

RAZVOJ I FUNKCIJE KUPOVNIH CENTARA U ZADRU

DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF RETAIL CENTRES IN ZADAR

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Prethodno priopćenje

Preliminary communication

U radu je prikazan razvoj kupovnih centara u gradu Zadru. Kupovni centri klasificirani su na trgovačke centre, hipermarkete, specijalizirane hipermarkete te trgovačke centre-hipermarkete ovisno o sadržajima i funkcijama. Osim toga izrađena je i tipologija kupovnih centara prema lokaciji u gradu. Funkcije kupovnih centara analizirane su na osnovi rezultata ankete provedene u kupovnim centrima City Galleriji – Trgovinskom centru Relja i Mercatoru.

Ključne riječi: hipermarketi, Hrvatska, kupovni centri, trgovinski centri, trgovina, Zadar

The paper deals with the development of retail centres in Zadar. Types of retail centres are classified on the basis of the type of business outlets and functions. Four main types of retail centres are: shopping centres, hypermarkets, specialized hypermarkets and shopping centres – hypermarkets. Typology based on the location of centres is also developed. Functions of retail centres are analyzed based on the results gathered by a survey conducted in two retail centres, namely City Galleria – Trgovinski centar Relja and Mercator centre.

Key words: Croatia, supermarket, shopping centre, retail centre, retail, Zadar

Uvod

Početkom 1990-ih godina u Hrvatskoj započinje proces tranzicije trgovine. Prema modelu Wanga i Zhang-a proces tranzicije sastoji se od četiri procesa ili četiri dimenzije: makroekonomski stabilizacija, liberalizacija, privatizacija i internacionalizacija (WANG, ZHANG, 2005). Za geografsko proučavanje procesa tranzicije u Hrvatskoj relevantna su posljednja tri procesa, a posebice procesi privatizacije i internacionalizacije. Privatizacija u trgovini, u zemljama u tranziciji, provodi se na dva načina. Prvi je prodaja nacionalnih tvrtki, pri čemu se najčešće počinje s prodajom manjih i srednje velikih tvrtki, nakon čega slijedi privatizacija većih tvrtki. Drugi način je osnivanje novih privatnih tvrtki. Internacionalizacija označava otvaranje gospodarstva prema inozemnim ulaganjima, čime u trgovinu ulaze strani kapital, nove tehnologije, znanja, ali i novi proizvodi te novi prodajni oblici. Kupovni centar je sintetički naziv za nove prodajne oblike velikih površina (trgovačke centre, hipermarkete, specijalizirane hipermarkete te trgovačke centre-hipermarkete) koji se u Hrvatskoj javljaju posljednjih 15-ak godina.

Introduction

In early 1990s Croatia started a process of retail transition. According to Wang and Zhang, process of transition of the economy encompasses four processes or dimensions: stabilization, liberalization, privatization and internationalization (WANG, ZHANG, 2005). From the geographical point of view, the two most important processes of transition in Croatian retail are privatization and internationalization. The process of privatization in the sphere of retail in transition countries has been conducted in two ways. The first is by selling of small and medium – sized national firms followed by the process of selling large companies. The second is done by opening of new private firms. Internationalization refers to the process of opening the economy to international capital whereby new technologies, foreign capital, new knowledge, but also new products and retail forms are brought into the country.

A retail centre can be defined as a type of large floorspace outlet (shopping centres, hypermarkets, specialized hypermarkets and hybrid type of

Hipermarket možemo definirati kao samoposlužnu prodavaonicu s prodajnom površinom većom od 2000 m², namijenjenu poglavito prodaji živežnih namirnica i robe za kratkoročne potrebe, ali može nuditi i ostalu robu (npr. odjeća, obuća, audio- i videooprema sl.). U tu skupinu moguće je uvrstiti i "velike supermarketete", tj. objekte koji po svim funkcijama odgovaraju hipermarketima, no površina im je između 1700 i 2000 m². U ovu se skupinu također ubrajaju i oni kupovni centri koji uz hipermarket sadrže i različite prateće usluge (poslovne, uslužne ili ugostiteljske), ali ne sadrže niti jednu prodavaonicu osim samog hipemarketa. Dodavanjem ostalih usluga omogućuje se razvoj koncepcije *one-stop shopa*.

Specijalizirani hipermarket možemo definirati kao samoposlužne prodavaonice s prodajnom površinom većom od 2000 m² namijenjene prodaji robe specifične namjene i ponajprije za srednjoročne i dugoročne potrebe (posoblje, oprema i alati za kuću, vrt (okućnicu) i radionicu).

Posljednju skupinu kupovnih centara čine trgovački centri-hipermarketi. To je hibridni oblik hipemarketa i trgovačkog centra u kojem dominira hipermarket, a ostali su sadržaji i brojem i površinom znatno manje zastupljeni nego u trgovačkom centru u užem smislu. Objekt ulazi u ovu kategoriju ako uz hipermarket ima barem još jednu prodavaonicu. U pravilu hipemarket-trgovački centar je u vlasništvu maloprodajnog lanca hipemarketa i po njemu dobiva ime.

Svaka vrsta kupovnog centra ima svoje zakonitosti lokacije te lokacija centra ovisi o veličini centra, potencijalnom gravitacijskom području, vrsti roba i sl. U osnovi možemo razlikovati tri osnovne lokacije kupovnih centara, kao što je navedeno u uvodnom poglavljju. Prvu zonu predstavlja prostor središta grada. Općenito se u ovoj zoni smještaju poslovno-trgovački centri, nespecijalizirani centri te gradski zabavni centri čije gravitacijsko područje obuhvaća prostor čitavoga grada i gradske regije. Drugu zonu čine lokacije u stambenim zonama u blizini križanja važnijih gradskih prometnica. U tim zonama najčešće se smještaju trgovački centri i hipemarketi kod kojih je opskrba stanovništva dominantna funkcija i koji ovise o velikoj frekvenciji posjetitelja zahtijevajući relativno veću površinu za gradnju (najčešće na jednoj razini). Treću zonu čine lokacije duž glavnih ulazno-izlaznih prometnica i uz cestovna čvorista na rubovima grada. U ovoj zoni najčešće se smještaju hipemarketi, specijalizirani hipemarketi te suburbani trgovački centri koji zahtijevaju dobru dostupnost te velike slobodne površine za lokaciju kako prodajnog i skladišnog prostora tako i velikog parkirališta.

shopping centre – supermarket) which have been opening in Croatia over the past 15 years. A supermarket can be defined as a self-service outlet with the floorspace larger than 2000 sqm, which offers food and short-term products, but can also offer other products such as clothing, audio and video equipment etc. (JAKOVČIĆ, 2008). This type of retail centre can also refer to "large supermarkets" which offer the same type of products, but where floorspace varies from 1700 to 2000 sqm. Also, this type of retail centre refers to retail centres that are comprised of one large floorspace outlet and a range of other services (i.e. professional, catering...) but do not include any other retail outlets. By adding additional services, the concept of one-stop shop is being developed.

Specialized supermarkets can be defined as self-service retail outlets with the floorspace of more than 2000 sqm and a range of long term products such as furniture, products for home and garden usage etc. A shopping centre – supermarket is a hybrid form of supermarket and shopping centre where floorspace and revenue is dominated by the supermarket while other outlets and premises cover a much smaller part of the centre. A retail centre can be categorized as a shopping centre – supermarket if it, besides supermarket, encompasses at least one more retail outlet. In general, such retail centres are owned by a supermarket chain and named after it.

Every type of retail centre complies with certain laws of location which depends on the size of the centre, potential gravitation area, type of products and services offered etc. Generally, three basic types of location can be differentiated. The first is location in the city centre area. Business centres, unspecialized centres and urban entertainment centres are located in this area. Gravitation area of these centres covers the entire city and sometimes the entire region. The second is location in residential zones and near major urban crossroads in the vicinity of residential areas. At this location shopping centres and hypermarkets can be usually found. A dominant function of retail centres located in this zone is supply of local residents, and high frequency of visitors is the basic prerequisite of their successful business. The third location is the one along major entrance / exit highways and in the vicinity of major crossroads in the suburban areas. Normally hypermarkets, specialized hypermarkets, suburban shopping centres and mega-structures are located in this zone. Good accessibility and large available space for retail outlets, storage and parking spaces are prerequisites for the location.

Pregled dosadašnjih istraživanja

U svjetskoj geografskoj literaturi trgovina je stalni predmet interesa. Važna je tema, svakako, istraživanje kupovnih centara koji se proučavaju kroz nekoliko glavnih aspekata, kao što su: prostorna dinamika razvoja, lokacija i klasifikacija kupovnih centara. Osim toga, posljednjih godina sve se veća pozornost posvećuje istraživanjima modela rada kupovnih centara, razvijenosti socijalnih funkcija kupovnih centara te ponašanja potrošača (posjetitelja i kupaca).

U Hrvatskoj istraživanje kupovnih centara i tranzicije trgovine započinje znatno kasnije. Krajem 1990-ih godina javljaju se prvi radovi na području ekonomije. Među autorima se posebno ističu I. D. Anić, koji je prvi dao definiciju pojedinih novih oblika trgovine u Hrvatskoj¹, te N. Knego, Z. Segetlija, V. Brčić-Stipčević i S. Renko, koji se primarno bave proučavanjem procesa tranzicije trgovine u Hrvatskoj te procesima internacionalizacije trgovine kao jednim od aspekata procesa tranzicije (ANIĆ, 1998; SEGETLIJA, 2005; SEGETLIJA, 2003; BRČIĆ-STIPČEVIĆ, RENKO, 2004). Na području geografije istraživanje trgovine, a posebice istraživanje pojave i razvoja novih oblika prodajnih prostora, započinje još kasnije. Prvi geografski rad o tranziciji trgovine napisao je A. Lukić (2002). U tom radu Lukić daje prijedlog tipologije pojedinih oblika kupovnih centara s obzirom na veličinu i sadržaj te s obzirom na lokaciju. Istom tipologijom koristile su se i M. Jakovčić i D. Spevec u svom radu *Trgovački centri u Zagrebu* (2004) te A. Lukić i M. JAKOVČIĆ u radu *Location and function of hypermarkets and shopping centres in Zagreb* (JAKOVČIĆ, SPEVEC, 2004; LUKIĆ, JAKOVČIĆ, 2004). Prema toj tipologiji izdvajaju se četiri osnovne lokacije: I. Središnji poslovni centar; II. Lokacije u stambenim i suburbanim zonama; III. Cestovna čvorista na rubovima grada i u gradu; IV. Lokacije uz industrijsku zonu i uz nju vezani tradicionalni trgovački sadržaji Zagreba (LUKIĆ, 2002, JAKOVČIĆ, SPEVEC, 2004, LUKIĆ, JAKOVČIĆ, 2004). Nedostatak je njihove tipologije lokacije novih kupovnih centara u tome da je u velikom dijelu primjenjiva samo

¹I.D. Anić definira trgovačke centre kao "skup maloprodajnih prodavaonica različitih maloprodajnih i uslužnih poduzeća, koji se razvijaju, planiraju kao jedno poduzeće i kojima se upravlja kao jednim poduzećem". A hipermarkete kao "najveće samoposlužne prodavaonice (veličina prodajnog prostora iznosi najmanje 2500 m²) prehrambenih i neprehrambenih proizvoda, sa širokim assortimanom roba i usluga. U strukturi prometa prehrambeni proizvodi sudjeluju s 1/3, a neprehrambeni s 2/3." (ANIĆ, 1998.).

Previous research – review

In geographical literature worldwide, retail is one of the most common subjects of interest. In the segment of retail, retail centres are often matter of study. Studies of spatial dynamics of development, location and classification of retail centres are common. However, during the past years bigger emphasis has also been put on the models of work of retail centres, development of social functions and visitors and consumers behaviour.

In Croatia, studies of retail centres and transition of retail started much later. First studies in the field of economy were conducted in the late 1990s. I.D. Anić gave the first definition of some new types of retail outlets in Croatia while N. Knego, Z. Segetlija, V. Brčić – Stipčević and S. Renko gave a contribution to the study of the process of transition of retail in Croatia and especially the process of internationalization as one of the key aspects of transition of retail (ANIĆ, 1998; SEGETLIJA, 2005; SEGETLIJA, 2003; BRČIĆ – STIPČEVIĆ, RENKO, 2004). In the field of geography, the study of retail in general and the development of certain types of retail outlets started even later. The first geographical paper on transition of retail in Croatia was written by A. Lukić (2002), where he proposes typology of retail centres based on the size and functions of the centre and its location. The same typology was used by M. Jakovčić and D. Spevec in their paper "Shopping centres in Zagreb" and A. Lukić and M. Jakovčić in their paper titled "Location and function of hypermarkets and shopping centres in Zagreb" (JAKOVČIĆ, SPEVEC, 2004; LUKIĆ, JAKOVČIĆ, 2004). Their typology differentiates four basic locations of retail centres: I Central business district, II Locations in residential areas and suburban zones, III Major crossroads in the city and the fringe of the city; IV Locations in the former industrial zones in Zagreb traditionally used for retail (LUKIĆ, 2002, JAKOVČIĆ, SPEVEC, 2004, LUKIĆ, JAKOVČIĆ, 2004). The biggest lack of their typology is that it is fully applicable only in the case of Zagreb. In our opinion much more applicable would be the following typology: I City

¹ According to I.D. Anić, a shopping centre is "a group of retail shops owned by various retail and service companies, which are planned, developed and managed as a single company". Also, he defines supermarkets as "the largest self-service shops (with shopping area of at least 2.500 sq m) with foodstuffs and non-food products, providing a wide selection of goods and services. 1/3 of goods in the structure of turnover are foods, while 2/3 are non-food products". (ANIĆ, 1998).

na Zagreb. Znatno primjenjivija bila bi podjela na sljedeće tipove: I. Središta grada; II. Lokacije u stambenim zonama i uz križanja važnijih gradskih prometnica u blizini stambenih zona; III. Lokacija duž glavnih ulazno-izlaznih prometnica i uz cestovna čvorišta na rubovima grada (JAKOVČIĆ, 2008.). Takva podjela omogućuje generaliziranu usporedbu razvoja kupovnih centara prema lokacijama na razini Hrvatske.

Veliki nedostatak u dosadašnjim istraživanjima trgovine i kupovnih centara u Hrvatskoj, kako geografa tako i ostalih struka, predstavlja usmjerenost na istraživanja trgovine na državnoj razini te istraživanje razvoja kupovnih centara isključivo u Gradu Zagrebu i Zagrebačkoj županiji. Takva usmjerenost na Zagreb posljedica je dominantnog razvoja kupovnih centara u Zagrebu, ali i problema nepostojanja adekvatnoga statističkog praćenja trgovine u ostalim hrvatskim gradovima.

Ciljevi i metodologija

Ovaj članak ima dva osnovna cilja. Prvi je prikazati razvoj i prostorni raspored kupovnih centara u Zadru. Drugi je cilj prikazati funkcije pojedinih oblika kupovnih centara te odrediti u kojoj su mjeri pojedini kupovni centri razvili socijalne funkcije, tj. u kojoj su mjeri ti centri postali zamjena za javni gradski prostor. Pri izradi rada korištene su metode analize dostupnih statističkih podataka, a osnovu predstavljaju podatci prikupljeni terenskim metodama kartiranja i anketiranja.

Anketa je provedena u City Galleriji, koja se nalazi najbliže središtu grada, te u Mercatoru. City Galleria ili popularno zvani Trgovački centar Relja smješten je u istoimenom dijelu grada te se nalazi najbliže staroj gradskoj jezgri. Mercator je smješten na križanju dviju velikih gradskih prometnica – Jadranske ceste i Zagrebačke ceste. Anketa je provedena 24., 26. i 28. travnja 2007. godine (utorak, četvrtak i subota). Budući da su anketom ispitivane navike posjetitelja i kupaca, travanj je ocijenjen kao mjesec povoljan za anketiranje. Ljetni mjeseci odbačeni su kao pogodni mjeseci jer se tada broj posjetitelja kupovnih centara povećava poradi dolaska velikog broja turista, pri čemu se smatra da turisti zadržavaju svoje navike kupovanja i tijekom godišnjih odmora te da će posjećivati iste trgovinske lance kao i u mjestu stanovanja, ukoliko oni posluju u mjestu provođenja odmora. No rezultati dobiveni ispitivanjem turista ne bi

centre, II Location in the residential areas and near major crossroads near residential areas in the city, III Location along major entrance / exit city highways and near crossroads at the fringe of the city (JAKOVČIĆ, 2008). Such typology would enable a more generalized comparison of the development of retail centres according to their location at the country level.

In the former surveys of retail and retail centres conducted by both geographers and other sciences there is a big gap in the lack of regional surveys of the development of retail and retail centres. Most surveys were conducted in Zagreb or Zagreb County which is however a result of dominant development of retail in them, but also a result of non-existence of statistical data on the development of retail in other towns and counties.

Goals and methodology

This article has two main goals. The first one is to analyze the development and spatial distribution of retail centres in Zadar. The second one is to analyze the functions of certain types of retail centres and to establish the level of development of social functions in the retail centre or in other words to try to answer the following question: "*Are retail centres (and shopping centre in particular) gaining functions of public spaces?*". Besides using different methods of analysis of available statistical data, information were gathered by mapping and by means of questionnaire in two retail centres in Zadar.

Questionnaire was given to visitors in City – Galleria – trgovinski centar Zadar, located closest to the city centre and in Mercator – Zadar. City Galleria, popularly called Trgovački centar Relja is located in the part of the city of the same name and is the closest to the old city centre. Mercator – Zadar, on the other hand, is located at the crossroad of two major city highways (Jadranska cesta and Zagrebačka cesta). Survey was conducted on April 24th, 26th and 28th, 2007 (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday). Since the purpose of the survey was to question the habits of visitors and buyers, April was considered to be a month suitable for conducting the survey. Summer months were rejected since the number of visitors is rising in that period due to the large number of tourists in Zadar region. It is assumed that tourists keep their habits even when they are on holidays and that, if possible, they will visit the same retail chains as they do in the place of their residence. At the same time, results gathered

bili istovjetni rezultatima dobivenim ispitivanjem kupaca s mjestom stanovanja u Zadru i samim time ne bi bili usporedivi. Anketa je u svim danima provedena u terminima od 10 do 11 i 12 do 13 sati, poslijepodnevnim terminima od 15 do 16 i 17 do 18 sati te u večernjem terminu od 19 do 20 sati. Posjetitelji su anketirani pri izlasku iz centra. Budući da u kupovnim centrima nisu poznati podatci o strukturi posjetitelja centara, njihovoj dobi, stručnoj spremi, visini dohotka i sl., nije postojao niti okvir izbora uzorka. Zbog toga je pri izboru potencijalnih ispitanika korištena metoda sistematskog uzorkovanja, i to na temelju standardnog intervala koji je iznosio pet. Pri izboru potencijalnih ispitanika u obzir nisu uzimani posjetitelji mlađi od 14 godina jer je promatranjem ustanovljeno da posjetitelji mlađi od 14 godina u centar dolaze u pratnji roditelja te nisu u potpunosti samostalni i aktivni posjetitelji centra, iako vrlo često "diktiraju" način provođenja vremena u centru. Anketu su provodili studenti 3. i 4. godine Odjela za geografiju Sveučilišta u Zadru.

Kartiranje sadržaja kupovnih centara provedeno je u 11 kupovnih centara u Zadru, koliko ih je zaključno s 31. kolovozom 2007. poslovalo na području grada Zadra. Kartiranjem su popisani objekti unutar kupovnih centara. Objekti su podijeljeni prema vrsti robe koju prodaju ili skupinama usluga te su razvrstani u ukupno 11 skupina: I. hipermarket/supermarket; II. modne trgovine – obuhvaćaju trgovinu odjećom, obućom, rubljem, trgovinu satovima i nakitom, parfumerije; III. trgovine proizvodima za slobodno vrijeme – knjižare, papirnice, poklon galerije, poklon dućani, trgovine igračkama, muzičke trgovine; IV. trgovine proizvodima za kuću – trgovine namještajem, zastorima, trgovine tehnikom, trgovine posuđem; V. profesionalne usluge – ljekarne, optike, liječničke ordinacije, banke, pošte, osiguravajuća društva, turističke agencije; VI. osobne usluge – frizerski saloni, pedikeri, kozmetički saloni, sitni popravci, kemijska čistionica; VII. ugostiteljski objekti – restorani, kafići, slastičarnice, restorani brze hrane; VIII. robne kuće; IX. trgovine prehrabbenim proizvodima (i proizvodima za zdravlje) – pekare, mesnice, trgovine voćem i povrćem, drogerije; X. trgovine građevnog materijala i proizvodima za vrt i okućnicu; XI. sadržaji za zabavu i rekreaciju – sportski centri, wellnes, kinodvorane, kladionice, kasino. Pri izdvajanju skupina objekata i usluga korišten je model podjele koji su izradili V. REIMERS i V. CLULOW (2004), uz nekoliko iznimaka. Najveći odmak od osnovne podjele predstavlja skupina XI. U svojoj podjeli Reimers i Clulow ne izdvajaju zabavne sadržaje i objekte za rekreaciju. Istodobno njihova klasifikacija sadrži kategoriju komunalnih

would not be comparable to the results gathered by interviewing visitors and buyers who live in Zadar region and visit those centres throughout the year. Survey was conducted between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m., noon and 1 p.m., 3 p.m. and 4 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6 p.m., 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. Visitors were interviewed when leaving the centre. Since centres do not collect data on structure of visitors, their age, education, income, etc. it was not possible to determine the sample based on that data. Therefore the sample was determined by systematic sampling based on the standard interval of five. Children younger than 14 were not considered active visitors since they usually do not visit retail centres unaccompanied and therefore were not part of the sampling frame, even though they are usually active buyers and often "determine and dictate" time spent in the retail centres. Survey was conducted by students of the 3rd and 4th year of geography from the Department of Geography, University of Zadar.

Mapping was conducted in 11 retail centres in Zadar till 31st of August 2007. Premises in retail centres were mapped and differentiated according to type of products sold or type of service offered. Premises were differentiated in 11 categories as follows: I hypermarket / supermarket; II fashion – apparel, footwear, lingerie, watches, jewellery, cosmetics shop; III leisure – bookstores, gift shops, toys, music, bicycles; IV homeware – furniture, electrical equipment, curtains, carpets; V professional services – pharmacies, opticians, banks, surgeries, post offices, insurance companies, tourist agencies; VI consumer services – hairdresser, pedicure, beauty salons, dry cleaners, repairs, locksmith; VII food services – restaurants, coffee shops, fast food, patisseries; VIII department stores; IX food stores and health – bakeries, butcher's, groceries, drugstores, chemists; X hardware and garden equipment; XI recreational and entertainment activities – sport centres, wellness, cinemas, casinos. Division into 11 categories is based on the model developed by V. Reimers and V. Clulow (2004) with a few exceptions. The biggest exception is made in the category XI. In their model Reimers and Clulow do not have Entertainment and sports category. At the same time their model contains category Community services such as municipal offices, sport centres, welfare services etc. Since those services are not present in any of the centres studied in Zadar, we have decided not to use this category, but to change it with the category Entertainment facilities and sports.

usluga koje obuhvaćaju gradske uredske, športske centre, uredske za socijalnu skrb i sl. Budući da niti jedan takav ured nije smješten u promatranim kupovnim centrima u Zadru, ta kategorija zamijenjena je kategorijom sadržaji za zabavu i rekreaciju.

Na osnovi broja objekata u centru i vrstama objekata u centru, centri su klasificirani na centre susjedstva, komunalne centre i regionalne centre. Osim te klasifikacije centri su klasificirani i s obzirom na svoju lokaciju, pri čemu se izdvajaju centri u središtu grada, centri u stambenim naseljima ili na križanjima većih gradskih prometnica u blizini stambenih naselja i centri smješteni duž glavnih ulazno-izlaznih prometnica na rubovima grada. S obzirom na svoje funkcije centri su klasificirani na poslovne centre, regionalne trgovачke centre i centre susjedstva.

Razvoj i prostorni razmještaj kupovnih centara u Zadru

Prvi kupovni centri javljaju se u Hrvatskoj 1994. godine u Zagrebu. Prvi hipermarket bio je hipermarket Getro otvoren u Sesvetama, dok je prvi trgovачki centar Importanne centar otvoren u neposrednoj blizini Glavnog kolodvora. U ostalim gradovima razvoj započinje kasnije. Na Sl. 1. prikazana je distribucija kupovnih centara prema županijama 2007. godine. Zaključno s kolovozom 2007. godine u Hrvatskoj su poslovala 232 kupovna centra. Najveći broj kupovnih centara očekivano se nalazi u Gradu Zagrebu, nakon čega slijede Osječko-baranjska i Splitsko-dalmatinska županija te Zadarska županija. Pomalo neočekivano Primorsko-goranska županija ima tek 12 kupovnih centara, jednako kao i Sisačko-moslavačka županija. Razlog tome je prostorna struktura grada Rijeke te nedostatak adekvatnoga slobodnog prostora. U Zadarskoj županiji je 2007. godine bilo ukupno 14 kupovnih centara. Od toga 12 centara ili 85,7% nalazilo se na području grada Zadra, što očekivano ukazuje na koncentraciju trgovinskih djelatnosti u središnjem naselju županije.

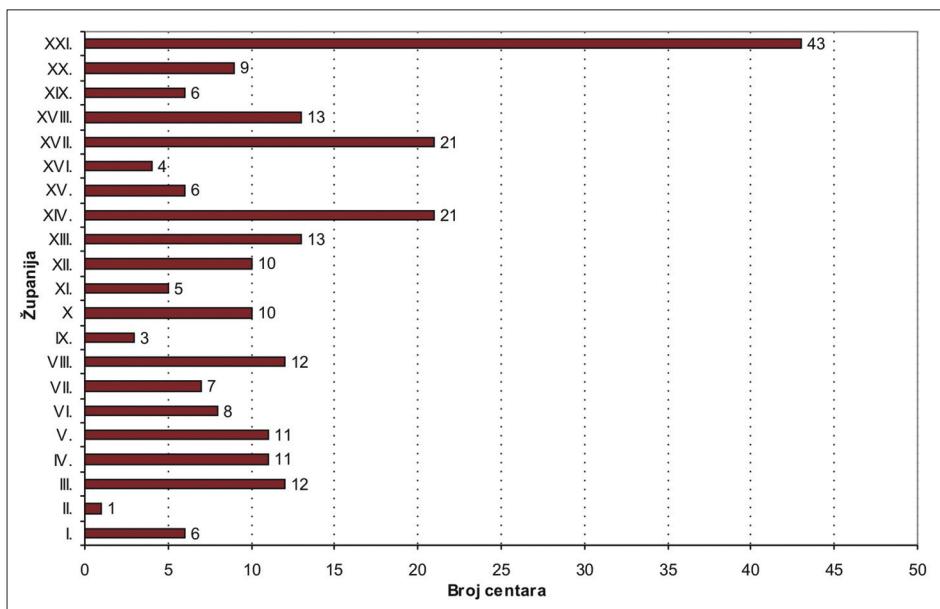
Osim broja centara kao mjerilo razvijenosti koristi se i podatak o broju stanovnika na jedan kupovni centar. Pri tome se, dakle, kao potencijalni kupci uzimaju samo stanovnici te županije, a zanemaruju posjetitelji iz susjednih županija ili čak država. Korištenjem tog pokazatelja pretpostavlja se da svi stanovnici te županije odlaze u kupovinu u kupovne centre u svojoj županiji. Osim toga izračunavanjem prosječnog broja stanovnika po kupovnom centru pretpostavlja se da svi kupovni centri imaju jednakо gravitacijsko područje, bez

Based on the number and type of premises in the centre and gravitation area, retail centres are classified as neighbourhood centres, community centres and regional centres. Centres are also classified according to their location into three classes: centres located in the city centre, centres in residential areas and near major crossroads near residential areas in the city, centres along major entrance / exit city highways and near crossroads at the fringe of the city. According to their functions centres are classified as business centres, regional shopping centres and neighbourhood centres.

Development and spatial distribution of retail centres in Zadar

The first retail centres (both supermarket and shopping centre) in Croatia were opened in 1994 in Zagreb. The first supermarket was Getro opened in Sesvete and the first shopping centre was Importanne centar located near Main railway station. In other cities this development started much later. Figure 1 shows distribution of retail centres by counties in 2007. In August 2007 there were 232 retail centres operating in Croatia. The greatest number is in Zagreb followed by Osijek – Baranja County, Split – Dalmatia County and Zadar County. Surprisingly, County of Primorje – Gorski kotar is at the fourth place with 12 retail centres just like Sisak – Moslavina County. This is the result of spatial structure of Rijeka and the lack of free building space. In 2007, there were in total 14 retail centres in Zadar county, 12 of which (85,7 per cent) were located in Zadar. Such a big percentage indicates concentration of retail activities in the central place of the county.

Besides the number of retail centres, another relevant measure of the development of retail centres is the number of inhabitants per retail centre. However this measure is only partly correct and cannot be analyzed as the only measure of development since it assumes that only inhabitants of certain county are potential visitors of retail centre while inhabitants of the surrounding counties as well as tourists are excluded. This measure also assumes that all retail centres have the same gravitation area regardless of the size of the centre or type of service offered. National average is 19 127 inhabitants per retail centre. Number of inhabitants per retail centre by counties is shown



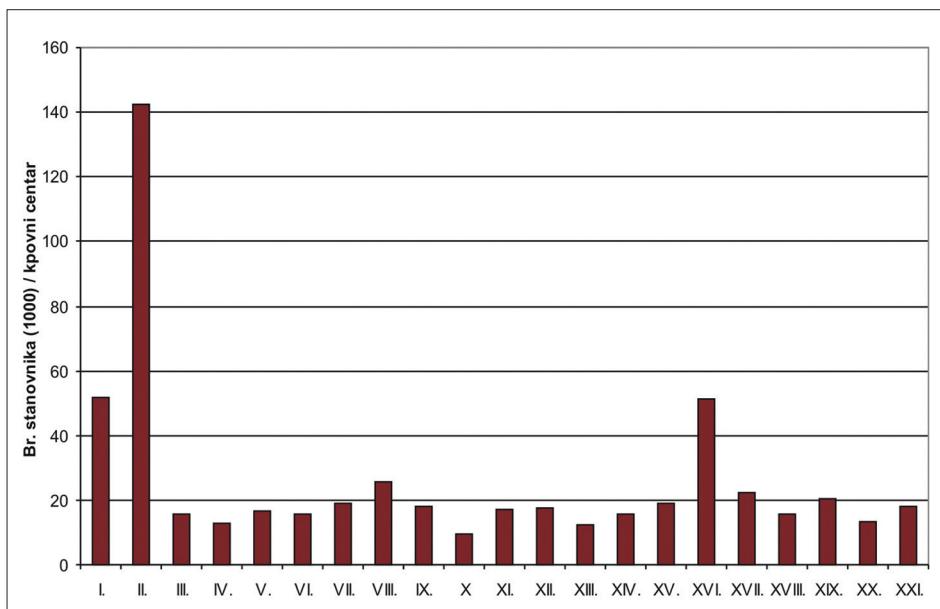
Slika 1. Distribucija kupovnih centara prema županijama 2007. godine

Figure 1 Distribution of retail centres by counties in 2007

I. – Zagrebačka, II. – Krapinsko-zagorska, III. – Sisačko-moslavačka, IV. – Karlovačka, V. – Varaždinska, VI. – Koprivničko-križevačka, VII. – Bjelovarsko-bilogorska, VIII. – Primorsko-goranska, IX. – Ličko-senjska, X. – Virovitičko-podravska, XI. – Požeško-slavonska, XII. – Brodsko-posavska, XIII. – Zadarska, XIV. – Osječko-baranjska, XV. – Šibensko-kninska, XVI. – Vukovarsko-srijemska, XVII. – Splitsko-dalmatinska, XVIII. – Istarska, XIX. – Dubrovačko-neretvanska, XX. – Međimurska, XXI. – Grad Zagreb

Izvor: kartiranje i HGK

Source: mapping and Croatian Chamber of Commerce



Slika 2. Broj stanovnika po jednom kupovnom centru prema županijama

Figure 2 Number of inhabitants per retail centre by counties

I. – Zagrebačka, II. – Krapinsko-zagorska, III. – Sisačko-moslavačka, IV. – Karlovačka, V. – Varaždinska, VI. – Koprivničko-križevačka, VII. – Bjelovarsko-bilogorska, VIII. – Primorsko-goranska, IX. – Ličko-senjska, X. – Virovitičko-podravska, XI. – Požeško-slavonska, XII. – Brodsko-posavska, XIII. – Zadarska, XIV. – Osječko-baranjska, XV. – Šibensko-kninska, XVI. – Vukovarsko-srijemska, XVII. – Splitsko-dalmatinska, XVIII. – Istarska, XIX. – Dubrovačko-neretvanska, XX. – Međimurska, XXI. – Grad Zagreb

Izvor: kartiranje i HGK

Source: mapping and Croatian Chamber of Commerce

obzira na veličinu te vrstu proizvoda i usluga. Zbog toga je podatke o broju stanovnika po kupovnom centru potrebno promatrati samo orijentacijski te ih kombinirati još nekim pokazateljem. Prosječno na jedan kupovni centar u Hrvatskoj dolazi 19127 stanovnika. Demografska gustoća po županijama prikazana je na Sl. 2. Demografska gustoća ili broj stanovnika na jedan kupovni centar u Zadarskoj županiji iznosi 12 465 stanovnika.

Prvi kupovni centar otvoren u Zadru bio je specijalizirani hipermarket Pevec otvoren 1996. godine u Zagrebačkoj 33, no 2005. godine kupovni centar preuređen je u salon namještaja te se više ne ubraja u ovu skupinu centara.² Prvi i trenutno jedini trgovački centar je City Galleria (u nastavku Trgovinski centar Relja) otvorena 2002. godine. U kolovozu 2007. godine dominantan tip kupovnih centara u Zadru bili su hipermarketi. Od 12 otvorenih kupovnih centara njih šest bili su hipermarketi.³ Takav visoki udio broja hipermarketa očekivan je i posljedica je funkcija ovog tipa kupovnih centara. S druge pak strane istodobno u Zadru posluju samo dva specijalizirana hipermarketa⁴ čije gravitacijsko područje, poradi vrste proizvoda, obuhvaća znatno širi prostor. Posljednji tip čine trgovački centri-hipermarketi. Zbog ponude proizvoda i usluga koji se nude u ovom tipu kupovnih centara, takvi su centri vrlo "popularni" u gradovima srednje veličine u Hrvatskoj. U kolovozu 2007. u Zadru su poslovala tri takva centra.⁵

Na Sl. 3. prikazana je prostorna distribucija kupovnih centara u Zadru prema tipovima. Usporedbom lokacija kupovnih centara vidimo da se najveći broj centara nalazi u trećoj zoni. U toj zoni smješteno je sedam od ukupno 12 objekata (58%). U drugoj zoni smještena su četiri kupovna centra (33%), dok se u prvoj zoni središta grada nalazi samo jedan kupovni centar. U prvoj zoni smješten je jedini trgovački centar u Zadru. U drugoj zoni smještena su tri klasična hipermarketi te jedan trgovački centar – hipermarket, koji u vrijeme kartiranja još uvijek nije bio u potpunosti otvoren. U trećoj zoni smještena su tri hipermarketi, dva trgovačka centra-hipermarketi te dva specijalizirana hipermarketi. Prvi razlog dominantnog smještaja

in Figure 2. In Zadar County that number is 12 465 inhabitants per retail centre.

The first retail centre in Zadar County was Pevec, specialized supermarket, opened in 1996 at Zagrebačka cesta 33, but in 2005 this retail centre was readapted into furniture salon and is no longer considered in the classification of retail centres.² The first and the only shopping centre opened in Zadar, for the time being, is City Galleria, opened in 2002. In August 2007, supermarkets were the dominant type of retail centres in Zadar. Out of 12 opened retail centres six were supermarkets³. Such high share has been expected due to the functions of this type of retail centres. On the other hand, there were only two specialized supermarkets⁴ where gravitation area encompasses much wider area due to the products offered. The last category is shopping centres – supermarkets. Due to the professional and consumer services offered in this type of retail centres such centres are popular in medium-sized towns and cities in Croatia. In August 2007, there were three such centres⁵ operating in Zadar.

Figure 3 shows spatial distribution of retail centres in Zadar. The largest number of centres is located in the third zone along major entrance / exit highways and near larger crossroads at the fringe of the city. In this zone seven out of 12 centres (58 per cent) are located. In the second zone four retail centres (33 per cent) are located, while in the first zone there is only one retail centre. As for the distributions of retail centres with the reference to type of the centre, in the first zone the only shopping centre in Zadar is located. In the second zone three supermarkets and one shopping centre – supermarket are located. In the third zone there are three supermarkets, two shopping centres – supermarkets and two specialized supermarkets. Majority of retail centres in Zadar are located in the third zone due to the available free space and good accessibility for both inhabitants of Zadar and those from surrounding areas of Zadar County. Three retail

² Budući da su saloni namještaja postojali kao prodajni oblik i prije 1990. godine te nemaju nikakvih dodatnih sadržaja, ne možemo ih ubrojiti u skupinu novih kupovnih centara.

³ Hipermarketi u Zadru su Billa, Getro, Kaufland, Lidl, Metro i Plodine.

⁴ Specijalizirani hipermarketi su Merkur i Pevec.

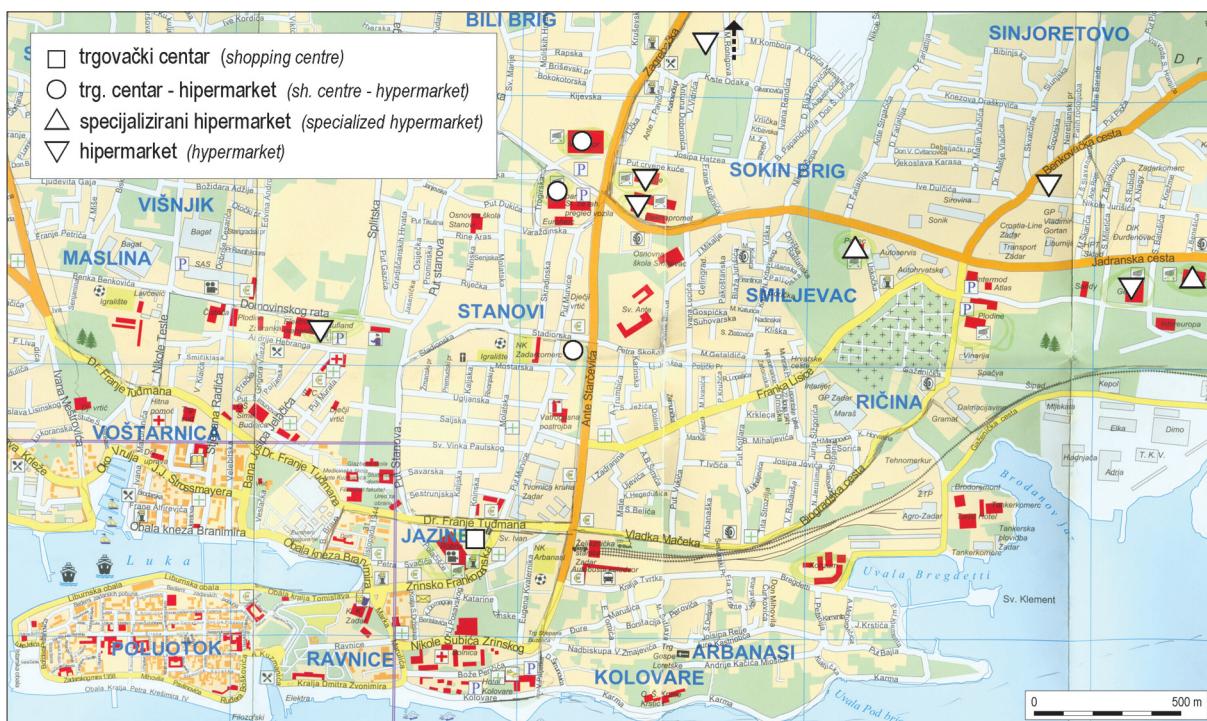
⁵ Trgovački centri-hipermarketi u Zadru su Interspar, Mercator i Konzum, pri čemu u vrijeme kartiranja Konzum još uvijek nije bio u potpunosti otvoren.

² Since furniture salons existed in Croatia before 1990s and have no additional services they cannot be considered retail centres.

³ Supermarkets in Zadar are Billa, Getro, Kaufland, Lidl, Metro and Plodine.

⁴ Two specialized supermarkets are Merkur and Pevec.

⁵ Shopping centre – supermarket in Zadar are Interspar, Mercator and Konzum. But at the time of mapping, Konzum was still not fully opened and therefore it is not included in this research.



Slika 3. Lokacija kupovnih centara u Zadru do kolovoza 2007. godine

Figure 3 Location of retail centres in Zadar August 2007

Izvor: kartiranje

Source: Mapping

kupovnih centara u treću zonu je postojanje adekvatnog slobodnog prostora potrebnog za izgradnju kupovnih centara velikih površina. Drugi je razlog dobra prometna povezanost i dostupnost kupovnih centara kako za stanovnike Zadra tako i za stanovnike ostalih dijelova Zadarske županije, primarno osobnim automobilima. Tri kupovna centra iz ove kategorije smještena su duž Jadranske ceste, koja je glavna ulazno-izlazna prometnica prema turistički valoriziranom jugoistočnom dijelu Zadarske županije, dok su preostala četiri kupovna centra smještena na križanju Jadranske ceste i Zagrebačke ceste, koja je glavna ulazno-izlazna prometnica i poveznica s autocestom A1 te Ulice Ante Starčevića, koja je glavna poveznica sa središtem grada.

Funkcije kupovnih centara u Zadru

Funkcije kupovnih centara određene su posredno na temelju sadržaja kupovnih centara te na temelju rezultata ankete provedene među posjetiteljima dvaju kupovnih centara. Osnovna funkcija hipermarketa i specijaliziranih

centres are located along Jadranska cesta which is the main entrance – exit highway towards touristy highly used south-eastern part of Zadar County. Four retail centres are located at the crossroad of Jadranska cesta and Zagrebačka cesta which represent the main entrance – exit highway and connection to A1 highway and Ul. Ante Starčevića which represents main connection to the city centre.

Functions of retail centres in Zadar

The function of retail centres are determined through the type of premises and services offered and from the results obtained by the survey conducted in two retail centres in Zadar. The main function of hypermarkets and specialized hypermarkets is supplying. This is confirmed by the results of the mapping conducted in those centres. In six out of eight centres (six hypermarkets and two specialized hypermarkets) beside self services additional premises were mapped. In four centres only catering services such as restaurants and coffee

Tablica 1. Sadržaji trgovačkog centra i trgovačkih centara-hipermarketa u Zadru

Table 1 Structure of business premises in shopping centre and shopping centre – hypermarkets in Zadar

Trgovački centar-hipermarket	Udio skupina objekata ili usluga (%)										
Shopping centre – hipermarket	Share of outlets or services by type (per cent)										
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
Mercator	3,2	48,4	19,4	9,7	6,5	3,2	6,5	0	0	0	3,2
Interspar	7,7	23,1	7,7	0	30,8	7,7	15,4	0	7,7	0	0
City Galleria	0,8	50	21,2	5,1	3,4	3,4	11,9	0	2,5	0	1,7

I. – hipermarket; II. – modna trgovina; III. – trgovine proizvodima za slobodno vrijeme; IV. – proizvodi za kuću;

V. – profesionalne usluge; VI. – osobne usluge; VII – ugostiteljski objekti; VIII – robna kuća;

IX. – trgovine prehrabnenim proizvodima i drogerije; X – trgovine građevinskim materijalom i proizvodima za vrt i okućnicu; XI. – sadržaji za zabavu i rekreaciju

Izvor: kartiranje

Source: mapping

hipermarketa je opskrba. To potvrđuju i kartirani sadržaji. U šest od ukupno osam objekata (šest hipermarketa i dva specijalizirana hipermarketa) uz samoposluživanje postoje i dodatni sadržaji. Pri tome se u svih šest objekata nalazi objekt iz skupine ugostiteljskih usluga, a u dva se centra nalaze i objekti iz skupine profesionalnih usluga (najčešće se radi o objektima finansijskog poslovanja). U dva centra uz samoposluživanje ne postoji niti jedan drugi objekt.

Za razliku od hipermarketa i specijaliziranih hipermarketa, trgovaci centri-hipermarketi te trgovaci centri imaju uz funkciju opskrbe više ili manje razvijene i socijalne funkcije. U Tabl. 1. prikazani su sadržaji trgovaca centara-hipermarketa Mercator i Interspar te Trgovinskog centra Relja. Vidimo da u svim kupovnim centrima najveći udio čine trgovine, pri čemu u Mercatoru i Intersparu postoji po jedan hipermarket, dok je u Trgovinskom centru Relja najveći objekt površine supermarketa. Na temelju tih podataka možemo pretpostaviti da je osnovna funkcija promatranih kupovnih centara kupovina, dok je funkcija zabave znatno manje zastupljena.

Kao što je navedeno u uvodnom poglavljju, kupovne centre možemo klasificirati na temelju broja i vrsta objekata u centru te na temelju funkcija centra. Klasifikacija se takođe razlikuje i prema tipu kupovnog centra. Na temelju broja i vrste objekata Trgovinski centar Relja može se klasificirati kao nespecijalizirani centar, a prema gravitacijskom području kao regionalni centar. Na osnovi broja i vrste objekata Interspar i Mercator možemo klasificirati kao trgovaci centar – hipermarket. Njihove funkcije slične su funkcijama trgovaca centara, no ubrojeni su u ovu hibridnu

shops were mapped while in two centres besides for those services there are also professional services such as financial services. In two centres there were no additional services.

Besides having the function of supplying, shopping centres and shopping centres – hypermarkets have more or less developed social functions. Table 1 shows structure of the premises in the shopping centre – hypermarkets Mercator and Interspar and shopping centre City Galleria. In all three retail centres majority of the premises are retail outlets and while in Mercator and Interspar the biggest outlet has the size of a supermarket in City Galleria the biggest outlet has a surface of a supermarket. Based on the results of the mapping of the premises in the centres we can assume that the main function of all three centres is supply while the function of leisure (entertainment) is not so prominent.

As stated in the introductory chapter, centres can be classified based on the number and type of premises and on the grounds of functions of centres. Classifications also differ depending on the type of the centre classified. Based on the number and type of premises, shopping centre City Galleria can be classified as a specialized centre, and according to its gravitation area as a regional centre. According to the number and type of premises and services offered both, Interspar and Mercator, can be classified as regional shopping centres – hypermarkets. Their functions are similar to the functions of shopping centres, but are classified in this hybrid category due to their name which is in the same time the name of the largest premise in the centre. As for the other hypermarkets, four

skupinu jer nose ime istovjetno imenu najvećega poslovnog prostora (hipermarketa) u centru. Od ostalih hipermarketa na području Zadra četiri možemo klasificirati kao komunalne centre čije gravitacijsko područje obuhvaća nekoliko susjednih četvrti. Preostala dva hipermarketa, Getro i Metro, možemo ubrojiti u skupinu regionalnih centara jer njihovo gravitacijsko područje obuhvaća čitav grad i županiju. Takvo gravitacijsko područje posljedica je poslovne politike tih centara. Takvu poslovnu politiku pojednostavljeno bismo mogli nazvati politikom "niskih cijena – jednostavne usluge".

Funkcije kupovnih centara osim kartiranjem sadržaja utvrđene su i anketiranjem posjetitelja. Anketa je provedena u dva kupovna centra u Zadru, Trgovinskom centru Relja i Mercatoru, a rezultati anketnog ispitivanja posredno ukazuju na funkcije centara. Boravak u trgovačkom centru i odlazak u kupovinu u širem smislu često postaju način provođenja slobodnog vremena. Prema istraživanju J. Gossa kupovina je druga najznačajnija aktivnost⁶ pri provođenju slobodnog vremena u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama (Goss, 1993). Cilj anketnog ispitivanja bio je utvrditi razvijenost socijalnih funkcija kupovnih centara, ustanoviti u kojoj mjeri promatrani kupovni centri postaju mjesto provođenja slobodnog vremena te zamjena za javni gradski prostor.⁷ Socijalne funkcije kupovnih centara posredno su utvrđene na temelju podataka o duljini boravka posjetitelja u kupovnom centru i razloga dolaska u centar te ovisno o tome s kim je posjetitelj došao u centar. Općenito pretpostavljamo da se u slučaju razvijenosti socijalnih funkcija duljina boravka u centru produžuje te da prema večernjim satima i danima vikenda raste udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze u društvu. No unutar socijalnih funkcija potrebno je napraviti distinkciju između kupovnog centra kao mjesta susreta s prijateljima ili članovima obitelji "na kavi" i kupovnog centra kao mjesta zabave i provođenja slobodnog vremena. Pretpostavka, temeljena na rezultatima kartiranja, jest da promatrani kupovni centri u Zadru još uvijek nisu razvijeni kao mjesto zabave, već da se socijalne funkcije isključivo manifestiraju kroz viziju kupovnih centara kao mjesto susreta. U promatranim centrima u tri

out of six hypermarkets in Zadar can be classified as community centres and their gravitation area covers several neighbouring residential areas of the city. Metro and Getro are two hypermarkets with gravitation area, due to their business policies ("low prices – simple service") encompassing the entire city and in accordance can be classified as regional centres. Due to the products offered specialized hypermarkets have large gravitation area and can be classified as regional centres.

Besides for mapping, functions of retail centres are determined from the results of the survey conducted in City Galleria and Mercator. The results of the survey indirectly represent functions of those centres. Visiting retail centres and going shopping in the wider sense often becomes a way of spending free time. As J. Goss states, going shopping is the second most often pursued activity⁶ when spending free time in the USA (Goss, 1993). The aim of this survey has been to determine the level of development of social functions of retail centres. Another aim is to determine whether retail centres are becoming places in which free time is spent and if they are becoming a substitution or complement for public space⁷. Social functions can be determined indirectly through data concerning the length of stay in the centre, reason for visiting the centre, and companion to the centre. In general, it is assumed that if a centre has developed social function length of the stay will get longer in the evening and that a number of people who come to the centre with their friends will rise toward the end of the week. But, one has to distinguish between retail centres as place of a meeting with friends and relatives "for coffee" and retail centres as places of spending free time. Based on the results of the survey one can assume that retail centres in Zadar are still not developed as places for entertainment, but their social functions are revealed through position of retail centres as a place for "meeting" with friends and family.

In three days of the survey, 276 visitors answered the questionnaire, 124 in Mercator and 152 in City Galleria. 30 per cent of the visitors

⁶ Najviše slobodnog vremena prosječni stanovnik SAD-a proveđe gledajući televiziju (Goss, 1993).

⁷ Kako ističe Hudson, kupovni centri su nadzirani, zaštićeni, privatni prostori pod nadzorom kamera i zaštitara te se radi o kvazijavnom prostoru (HUDSON, 2005.). Također, Wrigley i Lowe ističu kako su trgovački centri prototip privatnih urbanih prostora koji su odvojeni od urbane okolice te samo uvjetno preuzimaju ulogu gradske ulice (WRIGLEY, LOWE, 2002).

⁶ The first one is watching television (Goss, 1993)

⁷ According to Hudson (2005) retail centres are private, guarded places and cannot be considered public space. Also Wrigley and Lowe (2002) state that retail centres are prototypes of private urban spaces which are "walled" from the urban surrounding. Retail centres only theoretically take over the function of street.

Tablica 2. Struktura posjetitelja kupovnih centara prema dobi, stručnoj spremi i zanimanju
Table 2 Structure of visitors of retail centres by age, education and occupation

	Mercator		T.c. Relja	
	Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio
Dob	No	Per cent	No	Per cent
-24	33	26,6	62	40,8
25-34	39	31,5	40	26,3
35-44	21	16,9	23	15,1
45-54	20	16,1	18	11,8
55-64	7	5,6	7	4,6
65-	4	3,2	2	1,3
Ukupno / Total	124	100,0	152	100,0
Stručna spremna	Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio
Education	No	Per cent	No	Per cent
NSS / Elem. sch. educ.	3	2,4	4	2,6
SSS / Sec. sch. educ.	84	67,7	112	73,7
VŠS / Two years post sec.sch.educ.	21	16,9	16	10,5
VSS / Univ. degree	16	12,9	20	13,2
Ukupno / Total	124	100,0	152	100,0
Zanimanje	Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio
Occupation	No	Per cent	No	Per cent
Nezaposlen / Non-employed	11	8,9	11	7,2
Zaposlen / Employed	77	62,1	87	57,2
Student/učenik / Student/Pupil	25	20,2	50	32,9
Umirovljenik / Retired	11	8,9	4	2,6
Ukupno / Total	124	100,0	152	100,0

Izvor: anketiranje

Source: survey

dana provođenja ankete ispitano je ukupno 276 posjetitelja, i to 124 posjetitelja u Mercatoru te 152 posjetitelja u Trgovinskom centru Relja. Oko 30% ispitanika u oba centra čine muškarci dok je 70% žena. U Tabl. 2. prikazana je struktura anketiranih posjetitelja prema dobi, stručnoj spremi i zanimanju. Uočljiv je visok udio ispitanika u dobi do 24 godine u Trgovinskom centru Relja. Usپredimo li taj podatak s podatkom o udjelu posjetitelja prema stručnoj spremi te podatcima o zanimanju ispitanika, jasno je da veliki udio posjetitelja u Trgovinskom centru Relja čine studenti/učenici. Tako visok udio može se objasniti lokacijom ovog trgovačkog centra koji je smješten u središtu grada, u blizini obrazovnih i znanstvenih institucija, te njegovom dobrom dostupnošću. Također, ukoliko strukturu posjetitelja usپredimo s kartiranim sadržajima centra (prikazanim u Tabl. 1.) u kojima dominiraju modne trgovine, svojom ponudom proizvoda prilagođene mlađim dobnim skupinama, koje čine 50% svih objekata, očita

interviewed were male and 70 per cent female. Table 2 shows share of visitors by age, education and employment. City Galleria has a large percentage of visitors younger than 24. Comparing this data with the data on education and employment, one can conclude that the large percentage of visitors to City Galleria are students and pupils. Such high share can be explained by the location of the centre. City Galleria is located in the city centre in the vicinity of high schools and university and is accessible by public transportation. Also, if we compare the structure of visitors with the structure of the premises in the centre, which are dominated by apparel clothing outlets intended for younger buyers (50 per cent of all premises in the centre are apparel outlets), it is obvious that City Galleria is inclined towards younger visitors. Low percentage of visitors older than 65, can be explained by unattractiveness of centre outlets to this age group. The age structure of visitors is somewhat different

je usmjerenost Trgovinskog centra Relja na tu skupinu posjetitelja. Niski udio posjetitelja starijih od 65 godina u Trgovinskom centru Relja može se objasniti neatraktivnošću sadržaja centra za te dobne skupine. U strukturi posjetitelja Mercatora najviši je udio posjetitelja u dobi od 25 do 34 godine. Pridodamo li njima posjetitelje u dobi od 35 do 44 godine te usporedimo s podatcima o zanimanju ispitanika, vidimo da je Mercator "najzanimljiviji" zaposlenim posjetiteljima srednje dobi. Udio posjetitelja mlađih od 24 i starijih od 65 znatno je niži što je ponajprije posljedica lokacije centra i teže dostupnosti pješačkim prometom.

Značajan pokazatelj razvijenosti pojedinih funkcija centra je podatak o razlogu dolaska posjetitelja u centar. Kupovina je razlog dolaska za 50,3% posjetitelja Mercatora, dok je u Trgovinskom centru Relja taj udio nešto niži te iznosi 40,3%. Očekivani razlog nešto višeg udjela posjetitelja koji kao razlog dolaska ističu kupovinu u Mercatoru, bio bi postojanje hipermarketa. No najveću posjećenost imaju modne trgovine s 32,4% te ugostiteljski objekti s 18%. Razlog relativno niskog udjela posjećenosti hipermarketa je blizina trgovačkog centra-hipermarketa Interspar i posebice onih hipermarketa (Billa i Plodine) koje u usporedbi s Mercatorom imaju relativno niže cijene. U Trgovinskom centru Relja 27,5% posjetitelja kao drugi najvažniji razlog dolaska u centar ističu druženje s prijateljima. To je posljedica strukture posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze prije ili poslije (ili za vrijeme) nastave. Ukoliko grupiramo glavne razloge dolaska, tada su aktivnosti vezane uz provođenje slobodnog vremena glavni razlog dolaska u Trgovinski centar Relja i zauzimaju 55,8%. Pri tome smo u skupinu "provođenja slobodnog vremena" pribrojili šetnju i rekreaciju, zabavu i druženje s obitelji i prijateljima. Pomalo iznenađuje nizak udio dolazaka u centar povezanih s druženjem s obitelji, koji čine svega 4,3%.

Razlozi dolaska posjetitelja mijenjaju se tijekom dana. Jedna je od polaznih hipoteza da, u slučaju razvijenosti socijalnih funkcija kupovnog centra, prema večernjim satima i danima vikenda raste udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze radi provođenja slobodnog vremena i druženja s prijateljima. Tabl. 3. prikazuje razloge dolaska posjetitelja u Trgovinski centar Relja prema dobu dana. U prijepodnevnim i poslijepodnevnim satima glavni razlog dolaska u centar je kupovina. Prema večernjim satima udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze zbog druženja s prijateljima, sve više raste, te u večernjim satima druženje s prijateljima postaje pojedinačno glavni razlog dolaska u centar za 34%

in Mercator. Highest per cent of visitors is between 25 and 34 years old. If we add these visitors to the group aged between 35 and 44 and compare them with data on education and employment it is obvious that Mercator is the type of retail centre "the most interesting" to employed middle aged visitors. The number of visitors younger than 24 and older than 65 is much lower, due to the poor walking accessibility of the centre.

An important indicator of the development of certain functions of retail centre is the reason of one's visit to the centre. Based on the data gathered by mapping one can assume that the main reason for visiting both centres is shopping. For 50.3 per cent of visitors in Mercator and 40.3 per cent of visitors in City Galleria shopping is the prime reason for their visit to the centre. Higher per cent in Mercator could be explained by the location of a supermarket in the centre. But 32.4 per cent of the interviewees in Mercator visited fashion outlets followed by 18 per cent of visitors who came to the centre for food services. The reason for a relatively low per cent of interviewees who have stated the supermarket as a reason for a visit can be explained by the location of the shopping centre – supermarket Interspar and supermarkets Billa and Plodine, which are located in the vicinity of Mercator and have relatively lower prices. 27.5 per cent of interviewees in City Galleria as the second reason for visiting the centre state meeting with friends. Such a relatively high percentage is a result of the structure of visitors who come to the centre before or after (or during) school. When grouped, the main reasons for visiting City Galleria are activities connected with spending free time. Spending free time combined with walking, recreation, leisure and socializing with friends and family is the prime reason for visiting City Galleria for 55.8 per cent of interviewees. In general low percentage of visitors (4.3 per cent) who came to the centre to socialize with their family is quite surprising.

Reasons for visiting both centres change depending on the time of the day. One of the ground hypotheses is that if a retail centre has developed social functions then the number of visitors who come to the centre to spend free time and meet their friends will rise. Table 3 shows the reasons for visiting City Galleria according to the time of the day. In the morning and in the afternoon the main reason for visiting the centre is shopping. Towards the evening the number of interviewees who visit the centre to meet with their friends is rising and for 34 per cent of visitors this

Tablica 3. Razlog dolaska u Trgovinski centar Relja s obzirom na doba dana
Table 3 Reasons for visiting Trgovinski centar Relja according to time of the day

Razlog dolaska u centar	Prije podne		Poslije podne		Na večer		Ukupno	
	Morning		Afternoon		Evening		Total	
	Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio
Reasons for visiting centre	No	Per cent	No	Per cent	No	Per cent	No	Per cent
A	40	44,4	32	45,1	32	33,0	104	40,3
B	20	22,2	19	26,8	33	34,0	71	27,5
C	6	6,7	2	2,8	8	8,2	11	4,3
D	8	8,9	3	4,2	8	8,2	23	8,9
E	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,0	1	0,4
F	11	12,2	10	14,1	14	14,4	38	14,7
G	4	4,4	4	5,6	1	1,0	9	3,5
H	1	1,1	1	1,4	0	0,0	1	0,4
Ukupno/Total	90	100,0	71	100,0	97	100,0	258	55,8

A – kupovina; B – druženje s prijateljima; C – druženje s obitelji; D – šetnja/rekreacija;
E – zabava; F – provođenje slobodnog vremena; G – korištenje usluga; H – ostalo

A – purchase; B – socializing with friends; C – socializing with family; D – walking / recreation;
E – entertainment; F – leisure; G – services; H - other

Izvor: anketiranje

Source: survey

posjetitelja. Udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze radi provođenja slobodnog vremena, ne mijenja se značajno tijekom dana te se kreće između 12,2% u prijepodnevnim satima i 14,4% u večernjim satima. Najmanje posjetitelja u centar dolazi zbog zabave. Razlog tome je nedostatak takvih sadržaja u centru, no to bi se trebalo izmijeniti otvaranjem multipleks kinodvorane. Iz toga možemo zaključiti da je Trgovinski centar Relja poglavito razvijen kao mjesto susreta, ali ne i kao mjesto zabave.

Osim toga, udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze zbog "socijalizirajućih" razloga, trebao bi se povećavati prema danima vikenda, no iz Tabl. 4. vidimo da to nije tako. Udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze radi kupovine, povećava se u dane vikenda. Znatno se smanjuje i udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze radi provođenja slobodnog vremena. Njihov udio smanjuje se s 17,6% početkom tjedna na 12,2%. Iz toga vidimo da Trgovinski centar Relja zbog relativne blizine centra grada i Sveučilišta tijekom tjedna ima funkciju mjesta okupljanja ponajprije posjetitelja mlađe životne dobi, no poradi nedostatka zabavnih sadržaja nije se afirmirao kao mjesto vikend-izlaska.

U Mercatoru udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze zbog kupovine raste prema popodnevnim satima (sa 45,1% na 50,8%) te se smanjuje prema večernjim satima (na 40,1%). Istodobno raste

becomes the prime reason for visiting. The number of visitors who come to the centre to spend free time does not change greatly during the day and varies between 12.2, and 14.4 per cent towards the evening. The number of visitors who come to the centre for entertainment is the lowest due to the lack of such activities in the centre. This should change with opening of new multiplex cinema. As the result of the analysis we can conclude that City Galleria has developed into "a place of meeting" and not into "a place of entertainment".

Also, the number of visitors who come to the centre for "socialization" should rise towards the weekend. Table 4 shows the opposite. The number of visitors who come to the centre for shopping rises towards the weekend. At the same time, the number of visitors who come to the centre for socializing and spending free time is falling. At the beginning of the week it is 17.6 per cent and falls to 12.2 per cent over the weekend. This data shows that due to the vicinity to University and city centre during the week, City Galleria has a function of a meeting place for young visitors. At the same time, due to the lack of entertainment facilities it has not established itself as a place "to go out" during the weekend.

In Mercator, the number of interviewees who come to the centre for shopping is rising towards

Tablica 4. Razlog dolaska u Trgovinski centar Relja s obzirom na dan u tjednu
Table 4 Reasons for visiting Trgovinski centar Relja according to day in a week

Razlog dolaska u centar	Početak tjedna		Sredina tjedna		Vikend		Ukupno	
	Beginning of the week		Middle of the week		Weekend		Total	
	Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio
Reasons for visiting centre	No	Per cent	No	Per cent	No	Per cent	No	Per cent
A	33	36,3	37	39,8	34	45,9	104	40,3
B	29	31,9	24	25,8	18	24,3	71	27,5
C	2	2,2	5	5,4	4	5,4	11	4,3
D	7	7,7	10	10,8	6	8,1	23	8,9
E	1	1,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,4
F	16	17,6	13	14,0	9	12,2	38	14,7
G	3	3,3	4	4,3	2	2,7	9	3,5
H	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,4	1	0,4
Ukupno/Total	91	100,0	93	100,0	74	100,0	258	55,8

A – kupovina; B – druženje s prijateljima; C – druženje s obitelji; D – šetnja/rekreacija;

E – zabava; F – provođenje slobodnog vremena; G – korištenje usluga; H – ostalo

A – purchase; B – socializing with friends; C – socializing with family; D – walking / recreation;

E – entertainment; F – leisure; G – services; H - other

Izvor: anketiranje

Source: survey

udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze s obitelji, a smanjuje se udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze radi druženja s prijateljima. U jutarnjim satima nešto je viši udio posjetitelja koji dolaze zbog šetnje/rekreacije i provođenja slobodnog vremena. To je i vrijeme kada je udio posjetitelja starijih od 65 godina najviši te možemo zaključiti da je za starije dobne skupine Mercator postao svojevrsna zamjena za javni gradski prostor koji zbog svoje mikroklimе i sigurnosti postaje mjesto rekreacije. Kupovina je glavni razlog dolaska u Mercator bez obzira na dan u tjednu, no pomalo neočekivano njezin udio najviši je u početku tjedna, kada iznosi 56%, dok u dane vikenda iznosi oko 51%. Takav podatak pomalo je neočekivan jer se petak i dani vikenda smatraju tradicionalnim danima za kupnju. Istodobno povećava se udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze s obitelji radi provođenja slobodnog vremena, iz čega možemo pretpostaviti da u dane vikenda Mercator ima razvijene funkcije mjesta "kupovine kao obitelji". Takva razvijenost funkcija Mercatora očekivana je s obzirom na tipologiju Mercatora, koji ubrajamo u skupinu trgovачkih centara-hipermarketa, a koje karakterizira primarna usmjerenost na kupovinu, posebice za obitelj, poradi postojanja većeg broja trgovine te hipermarketa kao, često jedine, osovinske trgovine.

the afternoon (from 45.1 per cent to 50.8 per cent) and then falls again towards the evening (to 40.1 per cent). The number of visitors who come to the centre with family is rising towards the evening, while the number of visitors who come to the centre for socializing is falling. The number of visitors who come to the centre for recreation and to spend their free time is higher in the morning. That is also the time when the number of visitors older than 65 is the highest. Due to the microclimate and safety, Mercator has become a substitute for public space and a recreation place for senior citizens. Expectedly, shopping has been the prime reason for visiting Mercator at all days of the week. But somewhat unexpectedly the percentage is the highest at the beginning of the week (56 per cent) and slightly falls towards the weekend (51 per cent). Concurrently, the percentage of visitors who come to the centre with their families in order to spend their free time there is rising towards the end of the week. Based on that, one can assume that during the weekend Mercator has developed as the place for "shopping with the family". Considering the typology of Mercator such orientation is expected. According to the typology of retail centres, developed by M. Jakovčić, Mercator can be classified as shopping centres – hypermarkets characterized by orientation towards family shopping dominated by one supermarket as the only anchor store in the centre (JAKOVČIĆ, 2008).

Značajan pokazatelj razvijenosti funkcija kupovnih centara je i vrijeme provedeno u centru. Duljina boravka ovisi o razlogu dolaska u kupovni centar. Prema U. Gerhard u centru dulje ostaju posjetitelji koji dolaze radi provođenja slobodnog vremena (GERHARD, 2001). Kada takvi posjetitelji prođu *Gruenov transfer*,⁸ posjete više lokala te u konačnici ostvare veću potrošnju od posjetitelja koji dolaze ciljano. No prema M. Morris trgovачki centri nisu mjesto provođenja slobodnog vremena, nego su samo mjesto u kojima kupovina traje znatno dulje nego u ostalim prodajnim prostorima (MILLER I DR. 1998). Iako se autori ne slažu s prvim dijelom iznesene teze M. Morris, istraživanja provedena u kupovnim centrima u Zagrebu i Ljubljani pokazala su da se uz iznimku Centra Kaptol u ostalim centrima radilo o "produljenoj kupovini" koja obuhvaća odlazak u hipermarket i ostale trgovine te odlazak u ugostiteljski objekt. Takva praksa posebice je prisutna u trgovачkim centrima smještenim na rubovima grada te u trgovачkim centrima-hipermarketima koji se udjelom zabavnih sadržaja i sadržaja za provođenje slobodnog vremena znatno razlikuju od gradskih zabavnih centara ili poslovno-trgovачkih centara (JAKOVČIĆ, 2008, JAKOVČIĆ, SPEVEC, 2004, LUKIĆ, JAKOVČIĆ, 2004) Istraživanje provedeno u kupovnim centrima u Zadru pokazalo da najveći udio posjetitelja u centrima provodi manje od jednog sata. S obzirom na tipologiju dvaju promatranih centara na prvi pogled pomalo iznenađuje visok udio posjetitelja (40,7%) koji u Trgovinskom centru Relji provode manje od jednog sata. Ako ovaj podatak povežemo s visokim udjelom posjetitelja koji kao glavni razlog dolaska u centar ističu kupovinu, takav visoki udio možemo objasniti nepostojanjem zabavnih sadržaja u centru. Očekivano visok udio posjetitelja u Mercatoru provodi manje od jednog sata (41,3%), a pridodamo li njima i posjetitelje koji u centru provode između jednog i dva sata, njihov udio raste na čak 78,5% posjetitelja. Iznenađujuće visok udio od 14% posjetitelja koji u Mercatoru provode više od tri sata, može se objasniti činjenicom da u Mercatoru postoji relativno visok udio posjetitelja koji u jutarnjim i prijepodnevnim satima u centar dolaze radi druženja s prijateljima i šetnje/rekreacije.

An important indicator of functions' development of retail centres is time spent in the centre. The length of time depends on the main reason for visiting the centre. According to U. Gerhard visitors who come to the centre to spend free time stay in the centre longer than visitors whose main purpose of the visit is shopping (GERHARD, 2001). Such visitors cross Gruen transfer⁸ and visit more premises and at the end spend more money than target-oriented visitors. But, according to M. Morris shopping centres (and retail centres in wider terms) are not the places for spending free time. Instead, they are places of prolonged shopping, where shopping lasts longer than in other types of retail outlets (MILLER ET AL., 1998). Although authors of this article do not agree with the first part of the above statement, surveys conducted in Zagreb and Ljubljana have shown that, with the exception of Centar Kaptol, in all other centres we can talk about prolonged shopping rather than development of leisure functions in the centres covered by those two surveys. Such prolonged shopping encompasses a visit to the hypermarket followed by a visit to one or more catering facilities. Such a practice is specially present in studied suburban shopping centres and shopping centres – hypermarkets, due to the lack of entertainment premise in comparison to urban entertainment centres or business centres (JAKOVČIĆ, 2008, JAKOVČIĆ, SPEVEC, 2004, LUKIĆ, JAKOVČIĆ, 2004). According to the survey conducted in Zadar, the majority of interviewees spent less than one hour in the centre. Due to the difference in typology of two studied centres, high percentage of interviewees (40.7 per cent) who spend less than one hour in City Galleria is surprising. But if this data is compared to the high percentage of interviewees who stated shopping as the main reason for their visit, such high percentage can be explained by the lack of entertainment facilities in City Galleria. Expectedly, 41.3 per cent of interviewees spend less than one hour in Mercator. Together with visitors who spend between one and two hours in the centre, 78.5 per cent spend less than two hours in Mercator which indicates the development of retail function of the centre. Somewhat surprising is high share of 14 per cent of interviewees who spent more than three hours in Mercator. Such a large percentage can be explained by the fact that a certain number of visitors who mainly visit Mercator in the morning and early afternoon, come to the centre for socialization and recreation.

⁸ *Gruenov transfer* predstavlja prijelaz s ciljno orijentiranog kupca na šetača. Nazvan je prema Victoru Gruenu, arhitektu prvoga potpuno zatvorenog trgovачkog centra Southdale u Edini u Minnesota 1956. godine (BACKES, 1997).

⁸ Gruen transfer is a process of transfer from target-oriented visitor towards a stroller. Named after Victor Gruen, architect of the first fully enclosed shopping centre Southdale in Edina, Minnesota in 1956 (BACKES, 1997)

Tablica 5. Duljina boravka u kupovnim centrima u Zadru prema dobu dana i danu u tjednu
Table 5 Length of stay in retail centres in Zadar according to the time of the day and day in a week

		Mercator		T.c. Relja				Mercator		T.c. Relja		
Duljina boravka		Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio	Duljina boravka		Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio	
Length of stay		No	Per cent	No	Per cent	Length of stay		No	Per cent	No	Per cent	
prije podne	morning	A	22	44,9	30	50	utorak	A	28	45,2	25	47,2
		B	20	40,82	18	30		B	22	35,5	14	26,4
		C	4	8,16	6	10		C	2	3,2	9	17,0
		D	3	6,12	6	10		D	10	16,1	5	9,4
		Σ	49	100	60	100		Σ	62	100,0	53	100,0
poslije podne	afternoon	A	19	48,72	14	35,9	četvrtak	A	8	27,6	22	43,1
		B	9	23,08	15	38,46		B	12	41,4	21	41,2
		C	2	5,13	8	20,51		C	5	17,2	2	3,9
		D	9	23,08	2	5,13		D	4	13,8	5	9,8
		Σ	39	100	39	100		Σ	29	100,0	51	100,0
na večer	evening	A	9	27,27	17	33,33	sabota	A	14	48,3	14	31,1
		B	16	48,48	24	47,06		B	11	37,9	22	48,9
		C	3	9,09	4	7,84		C	2	6,9	7	15,6
		D	5	15,15	6	11,76		D	2	6,9	2	4,4
		Σ	33	100	51	100		Σ	29	100,0	45	100,0

A – manje od 1 sat; B – 1 do 2 sata; C – 2 do 3 sata; D – više od 3 sata

A – less than 1 hour; B – between 1 and 2 hours; C – between 2 and 3 hours; D – more than 3 hours

Izvor: anketiranje

Source: survey

Istraživanje provedeno u Centru Kaptol u Zagrebu pokazalo je da se prema večernjim satima i danima vikenda vrijeme provedeno u centru produljuje, što koincidira s porastom socijalizirajućih razloga dolaska u centar. U Tabl. 5. prikazana je duljina boravka u centrima u Zadru prema dobu dana i danu u tjednu. Vidimo da se prema večernjim satima smanjuje udio posjetitelja koji u Trgovinskom centru Relja borave kraće od jednog sata. No istodobno smanjuje se i udio posjetitelja koji u centru borave dulje od tri sata. Takav trend možemo objasniti nedostatkom zabavnih sadržaja u centru, jer se centar poglavito profilira kao mjesto susreta s prijateljima, najčešće "na kavi" u trajanju od jednog do dva sata. Na nedostatak zabavnih sadržaja i sadržaja za provođenje slobodnog vremena ukazuje duljina boravka prema danu u tjednu. Pretpostavka je da se u slučaju postojanja zabavnih sadržaja duljina boravka produljuje prema danima vikenda. No rezultati analize pokazuju da, slično kao i kod analize duljine boravka prema dobu dana, opada udio posjetitelja koji u centru borave dulje od 3 sata, dok raste udio posjetitelja koji u centru borave između jednog i dva sata. S obzirom na funkcije Mercatora očekivano udio posjetitelja

The survey conducted in Centar Kaptol in Zagreb shows that the length of stay in that centre is longer towards the evening and towards the weekend which coincides with the rise of social reasons for visiting the centre. Table 5 shows the length of stay in Mercator and City Galleria in Zadar according to the time of the day and day of the week. The number of visitors who spent less than an hour in City Galleria is falling towards the evening. But at the same time, the share of visitors who spent more than three hours is falling as well. Such trend can be explained by the lack of entertainment facilities in the centre and the fact that the centre functions as a meeting place with friends. Lack of entertainment facilities is also indicated by the length of stay according to the day in the week. Ground hypothesis is that, if entertainment facilities exist in the centre, the length of stay will get longer towards the end of the week. Results of the analysis indicate that the share of visitors who spend more than three hours in City Galleria decreases towards the weekend while the number of visitors who stay between one and two hours rises. Due to Mercator functions, the number of interviewees who spend between one and two hours there rises towards the evening,

Tablica 6. S kim ste danas posjetili centar?
Table 6 With whom did you visit retail centre?

		Mercator		T.c. Relja				Mercator		T.c. Relja		
		Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio			Broj	Udio	Broj	Udio	
		No	Per cent	No	Per cent			No	Per cent	No	Per cent	
prije podne	morning	A	24	37,5	12	21,4	utorak	A	16	31,4	18	30,0
		B	4	6,3	7	12,5		B	1	2,0	6	10,0
		C	17	26,6	28	50,0		C	14	27,5	19	31,7
		D	11	17,2	2	3,6		D	11	21,6	2	3,3
		E	8	12,5	7	12,5		E	9	17,6	15	25,0
	afternoon	Σ	64	100,0	56	100,0		Σ	51	100,0	60	100,0
		A	9	30,0	12	23,5		A	18	46,2	10	24,4
		B	2	6,7	5	9,8		B	2	5,1	3	7,3
		C	8	26,7	25	49,0		C	11	28,2	20	48,8
		D	4	13,3	4	7,8		D	6	15,4	4	9,8
na večer	evening	E	7	23,3	5	9,8		E	2	5,1	4	9,8
		Σ	30	100,0	51	100,0		Σ	39	100,0	41	100,0
		A	11	36,7	12	26,7		A	10	29,4	8	15,7
		B	2	6,7	3	6,7		B	5	14,7	6	11,8
		C	8	26,7	15	33,3		C	8	23,5	29	56,9
	sabota	D	6	20,0	1	2,2		D	4	11,8	1	2,0
		E	3	10,0	14	31,1		E	7	20,6	7	13,7
		Σ	30	100,0	45	100,0		Σ	34	100,0	51	100,0

A – sam/sama; B – s dečkom/djevojkom; C – s prijateljima; D – s bračnim partnerom/partnericom; E – s obitelji
A – alone; B – boyfriend/girlfriend; C – with friends; D – spouse; E - family

Izvor: anketiranje

Source: survey

koji u centru borave između jednog i dva sata, raste prema večernjim satima, što odgovara vremenu "produljene kupovine".

Posljednji kriterij korišten pri određivanju razvijenosti socijalnih funkcija pojedinih centara jest s kim su posjetitelji došli u centar. Općenito centre s razvijenim socijalnim funkcijama karakterizira smanjenje udjela posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze sami ili u pratnji obitelji od jutra prema večeri te prema vikendu. Istraživanje provedeno u Centru Kaptol pokazalo je da se broj posjetitelja koji su u centar došli sami smanjio s 57,8% početkom tjedna te 49,6% u jutarnjim satima na 20,2% u dane vikenda te 34,6% u večernjim satima. Istodobno povećava se i udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze u pratnji prijatelja te s partnerom (JAKOVČIĆ, 2008). Od ukupnog broja anketiranih posjetitelja u Trgovinskom centru Relja njih 44,7% došlo je u centar u pratnji prijatelja. Razlog visokog udjela posjetitelja koji u Trgovinski centar Relja dolaze u pratnji prijatelja, jest specifičnost lokacije centra te strukture posjetitelja uvjetovane blizinom

which is in consistence with the time of "prolonged shopping".

The last indicator used in determining the level of development of social functions of centres is data about companionship. In general, what characterizes centres with developed social functions is decrease of the number of visitors who come to the centre unaccompanied or with a family member towards the evening and weekend. The survey conducted in Centar Kaptol shows that share of visitors who come to the centre alone decreases from 57.8 at the beginning of the week and from 49.6 per cent in the morning to 20.2 per cent at weekends and 34.6 per cent in the evening. At the same time, the number of interviewees who come to the centre accompanied by friends and partners are rising (JAKOVČIĆ, 2008). In City Galleria 44.7 per cent of interviewees came to the centre with a friend. Such a high share is the result of the location of the centre and the age structure of visitors caused by the vicinity of high schools and university. But, unlike the trend present in

obrazovnih i znanstvenih ustanova. No za razliku od Centra Kaptol u Zagrebu, udio posjetitelja koji u Trgovinski centar Relja dolaze u pratinji prijatelja, smanjuje se prema večernjim satima, što ukazuje na već naglašeni nedostatak zabavnih sadržaja u tom centru. Poradi razvijenosti funkcije kupovine, koja je primarna funkcija Mercatora, očekivano je i udio posjetitelja koji u centar dolaze sami viši, te iznosi 35,5% prema 23,7% posjetitelja u Trgovinskom centru Relja. Istodobno Mercator se kao i ostali trgovački centri-hipermarketi profilira kao mjesto obiteljske kupovine te 30,6% posjetitelja u Mercator dolaze u pratinji obitelji ili bračnog partnera/partnerice.

Zaključak

Razvoj kupovnih centara u Zadru započinje 1996. godine otvaranjem prvoga specijaliziranog hipermarketa Pevec. Od 1996. do 2007. godine u Zadru je otvoreno 12 kupovnih centara, te još dva centra na području Zadarske županije, te se Zadarska županija nalazi na četvrtom mjestu prema broju otvorenih kupovnih centara iza Grada Zagreba, Splitsko-dalmatinske i Osječko-baranjske županije. Ukoliko bismo Zadarsku županiju promatrali kao zatvoren sustav, tada na jedan kupovni centar dolazi 11 574,6 stanovnika, što je znatno manje od prosjeka Republike Hrvatske, koji iznosi 19 127 stanovnika na jedan kupovni centar. Prema vrsta kupovnih centara u Zadru možemo izdvojiti sva četiri tipa kupovnih centara: trgovačke centre, trgovačke centre-hipermarkete, hipermarkete te specijalizirane hipermarkete. Očekivano najveći broj čine hipermarketi namijenjeni opskrbi stanovništva, kojih je u kolovozu 2007. godine bilo šest, nakon toga slijede trgovački centri – hipermarketi s tri, specijalizirani hipermarketi s dva te trgovački centri s jednim objektom.

S obzirom na lokaciju možemo izdvojiti tri lokacije kupovnih centara. Prva je lokacija u središtu grada, u kojoj je smješten trgovački centar Trgovinski centar Relja. Druga je lokacija u stambenim naseljima ili uz križanja glavnih gradskih prometnica u kojima se smještaju trgovački centri-hipermarketi i trgovački centri kojima je dominantna funkcija opskrba te ovise o velikom broju posjetitelja. U Zadru se u ovoj zoni nalaze tri hipermarketi te jedan trgovački centar-hipermarket. Treću je lokacija duž glavnih ulazno-izlaznih prometnica u kojoj se smještaju svi tipovi kupovnih centara. U ovoj zoni smještena su tri hipermarketi, dva trgovačka centra-hipermarketi te dva specijalizirana hipermarketi.

Centar Kaptol, the share of visitors who come to City Galleria with a friend decreases towards the evening which is a results of already emphasised lack of entertainment activities in the centre. Due to the developed retail function of Mercator, the percentage of interviewees who came to the centre alone is higher (35.3 per cent in Mercator against 23.7 per cent in City Galleria). At the same time Mercator, like other shopping centres – hypermarkets, has oriented its business policy towards family shopping which explains relatively high percentage (30.6 per cent) of interviewees who came to the centre with family, spouse of partner.

Conclusion

The development of retail centres in Zadar started in 1996 with the opening of the first specialized supermarket Pevec. Between 1996 and 2007, 12 retail centres were opened in Zadar and two more in Zadar County. With 14 centres in total, Zadar County is at the fourth place in Croatia, preceded by City of Zagreb, Split-Dalmatia County and Osijek-Baranja County. If we would consider Zadar County as a closed system then retail density of Zadar County would be 11574,6 inhabitants per one retail centre which is significantly lower than the average retail density in Croatia (19 127 inhabitants per retail centre).

As for the typology of retail centres, all four basic types of retail centres are present in Zadar: shopping centres, shopping centres – hypermarkets, hypermarkets and specialized hypermarkets. Due to their primary function, hypermarkets are dominant type (6), followed by shopping centres – hypermarkets (3), specialized hypermarkets (2) and shopping centres (1). According to their location, one can distinguish three types of location of retail centres in Zadar. The first one is location in the city centre where City Galleria is placed. The second one is the location in residential neighbourhoods and near junction of main city avenues. Three hypermarkets and one shopping centre – supermarket are located in this zone. The third one is location along main entrance / exit avenues. In this zone, we find three hypermarkets two shopping centres – hypermarkets and two specialized hypermarkets.

Every retail centre consists of retail and non-retail activities and facilities. While retail facilities are dominant by number and surface, non-retail facilities determine the development of certain functions of retail centres. Hypermarkets and

Sadržaji kupovnih centara mogu se podijeliti na trgovinske i netrgovinske. Dok su trgovinski brojem i površinom dominantni, netrgovinski sadržaji određuju razvijenost pojedinih funkcija kupovnih centara. Hipermarketi i specijalizirani hipermarketi imaju dominantno razvijene trgovinske funkcije, dok trgovački centri-hipermarketi i trgovački centri osim trgovinske funkcije imaju razvijene i ostale funkcije koje bismo mogli svrstati u skupinu provođenja slobodnog vremena. Ti kupovni centri postaju mjesto susreta, druženja s prijateljima obitelji, mjesto šetnje i rekreacije te mjesto zabave. Posebice se to odnosi na trgovačke centre smještene u središnjim dijelovima grada. Temeljem podataka o razlozima dolaska u centar, vremenu boravka u centru te s kim su posjetitelji došli u centar određene su funkcije trgovačkog centra City Galleria – Trgovinski centar Relja te trgovačkog centra-hipermarketa Mercator. Na temelju podataka zaključeno je da Trgovinski centar Relja ima razvijene funkcije provođenja slobodnog vremena. No za razliku od nekih drugih trgovačkih centara u Hrvatskoj smještenih u središtu grada (primjerice Centra Kaptol u Zagrebu) Trgovinski centar Relja razvio se u mjesto susreta s prijateljima, ali ne i kao mjesto zabave. Razlog tome je nedostatak zabavnih sadržaja u centru te se netrgovinski sadržaji svode na postojanje ugostiteljskih objekata u kojima prevladavaju posjetitelji mlađe životne dobi koji centar posjećuju poglavito radnim danom radi susreta s prijateljima. No razlog odabira centra kao mesta susreta nije sadržaj centra, već ponajprije povoljna lokacija centra. Istodobno Trgovinski centar Relja nije se profilirao u mjesto vikend izlazaka. Mercator, kao primjer trgovačkog centra-hipermarketa ima dominantno razvijene trgovinske funkcije te se profilirao u mjesto odlaska u kupovinu kao obitelji. Također u prijepodnevnim satima Mercator je, posebice za posjetitelje starije životne dobi, preuzeo određene funkcije javnoga gradskog prostora, postavši mjesto šetnje i rekreacije.

Razvoj kupovnih centara u Hrvatskoj, pa tako i Zadru, karakterizira velika dinamika otvaranja i zatvaranja centara. Možemo očekivati daljnje otvaranje različitih kupovnih centara, a posebice hipermarketa. Također, u tijeku je nadogradnja City Gallerije dogradnjom City Gallerije 2, koja će se nakon završetka u listopadu 2008. godine prostirati na površini od 27 000 m² te će uz trgovine obuhvaćati tržnicu i kompleks kinodvorana. Predviđeno je da će se u centru izlagati dio stalnog postava Arheološkog muzeja. Dodavanjem tih sadržaja Trgovinski centar Relja znatno će proširiti svoje funkcije te će iz klasičnog trgovačkog centra prerasti u poslovni centar te gradski zabavni centar.

specialized supermarkets are dominated by retail function, as the only function developed in the centre, while in shopping centres – hypermarkets and shopping centres other functions have developed as well. These other functions are social functions or more precisely leisure and entertainment functions (place of meeting, recreation, entertainment, socialization, gathering etc.). Based on the data on reasons for visiting retail centres, length of visit and companionship functions of City Galleria – Trgovinski centar Relja and Mercator have been determined. On the grounds of data gathered by a survey it has been concluded that City Galleria has better developed social functions. But unlike some other shopping centres in Croatia located in the city centre (i.e. Centar Kaptol) City Galleria has developed as a place for meeting with friends but not as place for entertainment. Such orientation is caused by the lack of entertainment activities in the centre. Non-retail facilities in City Galleria mainly consist of catering facilities such as bars in which majority of visitors are students and adolescents who visit the centre during the working day in order to meet with their friends. Pull factor in this case is not attractive facilities or functions, but the location of the centre. At the same time, City Galleria has not developed as a weekend destination for young people. Mercator as an example of shopping centre – supermarket has a dominantly developed retail functions and has become a place for shopping as a family. Also, by becoming the place for recreation and walking for elderly visitors in the morning hours, it has taken over some functions of the public space.

The development of retail centres in Croatia, so in Zadar too, is characterized by great dynamics of opening and closure of retail centres. In the near future we can expect further opening of different type of retail centres and especially supermarkets. At the moment, rebuilding of the second phase of City Galleria 2 is in progress. It is expected to be finished in October 2008, and will cover 27 000 sqm and will consist of open markets and a cinema complex. It will also contain an exhibition by the Museum of archaeology. By opening of these new facilities, City Galleria will develop new functions and will evolve from shopping centre into a business centre and an urban entertainment centre.

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