// Workshop analyzing the conditions for solidarity and conviviality in residential diversity

Community Economies Revealing Genks' Invisible Hand

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Today's patterns of work are very much defined by the 'lean enterprise' practice, taking form

in organizations that are more competitive, customer driven and agile on the one hand

(Womack, Jones, 2003) and the separation of economic activity from time and space on the

other (Hochschild, 1997).

This abstract builds on the case of Genk, an important economic pole in the Limburg Region

of Belgium, with a specific focus on Winterslag neighbourhood. Genk's development has

always been related to labor-intensive industrial activities. Nevertheless, its economy is now

facing new challenges as the area, a low dynamic region, is shifting from a centralized

economic model towards new civic platforms for work and community economies. We will

further develop on the challenges in making these economic models sustainable, guided by

two main questions: (1) (how) Are small urban entrepreneurs and micro socio-economic

networks able to adapt to the large scale impacts of economic change? and (2) How can this

adaptation be traced in the urban structure?

Economic restructuring correlates with the increase in self-employment rates amongst ethnic

minorities in Genk. Of broader significance is that with increased urbanisation, the quantity

and diversity of cultures participating in the retail life of Winterslag amplified, pointing to the

interplay between social and cultural networks, and economic and regulatory frameworks and

its relationship with urban locale. By setting aside the paradigm of demise often represented

flatly across the local low dynamic landscape, an empirical exploration of adaptation opens up

understandings of the situated short-term and long-term strategies adopted by independent

proprietors, as well as the limits of small-scale adaptive capacity in the face of economic and

regulatory change.