

Abstract

A new socio-spatial structure of a city: the example of post-socialist Zagreb

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Until the 1990s Zagreb's socio-spatial structure was a reflection of the status inherited from the period before the Second World War which was characterized by a marked differentiation between social classes and of the attempts of the socialist authorities to reduce these differences as much as possible. One result of the latter was the development of the large-scale residential areas. The basic thesis of this paper is that the urban-social structure, especially social divisions, changed in Zagreb over the last fifteen years. The changes were caused by the transition from a planned to a market economy. An attempt will be made to answer the following questions:

What is the new socio-spatial structure of the city today?

What is the role of the transition process in the change of the city's socio-spatial structure?

What are the similarities and differences in the socio-spatial structure in Zagreb and in cities in Western Europe and in ex-COMECON post-socialist Europe?

Analysis will be based on the population censuses (1991 and 2001) data, their statistical processing and cartographic presentation.

Keywords: socio-spatial structure, social differentiation, post-socialist city, transition, Zagreb