Rebuilding Brussels
(1695 – 2025)
The construction sector as an engine for social inclusion and circularity
Labour market segmentation and urban inequality
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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