



# The safety of the urban environment in the assessments of the residents of Ivanovo.



## Annotation

The problem in this paper is the contradiction between how residents want to see safe urban environment and how they assess its objective state.

The object of research in this paper is the safety of the urban environment.

The subject of the study is the assessment of the safety of the urban environment.

The purpose of my course work is to study the safety of the urban environment in the assessments of the citizens.

Tasks of this work:

1. Explore the definition of safe urban environment in the works of scientists;
2. Identify and describe the sociological characteristics of safe urban environment;
3. Develop a research program
4. Analyze the results of the study;

## Results

As a result of the survey, it became known that the most important indicators of safe urban environment for the residents of Ivanovo are: street lighting (72%) and the safety of pedestrian crossings (72%). Current threats to the city of Ivanovo at the moment are biosocial threats (83%) and threats to transport security (55%).

High-risk areas in the city of Ivanovo are mainly occupied by construction sites (44%), emergency housing stock (44%), railway crossings (28%) and vacant lots (28%). Measures to improve the safety of the urban environment in Ivanovo, which are mainly implemented are improving the quality of lighting (50%) and improving the quality of roads (50%). The work of such organizations to improve the level of safe urban environment as the fire inspectorate (3.3), the gas service (3.2), and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (2.7) was most highly appreciated. As a result, the average safety rating of Ivanovo, according to the respondents, was 3.0 points out of 5 possible. The districts of the city were evaluated as follows: Oktyabrsky district-3.4 points, Leninsky district – 3, Frunzensky district – 2.9, Sovetsky district-2.4.

## Methods

We used such research methods as: synthesis, theoretical analysis, comparative-descriptive method.

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## Introduction

The problem is the contradiction between how residents want to see safe urban environment and how they assess its objective state.

In our research work, we relied on the works of such scientists as Alexandrov N. N., Danakin N. S., Khaziev I. Kh., Ivanova T. E., Ilina I. N., Labrents B. V. and others.

The purpose of the study is to study the opinion of residents of the city of Ivanovo about the safety of the urban environment. The tasks of this work is to identify the most urgent threats to the city of Ivanovo in the assessments of citizens; explore high-risk areas / territories in Ivanovo; analyze measures to improve the level of security in the city of Ivanovo; to assess the significance of indicators of safe urban environment for the population of Ivanovo. This topic is important for the society, as its study and the development of measures to organize safe urban environment for the population is a guarantee of the successful existence and development of our country in the future.

Figure 1.  
Safety assessment of the city of Ivanovo according to the district division, cf. zn, n=32

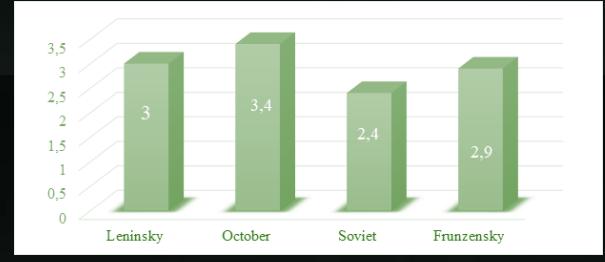


Figure. 2  
The most urgent threats for the city of Ivanovo, depending on the age of the respondents, (%), n=32

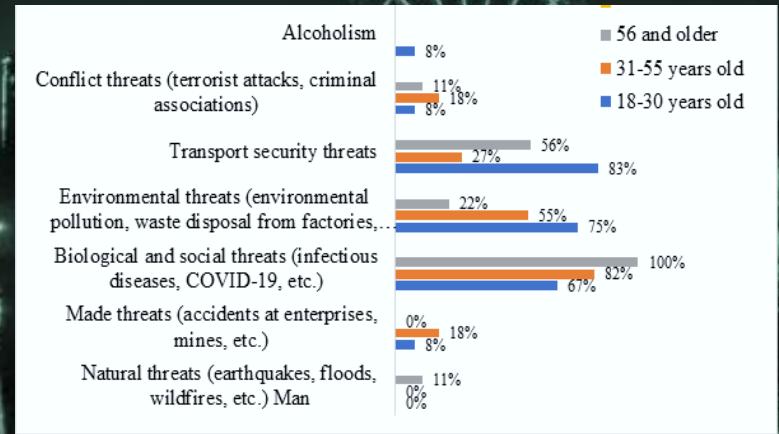
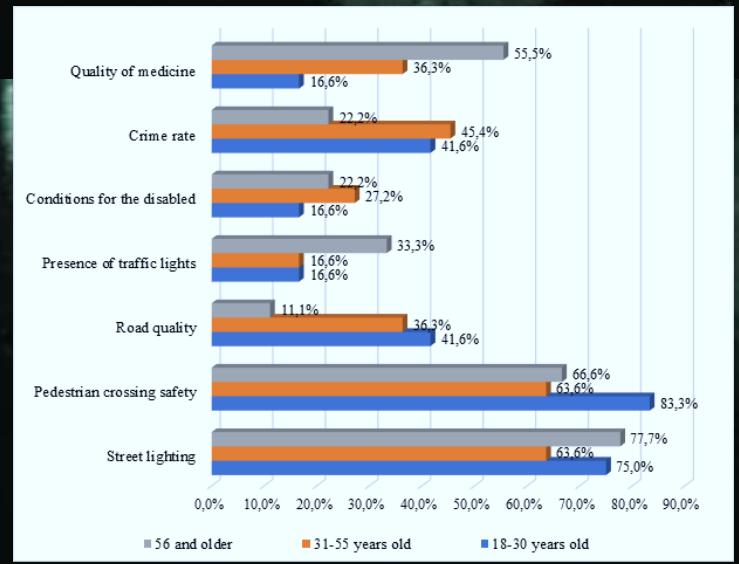


Figure 3  
The most significant indicators of safe urban environment for different ages, in %, n=32



## Conclusion

1. The most important indicators of safe urban environment for the residents of Ivanovo are: street lighting and the safety of pedestrian crossings.
2. Current threats to the city of Ivanovo at the moment are biosocial threats and threats to transport security.
3. High-risk areas in the city of Ivanovo are mainly construction sites, railway crossings, places of mass congestion, vacant lots, emergency houses.
4. Measures that are mainly implemented in Ivanovo are improving the quality of lighting and improving the quality of roads.
5. The work of such organizations to improve the level of a safe urban environment as the fire inspectorate, the gas service, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs was most highly appreciated, while opinions were divided regarding the health authorities.