

Rebuilding Brussels

(1695 – 2025)

The construction sector as an engine for social inclusion and circularity

Labour market segmentation and urban inequality

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To which extent does the
deregulation of the labour
market contribute to **urban
inequality**?

Changes in the labor organization and its impact on the **employment relations**.


Reduced employment protection: the flexibility in the employment relations can generate new job opportunities for those social groups excluded from the labour market.

Rising patterns of social inequality and **labour market segmentation**, i.e., the division of social groups with **stable and well-paid jobs** and those characterized by **low-paid jobs and high employment rotation**.

What about Brussels?

Facing both
economic growth
and socioeconomic
issues.

Focus on the **organisation of the labour market**, investigating the **participation in work, quality of the jobs, and working conditions**, since the employment relations go beyond wage determination.



Employment relations and inequalities within the construction sector

1953, Carton bitumé pour recouvrir le dôme, [foto] (Elsene: Fondation CIVA, fonds Bartholomé).

Eighteenth and nineteenth century

Transition from a
corporatist system to a
free market



1560, Panel of the Four Crowned, [painting]
(Brussels: Museum of the City of Brussels).

Objectives of the research

1. Normative frameworks

Government regulations

2. Living standards

Household composition

Family income

3. Employment relations

Type of contract

Work regime

Employment stability

Working hours

Wage formation

How does the labour
market influence the
construction processes?

Labour market segmentation and urban inequality

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