

# **Tourism development: A case study of Büyük Ada - Princes' Islands**



**By Dilek Turan**

**Thesis submitted to the department of culture and global studies for the master's degree in  
tourism**

**Supervisor Szilvia Gyimothy**

**Aalborg University**

**June 2015**

## Abstract

---

The purpose of this study is to explore residents' perceptions on tourism development and which factors influence their perception, on the island of Büyük ada in Princes islands Turkey. The conceptual framework of tourism impact dimensions is used to explore residents' perceptions on tourism development and the framework of extrinsic factors is used to explorer which factors influence their perceptions.

The study presents an exploratory case study where the method consists of 12 semi-structured interviews with residents of Büyük ada and two unstructured interviews with key informants.

The findings reveal that the residents' perceive the development of tourism mostly negative due to increasingly negative sociocultural and environmental impact and where the positive economic impact is perceived to be beneficial to the tourism industry and not for the general community. Factors influencing residents' perceptions are found to be extrinsic factors: Stage of tourism development, seasonality, tourists/resident ratio and type of tourists and contextual factors: History and political context of the island and in Turkey.

As this research concerns the island of Büyük ada, within a particular framework, the findings may not be representative for all tourism destinations, but have many similarities with tourism development in Southern Mediterranean resorts and coastal areas, and are consistent with tourism impact literature.

The findings have further practical implications for future tourism development, where a key implication is to pursue sustainable development and the need for a multi-stakeholder involvement with a special emphasis on an integrated tourism policy by all levels of government. The study contributes to existing research by illuminating negative sociocultural and environmental impacts of tourism development perceived by the residents and the influence of extrinsic and contextual factors on residents' perception.

## Acknowledgements

---

I would like to thank the residents of Büyük ada including Halim Bulutoğlu from Princes' Islands tourism development centre and Cenk Demiroğlu from Istanbul's policy centre for taking their time to do an interview with me and answer all my questions. Their openness and hospitality was very valuable for giving me further insights into areas I didn't have knowledge about before. The beauty of their island, their culture and all the difficulties that they have had to go through all gave me the necessary courage, energy and strength to conduct this fieldwork. I would further like to give a special thanks to my supervisor Szilvia Gyimothy Associate Professor at Aalborg University, for her guidance, support and constructive critique through this long and hard process. I would also like to thank my friends and family for their understanding, encouragement and help in every aspect. In addition, I want to thank my boyfriend for his patience and for standing by me through countless of sleepless nights, stress and frustration. I am great full for the help of you all.

## List of tables

---

**Table 1.** Positive and negative impacts of tourism

**Table 2.** Extrinsic and intrinsic factors

**Table 3.** Profile of residents

**Table 4.** Overview of residents

**Table 5.** Overview of key informants

**Table 6.** Findings

## Abbreviations

---

<b>ADATGM</b>	Princes' Islands tourism development centre (Adalar turizm geliştirme merkezi)
<b>ADV</b>	The foundation of the islands (Adalar vakfı)
<b>AKP</b>	The justice and development party (Adalet ve kalkınma partisi)
<b>CHP</b>	The Republican People's Party (Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi)
<b>DMO</b>	Destination management organisation
<b>IBB</b>	Istanbul metropolitan municipality (Istanbul büyük şehir belediyesi)
<b>IPC</b>	Istanbul policy centre (Istanbul politikalar merkezi)
<b>PIM</b>	Princes' Island's municipality (Adalar Belediyesi)
<b>SME</b>	Small and medium sized enterprises

## Table of Contents

<b>Chapter 1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1 Research question and objective.....	9
1.2 Significance of the study .....	9
1.3 Structure of the study .....	10
1.4 Definitions of terms and concepts.....	11
<b>Chapter 2. Literature review.....</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1 Perceived impact of tourism .....	13
2.2 Tourism impact dimensions .....	16
2.2.1 Economic impact .....	20
2.2.1.1 Positive economic impact .....	20
2.2.1.2 Negative economic impact .....	20
2.2.2 Socio-cultural impact .....	21
2.2.2.1 Positive socio-cultural impact .....	21
2.2.2.2 Negative socio-cultural impact.....	21
2.2.3 Environmental impact .....	22
2.2.3.1 Positive environmental impact .....	22
2.2.3.2 Negative environmental impact.....	22
2.2.4 Discussion .....	23
2.3 Factors influencing residents' perception.....	24
2.3.1 Extrinsic factors .....	26
2.3.1.1 Stage of tourism development.....	26
2.3.1.2 Tourist/resident ratio .....	26
2.3.1.3 Seasonality .....	26
2.3.1.4 Type of tourists .....	27
2.3.2 Discussion .....	27
<b>Chapter 3. Methodology.....</b>	<b>29</b>
3.1 Philosophy of science .....	29
3.1.1 Ontology.....	29
3.1.2 Epistemology .....	29
3.2 Research design.....	30
3.3 Research strategy .....	30
3.5 Sample selection .....	30
3.6 Data collection .....	32
3.6.1 Semi structured interviews .....	33
3.6.2 Unstructured interviews.....	34
3.6.3 Secondary sources .....	35
3.6.4 Critic of data collection.....	35
3.7 Ethical considerations.....	36
3.8 Data analysis.....	36
3.9 Reliability and Validity .....	37
3.9.1 Credibility .....	38
3.9.2 Transferability.....	38
3.9.3 Dependability.....	39
3.9.4 Conformability .....	39
3.10 Limitation.....	40
3.10.1 Delimitation.....	40
<b>Chapter 4. Princes' Islands and Büyük ada .....</b>	<b>43</b>
4.1 Location.....	43
4.2 History .....	44
4.3 Local and regional government of Princes' Islands .....	44
4.4 Population and Culture .....	45

4.5 Resident numbers and business establishments.....	45
4.6 Princes' Islands as a tourist destination .....	45
4.7 Tourism development .....	46
4.8 Image of Büyük ada.....	46
<b>Chapter 5. Findings and Analysis.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>5.1 Findings.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>5.2 Analysis .....</b>	<b>51</b>
5.2.1 Complex and overlapping impacts of tourism.....	51
5.2.1.1 Increased business and employment opportunities.....	52
5.2.1.2 Increased possibilities for shopping .....	52
5.2.1.3 Investment in welfare and transport infrastructure improvements for the community ..	53
5.2.1.4 Economic leakage .....	54
5.2.1.5 Imported labour .....	56
5.2.1.6 Rising cost of living.....	57
5.2.1.7 Cross-cultural encounters .....	59
5.2.1.8 Conservation of historical and cultural heritage .....	61
5.2.1.9 Enhanced destination image .....	62
5.2.1.10 Commodification and loss of culture.....	65
5.2.1.11 Coexistence issues between residents and tourists .....	68
5.2.1.12 Crowding .....	69
5.2.1.13 Rise of petty crime.....	70
5.2.1.14 Enforcement of environmental protection.....	71
5.2.1.15 Littering .....	72
5.2.1.17 Uncontrolled construction boost.....	73
<b>5.2.3 Sub-conclusion .....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>5.3 Factors influencing residents' perception.....</b>	<b>75</b>
5.3.1 Stage of tourism development.....	75
5.3.2 Seasonality and tourist/resident ratio .....	76
5.3.3 Type of tourist .....	76
5.3.4 History and political context.....	77
<b>5.4 Sub-conclusion.....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Chapter 6. Discussion and Conclusion .....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>6.1 Contribution of the study .....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>6.2 Future research and Limitations .....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Appendix 1. Resident interview guide.....</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Appendix 2. Resident interview guide.....</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Appendix 3. Key informant interview guide.....</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Appendix 4. Key informant interview guide.....</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Appendix 5. Audit trail.....</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Appendix 6. Princes' Islands' population and demographic.....</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Appendix 7. E-mail confirmation by the statistical institute of Turkey .....</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Appendix 8. Resident numbers on Büyük ada and Princes' Islands.....</b>	<b>116</b>

## Chapter 1. Introduction

---

The tourism industry in Turkey is one of the country's strongest economic performers and was worth \$25 billion in 2012 with much of that spent in Istanbul, Turkey's biggest metropolis (Starr, 2013). Turkey is also the sixth most-visited country in the world, ahead of Germany and the UK (UNWTO, 2014). The current tourism strategy of Turkey has further the objective of becoming a number one tourism destination toward 2023, which according to *Todays Zaman* (2009) makes it one of the biggest jumps in tourism in Europe. In relation to Istanbul, the city is currently among the top 10 most visited cities in the world (Egresi, Bayram, Kara & Kesik, 2012), and has just been ranked the most popular travel destination in the world by Trip Advisor (Polland, 2014). Moreover Turkey's former president Recep Tayip Erdogan has planned to build a third bridge over the Bosphorus, the world largest airport and a artificial waterway channel in Istanbul that connects the sea of Marmara and the Black Sea, also known as Erdogan's 'crazy project' (Srivastava and Harvey, 2014).

With the growth of tourism and the increased intensity of tourist activity in many established destinations like Istanbul, more and more local communities are experiencing the impacts of this growth (Faulkner & Tideswell, 1997). While there are many positive affect on the host population, negative impacts can also occur if those in a position to influence the direction of development become insensitive to the potential of such impacts (Faulkner & Tideswell, 1997). As Allen et al. (1988) observed 'unfortunately, many state and local governments attempt to optimize economic benefits of tourism with little regard to the social and environmental cost associated with tourism expansion' (Allen et al., 1988. p. 16).

Princes' Islands is a district of Istanbul 1.5 hours away from the mainland which is the biggest and most visited island between Princes' Islands four main islands and has been affected by the popularity of Istanbul, where many excursionists visits the island during their stay in Istanbul. Princes' Islands municipality (PIM) reports that the numbers of tourist have increased from 100,000 tourists in 2007 to 150,000 tourists in 2012 (PIM, 2015). The Princes' Islands are one of Istanbul's most precious attributes, with their fascinating history and sociocultural structure, striking architecture and natural beauty (*Todays Zaman*, 2012). However with increasing tourists' numbers to the islands, this will have the possibility of having a negative impact on the economic, sociocultural and environmental elements of the islands. Increased cost of living for the residents, sociocultural conflicts between residents and tourists and destruction of landscape, historic sites, and monuments, are all potential negative impacts that might occur (Kreag, 2001).



### 1.1 Research question and objective

With Turkey's aim at becoming a number one tourism destination towards 2023, Erdogan's different infrastructure projects in Istanbul and Istanbul's increasing popularity, are all reasons to wonder how these elements will impact on the residents living on Büyük ada. Taking departure from the above given facts, it makes great sense to ask the residents of Büyük ada, how they perceive the development of tourism, when an ever increasing number of tourists arrives at their island. In this context it has also been argued in the tourism literature that it is equally important to examine which factors that influence residents' perception in order to give a understanding of why residents' perceive the development of tourism either positive or negative, so that planners of tourism can pursue a sustainable tourism development (William and Lawson, 2001). Therefore in order to explorer residents' perceptions of a rapidly growing tourism destination and further understand which factors that affect their perception this study aims at answering the following research question:

*'How is tourism development on Büyük ada perceived by the residents and which factors influence their perception'?*

To answer the research question semi-structured interviews were made with the residents. To answer the first part of the research question: *'How is tourism development on Büyük ada perceived by the residents'*, the conceptual framework of: Economic, socio-cultural and environmental tourism impacts dimensions is adapted. The second part of the research question: *'Which factors influence their perception'*, the framework of extrinsic factors is used, while the study has been open to explorer if other tourism impact dimensions or factors surfaced from the gathered data.

### 1.2 Significance of the study

According to many researchers, there are many studies examining residents' perceptions and attitudes on tourism development, however the majority of the studies have been conducted in developed countries (Beslie and Hoy, 1980; Sirakaya, Teye and Sonmez 2002; Nunkoo, Ramkinson, Gursoy & Chi, 2009) and especially in rural and urban areas (Stylidis, 2012) with almost no attempts to examine tourism development in the specific context of the urban-rural fringe Weaver (2005). Moreover many of the studies have been mostly quantitative and lack qualitative research (Cordero, 2007; Nunkoo and Ramkinson, 2009). Therefore, by examining residents' perceptions and those factors that influence their perception, in a developing country (ISI, 2015), in an urban-rural area (Weaver, 2005) with the use of qualitative methods, this study

will both contribute to add more knowledge to the existing literature on residents' perception on tourism development as well as enhancing the current knowledge by using qualitative methods. Existing literature in this field suggests that residents are the focal point of tourism development and therefore without the goodwill and cooperation of the residents, it is difficult to develop tourism in a sustainable way, because the long term sustainability of a destination depends on the residents' positive attitudes to the industry and their active support (Gursoy & Rutherford, 2004). The results of the study can therefore be used as guidelines in policy implementation to make tourism development more suitable to local needs, understand the types of tourism development that might be desired and help prevent any conflict that may occur from such development in the future (Jakus and Siegal, 1997; Andriotis, 2004).

### **1.3 Structure of the study**

This paper is divided into six chapters. Following the introduction the second chapter reviews the literature regarding the perception of tourism impact studies, the economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts of tourism and factors influencing residents' perceptions. The third chapter presents the methodology followed by a description of the study area. The fifth chapter presents the findings and analysis of the study and a discussion and conclusion are set out in the final chapter.

## **1.4 Definitions of terms and concepts**

### **Factors**

Determinants, variables or characteristics influence residents' perceptions of tourism development (Cordero, 2007).

### **Resident**

Individuals who are living on Büyük ada on a full time basis and at least for a year

### **Perception**

Residents' view, attitudes, and reaction to tourism development (Cordero, 2007)

### **Perceived economic impacts of tourism**

The way residents perceive tourism's influence (positively-negatively) on various economic aspects (e.g. employment, imported labour) in their place of residence (Kreag, 2001).

### **Perceived sociocultural impacts of tourism**

The way residents perceive tourism's influence (positively-negatively) on various sociocultural aspects (e.g., increase cultural understanding, crime) in their place of residence (Kreag, 2001).

### **Perceived environmental impacts of tourism**

The way residents perceive tourism's influence (positively-negatively) on various environmental aspects (e.g. protection of the environment, pollution) in their place of residence (Kreag, 2001).

### **Tourism**

'Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited' (UNWTO, 2008).

### **Domestic tourist**

'Those individuals who are travelling within their own country but who remains away from home in excess of twenty four hours' (UNWTO; in Mathieson and Wall, p, 14).

**International tourist**

‘Those individuals travelling across an international border and who remain away from home for at least twenty-four hours’ (UNWTO; in Mathieson and Wall, 2006. p.14).

**Excursionists (same day visitor)**

‘Temporary visitors staying less than 24 hours in the country visited’ (IUOTO, 1963; in Mathieson and Wall, 2006. p, 13)

**Domestic excursionist**

‘A visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation on in the place visited within his/her own country’ (WTO, 1998)

**International excursionist**

‘A visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited’ (WTO, 1998).

## Chapter 2. Literature review

---

This chapter will first present the perceived impact of tourism literature in order to give an overview of the research that has been conducted and further to give an understanding of the importance of the research area. The second section will explain the three dimensions of tourism impact and the last section will address the factors found to influence residents' perceptions.

### 2.1 Perceived impact of tourism

Increasing academic attention has been given to the residents' perceptions tourism impact during the last decades (Mathieson & Wall, 2006; Ap, 1992; Choi & Sirakaya, 2005; Cordero, 2007; Easterling, 2008; Diedrich & Garcia-Buades, 2009; Nunkoo and Ramkissoon, 2010a). Researchers from a number of disciplines examined the impact of tourism on residents. These disciplines include economics (Archer, 1973; Peter 1969; Liu, 1979), anthropology (Farrell, 1977; Smith, 1977), geography (Butler, 1974; Murphy, 1981; Keogh, 1989) and sociology (Cohen, 1979; de Kadt, 1979; Turner and Ash, 1975 in Ap & Chrompton, 1998). All these studies on tourism impact have led researchers to conclude that it is one of the most well studied areas of tourism (McGhee & Andereck, 2004 in Nunkoo, Smith & Ramkissoon, 2013). Regarding this study, a sociological approach is adapted in that the focus of the study is the residents' and how they perceive the development of tourism on the island. The sociological perspective stresses the social contexts in which people live and examines how these contexts influence people's perspectives and lives. A focal point of the sociological perspective is the question of how people are influenced by their society (Macionis and Gerber, 2010).

Researchers in this field agree that examining the perceptions and attitudes of residents is important regarding sustainable development of tourism (Nunkoo & Ramkinson, 2010; Dyer, Gursoy, Sharma & Carter, 2007; Williams and Lawson, 2001). The term and idea of sustainability have been transferred to tourism from the ideology of sustainable development (Saarinen, 2006), which is followed by the publication of the Brundtland Commission's report 'Our Common Future' in 1987 (Saarinen, 2006; Cochrane, 2005; Choi & Sirakaya, 2005). The report defines sustainable development as 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (Cochrane, 2005, p. 318).

When addressing the general perceived tourism impact literature, it becomes quite clear that many researchers use different terms when studying residents' perceptions (Andereck, Valentine,

Knopf & Vogt, 2005; Dyer et al., 2007; Kayat, 2002; Sharma, Dyer, Carter & Gursoy, 2008). As Cordeo (2007) stress 'the terms perceptions, attitudes and reactions have been commonly used in the tourism literature in an undifferentiated manner to refer basically to the 'opinions' held by host residents' (Cordeo, 200. p. 35). According to Ap (1992), 'perceptions signify the meaning attributed to an object while attitudes signify a person's continuing predisposition or action tendencies to some objects' (Ap, 1992, p, 671). In this context, Getz (1994) states that 'despite this frequent variation of terms, few scholars have recognised such inconsistency, and it has been claimed that the differences among terms are important since many studies, for example, seem to use attitudes when, in fact, they measure perceptions' (in Cordeo, 2007. p 41). Both Ap (1992) and Cordeo (2007) stress that the term perception is considered more appropriate, because residents may attribute meaning to tourism impacts [perceptions] without necessarily having knowledge about them [attitudes], because not all residents have knowledge or hold beliefs about tourism impacts (Ap, 1992; Cordero, 2007). Ap and Crompton (1998) further stress the fact that impacts of tourism may be 'real' or 'perceived' and that measures must be able to cope with both dimensions. For example 'real' impact can be measured with objective data that verifies its existence, however a 'perceived' impact is a personal view of that impact even though the view may be 'contaminated' by community discussion or media attention and does not have to be true, it simply has to be thought to be true (Ap & Crompton, 1998; Fredline, Deery and Jago, 2006). The term perception will also be adapted in this study since a perceived impact is a personal view and that it not necessarily has to be true, but has the intention of explaining how the residents perceive the development of tourism from their point of view. However, when other researchers work is cited in this study their definitions of the terms will be used.

A considerable confusion exists when researchers in the perceived tourism impact research not only use different terms such as perceptions, attitudes or reactions, even in the same study (Andereck and Vogt, 2000; Weaver and Lawton 2001) but also when they use different ways of describing the impacts of tourism. The impact of tourism on residents can be studied along: residents' attitudes toward tourism (Gursoy and Rutherford, 2004; Lepp, 2007; Lindberg and Johnson, 1997), residents' perceptions of tourism impacts (Brunt and Courtney, 1999; Faulkner and Tideswell, 1997), residents' attitudes toward tourism impact (Perdue, Long & Allen, 1987), residents' attitudes toward tourism development (Cavus and Tanrisevdi, 2003; Teye, Sönmez & Sirakaya, 2002) and residents' perception on tourism development (Johnson, Snepenger & Akis, 1994). Since the intention of this study is to examine residents' perception on the increasing tourism development on the island, the term tourism development is adopted.

The next section will elaborate on some of the different conceptual frameworks and methodological approaches, which have been used in the perceived impact of tourism literature. In

relation to theoretical frameworks some models have been developed to explain tourism impacts and their relationship with residents' perceptions. Some of these models have focused on the change in resident perception and attitudes towards tourism over time such as Butler's (1980) tourism area lifecycle and Doxey's Irridex model (1975). Others have focused on the 'strategies that include a continuum for responding to tourism impacts from residents' such as Ap and Crompton's (1993) and Dogans' (1989) framework (in Cordero, 2007, p. 37). In this context Cordero (2007) stresses that these frameworks are too simplistic when trying to understand residents' attitude, because they ignore the complexity of factors that can influence such attitudes (Lankford and Howard, 1994; in Cordeo, 2007, p. 39). These factors include extrinsic and intrinsic factors of the destination and the residents (Tideswell and Faulkner, 1997), which will be elaborated on further in the last section.

In relation to the methodological approaches of the studies many researchers stress that they mainly have been exploratory and descriptive in nature, with a positivistic paradigm and lack explanatory and interpretive approaches (Ap, 1992; Kayat, 2002; Cordero, 2007; Mathieson and Wall, 2006; Easterling, 2008; Husbands, 1989). According to Ap (1992) the lack of explanatory research limits the current literature on understanding resident responses towards tourism, because as Cordero (2007) stresses, these studies do not state why residents in tourist destinations either hold positive, negative or neutral perceptions towards tourism. Many researchers also stress that the research methods used in these studies are mainly quantitative and lack qualitative methods (Brunt & Courtney, 1999; Cordero, 2007; Deery, Jago & Fredline, 2011; Nunkoo, Smith and Ramkissoon, 2013). Research that has been conducted to date has a tendency to provide a list of impacts and according to Deery, Jago & Fredline (2011) these lists do not give 'a clear understanding of how the perception of these impacts were formed and, more importantly, how such perceptions could be changed if necessary' (Deery, Jago & Fredline, 2011, p 65). The reason for the quantitative methods in this field is according to Brunt & Courtney (1999) that it is well suited for measuring attitudes to tourism from a large sample, however explains that it is less useful when it comes to understanding how residents construct the meaning of tourism as a phenomenon and how such construction is shaped by the social and historical context in which it occurs. In this regard many researchers stress the importance of qualitative methods over quantitative research when studying the perceptions and attitudes of residents and communities. For example Petrzalka et al., (2005) argue that: "qualitative measures are needed for inclusions of a more personal voice on the community residents" (in Cordero, 2007. p. 42). According to Yin (2003) 'qualitative methods are able to capture the attitudinal and perceptual dimensions and real-life events that are not readily convertible into numbers through statistical procedures (in Nunkoo, Smith & Ramkissoon, 2013, p, 18). Therefore this study has adapted an interpretative approach by

using qualitative data in order to give a better understanding of why the residents perceive the development of tourism either positive or negative.

## **2.2 Tourism impact dimensions**

This section will present the three tourism impact dimensions of: Economic, sociocultural and environmental and will be used as the general framework for the study, including an elaboration of each impact and its content. However, firstly a short introduction to the impacts of tourism literature will be presented.

Impacts of tourism research dates back to the 1960s, where the economic impacts and their positive effects of tourism were in focus (Pizam, 1978; Mathieson and Wall, 2006; Jafari, 1986; Ap and Crompton, 1998). This stage of research is according to Jafari (1990) the advocacy platform where tourism was advocated primarily for its economic potential. The benefits of tourism were therefore emphasized and its worldwide development was encouraged (Jafari, 2000 in Easterling, 2008). During the 1970s research started to focus on the negative sociocultural and environmental impacts of tourism and previous economic based perspectives were criticized (Ap and Crompton, 1998; Mathieson and Wall, 2006; Easterling, 2008). This stage is according to Jafari (1990) the cautionary platform where social scientists recognized that tourism wasn't 100 per cent beneficial but had significant costs and undesirable consequences on the environment and for the sociocultural structures of the communities (Easterling, 2008; Jafari, 1990). During the 1980s research started to focus on different forms of tourism such as alternative tourism, eco tourism and cultural tourism (Easterling, 2008; Jafari, 1990). This stage is according to Jafari (1990) the adaptancy platform, which came to the surface due to the recognition that some forms of tourism were more desirable than others (Easterling, 2008). However, according to Jafari (1990) these platforms only represent a partial treatment of tourism, which therefore has contributed to the knowledge-based platform during the 1990s (Jafari, 1990; Easterling, 2008). The knowledge-based platform had a more holistic approach to the impacts of tourism (Jafari, 1990; Easterling, 2008) where the main goal was to develop a scientific body of knowledge about tourism by formulating concepts and theories, and the application of research tools and methods (Jafari, 1990; Easterling, 2008). Both the 1980's and 1990's have been characterised by a more balanced perspective, called sustainable tourism, where positive and negative impacts of tourism were discussed together (Ap and Crompton, 1998; Inskeep, 1991; Tatoglu, Erdal, Özgür & Azaklı, 1998; Jafari, 1986).

Tourism research suggests three types of impact when tourism is being evaluated: Economic, sociocultural and physical/environmental (Mathieson and Wall, 2006; Ap & Crompton, 1998; Snepenger, & Akis, 1994; Perdue, et al., 1987; Belisle & Hoy, 1980). Some researchers divide the



sociocultural dimension into social and cultural (Yoon, Gursoy & Chen, 2001) and others add more dimensions such as political, technical and legal (Easterling, 2008; Snepenger and Johnson, 1991). Regarding the environmental dimension some researchers refer to it as physical or natural (Easterling, 2008, Mathieson and Wall, 2006). According to Mathieson and Wall (2006) the distinction of the three dimensions is somewhat artificial, because in reality the boundaries between the categories are indistinct and their content merge. Mathieson and Wall (2006) also stresses that while there is an overlap of the three impact domains there is also a little consensus of what should be included in them. In this context Kreag (2001) stresses that each category includes both positive and negative tourism impacts and not all impacts are applicable to every destination or community because resources and conditions differ. Tatoglu et al (1989) further explain that some negative impacts of tourism might inevitably occur in parallel to economic development of the country and as such can't be attributed to tourism. In the context of what can be attributed to tourism or not Mathieson and Wall (2006) go further and argue that 'it is difficult to differentiate between changes attributable to pre-existing processes and change induced by the influx of tourists in a community. Resort landscapes, the constructions of theme parks and the generation of related employment and income are obvious examples of tourism development, however in many cases it is very difficult to determine whether changes are directly attributable to tourist development or whether tourism is only one among a number of agents of change (Mathieson and Wall, 2006). With these implications in mind, a table with an overview of each dimension and their positive and negative impact is listed below.

**Table 1 Positive and negative impact of tourism**

***Positive economic impact***

- Contributes to income and standard of living
- Improves local economy
- Increases employment opportunities
- Improves investment, development, and infrastructure spending
- Increases tax revenues
- Improves public utilities infrastructure
- Improves transport infrastructure
- Increases opportunities for shopping
- Economic impact (direct, indirect, induced spending) is widespread in the community
- Creates new business opportunities

***Negative economic impact***

- Increases price of goods and services
- Increases price of land and housing
- Increases cost of living
- Increases potential for imported labour
- Cost for additional infrastructure (water, sewers, power, fuel, medical, etc.)
- Increases road maintenance and transportation systems costs
- Seasonal tourism creates high-risk, under- or unemployment issues
- Competition for land with other (higher value) economic uses
- Profits may be exported by non-local owners
- Jobs may pay low wages

***Positive socio-cultural impact***

- Improves quality of life
- Facilitates meeting visitors (educational experience)
- Positive changes in values and customs
- Promotes cultural exchange
- Improves understanding of different communities
- Preserves cultural identity of host population

- Increases demand for historical and cultural exhibits
- Greater tolerance of social differences
- Satisfaction of psychological needs

***Negative socio-cultural impact***

- Excessive drinking, alcoholism, gambling
- Increased underage drinking
- Crime, drugs, prostitution
- Increased smuggling
- Language and cultural effects
- Unwanted lifestyle changes
- Displacement of residents for tourism development
- Negative changes in values and customs
- Family disruption
- Exclusion of locals from natural resources
- New cliques modify social structure
- Natural, political, and public relations calamities

***Positive environmental impact***

- Protection of selected natural environments or prevention of further ecological decline
- Preservation of historic buildings and monuments
- Improvement of the area's appearance (visual and aesthetic)
- A "clean" industry (no smokestacks)

***Negative environmental impact***

- Pollution (air, water, noise, solid waste, and visual)
- Loss of natural landscape and agricultural lands to tourism development
- Loss of open space
- Destruction of flora and fauna (including collection of plants, animals, rocks, coral, or artefacts by or for tourists)
- Degradation of landscape, historic sites, and monuments
- Water shortages
- Introduction of exotic species

- Disruption of wildlife breeding cycles and behaviours

(Adapted from Kreag, 2001)

In the next section a short description of each impact dimension with their positive and negative contributions will be explained further.

### **2.2.1 Economic impact**

Many researchers have been studying the economic impacts of tourism and according to Mathieson & Wall (2006) the topical emphases vary according to the economy which is being studied. In less developed countries the focus has been on tourism as a generator of foreign exchange whereas in more developed regions, employment generation, distributions' of spending and regional development are usually stressed (Mathieson & Wall, 2006).

#### **2.2.1.1 Positive economic impact**

According to Stylidis (2012) the most frequently reported positive economic impacts are the increase in employment, personal income, state revenues, standard of living, and the improvement of infrastructure. Tatoglu et al., (1989) explains tourism as an export industry, which generates revenues from external sources, which contributes to improve the nation's balance of payments via foreign exchange. He further explains that tourism increases employment by creating new job opportunities and that increasing demand for tourism encourages new infrastructure investment. The taxes collected by the government will also increase with the higher level of economic activity. In the end all these positive economic impacts can contribute to a better standard of living and a higher income for the residents and in the local economy (Tatoglu et al., 1989).

#### **2.2.1.2 Negative economic impact**

On the other hand Tatoglu et al., (1989) explains the negative economic impact by the increase of prices of goods and services because of the increased demand from foreign customers. Rents and land prices for building new houses and hotels can also increase because of increased demand for accommodation, especially in tourism seasons (Tatoglu et al., 1989). Other negative impacts can be that revenues from tourism, benefit landowners and businessmen while the residents suffer from an increasing cost of living (Tatoglu et al., 1989; Kreag, 2001).

### **2.2.2 Socio-cultural impact**

Many studies have been carried out on the economic impact of tourism and focus has been on its positive contribution to countries and regions. According to Mathieson and Wall (2006) the reason for the many studies carried out on the economic impact of tourism has been because it is easier to measure. However in recent years many studies on the sociocultural impacts of tourism have gained more attention (Beslie & Hoy1980, Pizam, 1978, Lui & Var 1986) and have often been portrayed in a negative light (Mathieson and Wall, 2006). Mathieson and Wall (2006) stresses that most of these studies have adopted a narrow focus where they only concentrate on a limited number of sociocultural impacts and ignore others. According to Dana (1991) this is because sociocultural impacts on tourism are hard to measure, which he describes as 'incremental intangible costs' and therefore may be overlooked until different sociocultural consequences occur. Furthermore, the social and cultural impacts of tourism have often been examined as one entity (socio-cultural), because there is no clear distinction between social and cultural impacts of tourism and that the distinction made by some scholars is artificial, considering the fact that social and cultural impacts overlap each other (Mathieson and Wall, 1982). Mathieson and Wall (1982) explains that 'the social and cultural impacts of tourism are the ways in which tourism is contributing to changes in value systems, individual behaviour, family relationships, collective lifestyles, safety levels, moral conduct, creative expressions, traditional ceremonies and community organizations.

#### **2.2.2.1 Positive socio-cultural impact**

The most frequently mentioned positive socio-cultural impacts include an increase in community pride, improved community spirit, regeneration of traditional arts and crafts, inter-cultural understanding, preservation of local customs, increased availability of shopping/recreation and improvement of the local services (Akis, Peristianis & Warner, 1996; Dyer et al., 2007; Diedrich and Garcia- Buades 2008). According to Kreag (2001) traditional ceremonies may be renewed by tourism, which can result in community pride and community spirit. Intercultural understanding can occur when tourism offers residents opportunities to meet interesting people, make friendships, learn about the world, and expose themselves to new perspectives (Kreag, 2001). Ultimately tourism can improve the quality of life in an area by increasing the number of attractions, recreational opportunities, and services (Kreag, 2001).

#### **2.2.2.2 Negative socio-cultural impact**

Commonly repeated negative sociocultural impacts include changes in traditional cultures,

prostitution, alcoholism, crime and gambling, social conflicts, pressure on the local infrastructure, services and facilities (Akis et al., 1996; Dyer et al., 2007; Diedrich and Garcia- Buades 2008). According to many researchers the sociocultural impacts of tourism can have the opposite effect on the host community and its residents. Kreag (2001) explains that changes in traditional cultures can occur when the local ethnic culture alters to fit the needs of tourism, which contributes to change in the language and the cultural practices of the community. Increased tourism can push a community to adopt a different moral conduct such as increased drug use and alcoholism and attract prostitution, crime and gambling (Archer, 1978; Mathieson and Wall, 2006; Kreag, 2001). Social conflicts can arise when the cultures of tourist and host differ in religion, politics and/or norms and values (Tatoglu et al., 1989). Pressure on the local infrastructure, services and facilities can occur when increasing numbers of tourists arrive at the destination (Dyer et al., 2007).

### **2.2.3 Environmental impact**

The environmental dimension of tourism impact has been defined very broadly and many studies do not only include land, air, water flora and fauna but also include people and their creations and the social, economic and cultural conditions that affect their lives (Mathieson and Wall, 2006). According to Mathieson and Wall (2006) the environmental impact is also difficult to measure in that 'human beings have been living on and modifying the earth for thousand of years so that it is extremely difficult to reconstruct the environment before the intervention of humans and hence to establish a base level against which to measure change (Mathieson and Wall, 2006, p. 6).

#### **2.2.3.1 Positive environmental impact**

According to Kreag (2001) the positive environmental impact of tourism includes the protection of the natural resources, preservation of historic monuments and historic sites and improvement of the area's appearance (visual and aesthetic). Kreag (2001) explains that the income from tourist often makes it possible to preserve and restore historic buildings and monuments and protect the natural resources and improve the area by cleaning up and repairs (Kreag, 2001).

#### **2.2.3.2 Negative environmental impact**

Frequently reported negative impacts include environmental pollution, overcrowding, traffic congestion and noise (Stylidis, 2012). According to Inskeep (1991) unplanned and uncontrolled constructions, distorted urbanisation and inadequate infrastructure damage the natural landscape and wildlife, and can cause air and water pollution. Moreover mass tourism can bring

overcrowding, traffic congestion and noise to an area (Mathieson and Wall, 2006).

#### **2.2.4 Discussion**

The examination and discussion of the impacts of tourism have been a major research theme both regarding the impact on the destination, the residents and the tourists (Mathieson and Wall, 2006). The impacts of tourism have both been used in sustainable development as well as in sustainable tourism and have often been divided into the three main categories: Economic, sociocultural and environmental (Hall, 2008). There is a clear difference between sustainable development and sustainable tourism. In connection with the former and in connection with tourism it has been defined by Butler (1993b) as 'tourism which is developed and maintained in an area (community, environment) in such a manner and on such a scale that it remains viable over an indefinite period and does not degrade or alter the environment (human and physical) in which it exists to such a degree that it prohibits the successful development and wellbeing of other activities and processes' (Butler, 1993b: in Mathieson and Wall, 2006, p. 290). In contrast, sustainable tourism is defined as 'tourism is in a form which can maintain its viability in an area for an indefinite period of time (Butler, 1993b: in Mathieson and Wall, 2006, p. 290).

All impact dimensions must be integrated in order to reach a sustainable development (Choi & Sirakaya, 2005; Diedrich & Garcia-Buades, 2008). If only the economic gains are altered, as they have tended to do in earlier stages of tourism impact literature, without considering the effects on the environment and the people living in the area, it will contribute to an unsustainable development.

## **2.3 Factors influencing residents' perception**

This section will address the factors found to influence residents' perception of tourism development and further give a description of their content.

In order to examine factors that influence residents' perception of tourism impacts, two types of research approaches have been conducted. The first kind of research is studies on the community level where influences on residents' perceptions are sought in terms of attributes of the community, including host/guest ratio or size of tourism in the local economy and where communities usually are defined in geographical terms (William and Lawson, 2001). The second kind of research consists of studies at the individual level which search for variation of respondents and evaluate the effect of characteristics of the individual such as sociodemographic variables, which may influence perceptions (William and Lawson, 2001). These two research approaches are often described as extrinsic factors at the community level and intrinsic factors at the individual level (Faulkner and Tideswell, 1997; Fredline and Faulkner, 2000; Andriotis and Vaughan, 2003; William and Lawson, 2001). Both research approaches have identified different factors that potentially influence perceptions of impacts (Cañizares, Tabales & Garsia, 2014; Andriotis and Vaughan, 2003; Stylidis, 2012; Fredline, 2002; Gursoy & Rutherford, 2003; Cordero, 2007; Deery, Jago & Fredline, 2011).

The most influential extrinsic and intrinsic factors which research refers to the most are listed on the next page.



**Table 2. Extrinsic and Intrinsic factors**

<b>Factors</b>	<b>Studies</b>
<b><i>Extrinsic</i></b>	
Degree or stage of the host destination's development	Allen et al. (1988); Dogan (1989); Doxey (1975); Duffield and Long (1981); Gilbert and Clark (1997); Johnson, Snepenger, and Akis (1994); Madrigal (1993); Ritchie (1998); Yoon, Chen, and Gursoy (1999).
Type of tourists	Butler (1975); Dogan (1989).
Seasonality	Belisle and Hoy (1980); Rothman (1978); Sheldon and Var (1984)
<b><i>Intrinsic</i></b>	
Distance that residents live from tourist zones	Belisle and Hoy (1980); Long, Perdue, and Allen (1990); Pearce (1980); Sheldon and Var (1984); Tyrrell and Spaulding (1984).
Involvement in tourism	Ap (1992); Brougham and Butler (1981); Pizam, Milman, and King (1994).
Economic and/or employment dependency in tourism	Ap (1990); Brougham and Butler (1981); Caneday and Zeiger (1991); Haralambopoulos and Pizam (1996); Korca (1998); Lankford (1994); Liu and Var (1986); Madrigal (1995); Milman and Pizam (1988); Murphy (1981); (1983); Pizam (1978); Pizam and Pokela (1985); Rothman (1978); Sheldon and Var (1984); Snaith and Haley (1994); (1999); Thomason, Crompton, and Kamp (1979); Tyrrell and Spaulding (1984); Um and Crompton (1987).
Length of residency	Allen et al. (1988); Brougham and Butler (1981); Lankford (1994); Liu and Var (1986); Madrigal (1993); (1995); Pizam (1978); Ross (1992); Sheldon and Var (1984); Snaith and Haley (1999); Yoon, Chen, and Gursoy (1999).
Socio-demographic characteristics	
Gender	Chen (2000); Milman and Pizam (1988); Pizam and Pokela (1985); Ritchie (1988).
Age	Brougham and Butler (1981); Chen (2000); Fredline and Faulkner (2000); Haralambopoulos and Pizam (1996); Ritchie (1988).
Education	Caneday and Zeiger (1991); Haralambopoulos and Pizam (1996); Hsu (1998); Husbands (1989); Kim (1986).
Income	Lankford (1991); Haralambopoulos and Pizam (1996).

(Table adapted from Andriotis and Vaughan, 2003)

This study adapts a community level approach in that the focus of the study lies in the residents' overall perceptions on the development of tourism on Büyük ada, rather than on the individual variation between residents' perception. In this regard, the next section will present a short description of extrinsic factors, which refer to the characteristics of the location with its role as a tourist destination (Faulkner & Tideswell, 1997; Brigada, Disegna & Osti, 2011) and which is

factors affecting the community on a broader level (Page and Connell, 2006). Extrinsic factors include: Stage of tourism development, tourist/resident ratio, seasonality and type of tourists (Andriotis and Vaughan, 2003; Faulkner & Tideswell, 1997).

### **2.3.1 Extrinsic factors**

#### **2.3.1.1 Stage of tourism development**

Among the major extrinsic factors found in the literature to be connected to residents' perceptions or attitudes is the degree or stage of the destination's development (Andriotis and Vaughan, 2003). To examine the stage of tourism development, stage-based models such as Doxey's (1975) Irridex model and Butler's (1980) life cycle model have been used (Faulkner & Tideswell 1997; Williams & Lawson, 2001). Doxey's (1975) 'Irridex' model proposes that communities pass through different stages (euphoria, apathy, annoyance and antagonism) as a community moves from the early stages of tourism development to full tourism development (Andriotis and Vaughan, 2003; Faulkner & Tideswell, 1997). Butler's (1980) tourist area life-cycle model, (exploration, involvement, development, consolidation, stagnation and decline or rejuvenation), adopts a similar approach where he predicts that as tourism increases in an area so do the residents' perception on the impacts of tourism (Faulkner & Tideswell, 1997; Ap & Chrompton, 1992).

#### **2.3.1.2 Tourist/resident ratio**

Tourist/resident ratio refers to the ratio of the number of tourists to the number of residents, which indicates the intensity of tourist in a destination (Faulkner & Tideswell, 1997). With Butler's (1980) model in mind, this ratio is expected to increase as a destination goes through stages of development and therefore will have an influence on residents' perceptions of tourism development depending on the destination's social carrying capacity, which means the maximum number of visitors tolerated by the local community (Doxey, 1975; Pizam, 1978; Liu et al., 1987; in Faulkner & Tideswell, 1997).

#### **2.3.1.3 Seasonality**

Seasonality refers to the arrival of tourists in peak seasons and is closely related to the ratio of tourists and residents (Deery, Jago and Fredline, 2011). This often causes resentment towards tourists when an increasingly number of tourists use community resources causing overcrowding, congestion and litter, which in many cases contribute to residents avoiding tourists in peak

seasons (Belisle & Hoy, 1980; Sheldon & Var, 1984; Faulkner & Tideswell, 1997).

#### **2.3.1.4 Type of tourists**

Type of tourists refers to the cultural distance between hosts and guests (Faulkner & Tideswell, 1997). This means that the host and visitor populations can vary from each other in terms of cultural background, racial characteristics and socioeconomic status (Andriotis and Vaughan, 2003) which will have a significant influence on residents' perception (Williams & Lawson, 2011; Cooper, De Lacy & Jago, 2006, Fredline, 2002).

#### **2.3.2 Discussion**

Many researchers agree that both community and individual- level factors should be considered when examining residents' perceptions or attitudes (Allen et al., 1988; Long et al. 1990; Lankford and Howard 1994 in Jakus and Siegel, 1997). Both Jakus and Siegel (1997) and Williams & Lawson (2001), agree that there have been studies, which incorporate both levels, however that it has been the exception rather than the norm. In addition many researchers also criticize both level of studies. In relation to community level studies Cooper, De Lacy & Jago (2006) argue that 'the models which are used to examine extrinsic factors that influence residents' perceptions are too simplistic, because they are ignoring the diversity of communities and the potential of tourism to impact various subgroups in different ways' (Fredline, Deery and Jago, 2006, p. 4). In connection to this Madrigal (1995) stresses that because a group of people living in the same geographical area does not necessarily mean that they belong to the same "community" because 'in any given geographical region, there may be any number of communities, such as the gay community, the elderly community, or communities defined by ethnic groups (in Williams & Lawson, 2001, p. 271). In this context, Bramwell (2003) criticizes studies, which only examine residents' responses through an area's progress through an assumed development cycle and stress that too much research is carried out within a tourism-centric and decontextualized theoretical paradigm. He therefore argues that 'community responses to tourism are best understood when examined in relation to the varied relationships affecting them. Research abstracting responses from their context and history may lose a fuller understanding of processes and meanings, and this can lead to misinterpretation' (Bramwell, 2003, p. 583). In relation to Bramwell's argument Scot (1979) also argues that the "history, social organization and cultural principles of a society will determine the flexibility or inflexibility in response to the development of the tourist industry' (Scot, 1979; in Bramwell, 2003, p. 583).

In connection to individual level studies Cordero (2007) stress that many of the intrinsic factors identified in the literature are 'quite diverse and it is difficult to draw any meaningful conclusions' (Cordero, 2007, p. 39). This is because the variation of locations, instruments, sampling techniques, methodologies and theoretical frameworks are different and therefore, most of these findings cannot be generalizable outside of the sampling frame (Cordero, 2007; Williams and Lawson, 2001). In order to gain valuable insight into resident perceptions to tourism development 'a consideration of other factors -widely ignored up-to-date- is needed' (Cordero, 2007, p. 42). Factors such as the cultural background of the residents, their existing values and moral principles will give a deeper understanding of the factors influencing residents' perceptions (Cordero, 2007). However, since this study adapts a community level approach it will besides exploring extrinsic factors also be open to explore if other factors have an influence on residents' perception, while remaining mindful of the potential pitfalls outlined above.

## **Chapter 3. Methodology**

---

This study adopts a qualitative approach consisting of semi-structured and unstructured interviews. The chapter will explain the scientific approach and describe the methods used for collecting and analysing the data. In addition, the chapter will discuss the validity and reliability of the study as well as the limitations. An overview of the conducted interviews and profiles of the residents' will be presented.

### **3.1 Philosophy of science**

#### **3.1.1 Ontology**

Ontology is the question about what we study, which is the object of investigation. The question is how the world fits together and how we make sense of it (Porta & Keating, 2008).

In order to examine how the residents of Büyük ada perceive the development of tourism the chosen ontological position in this study has a social constructionist approach, which is a philosophy of knowledge in social science. The social constructionist approach is concerned with explaining the process by which people come to describe, explain or otherwise account for the world (including them self) in which they live (Gergen, 1985). The main focus of social constructionism is according to Boghossian (2001) to understand the ways in which individuals and groups participate in the construction of their perceived social reality and involves the ways social phenomena are created, institutionalized, known, and made into tradition by humans. Since tourism is a social construction and the intention of this study is to understand how the residents of Büyük ada perceive tourism development where they live, this ontological position is adopted in this study.

#### **3.1.2 Epistemology**

Epistemology is about how we know things (Porta & Keating, 2008) and concerns the question of what is regarded as acceptable knowledge in a discipline (Bryman, 2012). The epistemology in this study has an interpretive approach, because interpretive studies generally attempt to understand phenomena through the meanings that people assign to them (Myers, 1997). According to Angen (2002) interpretive researchers try to gain a deeper understanding of how humans experience the life world through language, local and historical situations, and the psychological relation of the people involved. Therefore to be able to understand the perception of the residents an interpretive approach will help to gain a deeper insight into how and why they

perceive the development of tourism either positive or negative.

### **3.2 Research design**

The research design of this study takes the form of a single case study. Case studies are concerned about 'how something exists within a real world context and recounts real life situations that present individuals with a dilemma or uncertain outcome' (Capam, 2010, p. 2). Or as Yin (1994) explains it: 'A case study is an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomena within a real life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident' (Yin, 1994; in Rowley, 2002). A 'case describes the scenario in the context of the events, people and factors that influence it and enables researchers to identify closely with those involved' (Capam, 2010, p. 2). The case study further is an exploratory case study in that it aims to 'explore those situations in which the intervention (tourism development) being evaluated has no clear, single set of outcomes (Yin, 2003, p. 547; in Baxter and Jack, 2008). Therefore an exploratory case study is adapted in this study, in that it will allow the examination of residents' perception of tourism development in their real life setting and find answers to understand how they perceive the development of tourism on Büyük and which factors that influence their perceptions.

### **3.3 Research strategy**

A deductive research strategy has been applied in this study in order to get the necessary data from the residents through the conceptual framework of: Economic, socio-cultural and environmental tourism impacts dimensions. However, as Hannam & Knox (2010) note most research combines both deductive and inductive elements in a repetitive manner, because research can't be examined before some previous exposure to ideas and theories. Therefore this study has started out by a deductive research strategy by using the three dimensions of tourism impact and has through qualitative data collection been open to explorer other emerging topics.

### **3.4 Research setting**

The interviews took place from November 15- 28- 2014 on Büyük ada where I stayed in Ada Sahil hotel for 14 days. The interviews were made in different locations such as: The dining area of the hotel, where I stayed, the workplaces of the residents, their homes or in a cafés and tea gardens.

### **3.5 Sample selection**

A purposive sampling was made in order to gain access to a wide range of different perspectives

from the residents with different sociodemographic variables in the community. The sociodemographic variables consisted of: Age, gender, birthplace, residency and length of residency, education, occupation, income, ethnic background and political viewpoint. The purposive sampling was further conducted by a sequential approach where the sampling of the residents was an evolving process in order to represent a general frame of residents with different backgrounds. According to Bryman (2012) the goal of a purposive sampling is to sample participants in a strategic way so that the samples are relevant to the research question and in order to ensure that there is a good variety in the resulting sample so that the participants differ from each other in terms of key characteristics, which is important in order to include as many different residents as possible. Therefore, it can be claimed that the interviews conducted with the selected residents is sufficient to say something general about residents' perception towards tourism development on Büyük ada, in that there is a broad representation of residents with different sociodemographic backgrounds. A table with the residents' key characteristics can be seen down below.

**Table 3. Profiles of residents**

<b>Residents + Tourism industry</b>	<b>Resident 1</b>	<b>Resident 2</b>	<b>Resident 3</b>	<b>Resident 4</b>	<b>Resident 5</b>	<b>Resident 6</b>
<b>Age</b>	55	34	26	70	25	31
<b>Gender</b>	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female	Male
<b>Birthplace</b>	Niğde (mid Turkey)	Rize (Black Sea area)	Van (Eastern Turkey)	Büyük ada	Istanbul	Bulgaria
<b>Residency</b>	Büyük ada	Büyük ada	Büyük ada	Büyük ada	Büyük ada	Büyük ada
<b>Length of residency</b>	35-36 years	27-28 years	21 years	70 years	Always/ permanently 3 years	3 years
<b>Education</b>	College	Primary school	Primary school	University	University	University
<b>Occupation</b>	Hotel manager	Owner of bicycle shop	Horse carriage driver	Restaurant owner/ author	Owner/ manager of More café & pansiyon	Owner/ manager of More café & pansiyon
<b>Income</b>	Average	Average	Average/ high	No answer	Average	Average
<b>Ethnic background</b>	Turkish	Turkish/ Black Sea area	Kurdish	Greek/ Turkish	Turkish	Turkish Bulgarian refugee

<b>Political viewpoint</b>	Moderate	Moderate	None	Socialist	Moderate	Moderate
----------------------------	----------	----------	------	-----------	----------	----------

<b>Residents ÷ Tourism industry</b>	<b>Resident 7</b>	<b>Resident 8</b>	<b>Resident 9</b>	<b>Resident 10</b>	<b>Resident 11</b>	<b>Resident 12</b>
<b>Age</b>	49	50	72	47	61	63
<b>Gender</b>	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Birthplace</b>	Adapazarı/ Sakarya (northwest of Turkey)	Büyük ada	No answer	Istanbul	Istanbul	Istanbul
<b>Residency</b>	Büyük ada	Büyük ada	Büyük ada	Büyük ada	Büyük ada	Büyük ada
<b>Length of residency</b>	20 years	50 years/ permanent ly 2-3 years	15 years	7 years	60 years	15 years
<b>Education</b>	Primary school	University	No answer	High school	College	University
<b>Occupation</b>	Gardener/ house cleaner	Primary school teacher	Retired/ advisor to PIM mayor	Cat pension owner/ handcrafts artist	Diving instructor/ environmentalist	Retired/ Manager of culture and art centre
<b>Income</b>	Low	Average	Low	Low	Average	Average
<b>Ethnic background</b>	Laz (Caucasian ethnic group in Northern Turkey)	Greek	Jewish refugee from Andalusia in Spain	Turkish Bulgarian refugee/ Erzincan (Northeast of Turkey)	Armenian/ Greek	Turkish
<b>Political viewpoint</b>	Moderate	Democrat	Democrat	Socialist	Democrat	Socialist

### 3.6 Data collection

Before my arrival on Büyük ada I had already made appointments with one resident and with two key informants before hand. The appointments to the first resident and one key informant were made by using different Facebook groups about Büyük ada, where I wrote about my project and that I was looking for residents living on the island that I could interview. Regarding the last key informant I came across while doing research on Büyük ada and wrote an email explaining about my project. Once I arrived on the island the people on the island were very helpful in helping me find other residents to interview, however in order to present the community from different



residents' point of view, it was very important not to take the advice from the first people I met. The reason for this was that the people that they knew might have the same views about the development of tourism on the island as they did. Therefore all the residents have been carefully selected by walking around on the island and talking to different people on the street or in different work environments, such as culture houses, restaurants, cafes or bicycle shops.

### **3.6.1 Semi structured interviews**

The collected data consists of 12 semi-structured interviews with residents of Büyük ada and two unstructured interviews with key informants (appendix 1-4). The choice of conducting semi-structured interviews was firstly to cover the three specific dimensions of economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts from the literature with an interview guide, and at the same time to be open to new information, which the residents might want to explain or to different topics that might emerge from the interviews (Kvale, 2007). This also gave me as a researcher the opportunity to get more knowledge and insights not only about the residents' different perceptions towards the development of tourism but also to gain more knowledge about the community and the island in general. In this regard, some of the semi-structured interviews took more form of a conversation where the questions from the interview guide were not followed in the specific order, however covered the main topics of the interviews. The reason for some of the interviews taking more form of a conversation also had to do with the fact that some of the residents started to talk about the problems on the island before the researcher was able to ask any questions, where the researcher therefore evaluated the situation before interrupting, in order to be open to more information. This way the researcher were also able to get access to a lot of information from many of the residents, because by showing a sincere interest in their lives before interrupting the researcher were able to obtain trustworthiness which was very important in order to make a thorough inquiry. Therefore the semi-structured interviews lasted approximately between 30 min to two hours. The semi-structured interview guide for four of the residents started by asking how they perceived the development of tourism on Büyük ada, however this was changed later, in order to start with intrinsic questions first because it gave a better flow to the interviews. Intrinsic factors were not included in the study after all which will be elaborated on in the delimitation section. The interview guide was identical for all residents and consisted of four parts: Intrinsic factors, sociodemographic variables, the three tourism impact dimensions with specific examples of what they contained and a category consisting of political questions. Before conducting the interviews a pilot study was made with two Turkish friends, in order to ensure that the interview guide was easily understood and formulated correctly in Turkish.

### 3.6.2 Unstructured interviews

The two unstructured interviews with key informants were made with Halim Bulutoğlu who is the manager of the foundation for the islands (ADV) and Princes Islands' tourism development centre (ADTGM) and Cenk Demiroglu, who has published an academic paper on sustainable development of tourism for islands: Case of Büyük ada- Istanbul and who works in Istanbul's policy centre (IPC). These two informants were interviewed because of their work and knowledge about tourism development on Büyük. The topic of interest in the unstructured interviews was the work that they have been conducting about the development of tourism on the island. Here the two informants were able to explain about their work in the field and where the researcher picked up on topics and issues worth following up on during the interview. The use of key informants was intended to supplement the findings in the main analysis by providing further information to relevant topics that arrived.

A table with all the conducted interviews can be seen below.

**Table 4 Overview of residents**

Residents	Number of residents	Occupation of residents
<b>Work in tourism</b>	<b>6</b>	1. Hotel manager 2. Bicycle shop owner 3. Horse carriage driver 4. Restaurant owner 5. Owner and manager of More café & pansiyon 6. Owner and manager of More café & pansiyon
<b>Do not work in tourism</b>	<b>6</b>	7. Gartner & house cleaner 8. Greek primary school teacher 9. Advisor for PIM mayor 10. Cat pension owner & handcraft artist 11. Diving instructor & environmentalist 12. Manager of culture & art centre

**Table 5. Overview of key informants**

Name	Number of key informants	Occupation of key informants
1. Halim Bulutoğlu 2. Cenk Demiroğlu	2	1. Manager of the foundation for the Islands and Princes' Islands tourism development centre (ADV/ATGM)  2. Author of published article: Sustainable development of tourism for islands: Case of Büyük ada-Istanbul and Mercator of Istanbul Policy centre (IPC)

### 3.6.3 Secondary sources

Besides using semi-structured and unstructured data methods as primary data the study also used different publications, such as journal articles, governmental and nongovernmental publications, online and printed textbooks, online magazines, websites and newspapers.

### 3.6.4 Critic of data collection

As mentioned before the semi structured interviews lasted between 30 min to two hours, which was due to the restriction of time by some residents or where some residents had more to say than others. In situations where there was a restriction of time the three main impact dimensions were covered, however not all examples in *each* impact dimension were asked. This can be a weakness in that this could have an influence on the outcome from the analysis, in that not every resident had the chance to answer specific questions in each impact dimension. Furthermore, in some of the semi-structured interviews, the researcher gave some examples in relation to understand the questions better, in that some of the residents didn't have much knowledge about the positive and negative contributions of tourism development. This could also have affected the findings in that not every resident was reminded or given examples about different negative or positive tourism related circumstances. Moreover, there have been occasions in some of the semi-structured interviews, where it has been difficult to obtain concrete answers on whether the residents' perceived some of the impact dimensions as being positive or negative, but where they rather have mentioned certain issues without giving a concrete answer. The criticism here lie in the fact that the researcher should have asked whether they perceived the different topics as positive or negative in order to get a concrete answer. Therefore, this is a weakness as well in that not every resident has given his or her answer to each impact dimension on whether they perceive it as positive or negative.

### **3.7 Ethical considerations**

Before my arrival to Büyük ada, I did a lot of research about the history of the island, the different ethnic groups of people living there, different tourism and political related issues and by doing so was able to obtain a general knowledge about the island. This helped me to understand the residents' perceptions of possible problems or concerns more accurately. With the knowledge I had gained by doing research about the island I became aware of the possible political issues that might surface during the interviews. Therefore, in every interview, I started by explaining about my study and why I was interested in knowing how they perceived the development of tourism. I explained that I myself came to Büyük ada for the first time in 2007 and twice in 2014 and saw how the island had changed due to tourism development and therefore was curious to know how they perceived the rapid growth of tourism on their island. It was also very important for me to gain their trust, because as noted earlier, many of the topics could have political related issues, therefore I also told about myself, who I was and where I came from. Before each interview I also asked if I could record the interview and explained about why it was necessary and noted that if they wanted to be anonymous or if there was something they didn't want to answer, they should just let me know. Therefore all the residents and the key informants have given their permission to audio record the interviews and use them in this study.

### **3.8 Data analysis**

The interviews were transcribed verbatim (Poland, 1995) and carefully translated from Turkish to English while transcribing. A special emphasis was put into translating as correctly as possible, so the meaning of the words did not get lost while translating. However, unnecessary sounds, repetitions and irrelevant information or conversation that occurred during some of the interviews was not included. The transcripts from the interviews have further been analysed, by using the data analysis technique of a template analysis, which is ideal to use when analysing large amounts of qualitative data from individual interviews (King, 2012). Compared to grounded theory template analysis is a more flexible approach, with fewer specified procedures, permitting researchers to tailor it to match their own requirements instead of procedures that must be followed (King, 2012). As King (2012) stresses 'template analysis does not exist on a fixed number of levels of coding hierarchy- instead it encourages the analyst to develop themes more extensively where the richest data (in relation to the research question) are found (King, 2012, p. 429). Furthermore, the discipline of producing the template forces the researcher to take a systematic and well-structured approach to handling data (King, 2012). This form of analysis can be positioned in the middle ground between a bottom up approach and a top down approach. In the former approach, existing theory are avoided to allow themes to be developed inductively

from the data. In contrast, a top down approach seeks to define and allow themes that are informed by theory or around evaluation criteria (King, 2012; Bryman, 2012). When taking the middle ground approach, it allows the researcher to define some themes in advance that correspond to key concepts or perspectives for the study, while being able to redefine or discard the themes if needed (King, 2012). As mentioned in the data collection methods the interview guides were guided by the three impact dimensions, with questions related to each of the dimensions, which therefore functioned as priori codes in the initial phase of coding. For these reasons the researcher found the technique of template analysis to be more suitable in contrast to grounded theory. In connection to the steps involved in the template analysis, the researcher used the guidelines of template analysis explained by King (2012). Firstly, the researcher started out by taking a transcript and noting a preliminary code title in the margin of every section of the text, which seemed to offer something of relevance in answering the research question, such as 'conflict between municipalities'. In this process the researcher at the same theme evaluated if the preliminary code could be encompassed by one of the a priori themes, economic, sociocultural, environmental or political, which then was noted in the margin as well. However, if themes outside the a priori codes appeared, such as 'past and future tourism' these were noted as well. Also if themes outside the research question appeared these were marked as 'NB' and added to the text, so that they later might shed light on the understanding of central themes in the study. Moreover, if a theme only emerged from one transcript this was additionally added, in that it might have significant importance within the community. In this context many of the sub-themes under each category also emerged from a variety of open-ended questions or from general conversations. Also, due to the emergent nature of qualitative inquiry, especially, semi-structured interviews, where different issues appeared from one interview to another, which were not previously considered or known by the researcher and therefore were applied into subsequent interview questions. When all the transcripts were marked with a preliminary code, they were then gathered into an initial template by clustering them into emergent themes and subthemes. This was an interactive process of applying, comparing, merging and changing the codes until the themes and subthemes emerged. After this process the researcher went through the transcript again, in order to make sure whether any corrections were needed, which in the end resulted in the final template. An audit trail can be seen in appendix 5.

### **3.9 Reliability and Validity**

In qualitative research reliability and validity have been a discussion topic among qualitative researchers concerning their applicability in qualitative research, in that these variables are closely connected to quantitative research (Bryman, 2012). However, according to different

qualitative researchers such as LeCompte and Goetz (1982), Guba and Lincoln (1994, in Bryman, 2012), Silverman (2001) and Kvale (1997) reliability and validity can be adapted to qualitative research and some of these researchers have divided reliability and validity into external and internal variables. In this study the definitions by Guba and Lincoln (1994) will be used in that social constructionists refuse the concepts of reliability and validity because qualitative research does not have the intention to generalize the findings (Burke, 1997; in Bryman, 2012). According to Guba and Lincoln (1994), the central criterion for judging the quality of the research is trustworthiness, which is defined by four different aspects: credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability (Guba and Lincoln, 1994, in Bryman, 2012).

### **3.9.1 Credibility**

Refers to the 'findings being compatible with the perceptions of the people under study' (Lincoln & Guba; in Holloway, 1997, p. 161). According to Guba and Lincoln (1994), credibility can be accomplished by using respondent validation and triangulation (Guba and Lincoln, 1994; in Bryman, 2012). This study has adapted a methodological triangulation (Denzin, 1970; in Bryman, 2012) by using semi-structured interviews with the residents, unstructured interviews with key informants and by using secondary sources. This approach makes the credibility of the findings more valid in that all the gathered data sources are able to support the findings.

### **3.9.2 Transferability**

Refers to the situation where 'findings in one context can be transferred to similar situations or participants' (Lincoln & Guba, 1985; in Holloway, 1997, p. 161). According to Shenton (2004) findings from a qualitative study, are specific to a small number of particular environments and individuals and therefore make it impossible to demonstrate that the findings and conclusions are applicable to other situations and populations. However, according to Stake (1994) and Denscombe (1998), even if each case may be unique, it is also an example within a broader group and therefore the prospect of transferability should not be immediately rejected (Stake, 1994; Denscombe, 1998; in Shenton, 2004). In this context Lincoln & Guba (1985), suggest that it is the researcher's responsibility to ensure that sufficient contextual information about the fieldwork sites is provided to enable the reader to make such a transfer (Lincoln & Guba, 1985; in Shenton, 2004). For this reason, a sufficient description of Büyük ada is provided in this study, with a description of the site as a tourist destination as well as its further context regarding elements such as its history, location and population. The findings of this study should in this regard not be

generalized and applied to other tourist destinations without considering the differences between Büyük ada and other tourism destinations.

### **3.9.3 Dependability**

Refers to the findings being consistent and able to be repeated (Guba and Lincoln, 1994, in Bryman, 2012). According to Lincoln and Guba (1985; in Shenton, 2004) there are close ties between credibility and dependability in that in practice, a demonstration of credibility makes way to ensure the dependability of the study. However, the dependability of a study can be enhanced for example by audio recording ones findings and documenting the process of analysis in detail and thereby enabling a future researcher to repeat the work or to gain the same results (Bloor and Wood, 2006; Lincoln and Guba, 1985; in Shenton, 2004). For this reason the process of analysis has been described in great detail and the audio recordings and transcripts of the interviews (see CD) as well as an audit trail is therefore present as appendix to the study. Furthermore, the findings of this study might be repeatable e.g. in a year's time, if future researchers use the same research methods, sampling and analytical procedures, and if no further changes have emerged on the island.

### **3.9.4 Conformability**

Refers to the research finding being without bias and subjectivity (Guba and Lincoln, 1994, in Bryman, 2012). As Bryman (2012) notes complete objectivity is impossible in social research, however that it should be apparent that the researcher has acted in good faith and hasn't allowed personal values to interfere with the findings and the analysis. According to Shenton (2004) triangulation must again be emphasized in this context to reduce the effect of researcher bias. According to Miles and Huberman (1994) the key criterion for conformability is the extent to which the researcher admits his or her own predispositions. In this context the researcher has a personal interest in Turkey and especially in Istanbul and its development, because of the researcher's own transnational background and relationship both to the country and to the city of Istanbul. In this regard, besides using triangulation, the researcher has been extra careful when analysing the data, in that the intention of the study is not to confirm the researcher's predetermined observations of the tourism development of the island, but is to gain knowledge and *understand* the development of tourism from the residents' perspective.

### 3.10 Limitation

The first limitation of this study is the 14 days time spent in Büyük ada, in that a study conducted over a certain interval of time is a snapshot dependent on conditions occurring during that time (Simon, 2011). If the time spent in Büyük ada had been longer and/or during another period the outcome of the study could have been different. The reason for staying in Büyük ada for 14 days was both due to the general time frame of the study and the lack of funding for the project.

Secondly, in order to represent the community from different residents' perspectives where both those who work in the tourism industry and those who don't are included, it was also intended to include an interview with the priest of the Aya Yorgi church, which is one of the main tourist attractions on the island. The intention was also to ask him about how he perceived the development of tourism in Büyük ada, since the church receives many tourists. However, here I was refused twice. The first time when I walked up to the church and rang the bell to the priest's main office and secondly when I called by phone after receiving the priest's personal phone number from a man in a store who accidentally knew him personally. The priest told me that they weren't allowed to speak about these issues, which therefore limits the study in that it could have allowed a broader view from the general community. In relation to including more key informants, it was also intended to include an interview with the mayor of PIM or Sebnem Kırteke who works in the press and public relation office, since the PIM doesn't have a tourism office. However, after writing an email to both of them explaining about my project without getting an answer, I went to PIM twice asking for both for the mayor and Sebnem Kırteke. Here I was told that I should write the mayor an email and that Sebnem Kırteke had been ill for a long time. After some time I wrote an email to Sebnem Kırteke again, however still without any response. Therefore not to have the voice of the PIM is also a limitation. In order for this not to affect my study, I was so lucky to be able to make an interview with the advisor of PIM mayor who could give me many of the answers I was looking for regarding the development of tourism in Büyük ada.

#### 3.10.1 Delimitation

Delimitations are those characteristics that limit the scope and define the boundaries of research by the researcher (Simon, 2011). In relation to the research question: *'How is tourism development on Büyük ada perceived by the residents and which factors influence their perception'*, the researcher first of all decided that only residents who are permanently living on the island both during the summer and the winter were to be interviewed. This was decided because they are the ones who spend most of their time on the island compared to the people who



only live on the island during the summer months. Furthermore, it was decided that the residents chosen in this study, should at least have been living on the island for one year in order to have obtained insight into the development of tourism on the island during the whole year and at least be 18 years old. The interviews with the 12 residents and the two key informants were chosen out of 19 interviews in total. This was done after closer consideration, because the chosen interviews covered the necessary perceptions from people with different backgrounds and information from key informants. Moreover, after 12 interviews with the residents it became apparent that data saturation had been reached in that many of the same themes in the rest of the interviews were discussed and didn't provide further unknown or relevant information. The sample size is also consistent with what Brunt (1997) considers to provide sufficient data given the method and the single case study approach and also consistent with past studies examining residents' perception of tourism (Brunt, 1997; in Brunt and Courtney, 1999).

In relation to the chosen residents with different backgrounds and an equal distribution between them as noted earlier, it was also decided not to include other residents working in the tourism industry such as ice-cream and gift shops, in order to make a fair distribution between those who work in the tourism industry and those who don't.

Examining residents' perception instead of their attitude, opinion or reaction, which is discussed in the literature, was due to the meaning of the term perception. As it was noted in the literature review to use the term perceive is more appropriate, because to perceive something has to do with the meaning one gives the topic of interest without necessarily having knowledge about it (Ap, 1992). This is important in that it can't be assumed that the interviewed residents have the necessarily knowledge to answer questions about tourism development.

In relation to the location, the island of Büyük ada was chosen between the four inhabited islands due to this island being the headquarter of all the islands and the most visited island by tourists with a current phase of rapid tourism growth.

Examining the perceived variable of *development* of tourism on Büyük ada, instead of perceptions on tourism impact or perceptions on specific tourism development, which has been studied in the literature as well, was decided because of the increasing tourism development on the island approximately since 2010 until 2014.

The three tourism impact dimensions, economic, sociocultural and environmental, were chosen because they are the ones most referred to in the literature and further because they were consistent with the later findings. Other dimensions such as political, legal or technical (Easterling, 2008) could also have been adopted, however during the analysis it became apparent that these dimensions could be included in the three main dimensions and therefore these were not adopted. In relation to the factors that affect the residents' perception, intrinsic factors

(Faulkner and Tideswell, 1997) were included in the interview guide to begin with, which the study therefore also could have examined however after further consideration extrinsic factors were adapted because of their relevance to community level studies' also because the size of the study.

## Chapter 4. Princes' Islands and Büyük ada

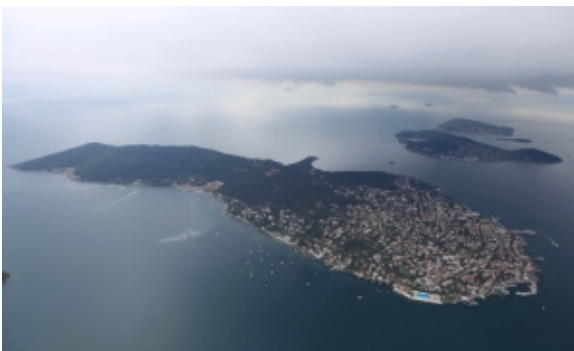
---

### 4.1 Location

The Princes' Islands, *kızıl adalar* in Turkish, is a district of Istanbul located in the Sea of Marmara, around 20 km from Istanbul and consists of nine different Islands (Sahin, 2009). Four of these islands are open to the public: *Büyükada* (big island' in Turkish) is the biggest and most visited by tourists, *Burgazada*, *Heybeliada* and *Kınalıada* (Geerts, 2011). In 1984, the Islands have been declared as a “natural, urban, archaeological and historical preservation site” (Demiroglu, Cetin and Izgi, 2007).



Büyükada is about 4.3 kilometres long from north to south and averages about 1.3 kilometres in width from east to west (Adatgm, 2013). It has two lofty hills: Isa Tepesi, to the north and Yüce Tepe to the south, which are separated in the middle by a broad valley. The northern part of the island is built up, but the southern part is still unsettled with forests, wild cliffs and isolated sandy coves (Adatgm, 2013).



## **4.2 History**

The name Princes' Islands comes from the Byzantine period (Sansal, 2014), where numerous convents and monasteries were built on the islands, due to their remote and tranquil location far away from the big city of Constantinople, today's Istanbul (Richardson, 2011). The Islands during this period were also used as prisons for banished Byzantine emperors, empresses and princes, who were often blinded before being exiled to prevent them attempting to gain or regain the throne as, according to Byzantine custom, rulers had to be of "sound mind and body" (Dubin and Richardson, 2010; Richardson, 2011). During the Byzantine period, the Islands of Büyük ada, Burgazada and Heybeliada were mainly inhabited by families of Greek fishermen and mariners, while Armenians mainly inhabited Kinalıada (Sansal, 2014). After the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 by the Ottoman Empire the islands' importance dwindled, however in the late Ottoman period prosperous Turkish and Jewish families took up residence on the Islands, especially on Büyükkada, along with foreign diplomats and businessmen (Adatgm, 2013). After the foundation of the Turkish Republic in 1923, the Greek population decreased both on the Islands and in Istanbul, after the population exchange between Greece and Turkey and further due to ethnic tension in Turkey in 1955, 1964 and again in 1974 (Güleryüz, 1992). As Istanbul's minority population diminished, Büyük ada became a favourite retreat for the Turkish republic's elite, including Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the republic (Richardson, 2011). Between 1929 and 1933 the island also became home to Leon Trotsky, who wrote much of the "History of the Russian Revolution" on the island (Richardson, 2011). After the Second World War, Mosques began to appear in the villages, and apartment buildings and hotels soon followed (Dubin and Richardson, 2010). Around 1960, the Islands witnessed a rise in migration from other parts of Turkey, which gradually modified the social structure of the Islands, causing a heterogeneous society especially in downtown Büyükkada (Baycan-Levent & Gülümser, 2007). The rise of immigration from other parts of Turkey has to do with investments in Istanbul by The New Republic where new roads and factories were constructed throughout the city (AIT, 2008).

## **4.3 Local and regional government of Princes' Islands**

Princes Islands have a local governorship and municipality (PİM) which is located on Büyük ada and is connected to the regional government of Istanbul (İBB). The local government of PİM and regional government of İBB have two different political parties, which is in opposition to each other. While PİM is ruled by the Republican People's Party (CHP) İBB is ruled by the Justice and Development party (AKP).

#### **4.4 Population and Culture**

The population of Büyük ada has a multicultural social structure and is based on religious and ethnic diversity, where a significant part of the islands population still consists of Greeks (Rum), Armenian, and Jewish residents (Museum of the Islands, 2010), but today the vast majority of the Islanders are Turkish (Adatgm, 2013). An overview of Princes' Islands' population and demography can be seen in appendix 6. Turkey's minority groups both include ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and according to the world directory of minorities and indigenous people the number of people in each group is unknown because the state does not ask citizens to declare their ethnic, religious or other origin in censuses (MRG, 2011). This was also confirmed by the statistical institute of Turkey (Türkiye istatistik kurumu) by email in Turkish and can be seen in appendix 7. The multicultural structure of the islands is observable both in the food culture, the architecture and in the social life. The Islands in general have been a point of cultural aggregation, where many artists, writers, poets, historians and linguists have lived or have spent some part of their lives (Museum of the Islands, 2010).

#### **4.5 Resident numbers and business establishments**

According to the Princes' Islands registrations office, the population of registered residents in Büyük ada consists of 7,278 people and 16,166 people in total on Princes' Islands (appendix 7).

The population consists of two groups: permanent residents and summer house vacationists. There are 20,000 housing units in total on the Islands, with 90% of them used as summerhouses (Demiroglu, Cetin and Izgi, 2007) and around 2,500 workplaces in total. (Governorship of the Island, 2014)

#### **4.6 Princes' Islands as a tourist destination**

The Islands have since the late Ottoman period always been a summer vacation paradise for the wealthy, however they have seen a rapid rise in tourist numbers during the last decade (Today's Zaman, 2012). Büyük ada is a popular tourist destination for daily excursions especially during the summer months (Sansal, 2014) and has become very popular for tourists from the Gulf and elsewhere in the Arab world (Starr, 2013). The population starts to rise in April and reaches its peak, 150,000 (Büyükada – 65 000), during July-August, accompanied by a daily visitor flow of some 100,000 at weekends (Demiroglu, Cetin and Izgi, 2007).

The islands can be characterized by economic monoculture, where the local economy is dependent on only one activity (Coccossis, 2001; in Demiroglu, Cetin and Izgi, 2007), which is tourism. According to Demiroglu, Cetin and Izgi (2007) the Princes' Islands are not typical touristic island

destinations like the Caribbean or the Canaries, because of the difference in terms of their developmental scale and not being physically isolated enough to be perceived as exotic venues but rather are the settlements of a metropolitan city, Istanbul. Additionally the islands could be described as an urban-rural fringe also referred to as exurban or peri-urban location. The urban-rural fringe is characterized by a 'transitional zone between space that is more clearly urban and space that is more clearly rural' (Weaver, 2005, p. 23) and with particularly characteristics such as tourist shopping villages, recreational visits to natural or historical sites and different organized tours around the islands (Weaver, 2005).

#### **4.7 Tourism development**

The foundation of the Islands (Adalar vakfi) was founded around 1930, with the intention to protect and promote Princes' Islands. However, according to Halim Bulutoğlu, manager of ADV a more tourism oriented development of the islands began in 2003, where different projects such as festivals and events, publishing of history and guidebooks and a monthly island magazine were made in order to develop the tourism industry on the islands. ADV also participated in tourism fairs and established business cooperation with hotels and restaurants on the island and with foreign and local tourism operators. In 2010 Princes' Islands museum was made in collaboration with PIM in relation to Istanbul becoming the European capital of culture. In 2013, ADV further established the island's tourism development centre (ATGM), which was a one-year project in collaboration with Istanbul development agency (Istanbul kalkınma ajansı), where tourism offices were established on each island, tourism education programs were made for the SMEs, an international tourism conference was organized, different walking tours were administrated and the Princes Island's website: [adalartourism.org](http://adalartourism.org) was launched. The reason for the establishment of all these projects from around 2003- 2014 was to promote the islands as a cultural tourism destination and thereby attract more tourists. Some of these projects still continue while the main project of ATGM ended in 2014. The intention was that PIM had to continue the project, but as the manager of ADV explains, due to the change in management in PIM, the new management didn't take ownership of the projects. In addition tourism development of Turkey in general is authorised by the Ministry of culture and tourism.

#### **4.8 Image of Büyük ada**

Büyükada is a symbol of multiculturalism; mosques, churches and synagogues coexist on this island in peace (Tas Istanbul, 2015). As Schleifer (2008) describes 'the hilly Islands are probably one of the world's few places where a church, synagogue, and mosque happily coexist within

walking distance of each other'. The island is known as a place to escape the chaos, noise and traffic in Istanbul and is characterized by its lavish villas, mansions and wooden houses (Arditi, 2011). Automotive transport is banned at the Island, except for a few municipal vehicles and the only means of transport is by horse-drawn carriage and bicycles (Adatgm, 2013).

## Chapter 5. Findings and Analysis

---

### 5.1 Findings

In this chapter the findings are presented by the use of template data analysis technique and are gathered according to the three dimensions of: Economic, socio-cultural and environmental tourism impacts and distributed according to their negative or positive contribution. The chapter will further present the two different analyses on the following pages. The findings are presented below according to each impact dimension.

**Table 6 Findings**

#### **1. Positive economic impact**

##### **1.1 Increase of new business and employment opportunities**

###### 1.1.1 Beneficial for the SME/traders

###### 1.1.1.2 Open during summer and winter

##### **1.2 Increased possibilities for shopping**

###### 1.2.1 Grocery shops

###### 1.2.1.2 Cheaper

##### **1.3 Investment in welfare and transport infrastructure improvements for the community**

###### 1.3.1 New hospital

###### 1.3.2 Horse carriages for the residents

#### **2. Negative economic impact**

##### **2.1 Economic leakage**

###### 2.1.1 SME/traders do not live on the island

###### 2.1.2 Real estate bought by non- locals

###### 2.1.2.1 Middle Eastern tourists and immigrants from Turkey

##### **2.2 Lack of revenues**

###### 2.2.1 Registered residents

###### 2.2.1.1 PIM lack resources



### **2.3 Imported labour**

#### **2.3.1 Syrian refugees**

2.3.1.2 Low paying jobs

2.3.1.3 Begging on the streets

#### **2.3.2 Arabic speaking employees**

### **2.4 Rising costs of living**

#### **2.4.1 The island compared to Istanbul**

2.4.1.1 Everything is more expensive on the island

#### **2.4.2 Beach, ferries and motor- boats and shipping prices**

### **2.5 Increased prices for housing and rents**

#### **2.5.1 Housing and rents**

2.5.1.1 Only for shops

2.4.1.2 Urban transformation policy

## **3. Positive sociocultural impact**

### **3.1 Cross-cultural encounters**

#### **3.1.1 Educational opportunities and friendship**

3.1.1.2 Western/European tourists vs. Middle Eastern/Arab tourists

### **3.2 Conservation of historical and cultural heritage**

#### **3.2.1 Museum**

#### **3.2.2 Mosque**

### **3.3 Enhanced destination image**

#### **3.3.1 Image of the island**

3.3.1.1 Increased international awareness

## **4. Negative sociocultural impact**

### **4.1 Commodification and loss of culture**

- 4.1.1 Island culture disappearing
- 4.1.2 Superficial form of tourism
- 4.1.3 Unqualified staff and language problems
- 4.1.4 Goods from other places

### **4.2 Coexistence issues between residents and tourists**

- 4.2.1 Middle Eastern tourists
- 4.2.2 Turkish domestic tourists

### **4.3 Crowding**

- 4.3.1 Overcrowding especially during the summer
- 4.3.2 Long queues for the horse carriage rides
- 4.3.3 Too much traffic with bikes and horse carriages
  - 4.3.3.1 Accidents and deaths
- 4.3.4 Lifestyle changes
  - 4.3.4.1 Avoiding tourist crowds
  - 4.3.4.2 Moving away from the island

### **4.4 Rise of petty crime**

- 4.4.1 Increase in burglary and thefts in the community
- 4.4.2 Prostitution

### **4.5 Tourist enjoy more privileges than residents**

- 4.5.1 Residents are excluded from community resources
  - 4.5.1.2 Tourists are more important
- 4.5.2 Conflict between residents and horse carriage drivers because of tourists

## **5. Positive environmental impact:**

### **5.1 Enforcement of environmental protection**

5.1.2 Protection of forests and green areas

5.1.3 Preservation of historic monuments and sites

## **6. Negative environmental impact**

### **6.1 Littering**

6.1.1 Forests, beaches, streets and horse carriages

### **6.2 Destruction of fauna**

6.2.1 Horses badly treaded

### **6.3 Uncontrolled construction boost**

6.3.1 Not enough protection of the island

## **5.2 Analysis**

The analysis section is divided in to two separate sections. The first section will analyse and discuss the findings related to how the residents' perceive the development of tourism by using the three dimensions of: Economic, socio-cultural and environmental tourism impact. All findings will be presented except 4.5 and 6.2 in that these findings also surface during other parts of the analysis. Some of the findings will further be presented and explained in greater detail, according to previous research and in connection to the broader context. The two key informant interview will be used to explain and support the findings when necessary. The second section will analyse and discuss the findings related to which factors influence on residents' perceptions.

### **5.2.1 Complex and overlapping impacts of tourism**

As described in the literature review the impacts of tourism are often categorized into economic, socio-cultural and environmental dimensions, with a positive and negative classification. In this context Mathieson and Wall (2006) stresses, that the boundaries between the dimensions are indistinct and their contents merge which also significantly applies in this analysis. The perception of one type of impact dimension, either positive or negative, may also affect the way a resident perceives other types of impacts. As Gursoy and Rutherford (2004) argue 'perceptions of impacts are not mutually exclusive. A change in perception of one type of impact is likely to influence the perceptions of other types' (Gursoy and Rutherford, 2004, p. 509).

#### **5.2.1.1 Increased business and employment opportunities**

The positive economic impacts of tourism on Büyük ada are acknowledged by the respondents to be that the SME are doing good business all year round.

*'Before, ...Büyük ada, during the winters was very deserted and this bothered me very much when I was a child. For example, I remember that back in the day only one restaurant was open in December, but now all the restaurants are open. And many restaurants have opened since then...and all of them are doing a good business' (Resident 8).*

According to Andriotis (2004) tourism has been seen as a positive agent of change for many communities because of its potential for job creation and has often been justified on the basis of its positive economic benefits. However, the development of tourism has often contributed to socio-cultural and environmental damage (Andriotis, 2003a, 2003b; Liu, Sheldon & Var, 1987). Therefore even if all the respondents' mention that the positive economic impact has contributed to more businesses and employment opportunities compared to before, they also note that economic progress comes with a price:

*It's positive for certain sectors...Bike shops, horse carriages, ice cream sellers and to the restaurants it's super. Not a single one is empty...but most of the local community here are not happy about it, but they say what can we do about it. They say ohh let it be winter so they all go away [the tourists red.], (Resident 11).*

There is an indication of the benefits from tourism for the SME's not being beneficial for the general community or evenly distributed. In this context Mathieson and Wall (2006) also notes that 'what may be a benefit to one group or individual within a community may be a cost to the neighbours' (Mathieson and Wall, 2006, p. 8).

#### **5.2.1.2 Increased possibilities for shopping**

Respondents mention the increase in shopping possibilities as a positive economic impact, which has contributed to cheaper shopping, especially in terms of grocery shopping. However, not all of the respondents look at this development with a positive perception:

*'At the moment the grocery shops have invaded the island...and these grocery shops are not from here. They come from Van for example, and they bring their whole family. Five of them kind of*

*have their own grocery shop on the same street...once we were saying let the traders make money, not the big supermarkets, but the traders of the island however weren't like that [before red.]. They have all been hijacked. Some have raised a bullet to the mayor of PIM's head. He was murdered that way, Koç. We had this good thinking PIM mayor [before red.] but they killed him unfortunately. So it is their grandchildren who do the trading here now...' (Resident 10).*

The respondents' argument is indicating that the economic benefits from the grocery shops are seized by non-local entrepreneurs and a negative perception towards the traders from Van (a city in the eastern part of Turkey, mainly inhabited by Kurdish people), is being highlighted. This is also in compliance with Tatoglu et al., (1998), who argue that intense immigration from different cultures of people brings about social conflict in the area.

#### **5.2.1.3 Investment in welfare and transport infrastructure improvements for the community**

Other positive economic impacts mentioned by the respondents' is the investment in infrastructure, where they mention the building of a new hospital and providing horse carriages for the residents. In the next comment the respondent mentions that the investment in a hospital is a positive economic impact, but at the same time has doubt about the result of the hospital:

*'Yes, but I don't know how that will turn out [the hospital red.]. I mean there was a hospital here, which took care of births for example, but with time those functions slowly disappeared. So the hospital's current situation is that nobody wants to take any responsibility...But if another hospital are going to be build then they have to take care of the issues as well, because it is a service after all' (Resident 5).*

The investment in a new hospital might not quite be attributed to tourism. As Mathieson and Wall (2006) explains it is quite difficult to differentiate between changes attributable to pre-existing processes and changes induced by the influx of tourists. Tourism can create impacts, which are clearly a product of tourist development however in many cases it is very difficult to isolate the principal causes of change.

The other mentioned infrastructure investment is the arrangement of providing horse carriages for the residents on the island. Horse carriages and bicycles are the main transportation options on the island where the use of cars are only allowed by various public authorities. Providing more horse carriages for the residents has to do with the conflicts between the horse carriage drivers and the residents. The residents complain about too long queues to get a ride and that the horse carriage

drivers don't take them for the smaller rides, but rather wants to take the tourists:

*'Before [the providing of horse carriages to the residents red.], let's say you had to go home and you are a local and the place you have to go to costs around 10 or 15 liras. So, just when its your turn and they [the horse carriages drivers red.] know you are a local, they start making faces and rebel, because behind him there is a tourist, an Arab and he can take him and get 70- 80 liras and [because of this red.] they say I lost my line because of you... Therefore a lot of issues occurred and then they made such a system. But because I haven't used them lately I don't know how much difference it has made' (Resident 11).*

However even if some respondents mention that this is a positive contribution for the residents, many still argue that there are still complications associated with this new system because not all horse carriage drivers follow these rules. The argument also shows that there are intern conflicts within the community between the residents and the horse carriage drivers because of tourism, which indicates that tourists are more important to the horse carriages drivers in the perception of the residents. In this context many respondents also mention that not only does the horse carriage drivers see the tourists as more important, they also treat their horses very badly without feeding them enough and exhausting them in order to satisfy the tourists. In this regard Mathieson and Wall (2006) also notes that different stakeholders of the tourism industry and local residents, commonly have different objectives, which can create tension and even conflicts between them.

#### **5.2.1.4 Economic leakage**

The negative economic impact of tourism on Büyük ada are also highlighted by the respondents where they mention that profit is being exported by non-local owners which was also seen in an earlier comment. The comment below was made after I tried to confirm that the positive economic impact has to do with more employment on the island:

*'Yes, but it is more people from outside who come to work here...for example the people working in the hotels they live in Istanbul as far as I know' (Resident 5)*

Other respondents also mention that the people working in the restaurants don't live on the island. This means that even if the SME on the island are benefiting from tourism, there are also negative impacts connected with this area. When the people working in the SMEs don't live on the island, it means that they don't contribute to the island's economy by paying residency taxes. As Kreag

(2001) also argues corporations and non-local owners may export profits out of the community, which the community may pay for by generating funds or by increased taxes. These issues are also apparent here, in that PIM doesn't get taxes when people don't live on the island and therefore sometimes has to ask for donations from the community, in order to take care of its various community tasks. This problem will further be elaborated upon in the negative environmental impact. Regarding residency taxes another respondent notes:

*'No it has not any contribution (profits from the SME to the island). I mean you can only benefit economically by the numbers of the residents living here permanently. The government does not look at how many tourists you are receiving. Therefore the money that the island gets [from the government red.] is for the 15,000 people living here and not for the 150,000 or 25,000 people who come here during the summer. And PIM can't serve the island with this amount of money and therefore the services here on the island are lacking far behind...'* (Resident 12).

When the island only gets money from the government according to how many people who are permanently living there, it means that this money isn't enough to serve the many tourists arrivals during the summer. Therefore there is a general negative perception from many respondents about this system and about the people from the SME not contributing to the island's economy. The advisor for PIM's mayor has explained that PIM has earlier tried to get people who have summerhouses on the island to register their address on the island, so that the residency numbers could increase and thereby making it possible for PIM to get more money from the government. However, he notes that nobody wants to do that, because they think it is too complicated to move their addresses to Büyük ada when they don't live there permanently. In this context some of the respondents' also mention that real estate are bought by Middle Eastern tourists and immigrants from Turkey. Real estate regarding businesses and residential property like summerhouses. Some of the respondents refer to the Middle Eastern tourists whereas others refer to the immigrants from Turkey. The next comment was given in relation to the Middle Eastern tourists buying summerhouses:

*'Yes, I mean the Arabs come here now to buy real estate....so therefore a part of the island will be with people from the Middle East... and when the situation is inevitable in the Middle East, I mean people who are escaping from the war, I mean I don't know'* (Resident 8).

There is a sense of frustration in the comment when the respondent mentions the war in the Middle East and by saying: 'I don't know'. Even if the respondent doesn't say it clearly, it still seems to be

a negative perception to the fact that the Middle Eastern tourists are buying real estate on the island. If the Middle Eastern tourists buy summerhouses on the island they will not be registered as permanent residents and PIM will not be able to collect residency taxes, and if they buy businesses without living on the island it will add to the already exported profit by non local owners.

The next comment is being made in relation to the immigrants from Turkey who are buying real estate:

*'... They came here (immigrants from Turkey) and...let's just say that it has become a Babel Tower here... They are like ' let me buy this and but that. Yes buy, buy, buy, buy, it all...and how they buy it, I don't know. I mean there is like a greediness to reach somewhere' (Resident 11).*

In this comment it becomes apparent that this respondent holds resentment against the immigrants from Turkey, who are buying real estate on the island. The resentment occurs in the notion of the immigrants being greedy and wanting to buy everything. As Dogan (1989) stresses, with the development of tourism in an area, there might be changes in social structure of the community and in this regard Brunt and Courtney (1999) notes that 'this also modifies the internal structure of the community by dividing it into those who have and have not a relationship with tourism or tourists (Brunt and Courtney, 1999; in Tatoglu et al, 1998, p. 981).

#### **5.2.1.5 Imported labour**

The next mentioned negative economic impact is imported labour. The respondents mention this in relation to the many Arabic speaking employees and in relation to Syrian refugees:

*'Syrians have started to arrive and they work for 400 liras monthly as I have heard. I mean 400 liras! Can you work for 400 liras? I couldn't believe it. They give them their food and a place to sleep...it makes 150 euros (Resident 11).*

*'... The traders are looking for staff who speak Arabic, so even if you don't know English, Arabic will be enough' (Resident 6).*

This negative economic impact contributes to employment opportunities being taken away from the local community. As Haralambopoulos & Pizam, (1996) stresses, tourism is often credited with generating new employment opportunities for the host population, however, that uncontrolled tourism development on a massive scale generates employment for migrants/immigrants and



expatriate labour, rather than the local population, especially if particular skills or expertise are required (Kreag, 2011). In relation to this, Haralambopoulos & Pizam, (1996) also stresses that while a large number of unskilled or semi-skilled workers may be available locally, they are often characterized by low status and low pay. The second comment show that imported labour has brought the need to speak Arabic, which contributes to a shift in the spoken language of the island. As Haralambopoulos & Pizam (1996) further stresses, consequences of tourism also influence the host population's spoken language where studies have found out that the indigenous language in some communities are being displaced by that of the tourists.

In relation to the Syrian refugees, other negative consequences, are also pointed out:

*'... During the weekends here, I mean at least 10 beggars come here. Get up and come here to beg from Istanbul...I mean it cost 10 liras to go back and forth to the island [from Istanbul red.], so then what, you have to eat here and how many do come? I mean they come in groups...they come to every street and who has to be blamed for this? The ones' who allow it! (Resident 2, bicycle shop owner).*

This respondent's comment shows that not only does imported labour cause employment issues and a shift of the indigenous language of the community, the many Syrian beggars seems to bring about issues as well when they come to beg on the streets. The interesting thing to note here is the respondents' question about who to blame for the arrival of the many Syrian refugees to the island, which seems to indicate a critical perception towards the national government, which is ruled by AKP. The Turkish government has since the Syrian civil war in 2011 received 1,6 million Syrian refugees (Ayan, 2015), where many of these Syrian refugees are travelling to Istanbul or other touristic areas, to either find jobs or to beg on the streets.

#### **5.2.1.6 Rising cost of living**

The respondents also mention that prices of goods and services and housing and rents have increased. Many of the respondents compare the prices of goods and services with Istanbul, except the former mentioned grocery shops. The specific goods and services that are mentioned are: entrances to beaches, prices for ferries and motor- boats and delivery of different kinds of services and goods. Many respondents' mention that the price differences between Istanbul and the island not being fair because everything costs twice as much on the island compared to Istanbul. However, according to another respondent prices for goods and services being higher on the island

has to do with the shipping of different kinds of goods and services and not because of tourism in general:

*'This has to do with the conditions of the Island more than tourism, because everything is brought here from the other side, because there are shipping fees involved...' (Resident 12).*

Therefore the increase in goods and services might not be due to tourism, but simply because of the shipping fees involved in the delivery. However, it can also at the same time not be denied that touristic places usually have higher prices than other places. As Tatoglu et al., (1998) stresses prices of goods and services might go up with the increased demand from foreign customers while the residents suffer from an increasing cost of living. The respondents feel neglected in many areas and where many explain that it has to do with IBB being ruled by AKP, in contrast to PIM which is ruled by CPH and therefore not carrying about the residents on the island but only thinks about profit.

The next comment was given in relation to a question about whether IBB were involving the residents in their tourism plans or whether they were listening to them regarding tourism issues on the island:

*'The government actually only thinks about the votes they get. If they were seeing the people living here as a part of their citizens, then they would not have restricted the opportunities here, just because IBB is from AKP and PIM is from CHP. So, when they can't get votes from a place then they treat those people there as a stepchild...so they are punishing those places where they have lost' (Resident 12).*

The notion about the government only thinks about the votes they get shows a critical perception towards AKP again and at the same time shows distrust to the government when the notion of being treated as a stepchild occurs. According to Nunkoo and Ramkissoo (2015) government is the principal actor in the political process of tourism development and has important implications for political trust and citizens' trust in government becomes hindered if inequality arises from tourism development.

The respondent also mentions the increase of housing and rents. However, some respondents state that only the rents for the shops have increased where others argue that this has not to do with tourism:

*'Tourism here is finished, finished. The reason for the increase of the rents has to do with something else. It is not because of the increase in tourists or people who want to move here... It is because of the urban transformation policy... they change all the contractors. [They red.] support those people where they have to tear down their buildings and they pay their rents for two years in cash...that's the reason. There is no other reason'!* (Resident 10).

The comment seems to indicate a negative perception towards the urban transformation policy in Istanbul because of the frustration in the respondents comment. The urban transformation policy is also called the new neo-liberal urban policies in Istanbul, which has caused a lot of conflict both in the different political parties as well in the general society, in relation to demolishing of different neighbourhoods and building unsustainable apartment complexes (Candan & Kulluoğlu, 2008). This case also resembles the urban transformation projects, which have been seen in China and Brazil in context to the Olympic Games where the government have demolished poor neighbourhoods in order to host the events (Waldron, 2015; Kumar, 2012). Therefore it can be discussed whether the increase of rents and housing has to do with tourism or the urban transformation policy *or* whether the urban transformation policy of Istanbul in fact also is a tool to promote tourism to the city, which it seems to be since Istanbul's urban transformation projects is supposed to help Istanbul become a worldwide attractive business city (Pérous, 2010).

#### **5.2.1.7 Cross-cultural encounters**

When addressing the positive sociocultural impacts of tourism on Büyük ada the respondents mention that meeting visitors is an educational opportunity:

*'We are getting to know new people and by getting to know new people we gain more knowledge. For example we get to do business together.... When they come here they don't go again before coming by...so in every aspect we make friends in different areas'* (Resident 2).

However even if the respondents' mention that meeting visitors is an educational opportunity and an opportunity to makes new friends, this doesn't include all tourists. The comments below are from two respondents, who earlier had explained that they were gaining an educational experience from tourist who stayed at their boarding house and that these tourists mostly were Europeans. Therefore, the researcher later asked them if this also concerned the Middle Eastern tourist, and the answers took another direction:

*'... The tourists that come here [to the island red.] do not respect the culture here. For example if we have to speak about the Arab tourists...'* (Resident 5).

*'We haven't gained anything [from the Arab tourists red.], (laughing) we have only been giving [cultural understanding and knowledge, red]'* (Resident 6).

Both comments above show that even if the respondents say that hosting tourists at their boarding house has given them an educational opportunity and the possibility to make new friends, this doesn't apply with every kind of tourist. These responses seem also to be similar to the study of Var, Kendall and Tarakcioglu, (1985) who have examined attitudes in Marmaris Turkey and found them to be generally favourable, but with marked differences between attitudes to different ethnic groups.

The second comment seems to indicate that the respondent sees himself as more cultivated than the Middle Eastern tourist. Another important aspect to note here is the next comment, which comes from the same respondent as above:

*'...Sometimes I have an interaction with them [the Arab tourists. red.] because they don't talk to women (smiles), because they have this sexism'* (Resident 6).

The fact that the Arab tourists don't talk to women makes them sexist in the eyes of this respondent, which is indicating differences in the cultures of the two respondents and the Arab tourists. As Tosun (2002) also notes, 'social contact between individuals from different cultural backgrounds might result in negative attitudes, perceptions, and experiences (Tosun 2002, p. 233). In relation to the European and Middle Eastern tourists visiting the island, many respondents mention that they or the general community like Westerners or European tourists better than the Middle Eastern or Arab tourist:

*'Arab tourists are coming to the island, but the islanders do not want them here. Sorry but they are dirty people. I mean even in the hotels when they stay here, they disturb the environment, make a mess, through their food on the streets. They bring their behaviour from their own country here... In my opinion the European tourists who come here are more cultivated people and this is always much better'* (Resident 1).

The European tourist is favoured more than the Arab tourist because as the respondent explains: 'they are more cultivated'.

#### 5.2.1.8 Conservation of historical and cultural heritage

The next most mentioned positive sociocultural impact lies in the conservation of historical and cultural heritage category. Here the respondents mention the museum of Princes' Island is a positive sociocultural impact:

*'A museum was made, the Princes' island museum. And they started to move the tourism activity up to the mansions and the churches on the island. So, in that way, there has been a benefit from tourism' (Resident 1).*

However, again even if the respondents' mentions the museum to be a positive sociocultural impact, not all respondents are equally satisfied with the result:

*'They opened up the museum, which is located at a very great distance and nobody is going there and nobody is paying attention to it. Because such a cultivated segment does not exists anymore, because they have moved away from the island, all of them. There were artists here before, writers but they left' (Resident 10).*

There is again a reference to the tourists on the island not being cultivated and that cultivated people who would use such a museum have moved away. The cultivated people that the respondent is referring to are the old population, which mainly consisted of the old Greek and Jewish population as well as Turkish people from a higher class. In relation to the museum, which was build with the help of ADV and PIM, in relation to the announcement of Istanbul as the European Capital of Culture in 2010, I asked the manager of ADV about the museum:

*'... Unfortunately our museum is located far away. I wish that it were located somewhere near here or just near the pier'...(Manager of ADV).*

The far distance of the location of the museum seems to be an issue in the perspective of the manager of ADV, which might be due to the difficulty in accessing the museum for the tourists. In the interview with the manager of ADV, the researcher tried to understand why the museum was located at a far distance and if it had to do with the conflicts between IBB and PIM:

*'Yes... Our museum has to do with that. Otherwise our museum would have been located very near... but it was taken out of our hands, why? Because of politics' (Manager of ADV).*

It is not clear why the location of the museum was changed again in the interview with the manager of ADV. However could be due to the on-going conflict between IBB and PIM because of their different ruling parties.

The second mentioned positive sociocultural impact in the conservation of historical and cultural heritage category is the building of a new mosque where the respondents in general are stating that this is a positive investment, however with modifications. The arguments about the investment in a new mosque revolve around whether there is a need for a mosque on the island or not. The next respondent had earlier stated that the investment in a mosque was positive, however, when asked if he thought that it was needed, his answer took another direction:

*'When you ask if a mosque is needed it is mainly because of the visuality of a mosque I think. ... There is a mosque needed down in the tourism centre, however how much this is true I don't know...the island does not have great distances, I mean between two mosques there are maybe 500 meters, 600 meters or 1 km. I mean... should it be prioritised more than a school... I mean first of all education. School is more important. However, this is what the current government is doing everywhere, their viewpoint [is red.] a mosque rather than schools' (Resident 1).*

When the respondent looks at the investment more subjectively he notes that a school is more important than a mosque. So, a difficulty arises here about whether he actually perceives the building of a mosque as a positive impact or a negative impact, according to whether he looks at the investment objectively or subjectively. The respondent further notes that building of mosques instead of schools in Turkey is more important according to the current government, which is indicating a disagreement with the current governments policy.

As it was noted in the positive economic impact of the investment in a new hospital and whether it can be contributed to tourism or not, this could be the case for the investment of the mosque as well. However, many respondents as well as online newspapers (Ziflioğlu, 2013) address the fact that IBB is investing in the mosque because of the arrival of the many Middle Eastern tourists.

#### **5.2.1.9 Enhanced destination image**

The last positive sociocultural impact is the image of the island, where some respondents mention that it is good that the island gets to be known:

*'For example they [the tourists red.] come here and take pictures and when they go back to their own country, they probably talk about it [the island red.] ...'(Resident 3).*

However other respondents mention increased awareness of the island also has some negative consequences:

*'I mean for the island to get known is good...but if more reconstruction starts to take place, because these are subjects that are being discussed, and if they make more reconstruction [then it will destroy the island red.]...Because the people love the air and atmosphere here, that's why they come [after all red.]...' (Resident 5).*

So even if the image of the island contributes to awareness by word of mouth it will also have the potential to bring even more people to the island and with more people, there will be more reconstructions. These aspects will most likely impact on the carrying capacity of the island, which here is defined both as: economic, social and environmental capacity of the island because they are all interrelated. As O'Reily (1986) stresses, 'the economic, physical and social impacts of tourism are as a result of the interactions between the tourists and the destination area and its population. Each segment or subsystem has a carrying capacity and the magnitude and direction of tourism impact is determined by the tolerance limits of each' (O'Reily, 1986, p. 356). For example, 'physical carrying capacity, can be defined as the limit of a beach or historical building or site beyond which wear and tear will start taking place or environmental problems will arise. Social carrying capacity can be defined objectively from the tourists' point of view as well as the level of tolerance of the host population for the presence and behaviour of tourists in the destination area. Economic carrying capacity can be described as the ability to absorb tourist functions without squeezing out desirable local activities (O'Reily, 1986, p. 356).

In connection to the tourism development on the island the manager ADV explains:

*'At the moment the residents are complaining, because it has gotten very crowded and because tourism is increasing in an uncontrolled way... I mean for about 10 years ago it was just the opposite [the islanders wanted more tourism red.]... However, now a demand has grown [on the island red.] and many hotels and boarding houses have been built and I think that this has been done in a very uncontrolled way... So if you don't take control of this it will be like Sultan Ahmet (one of Istanbul's main tourism districts, where nobody lives)... The people will move away from here and this place will turn in to a tourism site... And at the moment there is such a threat' (Manager of ADV).*

In connection to the islanders wanting more tourism development before, this is also explained by Johnson, Snepenger and Akis (1994), who also in their study found that residents in Idaho who

were undergoing considerable tourism development had high expectations to begin with, however their expectations decreased over time as changes in the local community became apparent, which seems to be the case for the residents at Büyük ada as well. Cenk Demiroğlu, who works at Istanbul's policy centre (IPC), and who has published an academic research paper in 2007 (SDOTFI), also explains about the lacking tourism development of the island before and explains why they did the research:

*'When we did this [research red.] it was in 2007 about destination development and how [the island red.] could be developed...because back then the island wasn't touristic frankly speaking... And after we made this, not because of our work but tourism boomed here and I wish it never did. It boomed very badly... I think that it is growing too fast... without giving attention to the local community and without any plans... or without any strategy (Cenk Demiroğlu, IPC).*

Cenk Demiroğlu further explains that there aren't any DMOs in Turkey only governmental officials taking care of tourism. In relation to this issue, the researcher also commented on the fact that it was difficult to find any DMOs in the initial research process of the study, where Cenk Demiroğlu explains that this is because there aren't any DMOs in Turkey yet:

*'... This (DMOs) is not being made in Turkey and it is needed very urgently. They are lacking behind. Turkey is one of the biggest tourism industries but there aren't any DMOs. This is not to be believed... For example in Istanbul there is the ICT (Istanbul conventions and visitors bureau), but that's a private company. A DMO can't be private it must be supported by the government and in such a big city as Istanbul one would not be enough. It should be by area like Beyoğlu, Büyük ada, the Bosphorus, the Golden horn' (Cenk Demiroğlu, IPC).*

So, even if the image of the island is perceived as having a positive sociocultural impact, it has a down side as well, because there isn't any control of the development. The Istanbul 2010 European Capital of Culture Agency was established in 2007 and worked in collaboration with IBB and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in order to build an international 'image' and boost Istanbul as the European capital of culture (Uysal, 2015). Before this period there was no particular city marketing policy for Istanbul and information about the tourist attractions in the city could only be found in national tourism brochures which were prepared by the central tourism authority (Uysal, 2015). However, as Marcouiller (2007) stresses 'a boosterism' approach to tourism planning, analysis and goal setting are approached within a purely marketing context that closely parallels the desires of the hospitality industry but little consideration or thoughtful analysis focused on the



net economic, social, and/or environmental impacts brought about by tourism' (Marcouiller, 2007, p. 28). ADTGM which also took part in Istanbul 2010 European Capital of Culture seems to be affected by 'boosterism' as well, however as Marcouiller (2007) explains only to benefit the hospitality industry. In addition, the fact that there aren't any DMOs in Turkey yet, in a country which is aiming to be nr one in tourism by 2023 (Tourism strategy of Turkey, 2023), seems to be very unsustainable in the long run. As explained by Klimek (2013) a DMOs role is not only to gain economically, but also to take care of the environment and the well being of the community.

#### 5.2.1.10 Commodification and loss of culture

The negative sociocultural impacts of tourism in Büyük ada are defined along changes and loss of traditional cultures. Respondents mention issues such as the culture of the island is disappearing, that, that there is a superficial form of tourism on the island, with unqualified staff and language issues and that goods are brought from other places. The next comment is made in relation to the loss of traditional culture:

*'The man [the Middle Eastern tourist red.] comes here and eats with his back turned away from the sea. The man comes and eats with his hands, which have just been whirled around his feet. He wants rice served with the fish. I mean he disturbs your traditions and intervenes with your lifestyle. Excuse me, but then this place becomes like an amusement park, not a tourism place. I mean this place has a name: The pearl of Marmara, which suits this place. But the pearl is disappearing. It is becoming a tin, like a rusty tin'... They are raping everything and then this place loses its place as a summer resort. The summerhouse vacationists don't want to come to the island anymore either. They have left their houses empty... So what happens? Everything gets destroyed. So is this place touristic now? In tourism there are certain standards, but there are no standards here' (Resident 4).*

The islands' traditional culture is being destroyed by the way the Middle Eastern tourist behaves where the respondent refers to the food culture of the island, that eating fish *without* rice, while watching the sea is a part of the island's culture. The comment shows a resentment and disgust towards the Middle Eastern tourists, where a clear frustration about the disappearing of the real island culture is being made. As some researchers also have pointed out mass tourism may hinder the permanency of local cultures (Perez and Nadal, 2005; in Turker and Ozturk, 2013). This is also evident in many destination areas with a large number of mass tourists, where restaurant and café menus are altered to satisfy the needs of the tourists, which in the end don't support the local

food culture. In this context, many respondents also mention that because of the *type* of tourism on the island, which is mostly in the form of excursionists, this contributes to a superficial form of tourism:

*'... They only come to take the horse carriage rides, take a tour...pay the price and then leave. I mean who lives here? Where is this community from? Mostly our own Turkish people ask such questions. The foreigners [the Middle Eastern tourist red.] don't ask these questions'* (Resident 3, horse carriage driver).

Regarding tourism being superficial this has also been argued by many authors, such as Boorstin (1964) and Turner and Ash (1975) who have commented on the negative social effect of mass tourism or on the superficial nature of the tourist experience (in Cohen, 1979; Mau, 2010). As Mathieson and Wall (2006) also stresses 'in mass tourism, social contact tends to be both limited in number and superficial in content'. Even though the tourism development of the island is mostly in the form of international and domestic excursionists, where many of the trips are provided by tour operators, especially for the international excursionist, this form of tourism resembles mass tourism in many ways. In mass tourism, the tourist arrives in large numbers, where the travel is collectively organized and the trip is often standardized, rigidly packaged and inflexible (Vanhove, 1997), which is the same for excursions provided to the island by tour operators from Istanbul. Despite the negative sociocultural impact of this form of tourism, it also contributes less to a local tourism economy than staying visitors (Page, 2011).

In relation to this issue some respondents also state that there is unqualified staff as well as language problems on the island:

*'... I was coming with ferries from Kabataş (a ferry dock located in the European side of Istanbul) one day, and there was a big group of Arab tourists which there always is and a man who works in one of the restaurant on the seashore...was presenting the island...and then a man asked: 'What can we see and do in Büyük ada? And the man said: 'You can eat some food, shop in the tourism centre and that will be enough' he said. And then the man asked: 'What about the horse carriage rides? I heard that you can do that there, wouldn't that be worth trying? And the man said: 'In my opinion it will not be worth it' (smiles). And then the man said: 'Ohh ok'. And probably he didn't try the horse carriages. He might just go to his restaurant and wander around and then leave. I mean the presentation of the island is being made by people who aren't qualified'* (Resident 5)

*'Some years ago in a store down town a man came in while I was there and asked where is Trotsky's house and you know what the man [in the store red.] said? 'I don't know if he is here on*

*the Island, go and ask the land broker'. A man who is so far from the culture of the island is working here'* (Resident 4).

The next comment shows that besides the lack of knowledge from the people working on the island they also have language issues when speaking to the tourists:

*... 'We don't have many conversations [whit the tourist red.]. We have a certain frame of people we are talking to. Besides that my English is not all that good, therefore we can't get into so much dialogue. Therefore, it is mostly [dialogues red.] about showing the island on a map, like you can go here and there...' (Resident 2).*

While the respondents are referring to the superficial form of tourism on the island, they are at the same time commenting on the lack of knowledge from the people who work on the island as well as language barriers between the residents and the tourist. This shows the problem of the negative sociocultural impact in two ways: Firstly regarding the type of tourists visiting the island *and* who serves the tourists. Neither element enhances the culture of the island but instead hinders the preservation of the local identity and culture of the island (Kreag, 2001).

Other issues such as goods from other places being sold on the island are also mentioned:

*'Chinese goods have started to be sold here on the island as gifts. Once hand made things had value here. For example our hand made authentic jewellery, our handcrafts, our textile products, which we were selling to European tourists who knew the value of them. But the Arabs just buy fake things...' (Resident 10).*

*'... The Arabs do a lot of shopping [on the island red.], for example there are some shops where they sell (?)... So I ask them, why they sell these things and they say that the Arabs want to buy them. How can I explain, more gaudy clothes. I mean in general [these clothes red.] appeal mostly to the Arab tourists. Also, if you look at Istanbul, they try to attract the Arabs, the Middle Eastern people' (Resident 8).*

If Chinese goods are sold on the island, it doesn't encourage pride in local arts, crafts or cultural expressions (Kreag, 2001). In this context, many authors also stress that traditional forms of art, craft and design slowly disappear or are replaced with fake reproduction as consequences of tourism (Haralambopoulos & Pizam, 1996) and are creating a 'phony culture' in order to satisfy tourists tastes (Kreag, 2001).

#### 5.2.1.11 Coexistence issues between residents and tourists

The next category in the negative sociocultural impact of tourism is coexistence issues between residents and the tourists. Here both the Middle Eastern tourist and the Turkish domestic tourists are mentioned. All the respondents mention the Middle Eastern tourists in some way or another and the problems they have with them. The respondents further refer to the Middle Eastern tourists as people from the East or just Arab tourists. Many of the comments concern their behaviour and a clear resentment, antagonism and disgust are to be found in each respondents comment. Some of the most mentioned behavioural issues are firstly concerned with the Middle Eastern tourist being dirty and messy, both in restaurants, in the hotels and in the general environment. Secondly, that the Middle Eastern tourists want to buy everything cheap, don't leave any money to the island, complain about prices in restaurants, in shops and when riding the horse carriages. Thirdly, their behaviour concerning their culture, where issues such as sexism, not drinking alcohol, only the men going to the beach, eating and walking around with their burkas' are on-going topics. Finally, issues concerning the Middle Eastern tourists not taking care of their many children, destroying the bikes, contributing to bicycle accidents and them making much noise both on the street as well as on the ferries. The next comment is about the eating behaviour of an Arab tourist, which bothers the respondent:

*'... When I am sitting in a restaurant and a Arab woman is sitting across me with her black burka trying to eat the fish by pulling up her burka and closes the burka again, that bothers me to be honest' (Resident 8).*

The comment shows a very big culture clash between the respondent and the Arab tourist, which was also outlined earlier in cross-cultural encounters. While its probably normal to eat with the burka that way, it is a disturbing element in this respondent's perception. The problem about co-existing with the tourists doesn't only concern the Middle Eastern tourists, but the Turkish tourist as well, however to a lesser extend. The Turkish tourists are both referred to as domestic tourists from Turkey in general and domestic excursionists from Istanbul where many are immigrants from other parts of Turkey where topics mostly about their' unwanted behaviour are underlined. In this context Scherer (1995) also argues that tourism can reinforce stereotypes between people, especially when there is an imbalance between the number of visitors and the population of locals (Scherer, 1995; in Mau, 2010). In relation to this, Tatoglu et al., (1998) stresses that tourism might cause a gradual change in a society's values, beliefs and cultural practices, where the local people might change their life style (dressing, eating, entertainment and recreational activities) also according to some researcher referred to as 'the demonstration effect' (Monterrubio and Mendoza-

Ontiveros, 2014). However, noting the very critical and hostile arguments from the respondents in connection with both the Middle Eastern and the Turkish tourist in terms of their behaviour, this does not seem to be the applicable here, because many respondents seems to see themselves as more superior especially compared to the Middle Eastern tourists.

#### 5.2.1.12 Crowding

The next most mentioned negative sociocultural impact is overcrowding, congestion and traffic jams and especially during the summer months. The overcrowding and congestion are mentioned both in general and in specific situations, such as the queues to the horse carriages, the lack of space to walk in the tourism centre and too much traffic with horse carriage and bicycles, which sometimes also cause accidents and deaths. In connection to the horse carriage drivers and the bicycle renters, many respondents also mention that they are in a constant fight about who are to blame for the accidents. Many respondents further note that they live on the island because of the peaceful environment and explain that they try to escape the traffic and noise from Istanbul. However, it seems that even if the residents try to escape the chaos from Istanbul, they can't quite escape it, especially during the summer months. These issues point at a very serious need of control both for the sake of the tourists but also for the sake of the general community. However, there are some underlying problems concerning these issues, which are explained by one the respondents:

*'... The horse carriage traffic belongs to IBB... and they say that the seashores belong to them, even though there have been many lawsuits. They say: 'I don't care, it is not my problem (about the accidents)'... They say that it is the islands' own police who have to take care of these accidents... So if somebody dies on the seashore it its again PIM who has to take care of it' (Resident 9).*

The conflict between IBB and PIM, which was also seen earlier in connection to the difference in the ruling parties of the two municipalities, becomes apparent here again.

Many respondents also comment on the fact that they are avoiding the tourist crowds, which also here indicates a difficulty in co-existing with the tourists. The avoiding of the tourist crowds by the residents also shows a parallel existence between the tourists and the residents of the island. In this context Metthan (2001) also argues that 'tourist as transient visitors may remain outsiders, as anonymous to their host, as the host is anonymous to their guest. Each party will view the other as a generalized type as the opportunities to develop any form of social interaction above and beyond

the superficial level are generally limited, may not even be desired or encouraged' (Metthan, 200; in Mau, 2010, p. 81).

Regarding these issues some respondents even explain that if the tourism activity continues then they are thinking of moving away from the island, which was also what the manager of ADV explained earlier, and the threat about the island becoming like the Sultan Ahmet district in Istanbul. In relation to people wanting to move away, another respondent also comment on what this would lead to:

*'... The value of the island will disappear and therefore will be a negative tourism impact...I mean without preparing a program how are we going to keep up with tourism?...In the end tourism will have destructive impacts on the island... And this will contribute to people not wanting to live here anymore...if nobody was living here this place would only be décor for the tourists coming here'...(Resident 5).*

The respondent above perceives the uncontrolled tourism development to be destroying the island with negative consequences for the future, which in the end doesn't contribute to the sustainability of the island. As Choi & Sirakaya (2005) stresses, the unplanned growth of tourism has damaged the natural and socio-cultural environments of many tourism destinations, by environmental degradation, negative social and cultural impacts and habitat fragmentation.

#### **5.2.1.13 Rise of petty crime**

The respondents furthermore mention the increase in burglary and prostitution. The next comment is related to prostitution:

*'... The orderliness here has been destroyed... In a hotel you can rest for two hours... The (hotel owner) rents rooms out to young people or to people who bring their friend and unfortunately this way the rooms are getting rented out... maybe you won't be able to do this in more orderly boarding houses but unfortunately during the winter you can do this everywhere and this is somewhere destroying the balance of the island'. The local tourists come with their partner or with their girl friend and this way our island's name gets a dirty image...'(Resident 9).*

Even if the respondent doesn't clearly explain why the Turkish tourists come to rents rooms for only two hours, it seems to indicate some sort of sexual activity, which both could be prostitution but also that some Turkish tourists use the island to come and sleep with their girlfriends. The interesting fact here is that the respondent refers to the Turkish tourist who engages in this kind of

activity on the island and not the Middle Eastern or European tourist. This might be due to the fact that Middle Eastern tourists aren't commonly associated with this kind of activity because of their Muslim religion and the European tourists as we have seen earlier are perceived to be more cultivated. It is also a common fact in Turkey that in some parts of society, it isn't allowed to engage in sexual activity before marriage and therefore some use hotels and boarding houses to be together with their girlfriend in secret. This aspect seems to damage the image of the island in a negative way in the perception of this respondent. It is also widely acknowledged by many researchers that image plays an important role in relation to tourists' destination selection process (Baloğlu and McCleary, 1999; Chen, 2001; Chen & Uysal, 2002). In this regard if the island's image becomes associated with prostitution it might attract the wrong kind of tourists instead of the more 'cultivated' ones. For example it has also been found that Thailand had a negative image association because of prostitution (Rittichainuwat et al, 2001; in Henkel, et al. 2006).

#### **5.2.1.14 Enforcement of environmental protection**

In the positive environmental impact of tourism the respondents also discuss the protection of the natural environment and the preservation of historic monuments and sites. However, many respondents argue that the protection of the forests and green areas is taken care of by the Ministry of Forestry and that the historical sites and monuments such as monasteries, churches and mansions are privately owned. When the researcher asked the respondents if any protection was being carried out in connection to tourism development, many respondents explained that PIM hasn't enough resources to take care of the many tourist arrivals and because of the many conflicts between PIM and IBB nothing is being done which in the end doesn't seem to contribute to any positive impacts in the perception of the respondents.

In connection with these issues many respondents as well as Cenk Demiroglu (IPC), explain that the islands are an urban conservation area which is protected by law however is seldom enforced. In this context a respondent highlighted a specific incident:

*'...Three years ago on the main artery...there was only nature there, just in front of the pier, it was only nature. People were sitting under the trees and eating sandwiches. In July, think of it. It is so crowded everywhere. But destroy the place, get rid of the trees, make it into concrete ok. And just before the elections...and Tayyip noisy [music red.] which suppresses the other election tables. So I went to the AKP building and asked what are you doing? Why did you cut down the trees? I mean people were sitting there and watching the sunset. They beat me did you know? One*

*man appeared in the newspapers...because I opened a law suit against them...I mean I am a resident here on the island as well, I said...'* (Resident 10).

Even if there is protection of the environment in connection to green areas these laws are not obeyed especially according to one occasion. This situation resembles the events of the Gezi park protest (Hürriyetdailynews, 2013), which also started out by wanting to protect the last green space in central Istanbul. Furthermore, the comment also shows that this respondent is against this form of behaviour from AKP.

#### **5.2.1.15 Littering**

The respondents perceive littering as a general negative environmental impact which both are mentioned regarding garbage that tourist leaves in the forests, beaches and on the streets but also from the horses carriages in the form of dirt from the horses. The respondent below refers to the litter from the tourists:

*... IBB is only cleaning up the streets [in the tourism centre red.]. I mean they don't go in to the forest and collect garbage. So when our own people go to the forest and make picnics... they just leave the things that they have been eating and drinking'* (Resident 2).

The advisor for PIM mayor explains that PIM only receives capital for the registered 14,000 people living on the islands from the county bank (İller bank) and therefore does not have the capacity to take care of the 100-200,000 tourists visiting the island during the summer season. The advisor for PIM mayor further explains:

*'...During a week, while 5 tons of garbage are being collected, the garbage in the weekends reaches around 80-85 tons of garbage ...so we can't clean the island as much as we want because PIM is in debt and has never got over it only with the help of donations...'* (Resident 9).

About donations to PIM, which was also mentioned in the negative impacts of tourism this is something that another respondent also noted:

*'...PIM, I mean, is trying to get income in ways you can't even imagine. For example, this summer I gave 1,600 liras to PIM as donation money. PIM came to me asking for a loan, as donation money. So try to think, I mean. PIM is in this kind of situation. And this is because of the difference*



*in the parties... That's why nothing is invested here... Do I have to loan money to PIM every year now...? That's absurd... Why don't you help people just because they are CHP? In the end isn't the purpose to serve the people...?' (Resident 2).*

The conflicts between the two municipalities, the lack of resources of PIM and a feeling of being discriminated against by AKP occur here again. In connection to the donation money PIM have tried to get from this respondent, Tatoglu et al, (1998), explain that the amount of taxes collected by government will increase with the higher level of economic activity and therefore contribute to a better standard of living and a higher income to the residents of a resort area, from the activity of tourism. However, since PIM doesn't get any taxes from the tourism activity on the island this does not seem to be applicable here.

#### **5.2.1.17 Uncontrolled construction boost**

The final negative environmental impact is the construction and reconstruction of buildings on the island. The next respondent explains about the island not being protected enough:

*'No they don't get protected because it is too difficult. The island is a conservation area, which means that it is a place that is taken into protection. If you want to make just a random painting on your [house red.], you have to get permission. However, people paint anyway, without getting any permission. They paint the way they want to. They repair the way they want to. They use bribery. They go and demolish buildings and erect concrete buildings instead. It has to be protected, but it is not. Only on paper...' (Resident 4).*

Many of the houses on the island are old wooden houses and mansions with a unique architecture and therefore when the respondent mentions that they are demolishing some of the buildings by turning them into concrete buildings instead, it indicates that the respondent perceives this as ruining the whole fundament of the esthetical appearance of the island. It could also indicate a perception of lack of sophistication and not being cultivated by those building these concrete buildings. Many respondents also mention that IBB has turned the seashore on the island and the Taksim square in the heart of Istanbul into concrete. There is a general negative perception about turning everything into concrete by IBB, which might be due to the fact that concrete usually represents something cold, unsophisticated and a cheap way of making houses and buildings. The lack of concern towards the architectural and esthetical heritage can ruin the authenticity of the

island (Choi and Sirakaya, 2005), which for example has also been seen in relation to tourism development on Crete (Andriotis, 2006).

### 5.2.3 Sub-conclusion

The development of tourism on Büyük ada is indicating a very negative perception from the respondents due to the many negative consequences from each impact dimension. The general frame of the analysis draws a picture of a very unsustainable tourism development on the island where the economic benefits of tourism only benefits the tourism industry while the rest of the community suffers under the many negative socio-cultural and environmental impacts. In this context Liu, Sheldon and Var (1986) also stresses that the development of tourism is 'usually justified on the basis of economic benefit and challenged on the grounds of social, cultural, or environmental destruction (Liu, Sheldon and Var 1986; in Lankford and Howard, 1994).

In relation to this uneven balance between the three impact dimensions two remarkable circumstances seem to be the key to the very unsustainable development.

Firstly, the foundation of the island (ADV) and Princes' Islands tourism development centre (ADATGM) with Halim Bulutoğlu as the manager started different commercial activities in 2003 until 2014 in order to attract tourists to the island. Before the development of tourism, the island was a forgotten place and the residents wanted more tourism the manager of ADV explains. However, as the analysis has showed, the development of tourism on the island seems to have contributed to a paradox, in that the residents are now complaining about the lack of planning and control of the development and that the superficial form of tourism on the island doesn't contribute to much cultural tourism, which was intended in the first place. In this context the manager of ADV explains that the increase of tourist on the island is partly because of the projects that they have contributed with but that Istanbul in the last couple of years also has seen a great increase in tourist numbers, which also affects the island and thereby are out of their influence. The manager of ADV further explain that they are aware of the increasing tourism activity contributing to an unsustainable tourism development because of the lack of control and the lack of contribution from PIM and the SME. When the researcher asked the manager of ADV whether the residents who doesn't work in the tourism industry have been involved in any of the tourism development plans, he notes that they have not been involved much and whether this is intentional or not is not clear in the interview. Therefore an issue occurs here in that, nor the residents who doesn't work in the tourism industry, the SME or PIM *and* actually the summerhouse vacationists either are cooperating about the development of tourism on the island. Another serious issue is the lack of influence these stakeholders have in relation to the regional and central government who seems to be the reason for the increase of tourists to Istanbul where a 'boosterism' approach was applied in

relation to Istanbul becoming European capital of culture in 2007. As the analysis has showed the decision-making process of IBB and the central government do not involve PIM who is just left out without any resources or strength to take care of all the negative impacts of tourism on the island. This very centralized decision-making process therefore seems to be the root of the unsustainable development of the island.

The next section will analyse the findings related to factors, which influence residents' perceptions.

### **5.3 Factors influencing residents' perception**

As the former analysis has showed residents perception towards the development of tourism on Büyük ada is perceived to be mostly negative due to the many negative consequence from each impact dimension. However in order to develop a greater understanding of why the residents perceive the development of tourism mostly negative this section in connection to the analysed tourism impacts in the first section identify and reflect upon those factors influencing on residents' perceptions.

#### **5.3.1 Stage of tourism development**

*The stage of tourism development* refers to the *level* of tourism development and management play in the way that tourism impact is perceived (Deery, Jago & Fredline, 2011; Diedrich and Garcia-Buades, 2008) and seems to be a major factor influencing on residents' perceptions. This factor appears such as when the respondents' argue about the uncontrolled tourism development, new construction sites, the many accidents and deaths from the horse carriages and bicycles and when they stress that the carrying capacity of the island is reached. The carrying capacity is considered to be 'the capacity of the destination area to absorb tourism, before negative impacts are felt by the host residents (Uysal and Martin, 1989, p. 328). The way that the residents' perceive the development of tourism seems to fall somewhere around the consolidation and stagnation stage in Butler's tourist area lifecycle (TALC). This is also in line with Weaver (2005) who stresses that the exploration stage of the TALC model typically occurs when the area is still rural, the involvement, development and consolidation stages all occur during the exurban phase of an area, and the stagnation phase occurs once the area is urban. In the consolidation stage tourist numbers have exceeded the number of permanent residents and as Butler (1980) stresses 'the large numbers of visitors and the facilities provided for them can be expected to arouse some opposition and discontent among permanent residents Butler (1980, p. 8). In the stagnation stage the capacity level

for many variables will have been reached or exceeded, such as the social and environmental tourism impacts. Residents' negative perceptions on the stage of tourism development also resemble Doxey's annoyance and antagonism stage (Doxey, 1975; in Beeton). In the annoyance stage the residents starts to get annoyed with the inconvenience of the increased numbers of tourists such as crowding and in the antagonism stage the still increasing tourist numbers lead residents to express an anti-tourist sentiment and a clear resentment toward the tourists. Therefore, the more the development is increasing on the island the more the residents' negative perception is influenced by this increase.

### **5.3.2 Seasonality and tourist/resident ratio**

*The tourist/resident ratio* refers to the ratio of the numbers of tourists to the number of residents and indicates the intensity of tourists in a destination (Faulkner and Tideswell, 1997). On the basis of the TALC model this ratio is expected to increase as a destination passes through stages of development and it's impacts on the lives of residents will likely increase accordingly, depending on the destination's social carrying capacity (Faulkner and Tideswell, 1997). In this regard the social carrying capacity of the residents most definitely look as it has been reached. This is made clear when the residents' argue about too many tourists compared to the ratio of residents living on the island. *The seasonality of the tourism activity* is closely related to the tourist/resident ratio and refers to the arrival of tourists in peak seasons (Faulkner and Tideswell, 1997; Deery, Jago and Fredline, 2011). The many tourist arrivals during the summer months are causing dissatisfaction because of the overcrowding, congestion, noise and litter problems and where many respondents argue that they live on the island because they want to escape the chaos of Istanbul, which therefore also seems to be a factor influencing residents' perceptions.

### **5.3.3 Type of tourist**

*The type of tourist* refers to 'the degree to which the host and visitor populations vary from each other in terms of racial characteristics, cultural background and socioeconomic status' (Butler, 1975; Dogan, 1989; Schewe & Calantone; in Faulkner and Tideswell, 1997). This factor also seems to have a significant influence on residents' perception. As it was shown in the main analysis there is a clear resentment towards the Middle Eastern and Arab tourists from many of the respondents, which seems to be because of their different cultural backgrounds and somewhat also in relation their religion *or* the way they practise their religion. A general annoyance is also seen toward the Turkish tourists, however here mostly in relation to their cultural background and socioeconomic status and not their religion. Many of the Turkish tourists coming to the island are

immigrants from other parts of Turkey and where many of them are AKP voters and mainly consists of the working class (Tillman, 2014) and therefore are usually looked upon by CHP voters as uncivilized and not cultivated.

When discussing the type of tourists on the island Uriely, Yonay and Simchai (2002) argue that 'a distinction should be made between 'type' and 'form' related attributes of tourism where 'form' represents 'visible institutional arrangements by which tourists organize their journey' (Uriely, Yonay and Simchai, 2002, p, 521). This is important to add here as well since not only do the cultural background, religion or sociocultural status of the Middle Eastern and Turkish tourists seem to have an influence on residents' perception, but also the *form* of tourism. The form of tourism on the island mainly consists of excursionists, and according to many residents this form of tourism is superficial and are not benefiting the overall community. As Murphy (1981) also notes, excursionists have restricted interaction and spending within the community at large (Murphy, 1981, p. 189), because this form of tourism contributes less to the local tourism economy than staying guests (Page, 2011). In this context, the respondents' prefer the Europeans or just in general Westerners more than the Middle Eastern and Turkish tourists because they see Westerners as more cultivated. This might be due to the fact that Western tourists mostly come by themselves and are guided by their guidebooks, whereas Middle Eastern tourists mostly come with tour operators. Westerners therefore seems to be in the categorization of Cohen's (1972) and Smith's (1978) typology of explorer and independent traveller, who is more likely to experience local culture and lifestyles, and therefore also impact less on the community, compared to package tourists (Cohen, 1972; Smith, 1978; in Andriotis and Vaughan, 2003). In this regard the 'non-institutionalized' types of tourist *or* 'post- Fordist tourist', who is considered to be 'wealthier, better educated, more interested in discovering differing environments and the 'other' in local cultures, and possibly also more 'responsible', (Feifer, 1985; in Bramwell, 2004, p.14) is more wanted by the respondents. In other words, the respondents seem to want tourists who are looking for what Bourdieu (1984) refers to as 'cultural capital', which relies on a 'person's ability to 'know' or 'appreciate' what holiday to take' (Mowforth & Munt, 1998, p. 132; in Bramwell, 2004).

#### **5.3.4 History and political context**

The last influential factor seems to be the history and political context of the island and in Turkey. As the analysis showed, many of the respondents' arguments revolve around how the island was perceived to be in the past, where comments about the old population of the island and tourists visiting the island before compared to today were more cultivated. Also when the respondents

express their lack of satisfaction with the current SME and where a special emphasis is given about how the horse carriage drivers in the past, were more civilized and decently dressed compared to the current horse carriage drivers. The history's influence on residents' perception also appears in relation to the unsafe environment where the past was much safer compared to today.

In relation to the political context the analysis also showed that there is a lot of criticism and distrust both towards IBB and to AKP, with issues such as a feeling of discrimination, neoliberal politics and religious and humanitarian initiatives of AKP surface.

In connection to issues of feeling discriminated against, many of the respondents seem to be feeling discrimination because IBB and the national government is valuing the tourists above the residents. As one respondent also argued, AKP treats them as a 'stepchild' because they didn't get the votes from the islanders.

The neoliberal politics of AKP (Boyraz and Turan, 2013) seems also to have a negative influence on residents' perceptions, for example when the respondents argue about the island being an urban protection site but that the laws of construction on the island are not obeyed. In this context, many respondents mention construction sites or the destruction of green areas on the island, which have been illegal where PIM and one particular respondent have opened up lawsuits against IBB. The Middle Eastern tourists' arrivals on the island in recent years, which have brought the need for Arabic speaking employees and further contributed to different forms of culture clash seems also to influence perception.

In connection to the religious initiatives of the national government the analysis further shows that there are some controversies about the state sponsored mosque project on the island. Many respondents are critical about the building of a mosque where many respondents doubt the need of another mosque on the island, when for example schools on the island are lacking.

Last but not least, the humanitarian incentives of the national government, regarding the many Syrian refugees who come to work or beg on the island seems also to influence residents' perception. All in all, the history and political circumstances of the island and in Turkey in general seems to be factors influencing on residents' negative perceptions towards the development of tourism.

#### **5.4 Sub-conclusion**

The findings from this analysis show that residents' perceptions on the development of tourism are not only influenced by extrinsic factors of the destination as identified by tourism scholars such as Butler (1980) and Doxey (1975), but are equally influenced by contextual factors such as the history and political context of the island and Turkey in general. Therefore as Bramwell (2003) stresses it is not enough to examine extrinsic factors of the destination, because residents'

perception is best understood when examining them in relation to the different contextual factors affecting them. In this regard some of the political factors influencing residents' perception needs to be further highlighted and in context to Turkey in order to give a better understanding of these factors.

In connection to the discrimination issues some of the respondents point out, does not only concern the residents of the island but equally in the Turkish society in general. Since the Gezi park protest in 2013 (Traynor and Constanze, 2013), generally speaking, the Turkish society has been divided into those who vote for AKP and those who don't. The island is ruled by CPH, which has a Kemalist and social democratic identity (Chp.org). IBB on the other hand is ruled by AKP and has a conservative democrat political identity (akparti.org). CHP is the oldest political party in the republic of Turkey, and was established by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in 1923, after the fall of the Ottoman Empire in 1922 (Sansal, 2014). This party was shaped by secularism and had close ties to western countries (Sansal, 2012). Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (father of the Turks) vision for Turkey was a secular, modern and more westernized country, far from the Ottoman Islamic identity, which had close connections to the Islamic Arab world. AKP resembles the political identity of the Ottoman Empire, which is also rooted in an Islamic identity and have close ties to the Arab world. As Dana (2014) explains: 'If 20<sup>th</sup> century Turkey had been shaped on the obsessively secularist "modernizing" vision of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Erdogan has revealed the extent of his ambition to root the country's future in the image of its imperial Ottoman past'. The political differences between these two parties are therefore contributing to the very negative perceptions of the respondents. In this context, Erdogan, the former prime minister now president, is also known to use the discourse of 'black' and 'white' Turks. The term 'black' Turk was used by Kemalist's to disparage Turks of lower class or peasant heritage, who are considered to be uncivilized, patriarchal, not modern and mired in Islam (White, 2014, p. 47). Whereas 'white Turk', is used by Kemalist's to describe a social class, which is more civilized, modern and secular (White, 2014). Erdogan has used this discourse to define himself as a 'black' Turk (New York times, 2003), which has been *one* of the reasons for the general division in the society because of his taking sides against a heterogenic Turkish society, both in terms of religion, ethnicity and social class.

When the topic concerns the neoliberal politics of AKP in connection to construction, Sedef and Yassi islands, which are apart of Princes' islands archipelago, have already been opened up for construction by AKP even though the islands are a protected area and where Sedef Island has now also been bought by a Saudi prince in 2011 (Hürriyet daily news, 2014). The Turkish government has also removed the visa requirements for many Middle Eastern countries, which therefore has made it easier to enter Turkey.

The religious intensives of AKP in connection to building a mosque on the island, does not only concern Büyük ada either. The Turkish government have plans about building mosques around the whole country in general. There are both plans for building a very big mosque up on one of Istanbul's highest hills, designed so that it can be seen from almost every part of the city (Schleifer, 2012) and in many other countries. According to Seibert (2015) a state-sponsored program to build mosques in countries from Cuba to Kazakhstan has emerged as a foreign policy instrument for Turkey, with the intention of 'becoming a leader of the Islamic world that looks after Muslims everywhere'. With these circumstances in Turkey, it would be most relevant to quote Mathieson and Wall (2006): 'tourism has undoubtedly been one important contributing factor for changes brought from tourism development, but at the same time can be a highly visible scapegoat for problems, which already existed before the development of tourism' (Mathieson and Wall, 2006, p. 6). This means that even if the political context of the island and in Turkey in general seems to influence the residents' perception on tourism development, these issues where still present disregarding the development of tourism on the island.



## Chapter 6. Discussion and Conclusion

---

*'Tourism has been referred to as a "goose that not only lays a golden egg, but also fouls it's own nest (Aramberri, 2001; in Easterling 2008, p.55).*

The intention of this exploratory case study was to examine how the residents of Büyük ada perceive the development of tourism and further examine which factors that influence their perception. The findings show that residents' perceptions on the development of tourism are mostly perceived to be negative due to the many negative consequences from each impact dimension and their perceptions are influenced by extrinsic factors and the history and political context of the island and Turkey in general. These findings resonate with the researcher's question about whether the increasing tourism activity on the island and future plans for Istanbul have an influence on the residents' perceptions, which it seems to have to a significant degree. However, a surprising element is how much the history and political context of the island and Turkey in general influence the residents' perceptions in a negative direction. Another surprising element in the findings is how much conflict there is in the community due to the many disagreements between PİM and İBB and how much the decisions of the regional and central government affect the community of the island.

In general the findings from both analyses are indicating a very unsustainable future for the island since sustainable development requires a holistic integration of economic, sociocultural and environmental impacts in order to guarantee long-term sustainability (Mathieson and Wall, 2006; Lui & Var, 1986). At the moment there are no administrative agents who take care of the development of tourism on the island, neither on the local, regional or central level, which is a huge problem because without any control tourism can have many negative impacts and conflicts may escalate (Andriotis, 2001). If the unsustainable development of tourism continues, then the future of the island seems to be heading towards a place only meant to profit the government, which is not sustainable in the long run. Without the support of the residents it is difficult to develop a sustainable tourism industry in a community, given that the residents are in the community to stay (Richardson and long, 1991; in Andereck and Vogt, 2000). As many residents as well as the manager of ADV have explained, many will leave and the island will just become a tourist site, like the district of Sultan Ahmet in Istanbul, a décor, without any residents. As mentioned in the introduction, Erdogan's 'crazy projects' with a third bridge over Bosphorus, the world's biggest Airport and a artificial waterway channel in Istanbul as well as the tourism strategy

of Turkey towards 2013 *and* Istanbul's still increasing popularity, will all have the potential to bring even more people to Istanbul. Since Büyük ada is a part of Istanbul *and* a main attraction area for people visiting Istanbul, this will have the potential to affect the island even more. In this context Beeton (2006) notes that some of the issues with the negative consequences of tourism development are that it is not until after some time that the negative impacts become evident and that it may be too late to correct some of these impacts. Therefore it seems that an urgent approach to a sustainable development is needed. As Faulkner (2002) stresses a more holistic approach is necessary...one that takes into account economic, social and environmental considerations, and integrates the planning/policy regimes of all levels of government. Furthermore, according to Choi and Sirakaya (2006) to reach a sustainable tourism development, the development processes and decision-making require a multi-stakeholder involvement at all levels of planning and policy-making, where governments, industry, NGOs, residents and professionals in a partnership determine the amount and kind of tourism that a community wants (Choi and Sirakaya, 2005). In this context Mathieson and Wall (2006) stresses, trade offs can't be avoided completely because of tourism being a complex phenomenon and including many stakeholders, but to reach sustainable development the need still applies to take a sensible approach where efforts are made at the same time, in each impact dimension. Mathieson and Wall (2006) further stresses 'this way, the economic viability, the environmental integrity and sociocultural characteristics of destination areas can be enhanced (Mathieson and Wall, 2006, p. 315). In the end the residents are not against the development of tourism but are against the *type* of tourists and *form* of tourism and the uncontrolled tourism development with lack of concern for the residents.

Other relevant issues concerning the sustainable development of tourism is that although the island has its own governorship and municipality the planning process of tourism development seems to be managed mostly by IBB and the central government, through decision-making and funding of different tourism-related projects, such as the mosque and new construction sites *and* through the different tour operators who bring excursionists from Istanbul to the islands. The lack of financial strength by PIM seems also to influence to a large extent the locally elected governments' administrative capacity and political will to have a say in the development of tourism on the island. These elements also hinder the accomplishment of an integrated tourism policy, which is important if the development is to be sustainable (Andriotis, 2010). However, a discussion arises here, about whether IBB and the central government *actually* are interested in an integrated cooperation with PIM, since they have two different and opposite parties. Another question mark is whether the central government *is* interested in preserving the sociocultural structure of the island and the environment due to the government's neoliberal and Islamic oriented politics. Since the intention

of this study was to examine how the residents perceive the development of tourism and which factors that influence on their perceptions, these questions will not be elaborated on further here, however would be relevant to examine in future research especially because sustainable development is a political concept where the government controls the development of tourism (Choi and Sirakaya, 2006).

### **6.1 Contribution of the study**

This study is to my knowledge the first to draw attention to how the residents of Büyük ada perceive the development of tourism and which factors that influence their perception. The findings of the study can be useful for government at all levels, tourism planers and developers in future tourism development of the island. However, the case of Büyük ada seems not to be different from Southern Mediterranean destinations such as Spain, Italy, Malta, Cyprus and Greece, which have been through mass tourism development from the late 1950s, and have been accompanied by economic, sociocultural and environmental changes, both positive and negative (Bramwell, 2004). Tourism development in Turkey is not different either from other developing countries such as the former Yugoslavia, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria, who have used the industry as an economic development strategy without careful analysis of costs and benefits (Tosun, Timothy and Ozturk, 2003). In connection with which factors that influence residents' perception the theoretical frameworks of extrinsic and intrinsic factors by Faulkner and Tideswell (1997) need to be updated, so the extrinsic factor of type of tourist also involves the *form* of tourism. The framework further needs to incorporate factors such as history and political context of the destination and the country where it is located. Since both these elements are pointed out by Uriely, Yonay and Simchai (2002) and Bramwell (2003) this study thus contributes to existing research.

### **6.2 Future research and Limitations**

Further research in this field could emphasize more on how the residents perceive the regional and central government role in the development of tourism, since this research also shows that IBB and the central government seem to have made significant contributions to the unsustainable development. It could also be most relevant to examine how the local, regional and central government better can cooperate together despite their different political foundation, in order to pursue a sustainable development. Moreover, since only residents who are permanently living on the island were included in this study, it would also be interesting to study the perception of those residents who are registered as residents on the island compared to those who live there without being registered to see whether the results of this study would be different. It could also be

interesting to examine the perceptions of the summer house vacationists, since they make up 90% of the summerhouses in total on Princes' Islands and what kind of tourism development the residents would prefer in order to reach a sustainable development. Finally, this study recognizes that communities are not homogeneous, therefore further research could examine and compare intrinsic factors of the residents in order to add more knowledge to the research area.

## References

---

Adatgm (2013). Adalar turizm geitirme merkezi: *Princes islands*. Retrieved from:  
<http://www.adalarturizm.org/cms/en/princes-islands/princes-islands2>.

Adatgm (2013). Adalar turizm geitirme merkezi: *History*. Retrieved from:  
<http://www.adalarturizm.org/cms/en/history/history-of-the-islands>.

AIT, worldwide logistics, (2008). *Cities around the world: Istanbul, Turkey*.  
[http://ea.aitworldwide.com/NewsEvents/eNewsletter/2008Issues/August2008\\_Cities.html](http://ea.aitworldwide.com/NewsEvents/eNewsletter/2008Issues/August2008_Cities.html).

Akis, S., Peristianis, N. & Warner, J. (1996). Residents' attitudes to tourism development: The case of Cyprus. *Tourism Management*, 17 (7), 481-494.

Allen, L. R., Long, P. T., Perdue, R. R., & Kieselbach, S. (1988). The impact of tourism development on residents' perceptions of community life. *Journal of Travel Research*, 27(1): 16-21.

Andereck, K. L., and Vogt, C. A., (2000). The Relationship between residents' attitudes toward tourism and tourism development options. *Journal of Travel Research*. 39 (I), 27-36.

Andereck, K. L., Valentine, K. M., Knopf, R. C., & Vogt, C. A. (2005). Residents' perceptions of community tourism impacts. *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 1056–1076.

Andriotis, K. (2001). Tourism Planning and Development in Crete: Resident tourism policies and their efficacy. *International journal of sustainable tourism*, 9 (4): 298-316.

Andriotis, K. (2003a) Coastal resorts morphology: The Cretan experience. *Tourism recreation research*, 28 (1), pp. 67–76.

Andriotis, K. (2003b) Tourism in Crete: A form of modernization. *Current issues in tourism*, 6 (1), pp. 23–53.

- Andriotis, K. (2004). The perceived impact of tourism development by Cretan residents. *Tourism and Hospitality Planning & Development*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 123–144.
- Andriotis, K. (2006). Host, Guests and politics: Coastal resorts morphological change. *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 1079–1098.
- Andriotis, K. (2010): Tourism Planning and Development in Crete: Recent Tourism Policies and their Efficacy. *Sustainable Tourism*, 9:4, 298-316, dio: 10.1080/09669580108667404.
- Andriotis, K. and Vaughan, D.R. (2003). Urban residents' attitudes towards tourism development: The case of Crete. *Journal of Travel Research*, 42 (2): 172-185.
- Angen, M. J (2002). Evaluating interpretive inquiry: Reviewing the validity debate and opening the dialog. *Qualitative Health Research*. Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 378-395.
- Arditi, T. (2011, July 6). Chill out this summer in Büyükada, Turkey's favourite Island Getaway. *Business Insider*. Retrieved from: <http://www.businessinsider.com.au/escape-the-world-in-bykada-2011-6>.
- Ap, J. (1992). Residents' perceptions on tourism impacts. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 19(4): 665-690.
- Ap, J. & Crompton, J.L. (1998) 'Developing and testing a tourism impact scale.' *Journal of Travel Research* .37: 120-130.
- Ap, (2015, February 25). Turkey may jail beauty queen for insulting president. The Associated Press. Retrieved from: <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/miss-turkey-merve-buyuksarac-prison-insulting-president-erdogan/>.
- Ayan, A (2015, January 3). 1.6 million Syrian refugees brace for brutal winter in Turkey. *Today's Zaman*. Retrieved from: [http://www.todayszaman.com/anasayfa\\_16-million-syrian-refugees-brace-for-brutal-winter-in-turkey\\_368644.html](http://www.todayszaman.com/anasayfa_16-million-syrian-refugees-brace-for-brutal-winter-in-turkey_368644.html).
- Baloğlu, S and McClearly, K, W. (1999). A model of destination image formation. *Annals of tourism research*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 868-897.

Baycan-Levent, T and Gülümser, A. A. (2007, September 11-12). Gated Communities in Istanbul: The new walls of the City", EURODIV 3rd conference: Diversity in cities: Visible and invisible wall, London.

Baxter, P., & Jack, S. (2008). Qualitative case study methodology: Study design and implementation for novice researchers. *The Qualitative Report*, 13(4), 544-559. Retrieved from <http://www.nova.edu/ssss/QR/QR13-4/baxter.pdf>.

Beeton, S. (2006). *Community development through tourism*. Collingwood VIC: Landlinks press.

Behramoğlu, A. (2009). *Benim prens adalarım*. Istanbul: Heyamola Yayinlari.

Belisle, F. J. & Hoy, D. R. (1980). The perceived impact of tourism by residents. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7, 83-101.

Bloor, M and Wood, F. (2006). *Keyword in qualitative methods. A vocabulary in research concepts*. Thousand Oaks, London. Sage publications.

Boghossian, P. A. (2001). What is social construction? *Times Literary Supplement*, 1-12. Retrieved from: <http://philosophy.fas.nyu.edu/object/paulboghossian>.

Boyraz, C and Turan, Ö. (2013). *Silent Violence: Neoliberalism, Islamist Politics and the AKP Years in Turkey* [Taylor & Francis online]. doi: 10.1080/14683849.2013.770645.

Bramwell, B. (2003). Maltese responds to tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 581–605.

Bramwell, B. (2004). Coastal mass tourism diversification and sustainable development in southern Europe. Clevedon, Buffalo, Toronto, Sydney. Channel view publications.

Brida, J. G., Disegna, M. & Osti, L. (2011). Residents' perceptions of tourism impacts and attitudes towards tourism policies in a small mountain community. *Benchmarking: An International Journal*, Forthcoming. Retrieved from: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1839244>.

Bryman, A. (2006). *Social research methods*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Brunt, P., & Courtney, P. (1999). Host perceptions of sociocultural impacts. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 26(3): 493-515.

Butler, R.W. (1980). The concept of tourist area cycle of evolution: Implications for management of resources. *Canadian Geographer*. Volume 24, Issue 1, pages 5–12.

Capam, (2010). Overview of case study models and methodology. Commonwealth association for public administration and management. Retrieved from:  
[http://www.capam.org/\\_documents/reportoncasestudymethodologies.pdf](http://www.capam.org/_documents/reportoncasestudymethodologies.pdf)

Candan, A.B. & Kulluoğlu, B. (2008). Emerging spaces of neoliberalism: A gated town and a public housing project in Istanbul. *New perspectives on Turkey*, no. 39, 5-46.

Cañizares, S.M.S. Tabales, J.M.N & Garsia, F.J.F (2014). Local residents' attitudes towards the impact of tourism development in Cape Verde. *Tourism & Management Studies*, 10 (1), 87-96.

Cavus, S., & Tanrisevdi, A. (2003). Residents' attitudes toward tourism development: A case study in Kuşadası, Turkey. *Tourism Analysis*, 7: 259-269.

Chen, J. S. (2001). A case study of Korean outbound travelers' destination images by using correspondence analysis. *Tourism management*, Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 345-350.

Chen, J. & Uysal, M. (2002). Market positioning analysis: A hybrid approach. *Annals of tourism research*, 29 (4), 987-1003.

Cheviron, N. (2009, August 14). Arabs tour Istanbul in search of TV stars. *Hürriyetdailynews*. Retrieved from: <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/default.aspx?pageid=438&n=more-real-than-life-2009-08-14>.

Choi, H. C & Sirakaya, E. (2005). Sustainability indicators for managing community tourism. *Tourism Management* 27, 1274–1289.



Choi, H.S.C., and Sirakaya, E., (2005). Measuring residents' attitude toward sustainable tourism: Development of sustainable tourism attitude scale, *Journal of Travel Research*. 43, 380-394.

Choi, H.C. and Sirakaya, E. (2006). "Sustainability indicators for managing community tourism". *Tourism management*, 27 (6): 1274-1289.

CHP, Republican peoples party (2010). Party history. Retrieved from:  
[http://www.chp.org.tr/en/?page\\_id=67](http://www.chp.org.tr/en/?page_id=67).

Cochrane, P. (2005). Exploring cultural capital and its importance in sustainable development. *Ecological Economics*, 57, 318– 330.

Cohen, E. (1979). A phenomenology of tourist experiences. *Sociology*, Vol. 13 (2), pp.179-201.

Cooper, C., De Lacy, T., Jago, L. (2006). Identification of inhibitors and facilitators to research adoption in the tourism sector. Brisbane: *Sustainable tourism cooperative research centre report*.

Cordero, J. C. M. (2007). Residents' Perception of Tourism: A critical theoretical and methodological review. *Ciencia Ergo Sum*, Vol. 15. Nr 1, 35-44.

Dana, L. P. (1991). The social cost of tourism: A case study of IOS. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 40 (4), pp.60-63.

Dana, J. (2014, December 10): It's Erdogan vs. Ataturk in a battle for Turkey's soul. Retrieved from:  
<http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2014/12/10/remodellingturkeyinerdogansimage.html>

Deery, Jago & Fredline, (2011). Rethinking social impacts of tourism research: A new research agenda. *Tourism Management*, 33, 64-73.

Demiroğlu, O. C., Çetin, G. & Izgi, M. T. (2007). Sustainable development of tourism for islands: Case of Buyukada - Istanbul. In: Bonamie, B. (Ed.) *Proceedings of the 2007 International Tourism Biennial*, pp. 156-166.

- Diedrich, A. & Garcia-Buades, E. (2008). Local perceptions of tourism as indicators of destination decline. *Tourism Management* 30, 512–521.
- Dogan, H.Z. (1989). Forms of adjustment: Sociocultural impacts of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 16, pp. 216-236.
- Dyer, P., Gursoy, D., Sharma, B., & Carter, J. (2007). Structural modelling of resident perceptions of tourism and associated development on the Sunshine Coast, Australia. *Tourism Management*. 28, 409-422.
- Dubin, M. & Richardson, T. (2010). *The rough guide to Turkey*. London: Rough guides.
- Easterling, D.S. (2008). The residents' perspective in tourism research. A review and synthesis. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, Vol. 17(4), 45-62.
- Egresi, Bayram, Kara & Kesik, (2012). Unlocking the potential of religious tourism in Turkey. *Geo Journal of Tourism and Geo sites*. Vol. 9, no.1, 63-80.
- Faulkner, B. & Tideswell, C. (1997). 'A framework for monitoring community impacts of tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 5 (1): 3-28.
- Fredline, L. (2002). *Social impacts of tourism on the gold coast*. Gold coast tourism visioning project, 3.3. Altona Vic. Common ground publishing Pty Ltd.
- Fredline, L, Deery, M. and Jago, L. (2006). Host community perceptions of the impact of events: A comparison of different event themes in urban and regional communities. Cooperative research centre for sustainable tourism. IV.
- Geerts, (2011). Retrieved from: <http://www.wittistanbul.com/magazine/why-and-how-should-you-visit-the-princes-islands-in-istanbul/>.
- Gergen, K. J. (1985). The social constructionist movement in modern psychology. *American psychology*. Vol. 40, no 3, pp.266-275.
- Güteryüz, N. (1992). Istanbul sinagogları. *Ajans class*. Istanbul.

Gursoy, D. & Rutherford, D.G. (2004). Host attitude toward tourism. An improved structural model. *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 495–516.

Hall, M. (2008). *Tourism planning: Policies, processes and relationships*. Essex: Pearson.

Hannam, K., & Knox, D. (2010). *Understanding tourism: A critical introduction*. London: Sage publications.

Haralambopoulos, N. & Pizam, A. (1996). Perceived impact of tourism. The case of Samos. *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 503-526.

Henkel, et al. (2006). Thailand as a tourist destination: Perceptions of international visitors and Thai residents. *Asia pacific journal of tourism research*, Vol. 11, No.3.

Holloway, I. (1997). *Basic Concepts for Qualitative Research*. Oxford: Blackwell Science

Husband, W. (1989). Social status and perception of tourism in Zambia. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16, 237-255.

Hürriyetdailynews. (2013, June 13). Timeline of Gezi Park protests. Retrieved from:  
<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/timeline-of-gezi-park-protests-.aspx?pageID=238&nID=48321&NewsCatID=341>

Hürriyetdailynews. (2014, December 25). Land on protected Istanbul Island sold to Saudi prince opened to construction. Retrieved from: <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/land-on-protected-istanbul-island-sold-to-saudi-prince-opened-to-construction.aspx> ? Page ID=238&nID=76078&NewsCatID=340.

Inskeep, E. (1991). *Tourism Planning: An Integrated and Sustainable Development Approach*. New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold.

Isi, (2015). The international statistical institute: Developing countries: Retrieved from:  
<http://www.isi-web.org/component/content/article/5-root/root/81-developing>.

Istanbul metropolitan municipality (2008.) *Istanbul European capital of culture: Büyük ada.*

Retrieved from: <http://www.ibb.gov.tr/sites/ks/en-US/1-Places-To-Go/islands/Pages/buy%C3%BCkada.aspx>.

Jafari, J. (1986). Systemic view of sociocultural dimensions of tourism, *In the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors*, p. 33-50.

Jafari, J. (1990). Research and scholarship: the basis of tourism education. *Journal of tourism studies*, 1(1), 33-41.

Jafari, J. (2001). *The scientification of tourism. In hosts and guests revisited: Tourism Issues of the 21st century* (V.L. Smith and M. Brent, eds.) pp. 28–41, New York. Cognizant communication co.

Jakus, P.M.& Siegal, B. (1997). The effects of individual and community attributes on residents' attitudes towards tourism-based development. *The review of regional studies*. Vol. 27, No 1, 49-64.

Johnson, J.D. Snepenger, D.J.& Akis, S. (1994). Residents' perceptions of tourism development. *Annals of tourism research*, 21: 629-642.

Jurowski, C., Uysal, M. and Williams, D.R. (1997). A theoretical analysis of host community resident reactions to tourism. *Journal of travel research*, vol. 36 no. 2, 3-11.

Kayat, K. (2002). Power, social exchanges and tourism in Langkawi: Rethinking residents' perceptions. *International journal of tourism research*, 4, 171-191.

King, N. (2012). Doing template analysis, *chapter 24 in "Qualitative Organizational Research: Core Methods and Current Challenges"* (ed.) Symon, G. & Cassell, C. SAGE Publications Ltd. (pp. 426-450).

Klimek, K. (2013). Destination management organisations and their shift to sustainable tourism development. *European Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation*, Vol. 4, Issue 2, pp. 27-47.

Kreag, G. (2001). The impacts of tourism. Minnesota Sea grant. Retrieved from:  
<http://www.seagrant.umn.edu/tourism/pdfs/ImpactsTourism.pdf>.

Krippendorff, J. (1982). Toward new tourism policy, the importance of environmental and socio-cultural factors. *Tourism Management*, 3, 135-148.

Kumar, A. (2012, April 12). Want to cleanse your city of its poor? Host the Olympics. *Ceasefire*. Retrieved from: <https://ceasefiremagazine.co.uk/olympics-opportunity-cleanse-city/>

Kvale, S. (1997). *Interview: En introduktion til det kvalitative forskningsfelt*. København: Reitzels Forlag.

Lankford, S.V & Howard, D.R (1994). Developing a tourism impact attitude scale. *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 21, pp. 121-139.

Lepp, A. (2007). Residents' attitudes towards tourism in Bigodi village, Uganda. *Tourism Management*, 28, 876–885.

Lindberg, K. & Johnson, R. L. (1997). Modelling resident attitudes toward tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 24 (2), 402-424.

Liu, J. C. & Var, T. (1986). Residents' attitudes toward tourism impacts in Hawaii. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13, 193-214.

Macionis, J.J and Gerber, L.M. (2010). The sociological perspective. *Sociology*. Fifth Canadian edition: Pearson

Madrigal, R. (1993). A tale of tourism in two cities. *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 20, pp. 336-353.

Marcouiller, D. (2007). Boosting" tourism as rural public policy: Panacea or Pandora's box? *The journal of regional analysis & policy*, 37 (1): 28-31.

Mathieson, A & Wall, G. (2006). *Tourism: Change, impacts and opportunities*. Essex: Pearson.

Mau, S. (2010). Social transnationalism: Life worlds beyond the national state. *International tourism: People and the move*. New York: Routledge.

Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook*. Sage.

Ministry of Culture and Tourism (2007). Tourism strategy of Turkey- 2023 (Report NO. 3090). Retrieved from: <http://www.kulturturizm.gov.tr/genel/text/eng/TST2023.pdf>.

MRG, (2011, November). World directory of minorities and indigenous peoples: Turkey overview. Retrieved from: <http://www.minorityrights.org/4387/turkey/turkey-overview.html>

Municipality of Adalar (2015). The princes' islands. Retrieved from: <http://www.adalar.bel.tr/eng/default.asp>.

Monterrubio, J.C and Mendoza-Ontiveros, M.M. (2014). Tourism and the demonstration effect: Empirical evidence. *Tourism & management studies*, 10 (1), 97-103.

Murphy, P.E. (1981). Community attitudes on tourism. A comparative analysis. *Tourism Management*, 2, 2: 189-95.

Museum of the Princes' Islands, (2010). Retrieved from: <http://www.adalarmuzesi.org/cms/adalarmuzesi/adalar-muzesi/muze-hakkinda>.

Myers, M. (1997). ' Interpretative research in information systems in Mingers, J. & Stowell, S. (eds.). *Information systems: An emerging discipline?* London. McGraw-Hill.

New York Times. (2003, May 11). The Erdogan experiment. *New York Times*. Retrieved from: <http://www.nytimes.com/2003/05/11/magazine/the-erdogan-experiment.html>.

Nunkoo, R and Ramkinson, H. (2009). Applying the means-end chain theory and the laddering technique to the study of host attitudes to tourism. *Journal of sustainable tourism*. Vol. 17, No. 3, 337–355.

Nunkoo, N Ramkinson, H, Gursoy, D & Chi, G.D. (2009). A model for understanding residents'

support for tourism in small islands. *International CHRIE conference-refereed track*. Paper 18.

Nunkoo, R., & Ramkissoon, H., (2010a), Small island urban tourism: A residents' perspective. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 13(1), 37-60. doi: 10.1080/13683500802499414.

Nunkoo, R, Smith, S.L.J& Ramkissoon, H. (2013). Residents' attitudes to tourism: a longitudinal study of 140 articles from 1984 to 2010. *Journal of sustainable tourism*. 21:1, 5-25, doi: 10.1080/09669582.2012.673621.

Nunkoo, R. (2015). Tourism development and trust in local government. *Tourism Management*, 46, 623-634.

O'Reily, A.M. (1986). Tourism carrying capacity: Concept and issues. *Tourism management*, pp. 254-258.

Page, S. J. and Connell, J. (2006). The impacts of tourism. *Tourism: A modern synthesis*, 2nd edition. London: Thomson learning.

Page, S. J. (2011). Tourism management: An introduction. *Managing the visitor and their impacts*. New York: Routledge.

Perdue, R. R., Long, P. T., & Allen, L. (1987). Rural resident perceptions and attitudes. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14, 420-429.

Pérous, J.F. (2010). Istanbul becoming profit-city and fear-city. *Summary of "Istanbul2010" conference lecture*. Retrieved from:  
[https://www.academia.edu/4300909/Istanbul\\_city\\_of\\_profit\\_and\\_city\\_of\\_fear\\_](https://www.academia.edu/4300909/Istanbul_city_of_profit_and_city_of_fear_)

Pizam, A. (1978). Tourist impacts: The social costs to the destination community as perceived by its residents. *Journal of Travel Research*. Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 8-12.

Poland, B. D. (1995). Transcription quality as an aspect of rigor in qualitative research. *Qualitative inquiry*, volume 1, no 3, pp. 290-310.

Political vision of Ak parti. (2023). *Politics society and the world. Final report*. Ak parti manifesto. Government of Turkey.

Polland, J. (2014, April 8). Here's why Istanbul is the most popular travel destination In the world. *Business Insider*. Retrieved from: <http://www.businessinsider.com/istanbul-is-the-most-popular-travel-destination-2014-4?op=1#ixzz3SxCQ7nFe>.

Porta, D. & Keating, M. (2008). *Approaches And Methodologies In The social Sciences – A Pluralist, Perspective*. Cambridge.

Richardson, 2011: [http://www.todayszaman.com/travel\\_banished-byzantines-beaches-and-bicycles-the-princes-islands\\_249503.html](http://www.todayszaman.com/travel_banished-byzantines-beaches-and-bicycles-the-princes-islands_249503.html).

Rowley, J. (2002). Using case studies in research. *Management research news*. Vol. 25, No 1.pp 16-27.

Saarinen, J. (2006). Traditions of sustainability in tourism studies. *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 1121–1140.

Sahin, M. (2009). An attempt to revitalize part of an Island in a new integrated system. In Brebbia, C.A., Neuphytou, M, Beriatos, E., Ionnou, I. & Kungolos, A.G. (Ed.). *Sustainable development and planning* (pp. 701-714). Ashurts, Southampton: Witt press.

Sansal, B. (2014). *Istanbul: Princes Islands in Istanbul*. Retrieved from: <http://www.greatistanbul.com/islands.htm>

Sansal, B. (2014). *All about Turkey: Atatürk's reforms*. Retrieved from: <http://www.allaboutturkey.com/reform.htm>.

Schleifer, Y. (2008, July 28). *Istanbul's isle of diversity: A vestige of Turkey's multicultural past, Muslims, Jews, and Christians coexist happily on the Princes Islands*. Retrieved from: <http://www.csmonitor.com/2005/0728/p07s01-woeu.html>.



Schleifer, Y. (2012, June 14). Turkey: Is an Istanbul grand mosque, Erdogan's latest "crazy project," in the works? Retrieved from: <http://www.eurasianet.org/node/65551>.

Scott, J.E. (2003). Coffee shop meets casino: Cultural responses to casino tourism in Northern Cyprus. *Journal of sustainable tourism*, Vol. 11, issue 2-3, pp. 266-279.

Seibert, T. (2015, February 13). Turkey pulse: Turkey's mosque-building diplomacy. Retrieved from: <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2015/02/turkey-mosque-building-soft-power.html>.

Sharma, B., Dyer, P., Carter, J. and Gursoy, D. (2008). Exploring residents' perceptions of the social impacts of tourism on the Sunshine Coast, Australia. *International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Administration*, 9(3), 288-311.

Silverman, D. (2000). *Doing qualitative research: A practical handbook*. London: Sage.

Sirakaya, E., Teye, V. and Sonmez, S. (2002). Understanding residents' support for tourism development in the central region of Ghana. *Journal of Travel Research*. 40: 151-155.

Sheldon, P.J. & Var, T. (1984). Resident attitudes to tourism in North Wales. *Tourism Management*. Vol. 5, issue 1, 40-47.

Shenton, A. K. (2004). Strategies for ensuring trustworthiness in qualitative research projects. *IOS press*. 63-75. Retrieved from: <http://www.crec.co.uk/docs/Trustworthypaper.pdf>.

Simon, M. (2011). Assumptions, limitations and delimitations. Excerpted from Simon, M. K. (2011). *Dissertation and scholarly research: Recipes for success* (2011 Ed.). Seattle, WA, Dissertation Success, LLC. Retrieved from: <http://dissertationrecipes.com/wpcontent/uploads/2011/04/AssumptionslimitationsdelimitationsX.pdf>.

Snepenger, D. J., & Johnson, J. D. (1991). Political self-identification and perceptions on tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18 (3), 511-515.

Srivastava, M., and Harvey, B. (2014, January 5). Erdogan Eye on 'Crazy Projects' Links Turkey Scandal to Builders. *Bloomberg business*. Retrieved from:  
<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2014-01-05/erdogan-eye-on-crazy-projects-links-turkey-scandal-to-builders>.

Starr, S. (2013). *Turkey's adalar island controversy*. Retrieved from:  
<http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Turkey%27s+Adalar+Island+controversy.-a0351435400>.

Stylidis, D. (2012). Tourism and community life: Building a conceptual framework. (Doctoral dissertation, University of Surrey Guildford, UK, 2012). Retrieved from:  
<http://eprints.surrey.ac.uk/771377/1/549463.pdf>.

Tatoglu, E. Erdal, F., Özgür, H. & Azaklı, S. (1998). Resident perceptions of the impacts of tourism in a Turkish resort town. Retrieved from: <http://www.opf.slu.cz/vvr/akce/turecko/pdf/Tatoglu.pdf>.

Tas Istanbul, (2015). Retrieved from: <http://www.tas-istanbul.com/semtleri/bueyuekada/item/2830-b%C3%BCy%C3%BCkada>.

T.C.A.K, (2014). Adalar kaymakamlığı. Retrieved from: <http://www.adalar.gov.tr/>.

Teye, V., Sonmez, S.F., & Sirakaya, E., (2002). Residents' attitudes towards tourism development. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 29 (3), 668-688.

Tillman, E. R. (2014, May 29). The AKP's working class support base explains why the Turkish government has managed to retain its popularity during the country's protests. *The London school of economic s and political science*. Retrieved from:  
<http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/euoppblog/2014/05/29/the-akps-appeal-to-the-working-class-explains-why-the-turkish-government-has-managed-to-retain-its-support-during-the-countrys-protests/>

Todays Zaman, (2009, February 1). Aiming for No. 1: Turkey plans for 2023 tourism. Retrieved from: [http://www.todayszaman.com/national\\_islands-appeal-threatened-by-rapid-rise-in-visitors\\_285123.html](http://www.todayszaman.com/national_islands-appeal-threatened-by-rapid-rise-in-visitors_285123.html).

Todays Zaman, (2012, July 1). Islands' appeal threatened by rapid rise in visitors. Retrieved from: [http://www.todayszaman.com/national\\_islands-appeal-threatened-by-rapid-rise-in-](http://www.todayszaman.com/national_islands-appeal-threatened-by-rapid-rise-in-)

visitors\_285123.html.

Tosun, C. (2002). Host perceptions of impacts: A comparative tourism study. *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 231–253.

Tosun, Y. Timothy, D.J. and Ozturk, Y. (2003). Tourism growth, national development and regional inequality in Turkey. *Journal of sustainable tourism*, 11 (2-3), 133-161.

Trayno, I. and Constanza, L. (2013, June 20). Turkey divided more than ever by Erdoğan's Gezi Park crackdown. *The guardian*. Retrieved from:  
<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/jun/20/turkey-divided-erdogan-protests-crackdown>.

Turker, N. and Ozturk, S. (2013). Perceptions of residents towards the impact of tourism in the Küre mountains national park, Turkey. *International Journal of Business and Social Science* Vol. 4 No. 2, 45-56.

UNHCR (2015), The UN refugee agency (n.d.). *Country operations profile – Turkey*. Retrieved from: <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e48e0fa7f.html>.

UNWTO, (2008). *Tourism highlights 2008 edition*. Retrieved from:  
[http://www.unwto.org/facts/eng/pdf/highlights/UNWTO\\_Highlights08\\_en\\_HR.pdf](http://www.unwto.org/facts/eng/pdf/highlights/UNWTO_Highlights08_en_HR.pdf).

UNWTO, (2014). *Tourism highlights*. Retrieved from:  
<http://mkt.unwto.org/publication/unwto-tourism-highlights-2014-edition>.

Uriely, N., Yonay, Y., Simchai, D. (2002). Backpacking experiences: a type and form analysis. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 29(2), 519-37.

Uysal, M and Martin, B.S. (1989). An examination of the relationship between carrying capacity and the tourism life cycle: Management and policy implications. *Journal of environmental management* 31, 327-333.

Uysal, Ü. E. (2015). *Urban tourism in Istanbul: Urban regeneration, mega-events and city marketing and branding*. (Academic dissertation, university of Helsinki, 2015). Retrieved from: <https://helda.helsinki.fi/bitstream/handle/10138/152740/UrbanTou.pdf?sequence=1>.

Vanhove, N. (1997). Mass tourism: Benefits and costs. In Wahab, S & Pigram, J.J (Ed.) *Tourism development and growth: The challenge of sustainability* (pp. 50-77). London: Routledge.

Var, T, Kendall, W and Tarakcioglu, E. (1985). Residents' attitude towards tourists in a Turkish resort town. *Annals of tourism management*. 652-658.

Waldron, T. (2015, March 15). Rio destroys poor neighbourhoods, replaces them with luxury apartment for the Olympics. *Think process*. Retrieved from: <http://thinkprogress.org/sports/2015/03/24/3638120/rios-olympic-village-will-become-luxury-condos-poor-neighborhoods-demolished/>

Wall, G., & Mathieson, A. (1992). *Tourism: Economic, physical and social impacts*. New York: Longman.

Weaver, D.B. and Lawton, L.J. (2001). Resident perception in the urban-rural fringe. *Annals of tourism research*, 28 (2), 439-458.

Weaver, D. B. (2005). The distinctive dynamics of Exurban tourism. *International journal of tourism research*. 7, 23–33. doi: 10.1002/jtr.521.

White, J. (2014). *Muslim nationalism and the new Turks*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Williams, J. & Lawson, R.(2001). Community issues and residents' options of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 269–290.

Whitten, M.A. (2008). Island views/ Island renaissance. Retrieved from: <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/island-views-island-renaissance.aspx?pageID=438&n=island-views-island-renaissance-2008-07-26>.

WTO, (1998). Annual report. Retrieved from. [https://www.wto.org/ENGLISH/res\\_e/booksp\\_e/anrep\\_e/anre98\\_e.pdf](https://www.wto.org/ENGLISH/res_e/booksp_e/anrep_e/anre98_e.pdf).

Yoon, Y., Gursoy, D., & Chen, J.S. (2001). Validating a tourism development theory with structural equation modelling, *Tourism Management*, 22, 363-372.

Ziflioğlu, V. (2013). (September 16). New mosque project on the way for Büyük ada. *Hürriyet Daily News*. Retrieved from: [http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/new-mosque-project-on--the-way-for-buyukada.aspx?pageID=238&nID=54504&NewsCatID=340\\_](http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/new-mosque-project-on--the-way-for-buyukada.aspx?pageID=238&nID=54504&NewsCatID=340_)

## **Appendix 1. Resident interview guide**

### **In English**

Hi,

First of all thank you very much for your time and for wanting to contribute to my project.

The aim of my project is to understand how the residents' perceive the development of tourism of Büyük ada. This both include questions about the positive and negative side of the economic, sociocultural and environmental impacts of the development.

At the same time there will be some more personal questions regarding different demographic variables and if you rather not want to answer all of them, you can just let me know. Furthermore, I also want to record the interview, which I hope that you would not mind?

### **Can you present yourself?**

1. Name?
2. Age?
3. Education (Primary school, high school, collage, university, other)
4. Occupation?

### **Intrinsic factors:**

1. Where were you born?
2. When did you move to Büyük ada and why?
3. For how long have you been living in Büyük ada?
4. Do you live in Büyük ada on a full time basis?
5. How far from the tourism centre do you live?
6. Would you be sad if you had to leave Büyük ada? Why?
7. Do you know anybody who works in the tourism industry like friends, family or relatives?
8. Within the last year, how many times have you engaged in conversations with tourists and what kind of dialogs were they?
9. Within the last year, how many times have you engaged in tourism activities on the island?
10. Do you have any knowledge about the tourism industry or have you engaged in any tourism related occupation?

### **General questions: Economic, Sociocultural and Environmental**

1. How do you perceive the development of tourism on Buyuk Ada? Good/Bad-Why?
2. How do you see the changes that tourism has brought within the last five years to Büyük Ada? How/Why?
3. What do you like best about tourism in Büyük ada? Please explain
4. What do you like least about tourism Büyük ada? Please explain
5. How do you see Büyük ada in the future?
6. How would you like to see Büyük ada in the future?
7. Do you know about any tourism development plans for Büyük ada and who are responsible for these plans? Have you participated in any of these plans?
8. Do you support the current tourism development of Büyük ada? How/Why?

### **More specific questions: Economic, sociocultural and environmental impact**

#### **1. Economic positive impact**

How do you perceive the positive economic impact of tourism on Büyük ada? How/Why?

#### **For example:**

1. Has tourism brought any infrastructure or superstructure that you as a resident benefit from? Such as: new roads, different transportation possibilities, new seaports, and marinas, shopping possibilities?
2. Has there been any investment in museums, hospitals, schools or places of religious practice?
3. Has tourism brought more local business?
4. Has tourism provided the island with new job possibilities?
5. Has tourism increased the living standards of the resident?

#### **2. Negative economic impact**

How do you perceive the negative economic impact of tourism on Büyük ada? How/Why?

**For example:**

1. Has tourism brought higher cost of living like housing, rent, goods and services?  
How/Why?
2. Has tourism contribute to leakages in Büyük ada? How/Why?

**3. Positive sociocultural impact**

How do you perceive the positive sociocultural impact of tourism on Büyük ada? How/Why?

**For example:**

1. Have you had any interaction with tourist while living on the island? If yes how and has it given you a better cultural understanding? If no, why?
2. Has Tourism encouraged the preservation or revival of local arts and crafts traditional customs/activities, handicrafts and festivals? How/why?
3. Has tourism brought variety of cultural activities/entertainment/ recreational facilities?  
How and why?
4. Has tourism brought any community pride? How and why?

**4. Negative sociocultural impact**

How do you perceive the negative sociocultural impact of tourism on Büyük ada? How/Why?

**For example:**

1. Have you experienced litter, noise or crowding from tourism? How?
2. Has tourism brought friction such as political, social or religious conflicts? How?
3. Have you had any experience with tourism bringing crime to the island, illegal prostitution, the use and traffic of drugs, alcohol or gambling problems? How?
4. Has tourism brought any changes in your values, norms and customs?
5. Has the development of tourism brought any loss or damage to the traditional cultures on the island?

**3. Positive environmental impact**

How do you perceive the positive environmental impact of tourism on Büyük ada? How/Why?

**For example:**

1. Has tourism brought any preservation of historic monument (monasteries, mansions and villas)? How/Why?



2. Has tourism helped with conservation of wildlife and natural resources? How/Why?
3. Has tourism helped with preservation of green parks or spaces? How/Why?

## **6. Negative environmental impact**

How do you perceive the negative environmental impact of tourism on Büyük ada? How/Why?

### **For example:**

1. Have you experienced that tourism have brought environmental pollution on natural resources like green fields, beaches and heritage sites? How/why?
2. Have you experienced loss of natural landscape, open spaces or agricultural lands to tourism development? How/why?
3. Have you experienced the loss of wildlife and/or flora and fauna? How/why?

## **7. Political impact**

Do you have any thoughts about the government policy on Büyük ada?

### **For example:**

1. What kinds of plans does the government have for Büyük ada or what kind of plans do they want to accomplish? What do you think of this? How/why?
2. Does the government include the residents in their tourism development plans? Do they ask about your thoughts or opinions? How/why?

## **Demographic variables and values**

1. How would you describe your income (high, low or average)?
2. What is your ethnic background?
3. What is your political point of view (liberal, moderate or conservative)?
4. How would you describe your values in life? What is valuable to you for example? Why can you explain?

## **Appendix 2. Resident interview guide In Turkish**

### **Merhaba,**

İlk önce bana ve projeme zaman ayırdınız için çok teşekkür ederim.

Projenin amacı, Büyük adadaki yaşayan sakinlerin Turizmin gelişmesini nasıl algıladıklarını anlamak. Burada turizmin gelişmesinin hem ekonomik, sosyokültürel ve çevresel boyutlarını olumlu ve olumsuz taraflarından amacıyla anlamak.

Aynı zamanda demografik açıdan bir kaç sorularımda olacak, ve bütün sorulara cevap vermek istemerseniz lütfen bana bildirin. Ayrıca, röportajı kaydetmem de lazım olacak, umarım bunun size bir sakıncası olmaz?

### **Kendinizi tanıta bilir misiniz?**

1. İsiminiz?
2. Yaşınız?
3. Eğitiminiz (ilkokul, lise, kolej, üniversite, başka)
4. Neyle çalışıyorsunuz veya şu an neyle meşgulsünüz?

### **Daha kişisel faktörler**

1. Nerede doğdunuz?
2. Büyük ada ya ne zaman taşındınız? Ve neden?
3. Büyük Adada ne kadar kaldınız/yasadınız?
4. Bir yıl içinde Büyük adada ne kadar kalıyorsunuz?
5. Büyük adanın çarşısına ne kadar yakınlıkta oturuyorsunuz?
6. Büyük Adadan taşınacak olursanız üzülüyormuşsunuz? Neden?
7. Turizm içinde çalışan tanıdığınız var mı? (kendiniz, arkadaşlarınız veya akrabalarınız). Hangi işler bunlar?
8. Son senenin içinde kaç kez turistlerle diyalog kurdunuz? Ne tür diyaloglar veya iletişimlerdi bunlar?
9. Son senenin içinde kaç kez turizm aktiviteye katıldınız? (Plajları kullanma, otelleri, paytonları, müzeyi gibi)
10. Turizm sektörüyle bilgileriniz var mı? Ve kendiniz hiç katıldınız mı turizm ile alakalı işlere?

**Genel: Ekonomik, sosyokültürel ve çevresel etkiler**

1. Büyük Ada da ki şu anki turizmi gelişmesini nasıl algılıyorsunuz? İyi/Kötü- Neden?
2. Bu son beş yıl içinde turizmin getirdiği değişiklikleri nasıl görüyorsunuz?
3. Büyük adadaki turizmin en olumlu tarafı sizce nedir? Neden?
4. Büyük adadaki turizmin en olumsuz tarafı sizce nedir? Neden?
5. Büyük adanın geleceğini nasıl görüyorsunuz?
6. Büyük adanın geleceğini nasıl görmek istersiniz?
7. Büyük Ada da herhangi turizm geliştirme planları var mı biliyor musunuz ve bu planların formülüne kim sahip? Siz bu planlara hiç katıldınız mı?
8. Büyük adadaki turizm gelişmesini destekliyor musunuz? Nasıl, neden?

**Daha spesifik sorular: Ekonomik, sosyokültürel ve çevresel etliler**

**1. Turizmin ekonomik olumlu etkisi**

Turizmim Büyük adaya getirdiği olumlu ekonomik etkileri nasıl algılıyorsunuz?? Neden, nasıl?

**Mesela:**

1. Yeni yolların yapılması, yeni taşıma imkanları veya ulaşım çözümleri, marina ve deniz limanlar gibi?
2. Alışveriş olanakları, müze, okullar, hastane veya dini yerler gibi.
3. Yerel iş imkanların oluşumu
4. Yeni iş fırsatların çoğalması
5. Yaşam standartların artması

**2. Turizmin ekonomik olumsuz etkisi**

Turizmim Büyük adaya getirdiği olumsuz ekonomik etkileri nasıl algılıyorsunuz? Neden, Nasıl?

**Mesela:**

1. Turizm maliyetinizi artırımı? Mesela konut, kira, mal ve hizmetler gibi? Nasıl/neden?
2. Turizmin Büyük adaya kaçak veya rant gibi olaylar getirdi mi? Nasıl/neden?

### **3. Turizmin sosyokültürel olumlu etkisi**

Turizmim Büyük adaya getirdiği olumlu sosyokültürel etkileri nasıl algılıyorsunuz? Neden, nasıl?

#### **Mesela:**

1. Büyük ada da yaşarken herhangi bir etkileşim yaşadınız mı turistlerle? Evet ise nasıl ve bu size farklı kültürleri daha iyi anlama imkanı yarattı mı? Hayır ise neden?
2. Turizm Büyük adanın yerel sanatlarını, kültürünü, geleneksel faaliyetlerini veya değişik festivallerin canlandırması ve korunmasını teşvik etti mi? Nasıl/neden?
3. Turizm Büyük adaya eğlence veya dinlenme tesisleri gibi imkanlar yarattı mı? Nasıl/neden?
4. Turizm Büyük adanın topluluğuna gurur yarattı mı? Nasıl/neden?

### **4. Turizmin sosyokültürel olumsuz etkisi**

Turizmim Büyük adaya getirdiği olumsuz sosyokültürel etkileri nasıl algılıyorsunuz? Neden, nasıl?

#### **Mesela:**

1. Turistlerin bıraktığı çöp artıkları, gürültü veya kalabalık gibi durumlar yaşadınız mı? Nasıl?
2. Turizm Büyük adaya siyasi, dini çatışmalar yarattı mı? Nasıl?
3. Turizm Büyük adaya sabıkalı durumlar, fuhuş, uyuşturucu, alkol ve kumar gibi sorunlar yarattı mı? Nasıl?
4. Turizm sizin inandığınız hayattaki değerlerinize herhangi bir değişiklikte bulundu mu?
5. Turizmin Büyük ada da gelişmesi geleneksel kültürlere herhangi bir kayıp veya hasar getirdi mi?

### **5. Turizmin çevresel olumlu etkisi**

Turizmim Büyük adaya getirdiği olumlu çevresel etkileri nasıl algılıyorsunuz? Neden, nasıl?

#### **Mesela:**

1. Turizm Büyük adaya tarihi eserlerin korunması (manastırlar, köşkler, konaklar) mümkün etti mi? Nasıl/neden?
2. Turizm Büyük ada da ki yaban hayatın ve doğal kaynakların korunması mümkün etti mi? Nasıl/neden?

3. Turizm Büyük ada da ki yeşil alanların ve parkların korunmasına mümkün etti mi? Nasıl/neden?

#### **6. Turizmin çevresel olumsuz etkisi**

Turizmim Büyük adaya getirdiği olumsuz çevresel etkileri nasıl algılıyorsunuz? Neden, nasıl?

##### **Mesela:**

1. Turizm Büyük adanın yeşil alanlarını, plaj ve miras alanlarını gibi doğal kaynaklar üzerine çevre kirliliği getirdiğini yaşadınız mı? Nasıl/neden?
2. Turizm Büyük adanın doğal peyzajını, açık alanlarını veya tarımsal toprakların kaybını yaşadınız mı? Nasıl/neden?
3. Turizm Büyük adanın yaban hayatın veya bitkilerin mahvedilmesi veya azalması yaşadınız mı? Nasıl/neden?

#### **7. Politikayla ilgili etkiler**

Politikayla ilgili adaların hakkında herhangi düşünceleriniz var mı?

##### **Mesela:**

1. Hükümet Büyük adanın turizmi ile ilgili ne gibi planları var veya ne gibi planlar yaratmak istiyorlar? Bunu hakkında neler düşünüyorsunuz? Nasıl/neden?
2. Hükümet Büyükada da yaşayan sakinleri turizm geliştirme planlarına katıyorlar mı? Sizin düşüncelerinizi veya fikirlerinizi bilmek istiyorlar mı? Nasıl/neden?

#### **Demografik değişkenler ve hayat da ki değerler**

1. Gelirinizi nasıl tarif edersiniz: yüksek, düşük veya ortalama?
2. Etnik kökeniniz nedir?
3. Politik görüşünüz nedir: Liberal, orta ya da muhafazakar?
4. Hayatınızdaki değerlerden bahsedebilir misiniz? Sizin için ney değerli mesela? İnsan ve hayvan hakları gibi, doğa ile ilgili veya politika gibi. Neden açıklarımısınız?

### **Appendix 3. Key informant interview guide**

#### **Cenk Demiroglu (IPC)**

##### **In English**

1. Can you present yourself: Name, occupation and residency?
2. Can you tell me about your research about sustainable development in Büyük ada?
3. Why did you start the research?
4. How do you perceive the current tourism development in Büyük ada? Booth economically, sociocultural and environmental? Negative/Positive? Why?
5. How do you percieve the future of büyük ada?
6. How would you like to se the future of Büyük ada

##### **In Turkish**

1. Kendinizi ilk önce tanıtabilir misiniz?
2. Yaptığınız araştırmadan biraz anlatımısınız?
3. Neden bu araştırmaya başladınız?
4. Şu anki turizm gelişmesini nasıl algılıyorsunuz? Hem turizmin ekonomik, sosyokültürel ve çevresel olumlu ve olumsuz etkileri.
5. Büyük adanın geleceğini nasıl görüyorsunuz?
6. Büyük adanın geleceğini nasıl görmek istiyorsunuz?

#### **Appendix 4. Key informant interview guide**

##### **Halim Bulutoğlu (ADV)**

###### **In English**

7. Can you present yourself: Name, occupation and residency?
8. Can you tell me about Princes' Islands tourism development centre?
9. When did you establish the centre?
10. Why did you establish the centre? Why did you start the research?
11. How many people are involved in the centre?
12. What are you working with, what kind of projects?
13. Do you work with the Princes islands and the municipality of Istanbul? Do you collaborate together? How/why?
14. Can you explain about the foundation of the islands (Adalar vakfi)? What kind of work do you do? Do you corporate with each other? How/why?
15. What kinds of projects have been done so far? Has it had any effects? How/why?
16. What are you planning on doing in the future? How/why?
17. Do you include the residents as well in the plans? How/why?
18. How do you perceive the tourism development on Büyük ada at the moment? Booth economically, sociocultural and environmental? Negative/Positive? How/why?

###### **In Turkish**

1. Kendinizi tanıtabilir misiniz? İsminiz, neyle çalışıyorsunuz ve nerde yaşıyorsunuz?
2. Adalar turizm geliştirme merkezin hakkında bahsedebilir misiniz?
3. Merkezi ne zaman kurdunuz?
4. Merkezi neden kurdunuz?
5. Toplam olarak kaç kişi çalışıyorsunuz?
6. Nelerle çalışıyorsunuz? Hangi tür projeler?
7. Adalar belediyesiyle ve İstanbul büyük şehir belediyesiyle beraber çalışıyor musunuz? Nasıl çalışıyorsunuz? Veya neden çalışmıyorsunuz?
8. Adalar vakfından bahsedebilir misiniz? Ne gibi çalışmalarda bulunuyorsunuz? Beraber çalışıyor musunuz? Nasıl/neden?
9. Bu zaman a kadar ne gibi projelerle çalıştınız? Bir faydası oldu mu? Nasıl/neden?
10. Gelecekte neler planlıyorsunuz?
11. Planlarınızı yaparken Büyük adada yaşayan sakinlerinde de katıyor musunuz? Nasıl/neden?

12. Şu anki turizm gelişmesini nasıl algılıyorsunuz? Hem turizmin ekonomik, sosyokültürel ve çevresel olumlu ve olumsuz etkileri? Nasıl/neden?

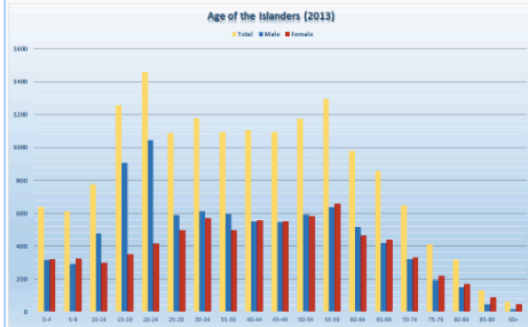


## **Appendix 5. Audit trail**

## Appendix 6. Princes' Islands' population and demographic

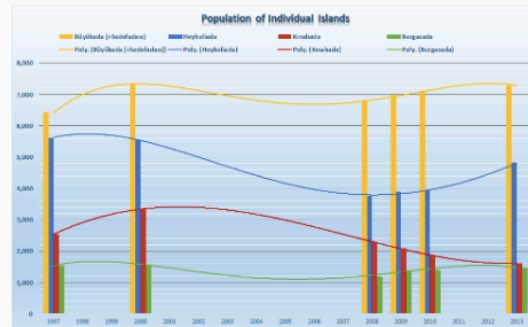
### Age Distribution of the Population

Details Created on 23 July 2014 Last Updated on 23 July 2014



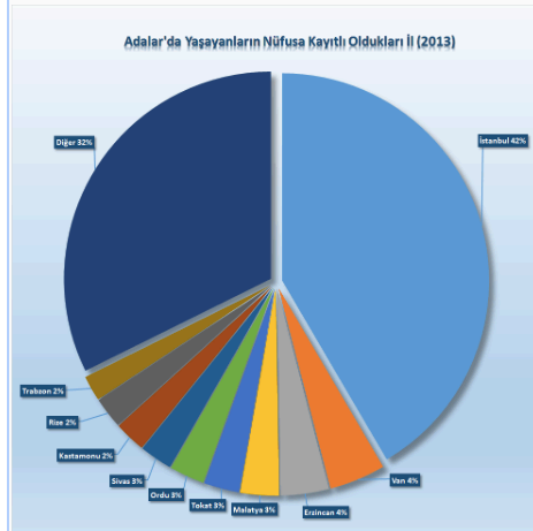
### Distribution of the Population among the Islands

Details Created on 23 July 2014 Last Updated on 23 July 2014



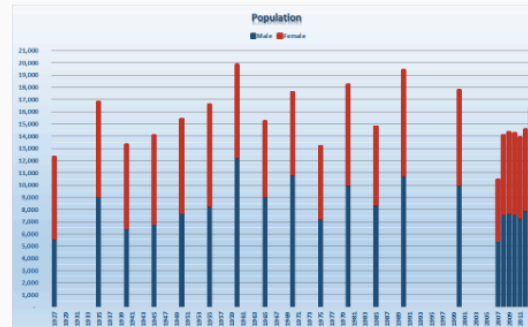
### Hometown of the Islanders

Details Created on 23 July 2014 Last Updated on 23 July 2014



### Population Statistics

Details Created on 23 July 2014 Last Updated on 23 July 2014



## Appendix 7. E-mail confirmation by the statistical institute of Turkey

☆ **Fatih Güzel** 25 February 2015 22:03

To: basinyayin@adalar.bel.tr Bcc: Dilek Turan

**İSTANBUL BÜYÜK ADA 2014 ETNİK KÖKEN VE MEVCUT DİNLER**

2

Merhaba

Hazırlamakta olduğum önemli bir araştırma için İstanbul Büyük Ada'da bulunan etnik kökenli Ada sakinleri ve Hangi dinlerin yaşandığına ait kaynak gösterebileceğim bir istatistik tablosuna ihtiyaç duymaktayım. Varsayımsal ve eskiye dayalı bir kaç kaynağa ulaşmama rağmen Net bir biçimde Güncel bir kaynağa ulaşamadığım için size bir mail göndermek istedim. Konu ile alakalı yardımlarınızı Rica eder iyi çalışmalar dilerim. Saygılarımla Fatih Güzel

[fatihgzl@gmail.com](mailto:fatihgzl@gmail.com)  
0553 318 11 06

**Fatih Güzel** 25 February 2015 21:59

To: esds@tuik.gov.tr Bcc: Dilek Turan

**İSTANBUL BÜYÜK ADA 2014 ETNİK KÖKEN VE MEVCUT DİNLER**

1

Merhaba

Hazırlamakta olduğum önemli bir araştırma için İstanbul Büyük Ada'da bulunan etnik kökenli Ada sakinleri ve Hangi dinlerin yaşandığına ait kaynak gösterebileceğim bir istatistik tablosuna ihtiyaç duymaktayım. Varsayımsal ve eskiye dayalı bir kaç kaynağa ulaşmama rağmen Net bir biçimde Güncel bir kaynağa ulaşamadığım için size bir mail göndermek istedim. Konu ile alakalı yardımlarınızı Rica eder iyi çalışmalar dilerim. Saygılarımla Fatih Güzel

[fatihgzl@gmail.com](mailto:fatihgzl@gmail.com)  
0553 318 11 06

**Fatih Güzel** 3 March 2015 09:37

To: Dilek Turan

Fwd: ADALAR MAILINE CEVAP GELMİS CİCİM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "TÜİK-BİLGİ DAĞITIM" <[bilgi@tuik.gov.tr](mailto: bilgi@tuik.gov.tr)>

Date: 3 Mar 2015 09:44

Subject:

To: "[fatihgzl@gmail.com](mailto: fatihgzl@gmail.com)" <[fatihgzl@gmail.com](mailto: fatihgzl@gmail.com)>

Cc:

Sayın Fatih GÜZEL

İlgi 25.02.2015 e-posta yazı ile talep etmiş olduğunuz, Adrese Dayalı Nüfus Kayıt Sisteminde etnik yapı ve dine ilişkin veri bulunmadığı için

talep edilen bilgilerin verilmesi mümkün değildir.

Bilgilerinizi rica ederim.

## Appendix 8. Resident numbers on Büyük ada and Princes' Islands

TÜRKİYE İSTATİSTİK KURUMU				
ADRESE DAYALI NÜFUS KAYIT SİSTEMİ (ADNKS) VERİ TABANI				
İllere göre mahalle nüfusları - 2013				
İl	İlçe	Belediye	Mahalle	Toplam
İstanbul	Adalar	Adalar	Burgazadası	1.474
	Adalar	Adalar	Büyükkada-Maden	4.284
	Adalar	Adalar	Büyükkada-Nizam	2.994
	Adalar	Adalar	Heybeliada	4.807
	Adalar	Adalar	Kınalıada	2.607
				-----
				16.166

