

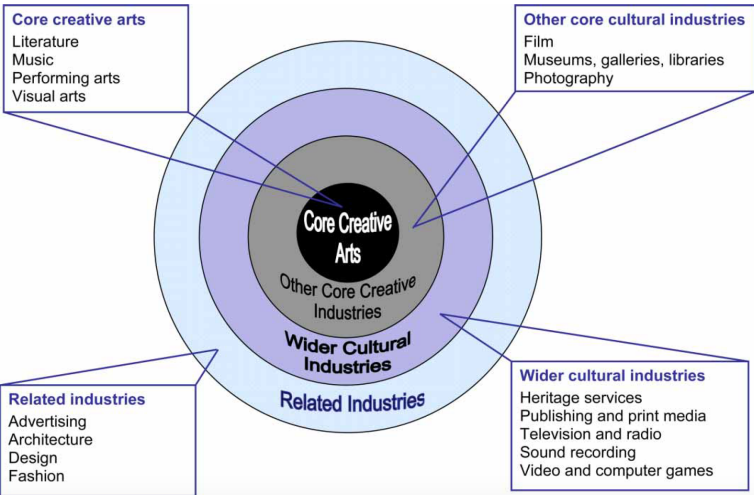
The diversity of work in the Creative and Cultural Industries : Making it work for Brussels

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CASE STUDY: Cultural and Creative Sector (CCS) of Brussels

- *Definition of “CCS” as in Throsby (2008) and adopted by the BCR*
- *Why focusing on CCS in Brussels today?*
 - European, federal and local policy priority
 - Recently: CCS are considered to be important in urban and economic development strategies, but “creative cities” theories (Florida, Landry, ...) need critical evaluations
 - Brussels as unique case:
 - Superdiversity (Vertovec, Corijn)
 - Complex institutional and policy structure offers opportunities and constraints for CCS
 - Challenge of socio-spatial dualisation of the city
- *General Research Question:*
 - How does it work for Brussels?



Throsby (2008)

Diversity of Work

- What are the working conditions in the CCS?
- How do sectoral specificities and public policies shape work practices, work careers, and the diversity of work?
- What about work satisfaction, work/life balance and career prospects?
- What is the role of education and human capital?
- The relationship between different sources of government funding, public policies and work practices?
- How do creative workers organize themselves outside the “formal” sector?

Diversity of Workers

- How does one become a creative worker in the creative industries of Brussels?
- What are the main obstacles and opportunities for a successful career?
- Which selection mechanisms are at play?
- What is the socio-demographic composition of the CCS (gender, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, language)?
- Creative worker biographies?

Spatial embeddedness

- How important is the “informal side” of the sector? Who are these agents and how are they rooted in their local environment?
- How do different actors in the CCS interact with each other at the local scale?
- What is the role of CCS in urban revitalization process?
- What is the social and economic impact of the CCS in Brussels?
- What is the importance of hubs, local social networks and cultural clusters?

METHODS:

We use a **mixed method design** with **quantitative** and **qualitative** methods tailor made for each research question. More specifically: statistical analysis of secondary datasets and a representative survey, semi-structured interviews, life story interviews, (participant) observation and ethnography, discourse and policy analysis

TIMELINE

	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		YEAR 4	
	jan/15	jul/15	jan/16	jul/16	jan/17	jul/17	jan/18	jul/18
Literature review								
Development of research questions, research design and methodology								
Data collection (quantitative and qualitative)								
Data analysis								
Output (papers, conferences, reports, colloquium...)								