

This thesis describes one of the processes that change inner spatial structure of the cities - process of suburbanization - namely taking as an example Prague metropolitan region. While analyzing data of the Czech Bureau of Statistics I look on a development of Prague's residential units and especially focus on the analysis of "population trends" in compact (i.e. core) city and its outskirts. My work verifies that after November 1989, during the transformation of both political and economic realm, suburbanization gained new stimulus and dynamics. The source idea of the second part of the thesis is an assumption that suburbanization may be seen as one of migration flows and as such is not mere reaction to a shift of contextual conditions but is also the result of individual preferences and motivations. This aspect was the subject of qualitative research that examined reasons for moving into Koloděje - one of the suburban zone districts. Specific nature of the suburban migration is reflected particularly in the accent that newcomers put on housing reasons and quality of environment of the area. This thesis ends with outlining some negative consequences of the above mentioned process and factors that could limit its development in the future.