

Abstract

Housing estates are the most common type of neighborhood in Bratislava as well as in other cities of Slovakia. Following the advent of socialism, the capital of Slovakia saw a massive construction of prefabricated apartment buildings, aimed at providing quick, affordable, and extensive housing for the masses. At the beginning of the life cycle of these housing estates, the most numerous residents were young people. The aim of this study is to identify spatial patterns of population behavior with an emphasis on their age composition in the post-socialist period. Using vectors of age development and subsequently deriving them into age trajectories of individual areas, the conclusion is described through descriptive statistics at the level of basic settlement units. The population in individual housing estate areas is gradually shifting from an aging phase to a rejuvenating phase according to the pattern derived from the life cycle of neighborhoods. The main driving mechanism of these changes is the age of buildings in individual areas, which is the main determinant of both past and future age changes in the city's housing estates.

Key words: housing estates, age structure, postsocialist city