

# Architectural and Spatial Organization and Also Criminology of the Administrative Districts in Lviv

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**Abstract** – On the basis of the received empirical and statistic information the question of crime in Lviv administrative districts is researched. The relationships between the real state and the security feeling of Lviv residents are defined. In the context of the particular area the negative factors, belonging to the mentioned problems, are highlighted. The author reveals the main architectural and spatial characteristics of the urban areas, which influence the criminological security negatively.

Key words – the crime, architecture, planning, safety, city.

## I. Introduction

The question of the connection between criminality and architectural and spatial organization of the city Lviv receives little attention. The influence of the housing environment on the criminology is highlighted in the works by I. Hnes [1; 2]. However, some city-building aspects were not taken into account with regard to the object and scope of the study. The crime research of the urban areas was conducted by the journalist N. Tuziak in 2013 [3]. Also the sociologists O. Demkiv and etc. studied the deviant aspects of the space organization in Lviv [4]. At the same time the study of the urban space criminology at the macro level is not almost conducted by the representatives of architectural specialities. Therefore the relevance of the study is to determine the connection between architectural and spatial organization and the criminology of Lviv administrative districts (Fig. 1).

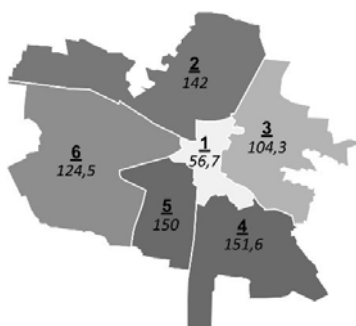
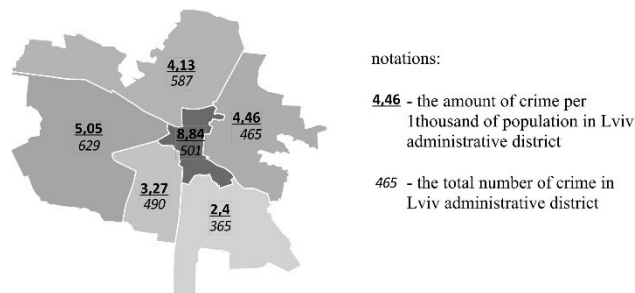


Fig. 1. Administrative division and population in Lviv districts.  
Note: numerator - districts: 1. Halytskyi; 2. Shevchenkivskyi; 3. Lychakivskyi; 4. Sykhivskyi; 5. Frankivskyi; 6. Zaliznychnyi; denominator: population (in thousands) according to the Statistical Yearbook of Lviv from 2013

The criminology research of Lviv administrative districts was conducted on the basis of the enough amount of empirical and statistical information. It consists of: prepared by the author materials about the level of crime per thousand of residents in the city districts (fig. 2); the analysis of some

city-building characteristics of the given city parts (fig. 3); the sociological research of security feeling and prestige of the city districts; statistics on the population and prices changes at the secondary market in Lviv districts.



notations:

4,46 - the amount of crime per 1 thousand of population in Lviv administrative district

465 - the total number of crime in Lviv administrative district

Fig. 2. Statistics of the committed crimes which caused grievous bodily injuries

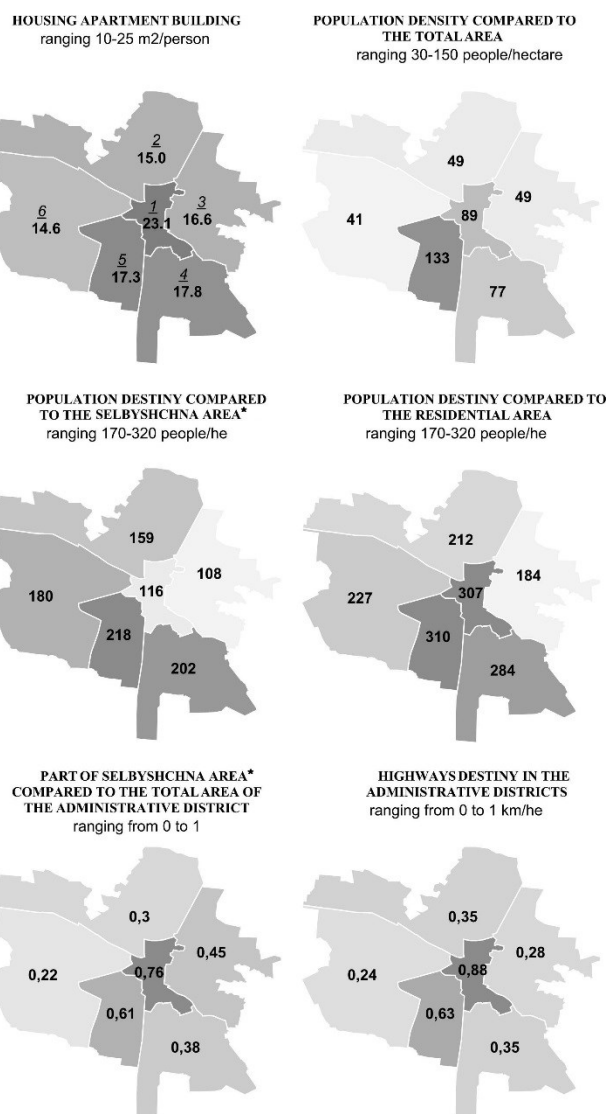


Fig. 3. Analytical schemes of the administrative districts of the city Lviv

Note: ranking is based on the indicators from lighter to darker.  
\* Selbushchyna area consist of: residential buildings, public facilities, buildings and structures, including education, design, research and other institutions (without pilot production), inner residential road network, as well as parks, gardens, squares, boulevards and other green public areas [5]

The methods of this research include: the analysis of scientific sources and publications, the processing of statistical data, the area examinations, the surveys, the analysis and synthesis of empirical data, historical method. On the basis of the comprehensive approach it was found that Halytskyi district of the city is the most prestigious and safest according to the resident's opinion, but there are the highest crime rates there. Considering its special status, the problem analysis of this district was conducted separately. The main problems are: small resident population which is declining; a lot of negative factors that prevent formation of active and healthy neighboring communities; not enough landscaping of some public and yard spaces; conflicts between public and private spaces; high destiny buildings and narrow streets; a large number of objects of public service which sale alcohol; excessive noise and traffic.

Among the other districts Frankivskiy and Sykhivskiy have the best performance, Lychakivskiy, Shevchenkivskiy and Zaliznychnyi have the lower performance. The study showed that at the macro level the crime can depend on the level of district's comfort and prestige. In the planning aspect it is evident in the compactness and integrity of the living environment, good access to public service, dense transport network and good connections with other city districts, the dominance of residential areas in the structure of administrative city parts [6].

The negative factors of the districts with a high level of crime are: the homogeneity of the population that can have historical background; strict functional zoning; the large degraded production and green areas without proper social control, but with isolation of some areas or the whole districts from the city structure, satisfactory transport connection with the city; the boundaries between areas of different functional purpose or type of building; fragmentation of residential development area.

These factors badly influences the formation of social contacts between city residents create the image of «foreign» and disadvantaged districts. These problems reduce the feeling of security and prestige of these parts of the city, which affect the quality of life of their inhabitants.

## Conclusion

The analysis of some building and crime indicators for every Lviv district shows that there is a connection

between them. In this scale, the level of crime and a sense of security may be affected by: the character of development, prestige and location of the district in city structure, the development level and availability of public services in the districts, their functional organization and social and economic development, the destiny of street network.

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