

Chapter 1 : WANTED: Great Britain's oldest compressor - Atlas Copco UK

A New Social Atlas of Britain is essential reading for students and researchers in social studies, human geography, political studies and computer graphics, and also journalists and politicians, and all those interested in current affairs.

Enter the competition is a big year for Atlas Copco in Great Britain. We will be celebrating the hundredth anniversary of our Customer Centre being established. As one of the oldest Atlas Copco entities outside of Sweden, we have chosen to share the festive spirit surrounding our anniversary with a competition. What is the competition about? Compressors play a big part in the industrial and manufacturing sector. Often referred to as the fourth utility, they are the silent partner powering many of the processes necessary to manufacture our every day comforts. In what is for us a landmark anniversary, we would like to turn the attention to these silent partners and find the compressor that has completed the longest tour of duty in Great Britain and is still going! Find out more about the competition from Keith, our sales manager: Has your compressor been working as long as Keith has? This competition is run by Atlas Copco Ltd. Submissions are welcome for compressors of any make. All submissions must be of a compressor installed in the territory of Great Britain. Submissions by any other means will not be counted as taking part in the competition. The visit will consist of an airCHECK to ensure the compressor is still running and note of its running hours counter, if a counter is available. The number of hours that the compressor has run is not relevant to the scope of the competition but will be used as part of the winning entry announcement. Each competition entry must prove the age of the compressor based on its data plate or a date marked official document e. The engineer will take a photo of this for our our competition entry records. In the event of a tie, where the oldest compressor - by year of manufacture - is of the same age as another competition entry, the winner will be decided by random draw. The prize for the competition winner is a free fixed-speed, oil-injected Atlas Copco GA range compressor which has the same free air delivery FAD as the winning compressor. The prize includes the delivery to site. If the winner should decide to opt for a variable speed drive model compressor instead of their fixed-speed GA range prize, or a larger model, they would have to pay the difference in cost between fixed-speed prize model and the variable speed drive model or larger compressor. The winner has to agree to a publicity story and photo which will be shared by the Atlas Copco Group through, but not limited to, its social media channels, its website and trade magazines. The winner will be announced on social media on 18th January

Chapter 2 : A New Social Atlas of Britain - CORE

Danny Dorling is a British social geographer researching inequality and human geography. He is the Halford Mackinder Professor of Geography of the School of Geography and the Environment of the University of Oxford. Danny Dorling has lived all his life in England. To try to counter his myopic world.

By David Robson 7 April Like it or loathe it, many see the class system as a quintessential element of British life, together with our obsession for tea and cake and talking about the weather. But how well does this stereotype really hold up? Is the British class system still as entrenched as it ever was? Or are those old distinctions a thing of the past, best left behind with the corsets and top hats of our period dramas? These questions have been difficult to answer with any certainty, but recent data has offered some surprising insights. As Hoggart noted, writers have been ringing the death knell for the British class system since at least the early 20th Century. Now it shows alarming signs of dilapidation. View image of Credit: The general consensus would seem to be that social mobility has increased with improvements in education and social welfare, but is it really that clear-cut? One fascinating case study comes from the Up series of documentaries by Michael Apted. Picking 14 children of various backgrounds, who were all aged seven in , the producers filmed them on a trip to London Zoo before following their progress every seven years after. A few of the children have managed to change their circumstances through hard work and discipline. In general, however, the series has lacked any truly astonishing rags-to-riches tales. As the New Yorker concluded in its review of the latest edition, 56 Up: Even so, there had been a steady average rise in the population after World War Two, with each child expecting to be slightly better off than their parents. Unfortunately, the relative proportions of people moving up or down a class now seems to be reversing. Distant connections A child is two-and-a-half times as likely to have a managerial job, if their grandparents were of a higher class The trouble is, the fabric of our society has so many strands, it can be difficult to disentangle all the potential factors that could influence your status. One potential issue is that most previous studies have only examined two generations “ parents and children ” whereas your class may depend on many more branches of the family tree. Tak Wing Chan at University College London, for instance, has found that a child is two-and-a-half times as likely to have a professional or managerial job, if their grandparents were of a higher class. In the Domesday Book of , for instance, you can find the names of wealthy landlords, who were most often descended from the Norman invaders, such as Baskerville, Darcy, Mandeville, Montgomery, Neville, Percy, Punchard, and Talbo. He then examined how often such names continued to crop up in historical records during the following centuries. He scoured lists of people attending Oxford and Cambridge Universities, probate records of inheritance, and members of parliament, for instance, all of which might suggest a higher social status. If social mobility were high, you would expect those rare names to crop up less and less often, as people of other backgrounds begin to occupy those prestigious positions; if it were low, the proportion would stay roughly the same. In fact, he found long-term social mobility to be very slow indeed , calculating that it takes around 10 generations for someone at the highest or lowest levels of society to reach the middle classes. Most surprisingly of all, that rate of social mobility remained remarkably stable “ even after the monumental changes of the Industrial Revolution and the introduction of universal education. Despite perceptions of greater social mobility, he found that the rate of change was roughly the same as in Britain. The same turned out to be true for Sweden; although the overall differences in wealth do tend to be smaller between the rich and poor, you still find the same families occupying the more prestigious jobs “ such as doctors, lawyers, or university professors. And his explanations for these results may raise some eyebrows. Like Chan, he considers that one possibility is purely sociological. Yet Clark suspects that our genes may also play a role. Perhaps some families are just carrying the DNA that helps them succeed, he says. Such genetic determinism tends to be an unpopular idea among many scientists. Whether you live in London, Beijing, New York or Stockholm, it can be surprisingly difficult to break free from the ties of the past.

Chapter 3 : BBC - Future - How important is social class in Britain today?

This atlas contains detailed maps and cartograms showing the geographical distribution of the many facets of society as revealed by the Census of Britain. The pattern of social geography is further enhanced by a number of non-census data sources and by using previous census statistics.

Country Pages

Hidalgo Technological innovation seems to be dominated by chance. But a new mathematical analysis suggests we might be able to anticipate when seemingly useless technologies become keystones of more complex environments. Yet, only recently this hypothesis has been empirically formalized and corroborated at multiple spatial scales, for different economic activities, and for a diversity of institutional regimes. The new synthesis is an empirical principle describing the probability that a region enters or exits an economic activity as a function of the number of related activities present in that location. In this paper we summarize some of the recent empirical evidence that has generalized the principle of relatedness to a fact describing the entry and exit of products, industries, occupations, and technologies, at the national, regional, and metropolitan scales. We conclude by describing some of the policy implications and future avenues of research implied by this robust empirical principle. Hidalgo How do regions acquire the knowledge they need to diversify their economic activities? How does the migration of workers among firms and industries contribute to the diffusion of that knowledge? Here we measure the industry, occupation, and location specific knowledge carried by workers from one establishment to the next using a dataset summarizing the individual work history for an entire country. We study pioneer firms—firms operating in an industry that was not present in a region—because the success of pioneers is the basic unit of regional economic diversification. We find that the growth and survival of pioneers increase significantly when their first hires are workers with experience in a related industry, and with work experience in the same location, but not with past experience in a related occupation. We compare these results with new firms that are not pioneers and find that industry specific knowledge is significantly more important for pioneer than non-pioneer firms. To address endogeneity we use Bartik instruments, which leverage national fluctuations in the demand for an activity as shocks for local labor supply. The instrumental variable estimates support the finding that industry related knowledge is a predictor of the survival and growth of pioneer firms. These findings expand our understanding of the micro-mechanisms underlying regional economic diversification events. Hidalgo Countries and cities are likely to enter economic activities that are related to those that are already present in them. Yet, while these path dependencies are universally acknowledged, we lack an understanding of the diversification strategies that can optimally balance the development of related and unrelated activities. Here, we develop algorithms to identify the activities that are optimal to target at each time step. We find that the strategies that minimize the total time needed to diversify an economy target highly connected activities during a narrow and specific time window. We compare the strategies suggested by our model with the strategies followed by countries in the diversification of their exports and research activities, finding that countries follow strategies that are close to the ones suggested by the model. These findings add to our understanding of economic diversification and also to our general understanding of diffusion in networks. Hidalgo Are there Marshallian externalities in job search? We study how workers who lose their jobs in establishment closures in Germany cope with their loss of employment. About a fifth of these displaced workers do not return to social-security covered employment within the next three years. Among those who do get re-employed, about two-thirds leave their old industry and one-third move out of their region. However, which of these two types of mobility responses workers will choose depends on the local industry mix in ways that are suggestive of Marshallian benefits to job search. In contrast, large local industries skill-related to the pre-displacement industry increase earnings losses but also protect against long-term unemployment. Analyzed through the lens of a job-search model, the exact spatial and industrial job-switching patterns reveal that workers take these Marshallian externalities into account when deciding how to allocate search efforts among industries. But does this product mix also predict income inequality? Here we combine methods from econometrics, network science, and economic complexity to show that countries exporting complex

products as measured by the Economic Complexity Index have lower levels of income inequality than countries exporting simpler products. Using multivariate regression analysis, we show that economic complexity is a significant and negative predictor of income inequality and that this relationship is robust to controlling for aggregate measures of income, institutions, export concentration, and human capital. Moreover, we use the product space and the Product Gini Index to reveal the structural constraints on income inequality. Our network maps reveal that HPAE have managed to diversify into products typically produced by countries with low levels of income inequality, while LAC economies have remained dependent on products related with high levels of income inequality. We also introduce the Xgini, a coefficient that captures the constraints on income inequality imposed by the mix of products a country makes. Finally, we argue that LAC countries need to emphasize a smart combination of social and economic policies to overcome the structural constraints for inclusive growth. This is particularly important in Brazil, a country characterized by huge and persistent inequalities. One of the most striking faces of Brazilian inequality is regional inequality, with the South and Southeast regions concentrating most of the economic activity and income and providing the best levels of education, health, infrastructure and quality of life. As an alternative approach in the debate about the differences in growth patterns between countries, the Product Space methodology use export data to establish associations for identifying new products that can leverage the economic development of each locality, considering what it already exports. The Product Space methodology was applied to foreign trade data of Brazilian municipalities. The paper analyzes the evolution of Brazilian exports and sophistication in the period , in order to also identify whether there is evidence of spatial autocorrelation in the level of sophistication of the municipalities. From the exploratory analysis of spatial data exports, diversity and sophistication in all Brazilian municipalities, this paper contributes to the debate about regional inequality in Brazil. The Amenity Space is used to build a recommender system that identifies the amenities missing in a neighborhood given its current pattern of specialization. Hidalgo Over two decades since independence, upper-middle income Kazakhstan a large, landlocked, sparsely populated but resource-rich country remains an economy in transition. Hidalgo The literature on knowledge diffusion shows that knowledge decays strongly with distance. Hidalgo In economic systems, the mix of products that countries make or export has been shown to be a strong leading indicator of economic growth. Hence, methods to characterize and predict the structure of the network connecting countries to the products that they export are relevant for understanding the dynamics of economic development. Hidalgo Much of the analysis of economic growth has focused on the study of aggregate output. Here, we deviate from this tradition and look instead at the structure of output embodied in the network connecting countries to the products that they export. In this article we explore this question by using the product space to study the productive structure of five Southern and East African countries: Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zambia. Hausmann For Adam Smith, wealth was related to the division of labor. As people and firms specialize in different activities, economic efficiency increases, suggesting that development is associated with an increase in the number of individual activities and with the complexity that emerges from the interactions between them.

Chapter 4 : - A New Social Atlas of Britain by Daniel Dorling

A New Social Atlas of Britain London: John Wiley and Sons Download PDF (MB) Website. next publication >> Website created by Benjamin Hennig.

A cradle-to-grave atlas, published by The Policy Press, is the first atlas to show how life in Britain varies over seven life stages and according to where we live. It compares over 1, neighbourhoods, in terms of people and identities rather than geography. There is much more to identity in Britain than identities of religion and ethnicity. Mapping at different ages shows ever more clearly that where you live can limit or assist your life chances from the cradle to the grave. It examines what normal means in different neighbourhoods through the seven stages of life. The key findings are: Infants living in social housing are likely to find themselves in over-crowded homes whilst those whose parents are home owners are often growing up in small palaces with a surfeit of rooms. In contrast, 50 times more young people from some neighbourhoods enrol at an elite university than others. There are a few large neighbourhoods where not a single child goes to an elite university. Thus, whether it is normal to have children at these ages now depends on where you live. In every large neighbourhood in Britain, where the majority of midlifers are in professional occupations AB , the next largest number is in social marketing group C1. Even at these ages, there is not a single large neighbourhood in Britain that could be described as mixed by social grade. There almost half of people were once married. Although many people will have first taken out a year mortgage in their 20s, in only half a percent of all neighbourhoods do a majority actually own their property outright. Far more men than women can drive. Many old men live in households with access to two or more cars, but far fewer old women do. In a third of neighbourhoods the health of most is only fair, and in a handful of neighbourhoods it is considered normal to be in poor health. In every neighbourhood in Britain over the last 24 years, at least one person has lived to be , but in some neighbourhoods very many more reach their centenary. All in all, the atlas provides a myriad of illuminating insights into the neighbourhood geographies of identity and the opportunities and disadvantages associated with living in particular places. Professor Daniel Dorling, added: In most things most are not. Most say they are normal, but our atlas shows that what is normal changes rapidly as you travel across the social topography of human identity in Britain, from the fertile crescent of advantage, where to succeed is to do nothing out of the ordinary, to the peaks of despair, where to just get by is extraordinary. It is available to buy from www. For further information please contact: Lindsey Bird, Media Relations Officer on or email l.

Chapter 5 : A New Social Atlas of Britain by Danny Dorling

A New Social Atlas of Britain. by Daniel Dorling. Danny's amazing atlas of Britain has been resurrected from some old postscript files he recently discovered.

Chapter 6 : New Social Atlas of Britain | Danny Dorling - ä, 1â°¼Â·é“ç•µ

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Chapter 7 : UK unveils Tempest concept future fighter aircraft at Farnborough

Full text Full text is available as a scanned copy of the original print version. Get a printable copy (PDF file) of the complete article (K), or click on a page image below to browse page by page.

Chapter 8 : Map of Social Innovation | Atlas of Social Innovation

This atlas contains detailed maps and cartograms showing the geographical distribution of the many facets of society as revealed by the Census of Britain.

Chapter 9 : OEC - Publications

A new social atlas of Britain A new social atlas of Britain Pinch, Steven Book reviews p.). The following two chapters trace some of the dilemmas surrounding the medicahzation of old age and reproduction.