

Abstract

Since 1989, the Czech Republic has undergone many changes not only in politics and economics, but society has also undergone a major transformation. As a result of the second demographic transition, the number of complete family households has been decreasing and at the same time new forms of households such as singles or transitory urbanites have been emerging during the transformation period. The population has been going old. Since the end of socialism, together with urban processes such as suburbanization, gentrification, or international migration, Prague has undergone changes in the spatial differentiation of the city. The aim of this thesis is to find out changes of households deployment in the capital city Prague, in the period between 1991 and 2011 and reasons for these changes, as well. The first part of the thesis presents the theoretical background focused on the second demographic transition, processes that form today's city and theoretical concepts regarding residential mobility. The empirical part, based on data from the population census analyzes the change of individual types of households in Prague. According to the typology of the housing development in Prague, the evolution of the individual types of households in them is further interpreted, followed by an analysis of the relationship between the type of housing and the type of household.

Key words: household's structure; population census; types of housing; Prague