Changes in The Social Structure in the Budapest Metropolitan Region

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Main topics of the presentation

- The main characteristics of the research and the questionnaire
- The main social-demographical characteristics of the different residential areas
- The main changes of the spatial localization of the population between 2005 and 2010
- Conclusions
The main characteristics of the research

1. The analysis is part of the research called ‘The social mechanisms and interests determining territorial consumption models. The model of sustainable consumption,’ within the framework of the research project ‘Sustainable Consumption, Production and Communication’, supported by the Norwegian Financial Mechanism.

2. The survey (1000 respondents in the Budapest Metropolitan Region)
   - Sample areas:
     - Three residential zones in Budapest (inner city, transitional zone, outskirts)
     - 2 developed (Gödöllő, Törökbálint) and 2 underdeveloped (Szigethalom, Tinnye) urban periphery
   - Representativeness: the sample is representative by gender, age and qualification in each settlement.

3. The comparison is based on the research results ‘Urban Regions, Spatial and Social Inequalities and Conflicts – Spatial and Social Dimensions of European Competitiveness’ implemented by a consortium formed with the leadership of the Institute of Sociology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences supported by the NRDP.

Observations of the former research (NRDP, 2004-2007)

- A dual social structure, the core-periphery model was created in the large urban regions: the socially high-ranked centre with low-ranked periphery has been extended by another scheme of low-ranked centre and high-ranked periphery (Szirmai, 2009).

- The main social differences became manifest between the different urban zones, especially between the city and its surrounding area (Szirmai, 2009).
The proportion of population by age in different urban area zones (2010, %)

- **Average**
  - Aged 18-29: 18.3%
  - Aged 30-39: 18.8%
  - Aged 40-49: 16.6%
  - Aged 50-59: 18.3%
  - Aged 60 and older: 28.0%

- **Underdeveloped periphery zone**
  - Aged 18-29: 19.4%
  - Aged 30-39: 22.3%
  - Aged 40-49: 17.4%
  - Aged 50-59: 18.3%
  - Aged 60 and older: 27.6%

- **Developed periphery zone**
  - Aged 18-29: 20.3%
  - Aged 30-39: 22.3%
  - Aged 40-49: 19.1%
  - Aged 50-59: 18.8%
  - Aged 60 and older: 19.4%

- **Outskirts**
  - Aged 18-29: 20.4%
  - Aged 30-39: 17.4%
  - Aged 40-49: 14.9%
  - Aged 50-59: 16.7%
  - Aged 60 and older: 30.1%

- **Transitional zone**
  - Aged 18-29: 17.4%
  - Aged 30-39: 15.2%
  - Aged 40-49: 16.2%
  - Aged 50-59: 19.2%
  - Aged 60 and older: 30.8%

- **Inner city**
  - Aged 18-29: 12.3%
  - Aged 30-39: 13.2%
  - Aged 40-49: 12.1%
  - Aged 50-59: 27.4%
  - Aged 60 and older: 34.2%

Source: Institute of Sociology of the HAS

The proportion of population by economic activity in different urban area zones (2010, %)

- **Average**
  - Active earner: 30.9%
  - Pensioner: 30.1%
  - Beneficiary of childcare allowance: 19.8%
  - Student: 27.6%
  - Unemployed: 16.7%
  - Casual worker, depended: 18.3%

- **Underdeveloped periphery zone**
  - Active earner: 25.4%
  - Pensioner: 24.2%
  - Beneficiary of childcare allowance: 25.2%
  - Student: 27.4%
  - Unemployed: 19.2%
  - Casual worker, depended: 19.8%

- **Developed periphery zone**
  - Active earner: 34.2%
  - Pensioner: 25.4%
  - Beneficiary of childcare allowance: 25.2%
  - Student: 27.4%
  - Unemployed: 19.2%
  - Casual worker, depended: 19.8%

- **Outskirts**
  - Active earner: 30.9%
  - Pensioner: 25.4%
  - Beneficiary of childcare allowance: 25.2%
  - Student: 27.4%
  - Unemployed: 19.2%
  - Casual worker, depended: 19.8%

- **Transitional zone**
  - Active earner: 30.9%
  - Pensioner: 25.4%
  - Beneficiary of childcare allowance: 25.2%
  - Student: 27.4%
  - Unemployed: 19.2%
  - Casual worker, depended: 19.8%

- **Inner city**
  - Active earner: 30.9%
  - Pensioner: 25.4%
  - Beneficiary of childcare allowance: 25.2%
  - Student: 27.4%
  - Unemployed: 19.2%
  - Casual worker, depended: 19.8%

Source: Institute of Sociology of the HAS
The proportion of population by qualification in different urban area zones (2010, %)

- Average
- Underdeveloped periphery zone
- Developed periphery zone
- Outskirts
- Transitional zone
- Inner city

Source: Institute of Sociology of the HAS

The proportion of population by employment status in different urban area zones (2010, %)

- Average
- Underdeveloped periphery zone
- Developed periphery zone
- Outskirts
- Transitional zone
- Inner city

Source: Institute of Sociology of the HAS
The proportion of population by average monthly net earnings in different urban area zones (2010, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Inner city</th>
<th>Transitional zone</th>
<th>Outskirts</th>
<th>Developed urban periphery</th>
<th>Underdeveloped urban periphery</th>
<th>Average</th>
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<tr>
<td>aged 18-29</td>
<td>-10,57</td>
<td>1,22</td>
<td>6,58</td>
<td>-0,92</td>
<td>3,28</td>
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<td>aged 30-39</td>
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<td>0,06</td>
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<tr>
<td>aged 40-49</td>
<td>-3,22</td>
<td>2,14</td>
<td>-1,92</td>
<td>2,14</td>
<td>4,59</td>
<td>1,09</td>
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<tr>
<td>aged 50-59</td>
<td>-2,33</td>
<td>-3,12</td>
<td>-2,77</td>
<td>-0,88</td>
<td>-3,25</td>
<td>-0,44</td>
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<tr>
<td>aged 60 and older</td>
<td>-1,26</td>
<td>-0,14</td>
<td>-2,29</td>
<td>-0,40</td>
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<td>max. primary school</td>
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<td>-1,48</td>
<td>-15,54</td>
<td>1,24</td>
<td>-1,78</td>
<td>1,86</td>
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<tr>
<td>vocational school</td>
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<td>-1,99</td>
<td>0,27</td>
<td>0,36</td>
<td>0,60</td>
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<td>grammar school, secondary school cert.</td>
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<td>0,57</td>
<td>0,88</td>
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<td>-13,12</td>
<td>-1,67</td>
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<td>-3,89</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-9,46</td>
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<tr>
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<td>32,34</td>
<td>31,21</td>
<td>21,86</td>
<td>23,56</td>
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<td>self-employed, entrepreneur</td>
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<td>1,02</td>
<td>5,66</td>
<td>2,01</td>
<td>3,69</td>
<td>1,76</td>
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<tr>
<td>leader employee</td>
<td>0,12</td>
<td>-1,58</td>
<td>2,26</td>
<td>-0,24</td>
<td>7,54</td>
<td>-0,59</td>
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<td>non-manual workers</td>
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<td>-5,97</td>
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<td>-9,93</td>
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<td>1,11</td>
<td>12,33</td>
<td>-0,82</td>
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<td>pensioner</td>
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<td>-10,24</td>
<td>-4,39</td>
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<td>-8,97</td>
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<tr>
<td>beneficiary of childcare allowance</td>
<td>0,58</td>
<td>3,98</td>
<td>1,42</td>
<td>2,45</td>
<td>5,05</td>
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<td>3,85</td>
<td>4,42</td>
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<td>1,05</td>
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<td>unemployed</td>
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<td>-0,59</td>
<td>-7,58</td>
<td>5,94</td>
<td>-3,48</td>
<td>-0,87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions

- the dual social structure, the core-periphery model in the Budapest Metropolitan Region has intensified and accelerated

- the centrum-periphery model has changed within Budapest as well

- a new rupture was created between the underdeveloped urban periphery and the other residential zones in the Budapest Metropolitan Region

Thank you for your attention!