

# The effect of local labour market, housing context and social services on well-being among youth in European cities

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# Introduction (1)



Results from „Urban PoLicy Innovation to address inequality with and for Future generaTions (**UPLIFT**)“, European Union's Horizon 2020 (GA 870898).

- For more information: <https://uplift-youth.eu/>

Aims of the project:

- Understanding the roots of the deprivations faced by vulnerable urban youth under increasing socio-economic polarisation and finding possible policy solutions.
- Assessing the opportunities of urban governments to reduce inequalities within their national welfare contexts.
- Pursuing methodological innovations in policy design for the Reflexive Policy Agenda: policy co-creation in four cities Amsterdam, Barakaldo, Sfantu Gheorghe, Tallinn.

# Introduction (2)

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## D2.4 Synthesis Report: socioeconomic inequalities in different urban contexts

- Regional economic and welfare structures play an important role in the reproduction of inequalities.
- How well-being of the young is affected by characteristics of the urban environment?
- Economic competitiveness of cities: expected positive effects through labor market BUT potential negative effects through housing!
- Effective local policies and high quality local social services (eg. education, health, public transportation) is also expected to lead to higher well-being.

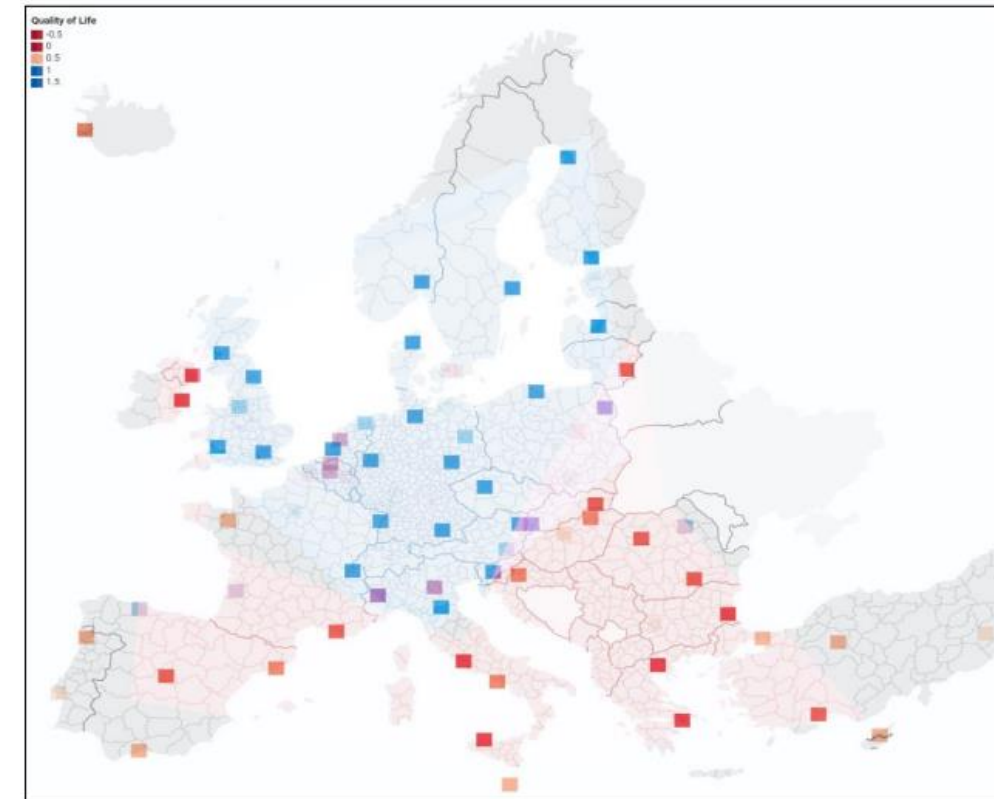
# Data used

EC/DG REGIO, Perception Survey on the Quality of Life (QoL) in European Cities:

- waves used 2012, 2015, 2019
- representative sample of 700 (formerly 500) people each from 65 cities,
- all EU (except HR) but including CH, NO, UK and TR.
- age group 16-35 years

Contextual indicators:

- economic performance indicators from OECD FUA level database: GDP per capita, unemployment rate
- Indicators for housing: aggregated from database
- Indicators of local services: aggregated from database



# Dependent variable

Survey question:

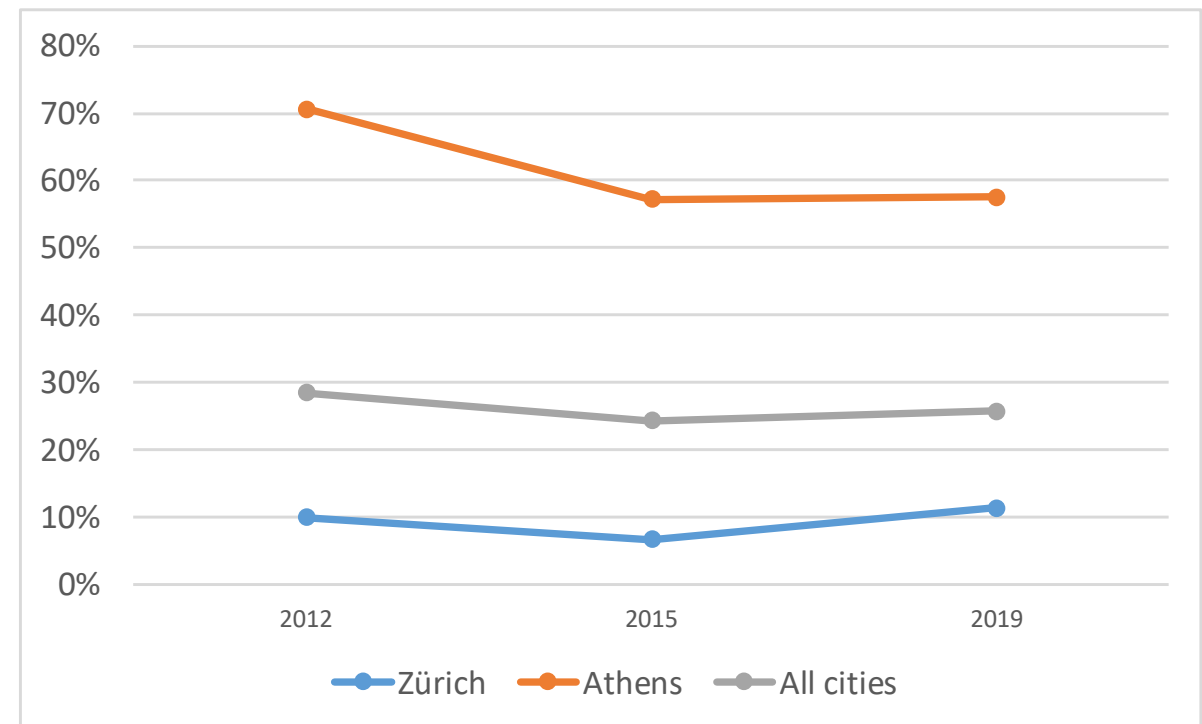
„On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the financial situation of your household?“

Variable: Having low financial satisfaction

1-if not satisfied or not at all satisfied

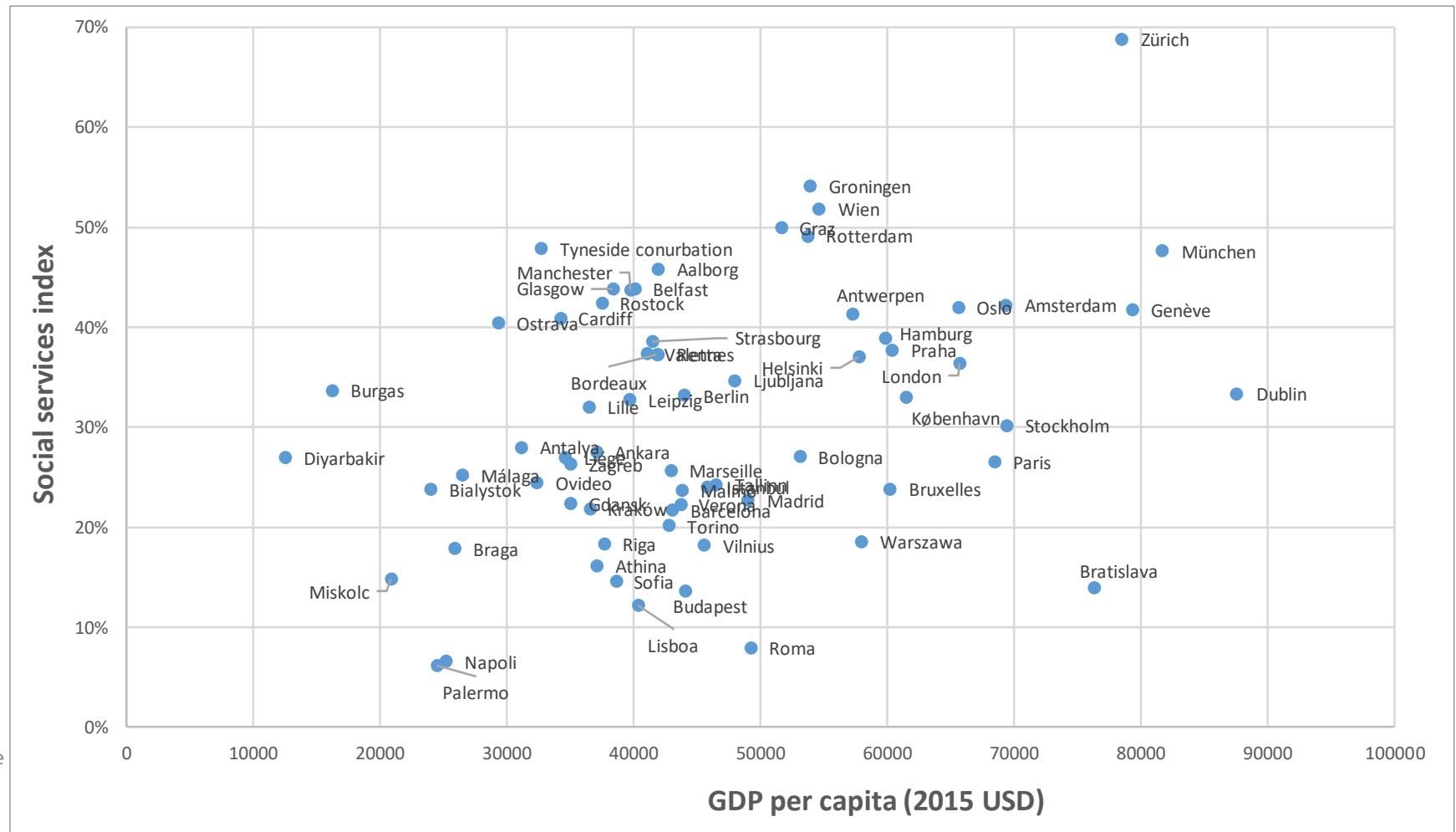
0-otherwise

Fig. Percentage of young with low financial satisfaction

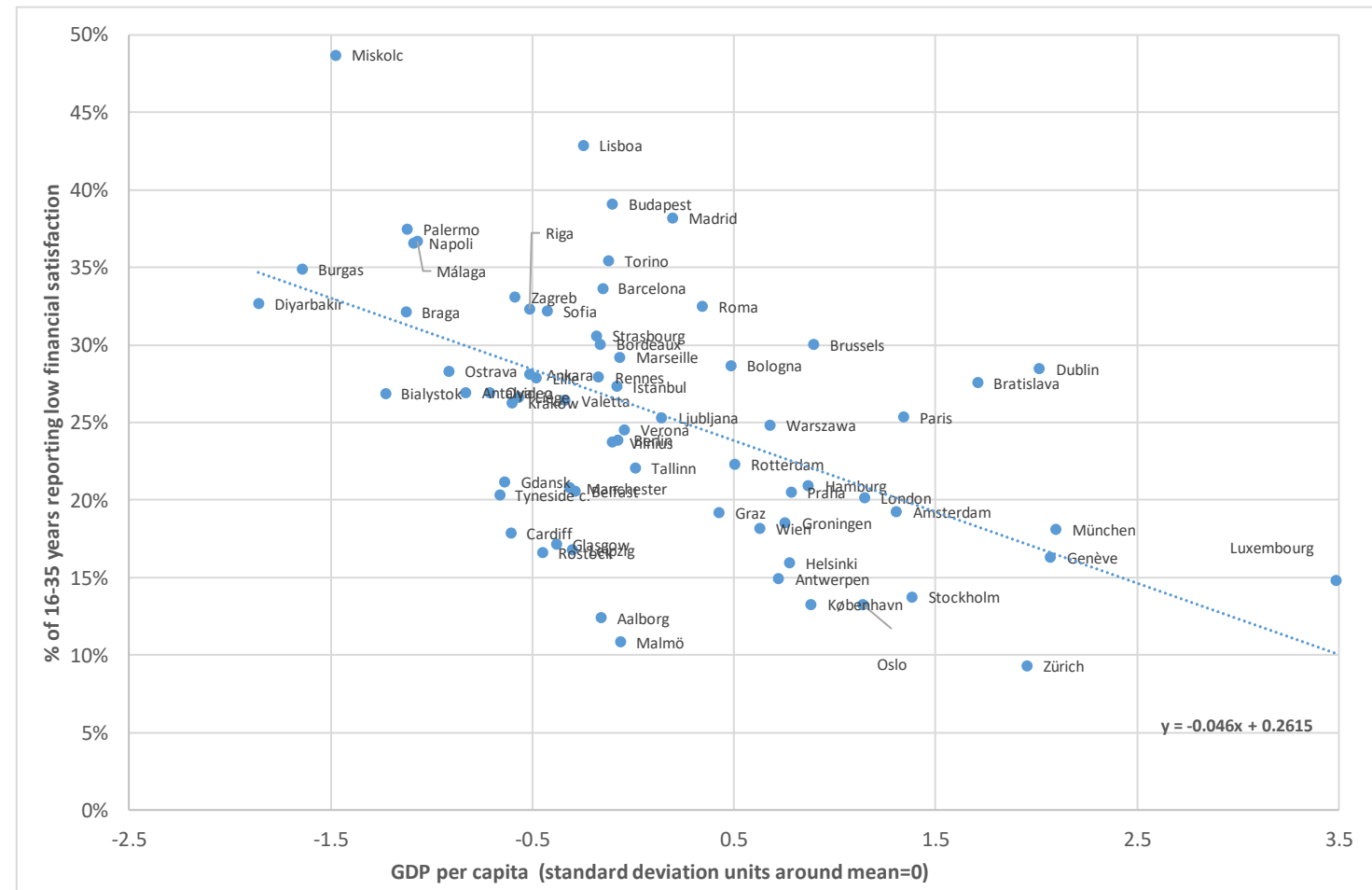


# Independent variables

Social services index:  
Average of % very satisfied with local education, health and public transport services in each city and year among all respondents in the city

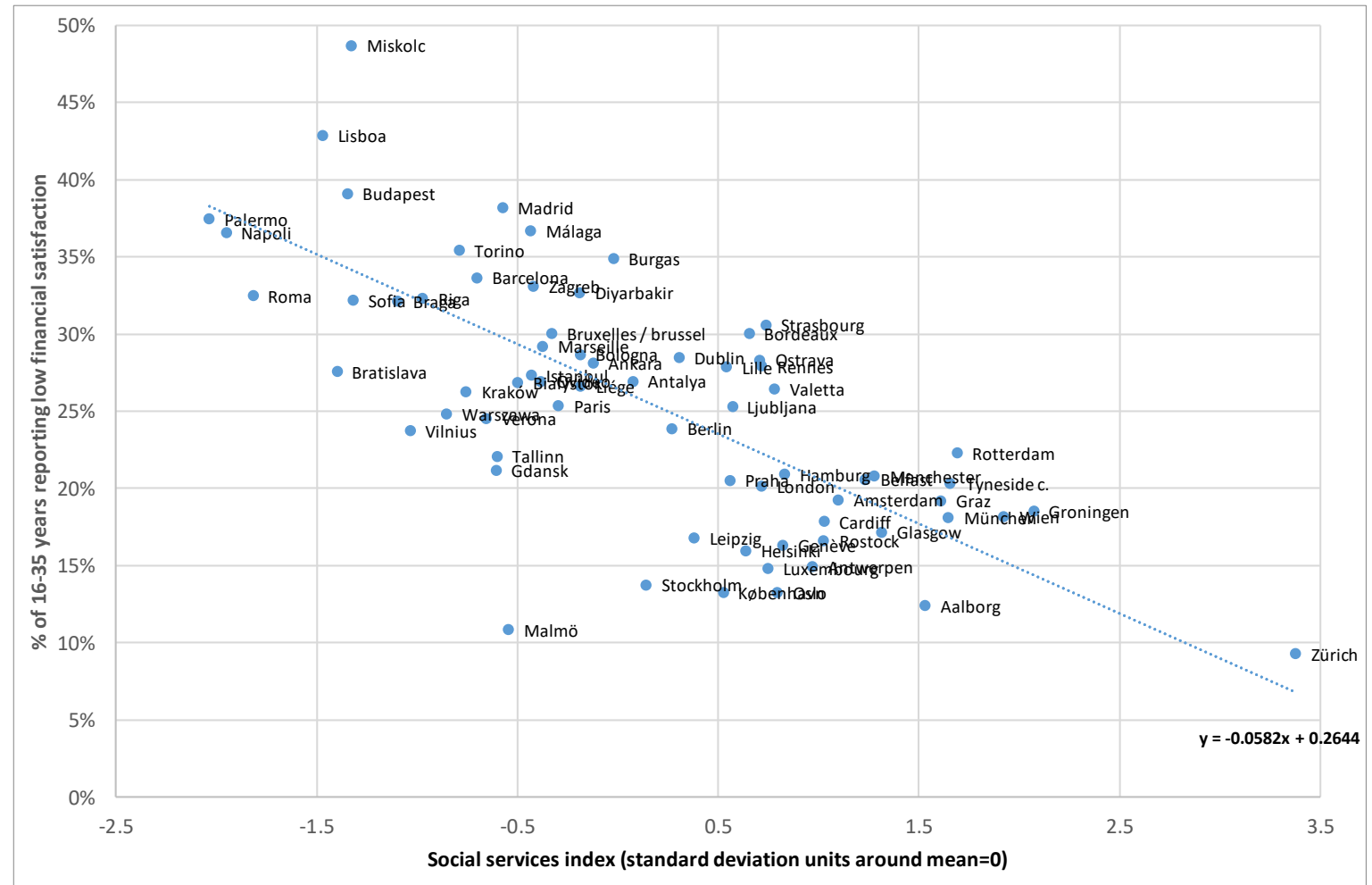


# Descriptive results (1)



# Descriptive results (2)

Social services index:  
Average of % very satisfied with local education, health and public transport services in each city and year among all respondents in the city

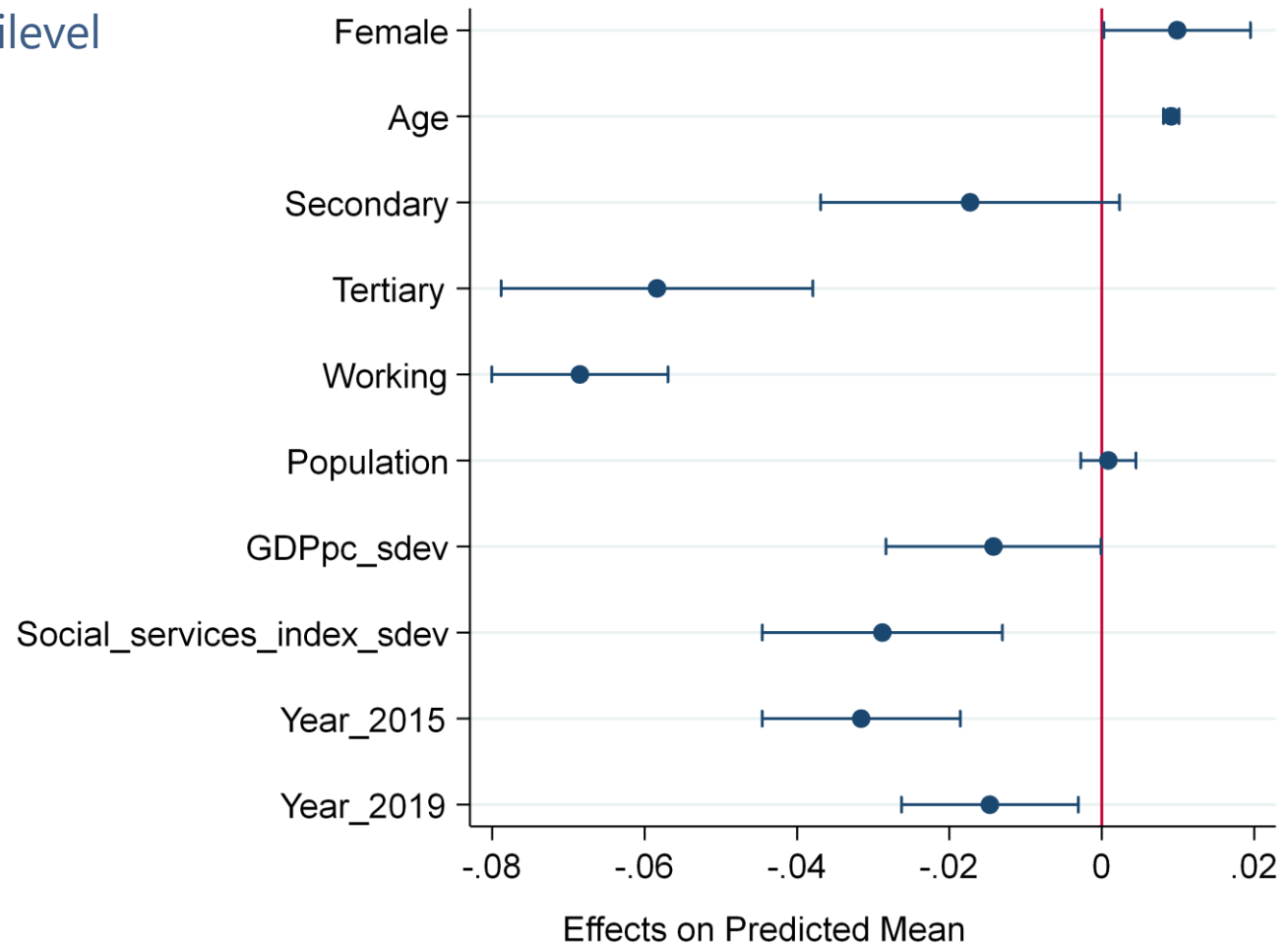




# Multivariate analysis (1)

Fig. Average marginal effects from multilevel logit model,

Dependent variable: having low financial satisfaction

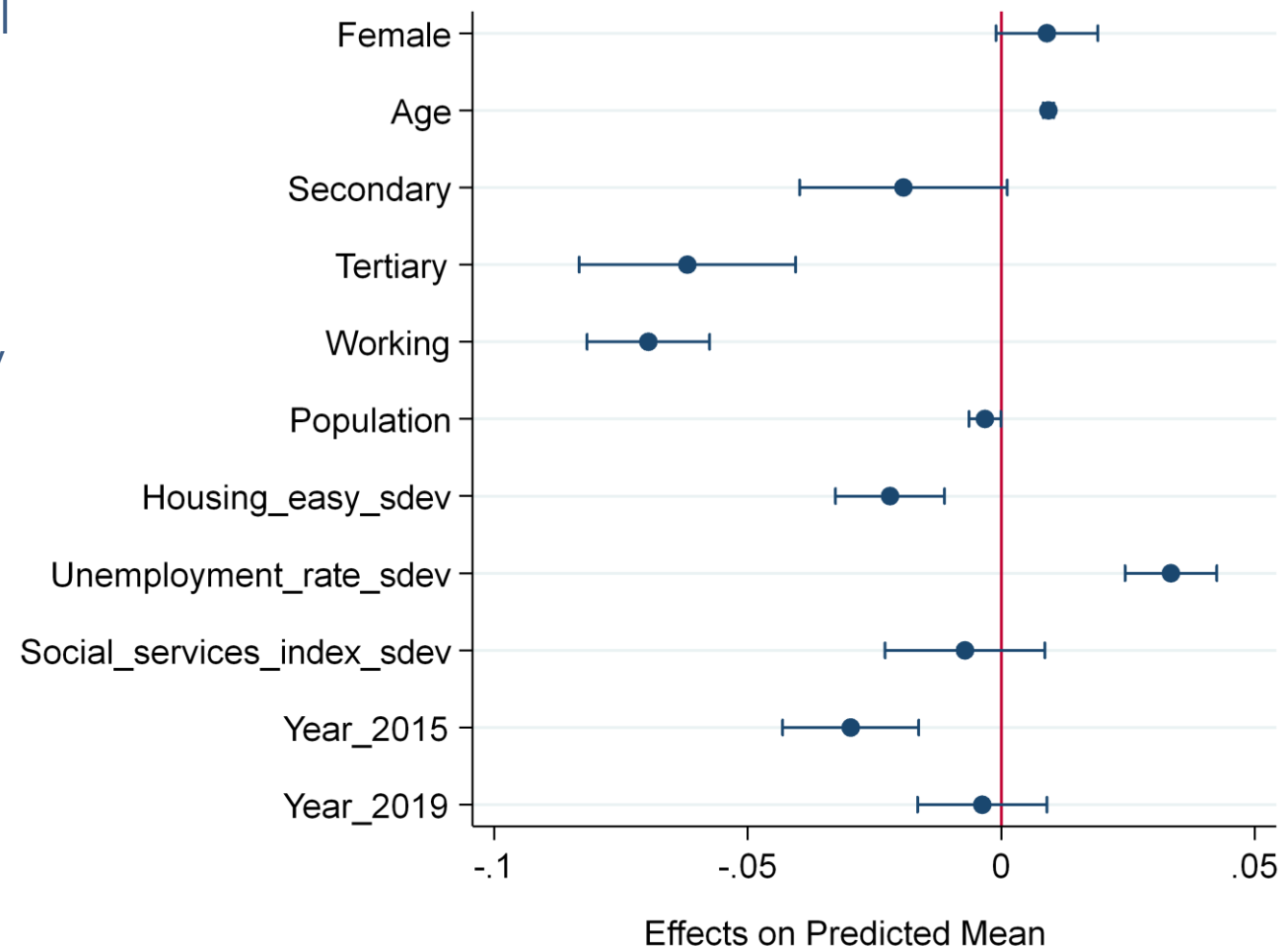


# Multivariate analysis (2)

Fig. Average marginal effects from multilevel logit model,

Dependent variable: having low financial satisfaction

Housing easy: average agreement in the city with the statement „It is easy to find good housing in my city at a reasonable price.“



# Typology of cities (1)

	Efficient employment programmes	Inefficient employment programmes
Strong market cities	<p>Availability of job opportunities means that active labour market policy measures can effectively integrate vulnerable individuals to the local job market.</p> <p>FUAs: Amsterdam, Belfast, Tallinn</p>	<p>ALMP measures are underfinanced or missing, individuals are left alone. Increased significance of choices guided by e.g. family/neighbourhood patterns,</p> <p>FUAs: Bratislava, Bologna</p>
Weak market cities	<p>The scarcity of job opportunities limits the influence of strong ALMP measures.</p> <p>FUAs: Łódź, Borlänge, Chemnitz, Mulhouse</p>	<p>Scarcity of job opportunities and underfinanced/ missing ALMP measures. Pathways of social mobility are rather limited.</p> <p>FUAs: Pécs, Sfântu Gheorghe, Lom</p>

# Typology of cities (2)

	Efficient housing system	Inefficient housing system
Strong market cities	<p>Increasing housing prices and rents. The social/affordable housing stock and the local housing allowance system serve well those in most housing needs.</p> <p>FUAs: Amsterdam, Bologna, Belfast</p>	<p>Lacking and inefficient social rental sector and housing allowance system contributes to widening inequalities. The role of intergenerational transfer of housing position plays a major role.</p> <p>FUAs: Bratislava, Leuven, Tallinn</p>
Weak market cities	<p>The fall in demand for housing increases the vacancy rate in the social sector, leading to the residualization of social housing and intra-sectoral segregation.</p> <p>FUAs: Chemnitz, Borlänge, Mulhouse</p>	<p>The lower average wages and the insufficient public housing system generates multiple disadvantages for vulnerable families, which provides further push for outmigration.</p> <p>FUAs: Sfântu Gheorghe Lom, Łódź, Pécs</p>

# Conclusion

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- To analyse deprivation among the young we also need to understand the local context in which youth live.
- Both economic competitiveness and local policies matter!
- Economic competitiveness can also have negative effect on youth well-being in cities through rising housing prices.
- Formulating a typology of the local contexts provides important input when the aim is to find policy responses to deprivation among the young.

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