

Table 1. Socio-political profile of selected suburban municipalities

Settlement	Growth trajectory	Socio-economic profile	Local embeddedness	Political outcome
Telki	explosive	affluent upper-middle-class	weak	newcomer dominance
Páty	strong	upper-middle-class	medium	strong newcomer influence
Leányfalu	gradual	mixed affluent	medium	hybrid
Csobánka	moderate	mixed	medium-strong	fluctuating
Szada	strong	socially mixed	strong	resident resilience
Diósd	very strong	mixed urbanising	strong	temporary takeover
Délegyháza	uneven	mixed/lower-middle	strong	original resident dominance

Table 2. Analytical typology of newcomer governance mechanisms based on interview material

Analytical dimension	Dominant newcomer framing	Long-term resident framing	Mechanism of inequality	Governance consequence	Illustrative evidence
Political legitimacy	competence, professionalism, modern governance	outsiders taking over local affairs	symbolic delegitimation of local knowledge	narrowing of legitimate political voice	“People with qualifications and confidence increasingly became those considered suitable for leadership positions.”
Participation and access	active civic responsibility, involvement	insiders’ informal access declines	unequal institutional literacy, greater organisational capacity	selective participation and agenda capture	“They know how institutions work, how to organise, and how to make their voice heard.”
Planning priorities	tranquillity, village character, environmental protection	anti-development, unrealistic expectations	agenda-setting power through quality-of-life discourse	restrictive development politics / NIMBY tendencies	“The settlement is full” became a politically mobilising slogan.
Infrastructure and services	preserving exclusivity, controlled growth	unmet service needs, everyday inconvenience	politically selective investment priorities	service deficits despite growth	“There is basically one grocery shop, and little else despite continuous in-migration.”
Fiscal politics	taxation framed as necessary adaptation	unfair redistribution of burdens	unequal capacity to absorb higher costs	rising local tax pressure on vulnerable residents	“Older residents feel they are paying for

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					changes driven by newcomers.”
Community identity	curated residential belonging, lifestyle community	loss of familiar social world	symbolic displacement	weakened belonging of long-term residents	“It used to be a village; now it feels like a different place.”
Local social capital (countervailing factor)	newcomers possess broader external capital	long-term residents possess embedded local trust networks	resilience through kinship, local embeddedness, informal influence	political takeover may be delayed, moderated, or reversed	“Everyone knows who helped whom for decades—that still matters politically.”
Settlement trajectory effects	political capture more likely in rapidly growing affluent settlements	mixed or resilient outcomes in socially embedded settlements	path dependency + settlement history	heterogeneous governance trajectories	explains Telki/Páty vs Szada/Diósd divergence