Urban Analysis I - Exercises

Group F

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Exercise I

Checkout the statistical figures and maps of your neighbourhood with your group on monitoringdesquartiers.brussels. Discuss the demographic profile of your neighbourhood, for example housing, ethnic composition, age structure, educational or employment level, etc. What is particularly striking about your neighbourhood? Amongst the various documents gathered for the portfolio, select one figure that demonstrates the particularity of your neighbourhood.

- Think about how to represent this figure

- How would you explain what you see in the figure?

- think about locating the neighbourhood's social characteristics across space (within the city) and across time

Question to answer: **Did social characteristics of the neighbourhood change over time? How do the characteristics of the neighbourhood differ from other neighbourhoods in Brussels?**

Notes

- relatively wealthy (low number -18yos live in a home with no labour income, higher taxable income 15-18K,), this is a trend with seconde couronne

- more female than male

- higher density of ¿65yo, this is a trend in the deuxieme couronne and generally when you go from centre to outskirts. This shapes the dwellings, because older people are less likely to move often or rent. Thus dwellings are houses, large, expensive (compared to shared flats, houses split in multiple homes, cheaper)

- homes are generally smaller than in the country. Within Brussels, the centre has smallest households and the seconde couronne the highest. Still, this is lower than national average. To understand this, cross-reference with the number of single households under 30yo, for eg. It makes sense that Dries has larger households since it is an older population, who is likely to have kids and be well off

- education: low number of kids in Brussels go to school in/near their neigbhourhood, true for Dries (parents choose schools based on reputation, rather than proximity)

- population is mostly European, both from EU or outside it (there is a clear contrast of European population concentrated in the south-east and quartier europeen, compared to rest of Brussels). Interesting that neighbourhoods directly to the east of Dries (Watermael Boifort) have really low numbers non-EU Europeans

- low number of African (north and subsaharan) compared to rest of Brussels. Again, trend with rest of seconde couronne/south east

- type of housing mostly private houses (not apartments), with a high number of rooms per person (2+) and often lived in by owner (trends in the seconde couronne)