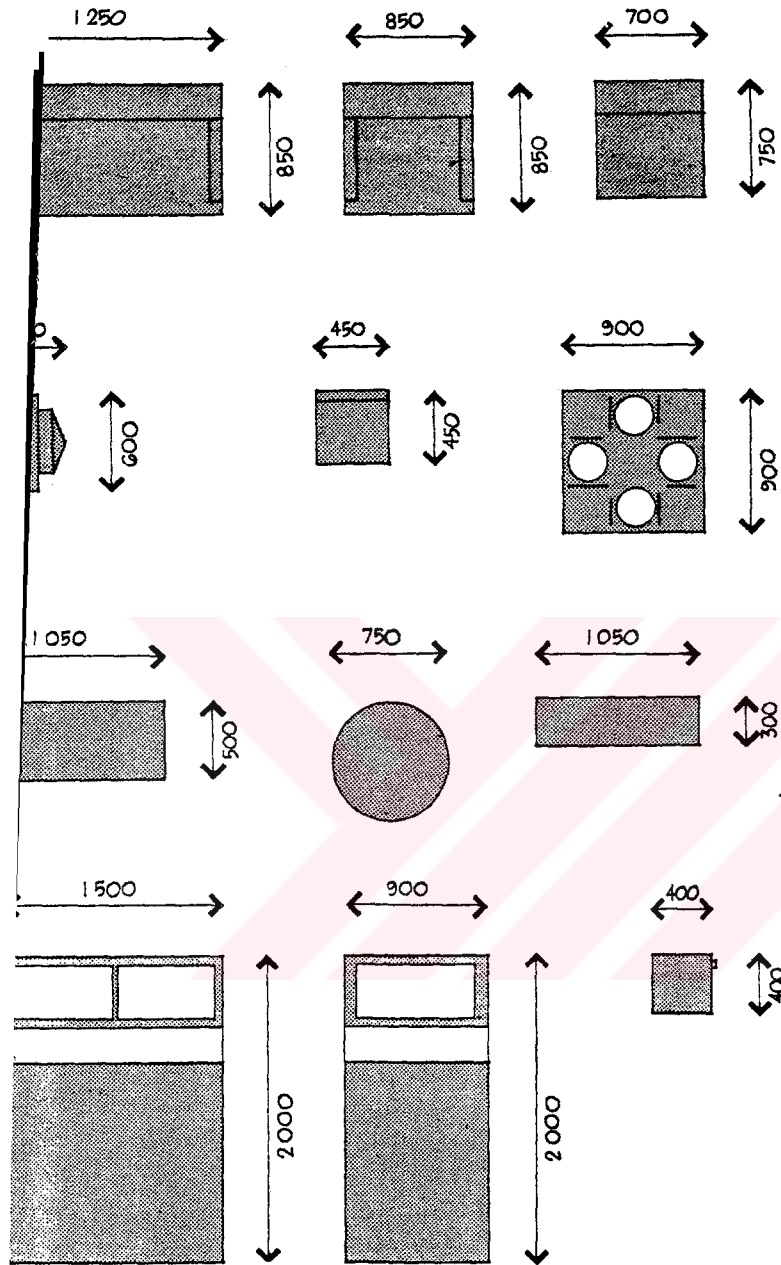
45. Bed recess for wheelchair users

Diagrams 43 to 45 show furniture arrangements in bedrooms which allow sufficient space for a chairbound housewife to make beds

FURNITURE SIZES

Items 48 to 65 give dimensional data for items of furniture in current production.

Sizes given are average dimensions and when considering room layouts designers should remember that many old people will wish to use pieces of furniture which are somewhat bulkier than contemporary designs.



LIVING SPACES

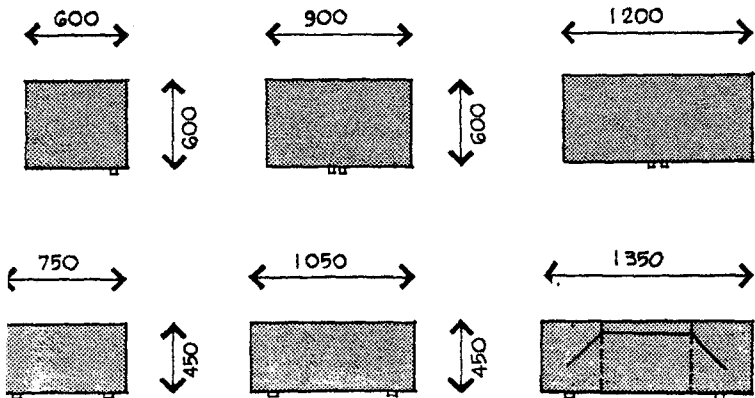
- 48. 2-seater settee
- 49. Armchair
- 50. Easy chair

- 51. Television set
- 52. Dining chair
- 53. Dining table for 4

- 54. Coffee table
- 55. Round coffee table
- 56. Bookcase

BEDROOMS

- 57. Double bed
- 58. Single bed
- 59. Bedside table



- 60. Wardrobe—small
- 61. Wardrobe—medium
- 62. Wardrobe—large

- 63. Chest of drawers—small
- 64. Chest of drawers—large
- 65. Dressing table

T.C
SAĞLIK VE SOSYAL YARDIM BAKANLIĞI
SOSYAL HİZMETLER VE ÇOCUK ESİRGEME KURUMU
GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

HUZUREVLERİ YÖNETMELİĞİ

24 Kasım 1984 tarih 13585 Sayılı Resmi Gazetede
yayınlanarak yürürlüğe girmiştir.

T.C.
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SOSYAL HİZMETLER VE ÇOCUK ESİRGEME KURUMU
GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ .

HUZUREVLERİ YÖNETMELİĞİ

BİRİNCİ BÖLÜM
Genel Hükümler

Amacı

Madde 1- Bu Yönetmeliğin amacı, Huzurevlerindeki hizmetin tür ve niteliğine, işleyişine ilişkin esasları, Kuruluş ve personelin görev, yetki ve sorumluluklarını belirlemektir.

Kapsam

Madde 2- Bu Yönetmelik, sosyal veya ekonomik yoksunluk içinde olan aşılmaz yaşlı kişileri huzurlu bir ortamda korumak, bakmak, sosyal ve psikolojik ihtiyaçlarına karşılanarak görevli ve yükümlü olan Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğüne bağlı Huzurevlerini kapsar.

Dayanak

Madde 3- Bu Yönetmelik 2528 sayılı Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Kanunu'nun 15.maddesine dayanılarak hazırlanmıştır.

Başlıklar

Madde 4- Bu Yönetmeliğin madde kenar başlıkları sadece ilgili oldukları maddelerin konusu ve maddeler arasındaki sıralama ve bağlantıyı göstermekte olup, Yönetmelik metnine dahil değildir.

Tanımlar

Madde 5- Bu Yönetmelikte geçen;

a- "Genel Müdürlük" Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğünü,

b- "İl Müdürlüğü" İl Sosyal Hizmetler Müdürlüğünü

c- "Yaşlı" Muhtaç yaşlıyı,

d- "Muhtaç Yaşlı" Sosyal veya ekonomik yönden yoksunluk içinde olup korunmaya, bakıma ve yardıma muhtaç yaşlı statüsündeki kişiyi,

e- "Huzurevi" Muhtaç yaşlı kişileri huzurlu bir ortamda korumak ve bakmak, sosyal ve psikolojik ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak amacıyla kurulan Sosyal Hizmet Kuruluşlarını,

ifade eder.

İKİNCİ BÖLÜM

Kurulus ve Görevler

Kuruluş

Madde 6- Huzurevlerinde "Koordinasyon ve Değerlendirme Kurulu", "Sosyal Servis" ile, ilgili yasalar gereği malî işlerin gerekli kıldığı Komisyon ve Kurullar bulunur.

Her Kuruluşta ihtiyaca göre Genel Müdürlükçe hazırlanacak standart kadro yönetmeliğinde belirtilen sayı ve niteliklere uygun olarak Müdür, Sosyal Hizmet Uzmanı, Tabib, Diş Tabibi, Psikolog, Diyetisyen, Fizyoterapist, Hemşire, Hemşire Yardımcısı, Teknisyen, Genel İdare ve Yardımcı Hizmetler sınıfından olmak üzere çeşitli personel istihdam edilir.

Koordinasyon ve Değerlendirme Kurulu

Madde 7- Koordinasyon ve Değerlendirme Kurulu, Müdür, Sosyal Hizmet Uzmanı, Tabib, Psikolog, Diyetisyen, Fizyoterapist ve Hemşireden oluşur. Birden fazla intisaf elemanı olduğunda kendi aralarında bir Temsilci seçilir.

c- Alımı kendisine emredilen malları ayrıntılarıyla ayrı bir deftere kaydetmek.

Madde 21- İaşe Memurunun Görevleri

Huzurevinde görevli memurlardan birisi Müdür tarafından İaşe Memuru olarak görevlendirilir. Huzurevinde varsa Diyet Uzmanı, yoksa Huzurevi Müdürüne bağlı olarak çalışır ve aşağıda belirtilen görevleri yürütür;

a- Yaşlılara. Tabib ve Diyetisven tarafından vazılan rasvon cetvel-lerini toplamak,

b- Yemeğe müstehak olan personelin mevcudu ve çalışma sistemine göre kahvaltı ve yemek öğünlerini dikkate alarak personel rasyonunu hesaplamak suretiyle günlük tüketim maddeleri tabelâsını düzenlemek, Huzurevi Müdürü- nün tayin ettiği saatte kontrol için Diyet Uzmanına yoksa Huzurevi Müdürü- ne vermek.

Madde 22- Diğer Hizmet Görevlileri

Huzurevinde görevli teknisyen, teknisyen yardımcısı, şöför, aşçı, bahçevan, çocuk ve yaşlı bakıcısı, çamaşırçı-ütücü, odacı, bulaşıkçı ve diğer personel Huzurevi idaresinin verdiği her çeşit işi görün ve sorun- luluğunu taşır.

DÖRDÜNCÜ BÖLÜM

Kuruluş Bölümleri

Bölümler

Madde 23- Her Huzurevinde binanın fiziksel şartlarına ve imkânlarına uygun olarak yatak odaları, oturma salon ve köşeleri ile sosyal amaçlı sa- lonlar, yemekhane, mutfak, yaşlı mutfağı, revir, banyo, çamaşırhane ve depo ile diğer bölümler bulunur.

Bu bölümler Huzurevinin fiziksel şartları ve imkânları gözönünde tu- tularak Yönetmelikte belirlenen standartlar çerçevesinde döşenir.

Bu bölümler ve yaşlı odaları haşerelere karşı düzenli olarak yaşlı ve yiyeceklere zarar vermeyecek şekilde belirli aralıklarla ilâçlanır. Pencere ve kapılara haşereler için önlem alınır.

Madde 24- Yatak Odaları

a- Yatak odalarının Huzurevlerinin bulunduğu iklim koşulları, fizik şartları ve imkânlar dikkate alınarak ev ortamına sahip bir şekilde döşenmesine özen gösterilir.

b- Her yaşlıya tek kişilik karyola, bir etejer, gardrop, bir koltuk ya da sandalye verilmesi esastır. Her odada yaşlının rahat hareket etmelerini engellemeyecek ölçülerde bir masa bulundurulur.

c- İmkânlar ölçüsünde ve çevre koşulları gözönüne alınarak karyola, etejer ve gardropların ahşap malzemeden olması tercih edilir.

Madde 25- Oturma Salon ve Köşeleri

a- Bu salonlar yaşlıların oturup sohbet edebilecekleri, gazete, dergi vb. okuyabilecekleri, televizyon izleyebilecekleri, satranç, dama, tavla vb. oynayabilecekleri şekilde düzenlenir.

b- Huzurevinin antre, merdiven başları vb. uygun yerlerinde küçük gruplar halinde oturup dinlenebilecekleri oturma köşeleri düzenlenir.

c- Oturma salon ve köşeleri ev ortamı şeklinde döşenir.

Madde 26- Sosyal Amaçlı Salonlar

Huzurevinin imkânları ölçüsünde yaşlıların zamanlarını değerlendirme faaliyetlerini sürdürecekleri salon veya odalar düzenlenir.

Madde 27- Yemekhane

a- Yemekhane, yaşlıların toplu olarak yemeklerini yiyebilecekleri şekilde düzenlenir.

b- Tabak, çatal, kaşık ve diğer malzemeler yemekhanede bulunan kapalı dolaplarda temiz ve düzenli şekilde korunur.

c- Masaların temiz, düzenli ve örtülü bulunmasına özen gösterilir.

d- Pencereelerde tül ve perde bulunur ve genel olarak rahat ve huzurlu yemek ortamı sağlanır.

e- Yaşlıların yemekhaneye temiz, düzgün giyinli gelmeleri ile yemek sonrası temizliklerini yapabilmeleri için gerekli imkânlar ve bu konuda görevlilerin yardımı sağlanır.

Madde 28- Mutfak

a- Mutfak duvarları ve yerleri kolay temizlenebilir nitelikteki inşaat malzemesi ile kaplanır.

b- Mutfakta yemek pişirmede kullanılan araç ve gereçlerin düzenli bir şekilde dolaplarda korunması sağlanır.

c- Sebze ve meyvalar ile bulaşıkların yıkanması için ayrı ayrı yerler düzenlenir.

d- Yemek pişirme ve serviste kullanılan araç ve gereçler sağlığa zarar vermeyecek malzemeden seçilir.

e- Mutfakta günlük kuru erzak, sebze ve meyva, ekmek, et, temizlik malzemesi vb. malzemelerin muhafazası için malzemelerin cinsine uygun nitelikte ayrı dolaplar bulundurulur.

f- Etlerin doğrandığı et tezgâhı ve kıyma makinası işin bitiminden sonra temizlenip tuşlanarak üstü kapatılır.

g- Mutfak her gün belirli aralıklarla yıkanır, sürekli temiz ve düzenli olması sağlanır. Haşerelere karşı belirli aralıklarla ilâçlama yapılır.

h- Yemek kokularının bina içine dağılmasını önlemek için gerekli havalandırma düzeni sağlanır.

ı- Mutfak personelinin görevlerine uygun şekilde her zaman temiz olmaları ve düzenli giyinmeleri sağlanır.

j- Mutfak personelinin 6 ayda bir portör muayenesi ve genel sağlık kontrolü yaptırılır.

Madde 29- Yaşlı Mutfağı

a- Yaşlı katlarında yaşlıların istedikleri zaman çay, kahve vb. pişirebilecekleri, bulaşıklarını yıkayabilecekleri ufak bir mutfak bulur.

b- Yaşlı mutfaklarında ocak, evye, buzdolabı vb. araç-gereçlerin konulacağı raf ve dolaplar ile hareketi engellemeyecek şekilde yerleştirilen bir masa ve sandalyeler bulundurulur.

c- Yaşlıların mutfak araç ve gereçlerini temiz ve düzenli kullanmaları ve korumaları sağlanır.

d- Yaşlı mutfaklarının sürekli temiz ve düzenli olması ve haşerele-
re karşı belirli aralıklarla ilâçlanması sağlanır.

Madde 30- Revir

a- Her Huzurevinde bir revir ve burada gerekli tıbbi araç ve ge-
reçler bulunur.

b- Bulaşıcı hastalığa yakalanan yada hastalığı çok ağırlaşan yaş-
lılar revir kısmına alınır ve tedavileri burada sağlanır.

c- Revirin sağlık hizmetleri ve kayıt işleri tabibin direktifleri
doğrultusunda hemşire tarafından yürütülür.

d- Revirin sağlık gereçleri hemşire tarafından teslim alınarak ko-
runur, her zaman hizmete hazır halde bulundurulur.

e- Revirde, protokol ve hasta tedavi defteri tutulur, ilâç kulla-
nımı kaydedilir.

f- Revirde kalanlar için konulan teşhisi ve yattığı günden çıktığı
güne kadar hastalığın seyrini, yapılan tedavi şekillerini ve ilâçları
gösteren müşahade kaydı tutulur.

g- Revir yeteri kadar ışık almalı, duvar ve yerleri temizlenebilir
nitelikte olmalı, yeterli havalandırma ve ısıtma sağlanmalıdır.

h- Huzurevinde Tabibin sorumluluğu altında kullanılmak üzere revir-
de yada gerekli görülen yerlerde ilâç ve ilkyardım dolabı bulunur.

ı- İlâç ve ilk yardım dolabında kullanılacak ilâçlar ve malzemeler
(kazalar, zehirlenme, böcek sokması vb.) acil durumlar dikkate alınarak
tabib tarafından ihtiyaca göre temin edilir ve korunur.

Madde 31- Emanet Eşya Deposu

a- Yaşlıların odalarında saklayamadıkları fazla eşyalar için Huzu-
revinin uygun bir yeri Emanet Eşya Deposu olarak kullanılır.

b- Cins ve miktarı belirlenerek emanet makbuzu karşılığı teslim
alınan yaşlının eşyaları düzenli bir şekilde korunur.

c- Eşyaların muhafazası için raf yada uygun dolaplar bulundurulur.

Madde 32- Kat Banyosu

Yaşlıların müşterek kullanımını için katlardaki mevcut banyoların giriş kısmında soyunup, giyinmeleri, banyo sonrası dinlenebilmeleri için tercihan vinleks kaplı kanepeler ve askılıklar bulunmalıdır. Ayrıca yaşlıların müşterek kullanabilecekleri malzemenin konulacağı dolap, hareketi engelleneyecek şekilde ufak bir masa yada komidin bulundurulmalıdır. Tuvaletlere tutanaklar yaptırılmalıdır.

Banyo yapılan kısımda muslukların önündeki oturaklar hiiven şartlarına uygun ve tercihan sabit olmalıdır.

Katlarda yada kat banyolarının uygun yerinde yaşlıların ufak tefek çamaşırlarını yıkayabilecekleri bir çamaşır yıkama evyesi, olmadığı takdirde bir kaç boy plastik çamaşır leğeni bulundurulmalıdır. Bu çamaşır- larını kurutabilecekleri duvardan duvara çekas tipi asacak yerler sağlanmalıdır.

Madde 33- Tuvalet ve Lavabolar

Tuvalet ve banyolarda tutunma ve havlu asma rayları bulundurulmalıdır. Tuvaletler erkek ve kadın yaşlılar için ayrı olmalı üzerlerinde erkek ve kadınlara aidiyeti belirtilmelidir.

İhtiyaca göre yaşlıların kolaç, ayak yıkama ve abdest alabilmelerini sağlayacak biçimde ayak yıkama evyeleri düşünülmelidir.

BEŞİNCİ BÖLÜM

Hizmet ve İşleyiş

Huzurevine Kabul Şartları

Madde 34- Huzurevlerine kabul edilecek yaşlılarda aranan nitelikler;

- a- 60 yaş ve daha yukarı yaşlarda olmak,
- b- Günlük yaşama faaliyetlerini (Yeme, içme, tuvalet gibi) bağımsız yapabilecek nitelikte olmak,
- c- Yatalak yada devamlı yatarak tıbbî tedavi ve bakıma ihtiyacı olmamak,

- d- Beden fonksiyonlarında kendi ihtiyacını karşılamasına engel olacak sakatlığı ve bir hastalığı bulunmamak,
- e- Ruhsal sağlığı yerinde olmak,
- f- Bulaşıcı ve sürekli tedaviyi gerektiren ağır hastalıklara sahip bulunmamak,
- g- Uyuşturucu madde ve alkol kullanmamak,
- h- Sosyal veya ekonomik yoksunluk içinde bulunduğu sosyal inceleme raporu ile saptanmış olmak,

Huzurevine Girmek İçin Başvurulacak Merciler

Madde 35- Huzurevine girmek isteyenler;

- a- Bulunduğu mahalde Huzurevi var ise Huzurevi Müdürlüğüne,
- b- İl Sosyal Hizmetler Müdürlüklerine,
- c- İlçe Sosyal Hizmetler Şubelerine,
- d- Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğüne bir dilekçe ile başvuruda bulunabilirler.

Huzurevine Yaşlı Kabulünde İzlenecek Yol

Madde 36- Yaşlılardan İstenecek Belgeler;

- a- Dilekçe,
- b- Sağlık Raporu (yaşlının bulaşıcı ve sürekli tıbbî bakım isteyen bir hastalığı bulunmadığını, ruhsal dengesinin yerinde olduğunu, alkolik ve uyuşturucu madde bağlantısı olmadığını kanıtlayıcı raporları kapsar).
- c- Nüfus Cüzdanı sureti,
- d- Ücretsiz kalacakların İl veya İlçe İdare Kurulundan alacakları Yoksulluk Belgesi,
- e- Sosyal İnceleme Raporu.

Yaşlı Kabulü

Madde 37- Huzurevine aşağıdaki esaslar dahilinde yaşlıların kabulü yapılır;

- a- Huzurevine kabul edilecek her yaşlı için Sosyal Hizmet Uzmanlarınca düzenlenecek sosyal inceleme raporunda, yaşlının sosyal ve ekonomik özelliklerinin yanısıra, Huzurevine girme nedenleri, Huzurevi bakımına uygun olup olmadığı, öncelikle alınmasının gerekip gerekmediği, nedenleriyle

belirtilir. Sosyal inceleme raporunun yaşlının ikâmetgahında incelenmesi sonucu düzenlenmesine özen gösterilir.

b- Sosyal inceleme raporu ve tamamlanan diğer evrakları ile değerlendirilmesi yapılan yaşlılar, Huzurevine kabul edilir, sıraya alınır yada reddedilir.

c- Huzurevine kabul edilecekler arasında ırk, renk, cinsiyet, dil, tabiyet, din, siyasi düşünce, felsefî inanç, sosyal köken ve servet yönünden hiçbir ayırım yapılamayacağı gibi geçmişteki mahkumiyetleri de gözönüne alınmaz.

Yaşlının Huzurevinden Ayrılışı

Madde 38- Yaşlı istediği zaman Huzurevinden ayrılabilir. Başka bir Huzurevine naklini isteyen yaşlının ise istek nedeni uygun görüldüğü takdirde, nakil işleme Genel Müdürlükçe yapılır.

Ücret Durumu

Madde 39- Huzurevinde ücrete ilişkin uygulama aşağıda belirtilen esaslara göre yerine getirilir;

a- Huzurevlerinde ekonomik gücü yerinde olmayan, kendisine kanunen bakmakla yükümlü kimsesi bulunmayan yada kanunen bakmakla yükümlü kimsesi olup ta yükümlülerin ekonomik gücü yeterli olmayan yaşlılar ücretsiz, ekonomik gücü yerinde olup da sosyal yoksunluk içinde bulunan yaşlılar ise ücretli olarak kabul edilir.

b- Yaşlının bakım ücretini akraba ve yakınlarının ödemesi halinde ödomeyi üstlenenden "Yüklenme Senedi" alınır.

c- "Vatani Hizmet Tertibinden Şeref Aylığı Bağlanması Hakkındaki 1005 sayılı Kanun" uyarınca İstiklâl Madalyası verilerek maaş bağlanan kişiler bu gelirlerinden başka hiçbir yerden aylık ve geliri olmamak şartıyla varsa eşleri ile birlikte Huzurevlerinde ücretsiz kalırlar.

d- Huzurevlerinde buldukları sırada olağanüstü bir nedenle gelir ve varlıklarını kaybedenler ve kendilerine kanunen bakmakla yükümlü kimsesi bulunmayan yada olup ta yükümlüsünün ekonomik durumu yeterli olmayan ve bu durumu doğrulayan yaşlılar hakkında düzenlenecek sosyal inceleme raporuna dayanılarak Huzurevi hizmetlerinden ücretsiz yada indirimli olarak yararlanabilirler.

Her yaşlı için ayrı olarak karteks sistemine göre sağlık fişi tabiblerce doldurulur. Bu fiş her sağlık kontrolü sonunda düzenli bir şekilde işlenir ve izlenir.

Huzurevinde ücretli kalan yaşlıların, giderleri kendilerince karşılanmak şartıyla gerektiğinde istedikleri bir hastanede tedavileri sağlanabilir.

Huzurevinde yaşayan yaşlılar kendilerine özel doktor tutabilir ve konsültasyon yaptırabilirler.

Psiko-Sosyal Hizmetler

Madde 45- Yaşlılara iyi bakım verilebilmesi için gerekli olan fizikî şartlar ve tıbbi tedavi imkânları sağlamanın yanında psik-sosyal uyumları yönünden zamanlarını değerlendirici faaliyetlere de yer verilir. Bu nedenle yaşlıları eğlendirici ve yaratıcı faaliyetlere yönlendirmek için programlar geliştirilir ve katılmaları için teşvik edilir.

Yönlendirilecekleri faaliyetlerde yaşlıların ihtiyaç ve ilgileri gözönüne alınır. Hiçbir yaşlı herhangi bir faaliyete katılmak için zorlanamaz.

Yaşlıların özel günlerini kutlamalarına izin verilir. Millî ve Dinî Bayramlarda toplantılar düzenlenir. Toplumla ilişkilerinin canlı tutulmasına çalışılır.

Disiplin Kurulu

Madde 46- Disiplin işleri Huzurevinde oluşturulacak Disiplin Kurulu tarafından yürütülür. Disiplin Kurulu, Müdürün Başkanlığında Sosyal Hizmet Uzmanları ve Psikologlar ile Hemşireler arasından seçilecek birer temsilciden oluşur.

Oyların eşitliği halinde Kurul Başkanının oyu iki olarak değerlendirilir. Yeterli ihtisas elemanı bulunmadığı takdirde Disiplin Kurulu Müdürün uygun göreceği personelden seçilerek oluşturulur.

klima tesisleri ile motorlu araçların çalıştırılma, bakım ve onarım işle-
rini kapsar.

Tesis ve cihazların randımanlı çalışması ve ömürlerinin uzatılması
için iyi kullanma, koruyucu bakım (boya, badana, temizleme, yağlama) ona-
rım ve parça değiştirme gibi tedbirlerin zamanında alınması gerekir. Ve
bu işlerde çalışan personel imkânlar dahilinde eğitilir.

Her tesis ve cihaz için uygulanan büyük onarım ve parça değiştirme-
ler kendileri için tutulan dosyalarına düzenli olarak işlenir. Ayrıca ya-
pılan onarım ve parça değiştirme bir tutanakla belirtilir.

Gereken cihaz ve araçların üzerinde çalıştırma talimatları ile ba-
kım ve kontrol formları asılı bulundurulur.

Çamaşır Yıkama ve Ütü İşleri

Madde 64- Çamaşır işleri, kirli çamaşırların servislerden çamaşır-
haneye gelişi, yıkama, kurutulması, ütülenmesi, tasnifi, servislere da-
ğıtılması ve depolama hizmetlerini kapsar.

Huzurevlerinde sağlanan yada Huzurevi terzihanesinde dikilen her
türlü çamaşır servis sorumlu hemşiresine depo memuru tarafından zimmet-
le teslim edilir. Bu eşyaları servis sorumlu hemşiresi takiple görevlidir.

Servis sorumlu hemşireleri kendilerine zimmet karşılığı teslim edi-
len eşyalardan Ayniyat Saymanına, bu hizmetin işleyişinden de Müdüre karşı
sorumludur.

Servislerdeki kirli çamaşırlar çamaşırhaneye gönderilir ve aynı mik-
tar temiz çamaşır teslim alınır. Çamaşırhaneye gelen kirlilerden, yapran-
mış fakat onarımı mümkün olanlar zimmet yada makbuzla terzihaneye verilir.
Kullanılmaz duruma gelenleri ayrı bir yerde toplanır. Zaman zaman sorumlu
hemşire, Huzurevi Müdürü ve çamaşırhane yetkilisi tarafından bunların tür
ve miktarları tutanakla belirlenerek temizlik işlerinde kullanılmak üzere
Sorumlu Hemşireye teslim edilir. İmha edilenler bir tutanakla çamaşırhane
zimmetinden düşülür. Yerine verilecek yeni çamaşırlar da zimmete geçirilir
Yeni açılacak servisler ihtiyaçları olan çamaşırları gerekli belgeleri dü-
zenleyerek çamaşırhaneden alırlar.

Çamaşırhaneye yıkanmak üzere gönderilen çamaşırlardan enfekte olanlar ile kan, idrar, cerahat vb. ifrazatla bulaşık bulunanlar ve normal çamaşırlar renkleri birbirinden farklı ve üzerinde servis işareti bulunan ayrı torbalar içerisinde çamaşırhaneye teslim edilir.

Enfekte olanlar dezenfeksiyon işlemine tabi tutulduktan sonra kan, idrar, cerahat vb. organik madde ve ifrazatla bulaşık olanlar temizleyici bir solisyonda bırakılarak lekeleri giderilip yıkanır. Çamaşırhanede çalışan personelin el ve ayakları için koruma tedbiri alınır.

Personelin gömlekleri ve lüzum görülen diğer çamaşırları ayrı olarak yıkanır ve kolalanır. Bütün yaşlı çamaşırları ütülenir ve muntazam katlanarak varsa genel çamaşır deposuna yoksa servis dolaplarına yerleştirilir.

Özel Bakım Bölümü

Madde 65- Ağır felçli, sakat ve yatalakların bakım ve korunmalarını sağlamak amacıyla Genel Müdürlükçe uygun görülecek Huzurevleri bünyesinde Özel Bakım Bölümleri kurulabilir. Bu bölümlerdeki hizmetler aşağıdaki esaslara göre yürütülür;

a- Özel Bakım Bölümlerine; 60 yaşın üstünde, akıl ve ruh sağlığı yerinde, bulaşıcı, habis tümöral yada sürekli tedavi gerektiren bir hastalığı bulunmayan yatağa bağlı (felçli, yatalak, sakat) yaşlıların kabulü yapılır.

b- Daha önce Huzurevinde iken yatalak ve felçli duruma düşmüş yaşlılar bu bölümlere öncelikle yerleştirilir. Boş yatak bulunduğu takdirde aciliyeti olan yeni müracaatlar kabul edilir.

c- Bu bölümlerde odalara havalandırma için aspiratör konulmasına, yatakların muşamba ile kaplanıp, pike serilmesine ve üzerine yatak çarşaflarının örtülmesine, sürekli sıcak su bulundurulmasına, odaların koridorlar dışında tekerlekli islemlerin hareket edebileceği genişlik bırakacak şekilde düzenlenmesine, banyo ve tuvaletlerde özel düzenleme yapılmasına gözen gösterilmelidir.

d- Bu bölümlerde, her 10 yaşlı için 1 hemşire, her 5 yaşlı için 1 yaşlı bakıcı görevlendirilir. Bu personel belirli sürelerde diğer yaşlıların kaldığı bölümlerdeki personel ile değiştirilerek çalıştırılır.

e- Özel Bakım Bölümlerinde kalan yaşlıların bakım ve hizmetlerine katkıda bulunmak üzere yaşlarının yanına refakatçi kabul edilir. Gece kalan refakatçiler için portatif yatak verilebilir. Yemek ve diğer masraflar için yaşlıdan alınan ücretin yarısı kadar ücret alınır. Refakatçiler Huzurevi personelinin uyduğu kurallara uyarlar ve gerektiğinde görevlilerce verilen görevleri yaparlar.

Geçici ve Gündüzlü Bakım

Madde 66- Huzurevlerinde kapasite ve yer durumu uygun olduğu takdirde geçici, süreli ve gündüzlü bakım için yaşlı kabul edilebilir. Bu hususla ilgili aşağıda belirlenen şartlara göre hizmet verilir;

a- Geçici ve gündüzlü bakımdan yararlanmak isteyen yaşlıların kabullerinde bu Yönetmeliğin 34.maddesi ile 39.maddesinin (b) fıkrası hükümleri uygulanır. Huzurevinde kaldıkları süre içinde mevcut kurallara uymak zorundadırlar.

b- Geçici süreli kabul olunan ve gündüz bakımından yararlanan yaşlılar Huzurevinde kalan diğer yaşlıların yararlandığı tüm hizmetten yararlanırlar.

c- Geçici süre içinde kalan yaşlılar kaldığı oda ücretinin iki katını, gündüz bakımında ise kaldığı odanın ücretini aynen öderler.

ALTINCI BÖLÜM

Çeşitli Hükümler

Genel Hususlar

Madde 67- Huzurevinin özelliklerine göre düzenlenen yaşlı odaları ve diğer bölümlerden yararlanma konusunda uyulması gereken müşterek hususlar aşağıda belirtilmiştir.

a- Yaşlı odaları tek kişilik, iki, üç, dört kişilik olabilir. Evli yaşlıların kalması için ayrıca daire yada odalar düzenlenebilir.

b- Genel olarak odalar Huzurevi yönetimince döşenir. Arzu edenler Huzurevi Müdürünün onayını alarak bu odaları kendi eşyaları ile döşeyebilirler.

c- Yaşlıların odalarında ateşli silahlar, tehlikeli görülen aletler bulundurmaları yasaktır.

d- Huzurevlerinde kadınlarla erkekler ayrı yada aynı katlarda ayrı bölümlerde yerleştirilir. Oturma odaları, yemekhaneler, kitaplık, iş atölyeleri ve bahçelerden yaşlılar ortaklaşa yararlanırlar.

e- Yaşlılar kedi, köpek, maymun vb. hayvanları Huzurevinde besleyemezler. Huzurevine ait olan kuş kafesleri ve akvaryumlar Huzurevi Müdürlüğünün uygun gördüğü yerlerde korunurlar.

f- Yaşlılar sabah kahvaltılarında, yemeğe, dinlenme salonları ve bahçeye giyimli olarak giderler. Huzurevi içinde pijama ve sabahlık gibi giysilerle dolaşamazlar.

Yaşlıların kahvaltı, yemek ve çay saatleri yönetimce belirlenir ve yaşlıların uyması sağlanır.

g- Yaşlılar katlarda bulunan yaşlı mutfaklarından yararlanırlar. Odalarında gazocağı, tüpgaz, elektrik ocağı vb. ısıtıcılar kullanmaları yasaktır.

h- Yaşlıların Huzurevi eşyalarına zarar vermeleri halinde zarar ve ziyan kendilerinden tazmin ettirilir.

ı- Huzurevinde katlarda ev tipi çamaşır makinaları varsa, arzu eden yaşlılar kendi çamaşırıklarını yıkayabilirler. Yaşlıların özel çamaşır makinaları yönetimce uygun görülecek bir yere konularak ortaklaşa kullanmaları sağlanır.

Ziyaretçiler

Madde 68- Yaşlılar Huzurevinin düzenini bozmayacak şekilde ziyaret-i kabul edebilirler.

Huzurevlerinde yakınlarını görmek için uzaktan gelen ziyaretçiler ger Huzurevinin şartları uygunsa, bu hizmet için ayrılacak bir odada enede en fazla üç defa, üçer günü geçmemek üzere kalabilirler. Bu durumda kendilerinden çok kişilik oda ücreti alınır.

Refakatçiler

Madde 69- Yaşlıların hastalığı halinde, arzu eden kimseler yönetimce gerekli görülürse refakatçi olarak yaşlılarının yanında kalabilirler. Refakatçiya portatif yatak verilir ve yemekten yararlandırılırlar.

Refakatçi Huzurevinde kaldığı süre içinde refakat ettiği yaşlının kaldığı oda ücretinin yarısını öder. Refakatçinin Huzurevinde kalış süresi yönetimce tespit edilir.

Vak'a Tartışma ve Değerlendirme

Madde 70- Huzurevlerinde ayda bir yada ihtiyaç duyulan zamanlarda "Vak'a Tartışma ve Değerlendirme" toplantıları yapılır. Müdür, Müdürün bulunmadığı zamanlarda Vekilinin yönetiminde yapılacak bu toplantılara Sosyal Hizmet Uzmanı, Tabib, Psikolog, Diyetisyen, Hemşire ve uygun görülecek diğer personel katılır.

Toplantılarda çeşitli davranış bozuklukları gösterip, psiko-sosyal sorunları nedeniyle Huzurevine uyum gösteremeyen yaşlıların durumları ayrıntılı şekilde ele alınarak sorunların çözümüne ilişkin tartışmalar yapılır. Tartışılan vak'alar rapor haline getirilerek serviste saklanır.

Araştırma, İnceleme, İstatistik

Madde 71- Genel Müdürlükçe geliştirilen standart formlar uygulanarak istatistikî bilgiler geliştirilir. Bu bilgiler İl Müdürlüğü ve Genel Müdürlüğe zamanında ulaştırılır.

Meslekî uygulamalar, vak'a çalışmalarını yanı sıra her Huzurevinde yaşlılar ile ilgili inceleme ve araştırma yapılır. Uygun görülenler imkânlar ölçüsünde gizlilik prensibine sadık kalınarak yayınlanabilir.

İkrâm

Madde 72- Huzurevinde düzenlenecek sosyal faaliyetlerde ikramı gerektiren yiyeceklerin cins ve miktarı Huzurevi Müdürünün tespiti ile günlük iâşe ve tabelâ cetveline geçirilerek sipariş verilir. Görevlendirilecek personel tarafından en iyi şekilde ikramı sağlanır.

SOSYAL HİZMETLER VE ÇOCUK ESİRGEME KURUMU
GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE BAĞLI HUZUREVLERİ
-Temmuz 1991-

No	KURULUŞUN ADI	Açılış Yılı	Kapasitesi	Bakılan Yaş.
1.	Adana Huzurevi	1976	75	73
2.	Afyon Huzurevi	1987	110	93
3.	Ankara Seyranbağları Hz.	1975	220	188
4.	Antalya Huzurevi	1983	135	110
5.	Aydın-Söke-Huzurevi	1982	30	30
6.	Balıkesir Huzurevi	1985	220	139
7.	Bolu İzzet Payscale Hz.	1988	60	47
8.	Bursa Huzurevi	1987	220	157
9.	Denizli Huzurevi	1985	100	102
10.	Edirne Huzurevi	1989	110	89
11.	Erzincan 100.Yıl Atatürk Hz.	1990	84	27
12.	Erskisehir Huzurevi	1967	70	70
13.	Erskisehir Maide Boler Hz.	1990	65	88
14.	Gaziantep Huzurevi	1986	100	71
15.	Hatay Huzurevi	1985	100	79
16.	Isparta-Atabey-Huzurevi	1986	220	84
17.	Istanbul-Bakırköy Huzurevi	1978	210	196
18.	Istanbul-Zeytinburnu Hz.	1986	90	88
19.	Istanbul-Göztepe Semiha Şakir Huzurevi	1986	160	137
20.	Istanbul-Kartal Maltepe Hz.	1975	250	243
21.	İzmir Huzurevi	1977	210	182
22.	Konya Dr. İsmail Işık Hz.	1966	130	147
23.	Kütahya Huzurevi	1977	65	53
24.	Malatya Huzurevi	1985	100	59
25.	Manisa Huzurevi	1980	70	49
26.	Kahramanmaraş Huzurevi	1981	56	44
27.	Trabzon Huzurevi	1985	220	145
28.	Ordu Huzurevi	1990	110	-
29.	Usak Huzurevi	1989	110	57

0.	Niğde Bor Kuddusi Hz. ve Sürekli Bakım Ünitesi	1990	120	-
1.	Sakarya Arifiye Hz. ve ve Sürekli Bakım Ünitesi	1990	206	148
2.	Konya Dr. İsmail Işık Hz. Cemiyeti Hayriye	1990	50	-
			<u>Toplam: 4076</u>	<u>2990</u>

BELEDİYELERE AİT KURULUŞLAR

İl	İli	Kuruluşun Adı	Kapasitesi
1.	Adana	Adana Büyükşehir Belediyesi Bakım Yurdu	11
2.	Adıyaman	Adıyaman Belediyesi Huzurevi	22
3.	Ankara	Keçiören Belediyesi Gücsüzler Yurdu	97
4.	Aydın	Aydın Belediyesi İhtiyarlar Evi	18
5.	Balıkesir	Balıkesir Belediyesi İhtiyarlar Evi	26
6.	Bursa	Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi Huzurevi	64
7.	Bursa	İnegöl Belediyesi Huzurevi	50
8.	Diyarbakır	Diyarbakır Belediyesi Huzurevi	25
9.	Elazığ	Elazığ Belediyesi Acezevi	22
10.	Erzurum	Erzurum Belediyesi Bakımevi	25
11.	Gaziantep	Gaziantep Belediyesi Gücsüzler Yurdu	80
12.	İstanbul	İstanbul Belediyesi Darülaceze Müessesesi	900
13.	İzmir	İzmir Belediyesi Huzurevi	335
14.	İzmir	İzmir-Ödemiş Belediye Huzurevi	86
15.	Kayseri	Kayseri Belediyesi Huzurevi	98
16.	Manisa	Manisa Belediyesi İsmail Cider Huzurevi	50
17.	Samsun	Samsun Belediyesi Gücsüzler Yurdu	90
			<u>Toplam: 1999</u>

DERNEKLERE VE VAKIFLARA AİT KURULUŞLAR

<u>Sıra</u>	<u>İli</u>	<u>Kuruluşun Adı</u>	<u>Kapasitesi</u>
1.	Ankara	İhtiyarlık Huzur Köşkları Derneği Dr. Tüzel Huzurevi	16
2.	Balıkesir	Kızılay Derneği Fındıks Şeker Hz.	20
3.	Eolu	Kızılay Akçakoca Yaşlılar Konukevi	110
4.	Balıkesir	Kızılay Edremit Şb. Huzurevi	40
5.	Isparta	Isparta Huzurevi Yardımlaşma Vakfı ve Derneği Huzurevi	250
6.	İçel	Mersin Yardım ve İyilik Vakfı Yaşlılar Huzurevi	16
7.	Istanbul	Kızılay Zeynep Nadim Oyvar Huzurevi	70
8.	Istanbul	Istanbul Huzur Hastanesi ve Dinlenme Evleri Vakfı	112
9.	Istanbul	Türkiye Polis Emeklileri Sosyal Yardım Derneği	52
10.	Istanbul	Huzurevleri Kurma ve Yaşatma Derneği Istanbul Huzurevi	35
11.	Istanbul	İhtiyarlara Yardım Derneği Huzurevi	91
12.	İzmir	İzmir Yardımseverler Derneği Dr. Kemal Tarım Dinlenme Evi	74
13.	Sakarya	Hayırsevenler Derneği Huzurevi	50
			<u>Toplam: 936</u>

DİĞER BAKANLIKLARA AİT KURULUŞLAR

<u>Sıra</u>	<u>İli</u>	<u>Kuruluşun Adı</u>	<u>Kapasitesi</u>
1.	Manisa	Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu Salihli Hz.	47
2.	Istanbul	T.C.Emekli Sandığı Dinlenme ve Eakımevi	225
3.	Istanbul	M.Eğitim Bakanlığı Validebağ Mustafa Necatibey Huzurevi	97
			<u>Toplam: 369</u>

AZINLIKLARA AIT KURULUŞLAR

<u>Sıra</u>	<u>İli</u>	<u>Kuruluşun Adı</u>	<u>Kapasitesi</u>
1.	Istanbul	Balıkli Rum Hastanesi Vakfı İhtiyarhanesi	205
2.	Istanbul	Fransız Fakirhanesi	136
3.	Istanbul	Fransız Lape Hastanesi	150
4.	Istanbul	İhtiyarlara Mahsus Cemiyet-i Hayriye Derneği Düşkûnler Evi	102
5.	Istanbul	Surp Pirgiç Yedikule Ermeni Hastanesi	267
6.	Istanbul	Surp Agop Hastanesi Düşkûnler Evi	40
Toplam:			900

GERÇEK KİŞİLERE AIT KURULUŞLAR

<u>Sıra</u>	<u>İli</u>	<u>Kuruluşun Adı</u>	<u>Kapasitesi</u>
1.	Istanbul	Bağcılar Huzurevi	35
2.	Istanbul	Çağrı Sosyal Hizmet Tesisleri Levent Hz.	20
Toplam:			55

- GÖRÜŞME FORMU I -
 HUZUREVLERİ KULLANICILARININ
 SOSYO-KÜLTÜREL YAPISI
 AGUSTOS-EKİM 1990

APPENDIX - VI

Adı Soyadı:

Yaşadığı yer:

Cinsiyeti

1.	Erkek
2.	Kadın

Yaşınız nedir?

1.	65 - 75
2.	75 - 85
3.	85 +

Doğum yeriniz?

1.	İlçe
2.	İlçe
3.	İlçe
4.	İlçe
5.	İlçe

Huzurevine gelene kadar iki yıldan fazla yaşadığınız yerler sırasıyla
 1. İl 2. İlçe 3. Köy 4. Kaç yıl

.....

Eğitim durumunuz?

1.	Okul
2.	Okul
3.	Okul
4.	Okul
5.	Okul
6.	Okul

Çalışıyor muydunuz?

1.	Evet
2.	Hayır

Mesleğiniz nedir?

Babanızın işi neydi?

Evlendiniz mi?

1.	Evet
2.	Hayır

Medeni durumunuz?

1.	Evli
2.	Evli
3.	Evli
4.	Evli

11. Kaç çocuğunuz var?

1.	0
2.	1
3.	2
4.	3-6
5.	7+

12. Çocuklarınız hakkında bilgi verir misiniz?

No	Cins		Yaş	Eğitim	İş	Kardaş	N. Dur.	
	E	K					Ev	Be
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								

13. Huzurevine gelmeden önce nerede kalıyordunuz?

1.	Kirada
2.	Kirada
3.	Takim. Ev
4.	Dışarı

14. Euraya neden geldiniz?

1.....
 2.....
 3.....

15. Burada mutlu musunuz?

1.	Evet
2.	Orta derecede
3.	Hayır

Neden?

16. İmkânlarınız olsa şu anda nerede olmak istersiniz?

17. Burada kaç samimi arkadaşınız var?

1.	0
2.	1-3 kişi
3.	4-10 kişi
4.	10 - kişi

Neden?

HUZUREVLERİ MEKAN ÖZELLİKLERİ

1. Oturma odası kapısının karşısında yata-
k bulunması doğru mu?

Doğru Yanlış

2. Bu odadan diğer odalara giderken sık sık
yatak/banyo-
giderken sıklıkla geçtiğiniz yer-
ler nelerdir?

3. Bu odadan diğer odalara giderken sık sık
yatak/banyo-
giderken sıklıkla geçtiğiniz yer-
ler nelerdir?

Evet Hayır

4. Bu odadan diğer odalara giderken sık sık
yatak/banyo-
giderken sıklıkla geçtiğiniz yer-
ler nelerdir?

5. Bu odadan diğer odalara giderken sık sık
yatak/banyo-
giderken sıklıkla geçtiğiniz yer-
ler nelerdir?

Evet Hayır

6. Bu odadan diğer odalara giderken sık sık
yatak/banyo-
giderken sıklıkla geçtiğiniz yer-
ler nelerdir?

Evet Hayır

7. Bu odadan diğer odalara giderken sık sık
yatak/banyo-
giderken sıklıkla geçtiğiniz yer-
ler nelerdir?

8. Bu odadan diğer odalara giderken sık sık
yatak/banyo-
giderken sıklıkla geçtiğiniz yer-
ler nelerdir?

Evet Hayır

9. Bu odadan diğer odalara giderken sık sık
yatak/banyo-
giderken sıklıkla geçtiğiniz yer-
ler nelerdir?

10. Bu odadan diğer odalara giderken sık sık
yatak/banyo-
giderken sıklıkla geçtiğiniz yer-
ler nelerdir?

Merdiven Asansör

11. Bu odadan diğer odalara giderken sık sık
yatak/banyo-
giderken sıklıkla geçtiğiniz yer-
ler nelerdir?

7. Merdivende sizi rahatsız eden şeyler

	Merdivenler	Hespi	Basamak
1	Çok dar		
2	Çok dik		
3	Çok yataklık		
4	Tutunmuyorum		
5	Dinlenmiyorum		
6	Havalandırma		
7	Karanlık		
8	Diğer		

8. Asansörde sizi rahatsız eden şeyler

	Asansörde	Korkutuyor	Rahatsız edici
1	Yavaş, kesintili		
2	Havalandırma		
3	Karanlık		
4	Ayakta durmak		
5	Diğer		

9. Odalarınızın dış mekanda en çok ne-
ye açılmasını isterdiniz?

	Mekan dışı	Küçük/Orta'lık	Birkaç kişilik	Büyük/Kalabalık	Yüksek kat
1	Dalkon				
2	Teras				
3	İç Avlu				
4	Bahçe				
5	Diğer				

10. Burada yangın çıkışı/merdiveni varmı

Evet Hayır

Yok ise, olmaması korkutucu mu?

Evet Hayır

11. Bahçenizde dolaşım alanlarında sizce

iyi olmayan özel

likler nelerdir?

	Dolaşım Alanı	Kat	Çok Katlı
1	Yavaş		
2	Yavaş/İngiz		
3	Merdiven çok		
4	Dar		
5	Ünvanlı		
6	Küçük		
7	Dinlenmek için yer yok		
8	Diğer		

12. Binanızın dışında ulaşmakta güçlük
çektığınız yerler nelerdir?

1. Sık giderim

2. Eezen giderim

1.

2.

3.

Huzurevi çevresindeki yollar sizce tehlikeli mi?

1	2
Evet	Hayır

Evet ise, ne gibi önlemler gerekli?

Seçme olanığınız olsa idi nasıl bir huzurevinde yaşamak isterdiniz?

Huzurevi tipi	Kişi/Özge	Kişi/Daire	Genel İgi	Genel Diğer
Konak banyolu				
Taahhüt. dnl.				
Normal apt. dnl.				
Sanatçısal k. evi.				
Pansiyon tipi				
Özel tipi				
Diğer				

Aradığınız bir mekan değişikliği için gelecek bir huzurevi ister miydiniz?

1	2	3
Evet	Belki	Olabilir

Nasıl olmalı?

Yaşadığınız binada en çok şikayetçi olduğunuz mekansal özellikler?

1. Dina 2. Salon 3. Odalar 4. Diğer

Odanızın büyüklüğü yeterli mi?

1	2
Evet	Hayır
1. Evet	2. Hayır

Odanızın yüksekliği yeterli mi?

1	2
Evet	Hayır
1. Evet	2. Hayır

19. Odanızda bulunanlar ve kullanım açısından yeterliliği:

Faahililer	Var	Yeterli	Yetersiz	İsterim
1 Banyo				
2 WC				
3 Lavabo				
4 Kutfek bülme				
5 Oturma bülme				
6 Balkon				
7 Diğer				

20. Hangi tip banyoyu tercih eder? Neden?

1	2	3
Evet	Hayır	Diğer

21. Hangi tip WC sizce kullanışlı? Neden?

1	2
Alaturka	Alafrance

22. Sosyal aktiviteleri nerede yapmak istersiniz?

Aktiviteler	Oda	Kat. Küçük Sal	Ort. Büyük Sal	Genel Salon
1 Sohbet/Okuma/Şiir.				
2 TV izleme				
3 Okuma/Yazma				
4 İlgilili İgi et.				
5 Küçük öl. san.				
6 Spor				
7 Oyun				
8 İbadet				
9 Çay/Kahve İgi.				
10 Yemek yap.				
11 Diğer				

23. TV izlerken/sohbet ederken kalabalık salonda oturmak iyi mi? Neden?

1	2
Evet	Hayır

24. Yemek yerken kalabalık salonda bulunmaktan hoşlanıyor musunuz? Neden?

1	2
Evet	Hayır

25. Odanızın ne zaman güneş almasını istersiniz? Neden?

1	2	3	4
Sabah	Öğün	Öğün	Gece

Sizi rahatsız eden gürültü nereden geliyor?

	Gürültü Kaynağı	Çok	Az
1	Odanın kalabalık		
2	Diğer odalar		
3	Koridorlar		
4	Bahçeler		
5	Çevreler		
6	Diğer		

izi rahatsız edecek koku/duman geliyor mu?

Evet Hayır

nereden?.....

Hangi tür manzaraya bakmak isterdiniz?

Manzara	Ödünç	Stüdyo Sal.	Yemek Sal.	Diğer Ort.Mol
Deniz manzarası				
Barajlı park				
Yatırım				
Elmalar				
Diğer				

Denizdeki eşyalar yeterli mi?

Eşyalar	Yeter	Yeterli	Yetersiz	İsterim
Yataklar				
Stüdyo				
Diğerler				
Stüdyo eşyaları				
Yemek				
Ayakkabılık				
Diğerler				
Çamaşır makinesi				
TV/Radyo				
Telefon				
Diğer				

Denizde veya salonlarda çiçek yetiştirmek ister misiniz?

Evet Hayır

nereden?.....

evrenizde en çok görmek istediği renkleri.....

.....

evrenizde en çok nasıl çizimler görmek istersiniz?

Dalgalar Köpekler

nereden?.....

.....

33. Hangi malzemeler daha güzel?

	Bina Elemanları	Ahşap	Metali	Plastik	Seramik
1	Duvarlar				
2	Zemin				
3	Tavan				
4	Isıtk malzemeler				
5	Doğramalar				
6	Mobilyalar				

34. Bulduğunuz huzurevi sizce engok neyi andırıyor?

Ev Apartman Kışla Yurt bin. Yatakhane Huzurevi

35. Bu bina sizce büyük mü?

Evet Hayır

Nasıl olmalı?.....

36. Bahçenizin büyüklüğü yeterli mi?

Evet Hayır

37. Binanıza hangileri yakın olmalı?

	Mekan Adı	Olmalı	Olabilir
1	Bira/Sobas bahçesi		
2	Hayvan tarla		
3	Kırsal/Ann okul		
4	Okul		
5	Park		
6	Çarşı/Forum		
7	Çocuk kuruluğu		
8	RTT		
9	Çarşı, vb.		
10	İbadet yeri		
11	Hamam		
12	Konutluk binaları		
13	Diğer		

38. Lurası şehir içinde gidip-geldiği yerlere uzak mı?

Evet Hayır

39. Bir huzurevi sizce şehir dışında olabilir mi?

Evet Hayır

Neden?.....

40. Siz hangisinde yaşamak isterdiniz?

ABBREVIATIONS OF VARIABLES

a	: Always	FRE	: Frequency
ACT	: Activities	FRQT	: Frequently
AE	: Aegean	FUNC	: Function
ANI	: Animals	GAR	: Garden
APT	: Apartments	g	: Graduate
B	: Black Sea	GEN-SUC	: General Success
BAL	: Balcony	HEAL	: Health
BAR	: Soldier Barracks	HICH	: High Scholl
BEF	: Before	HOSP	: Hospital
BRI	: Bride	HOU	: House
BUIL	: Buildings	INDEF 0	: Independency
C	: Central Part	INS	: Institution
CAP	: Capacity	IZM	: Izmir
CEN	: Center	l	: Leas
CHI	: Children	LIAR	: Large
CIR	: Circulation	LEAV	: Leaving
COL	: Colon	LON	: Loneliness
CON	: Courtyard	m	: Mostly
CROW	: Crowded	M	: Mediterranean
DHE	: Denizli Huzurevi	MAR	: Married
DIFFU	: Difficulties	MED	: Medical
DIVOR	: Divorced	NAR	: Narrow
DORM	: Dormitories	NEIGH	: Neighbors
E	: Eastern Part	NOR	: Normal
EDM	: Education	ORGA	: Organization
ECO	: Economic	OTH	: Others
ELD	: Elderly	P/A	: Person/Apartment
ELEV	: Elevator	P/R	: Person/Room
ENO	: Enough	PER	: Person
EOU	: Equalent	PREF	: Preference
EXF	: Expectations	PRI	: Primary School
EXT	: Exterior	PROB	: Problems
FARM	: Farmer	PUB	: Public
FEMA	: Female	REAS	: Reason

REL-H : Relative's Home
REQ : Required
RUR : Rural
SEC : Secondary School
SING : Single
SIT : Sitting
SLE : Sleeping
SMI : Small
SOC-CUL: Socio Cultural
SPA-SUC: Space Success
SPO : Spouse
SUC : Success
TECH : Technical School
TER : Terrace
THE : Turgutlu Huzurevi
THO : Thoughts
TOT : Totally
TRANS : Transportation
UNANS : Unanswered
UNI : University
URE :Urban
W : Wester Part
YHE : Yeşilyurt Huzurevi
ZHE : Zübeyde Hanım Huzurevi



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