

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910857787603321
Autore	Ibrahim Asmaa
Titolo	Man and Place : Creative Design Transformations / / edited by Asmaa Ibrahim, Mady A. A. Mohamed, Mohamed Fekry
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer Nature Switzerland : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2024
ISBN	9783031499036 3031499034
Edizione	[1st ed. 2024.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (647 pages)
Altri autori (Persone)	MohamedMady A. A FekryMohamed
Disciplina	304.2
Soggetti	Sustainability Human geography Geography Architecture Social sciences Urban economics Human Geography Regional Geography Cities, Countries, Regions Society Urban Economics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Part1: Sustainability -- Part 2: Smart Cities -- Part 3: Environmental Resilience -- Part 4: Resilient Local Economies -- Part 5: Manufacturing -- Part 6: Smart Products.
Sommario/riassunto	This book is a result of the 1st ARCH and DESN International Conference (previously Memaryat) Conference held at Effat university on the 8th and 9th of February 2023, and includes chapters dealing with the critical manifestation of "Man and Place" to accommodate and embrace social, economic, and environmental needs within a balanced, integrated system. The book is groundbreaking in that it brings together some of the brightest minds in academia and industry. The

book includes a diverse range of contributions from esteemed academics and practitioners and offers a unique platform for thought-provoking discussions and innovative strategies that will help shape the cities of tomorrow. Further chapters include topics such as sustainability and creative transformations, smart cities, environmental resilience, resilient local economies, manufacturing innovations, and smart products. This book will be of interest to decision-makers, architects, interior designers, product designers, urban planners, urban designers, entrepreneurs, educators, and agencies.

2. Record Nr.

Autore

Titolo

Pubbl/distr/stampa

UNINA9910971111303321

Longford Nicholas T. <1955->

Statistical studies of income, poverty and inequality in Europe : computing and graphics in R using EU-SILC // Nicholas T. Longford

Boca Raton : , : Chapman and Hall/CRC, , [2015]

©2015

ISBN

1-04-019742-6

0-429-09930-4

1-4665-6832-1

Edizione

[1st edition]

Descrizione fisica

1 online resource (376 p.)

Collana

Chapman and Hall/CRC Statistics in the Social and Behavioral Sciences Series

Classificazione

MAT029000

Disciplina

339.3

Soggetti

Income - Europe

Poverty - Europe

R (Computer program language)

Europe Economic conditions

Lingua di pubblicazione

Inglese

Formato

Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico

Monografia

Note generali

A Chapman and Hall book.

Nota di bibliografia

Includes bibliographical references and index.

Nota di contenuto

Front Cover; Published Titles; Dedication; Contents; Preface; List of Figures; List of Tables; Chapter 1 Poverty Rate; Chapter 2 Statistical Background; Chapter 3 Poverty Indices; Chapter 4 Mixtures of Distributions; Chapter 5 Regions; Chapter 6 Transitions; Chapter 7 Multivariate Mixtures; Chapter 8 Social Transfers; Chapter 9 Causes and

Sommario/riassunto

There is no shortage of incentives to study and reduce poverty in our societies. Poverty is studied in economics and political sciences, and population surveys are an important source of information about it. The design and analysis of such surveys is principally a statistical subject matter and the computer is essential for their data compilation and processing. Focusing on The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), a program of annual national surveys which collect data related to poverty and social exclusion, Statistical Studies of Income, Poverty and Inequality in Europe: Computing and Graphics in R presents a set of statistical analyses pertinent to the general goals of EU-SILC. The contents of the volume are biased toward computing and statistics, with reduced attention to economics, political and other social sciences. The emphasis is on methods and procedures as opposed to results, because the data from annual surveys made available since publication and in the near future will degrade the novelty of the data used and the results derived in this volume. The aim of this volume is not to propose specific methods of analysis, but to open up the analytical agenda and address the aspects of the key definitions in the subject of poverty assessment that entail nontrivial elements of arbitrariness. The presented methods do not exhaust the range of analyses suitable for EU-SILC, but will stimulate the search for new methods and adaptation of established methods that cater to the identified purposes--

Preface A majority of the population in the established members of the European Union (EU) has over the last few decades enjoyed prosperity, comfort and freedom from existential threats, such as food shortage, various forms of destruction of our lives, homes and other possessions, judicial excesses or barred access to vital services, such as health care, education, insurance and transportation. New technologies, epitomised by the internet and the mobile phone, but also micro-surgery and cheap long-distance travel, have transformed the ways we access information, communicate with one another, obtain health care, education, training and entertainment, and how public services and administration operate. Our economies and societies have a great capacity to invent, apply inventions and package them in forms amenable for personal use by the masses. These great achievements have not been matched in one important area, namely, tackling poverty. Poverty is about as widespread in our societies as it was a few decades ago when, admittedly, our standards for what amounts to prosperity were somewhat more modest (Atkinson, 1998). Yet, there is no shortage of incentives to reduce poverty in our societies. The purely economic ones are that the poor are poor consumers, and much of our prosperity is derived from the consumption by others; the poor are poor contributors to the public funds (by taxes on income, property and consumption), which pay for some of the vital services and developments. More profound concerns are that the poor are a threat to the social cohesion, are more likely to be attracted to criminal and other illegal activities, and represent a threat to all those who are not poor, because we would not like ourselves and those dear to us to live in such circumstances--
