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## The student movement

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services U.S. Department of Health and Human Services U.S. Department of Health and Human Services How We Will Accomplish Our Objective We will increase the supply of health care providers, including under-represented minorities, who are likely to locate and remain in underserved communities most in need of primary health care services. Our efforts will focus on financial support for: EMHC staff described the clinical workflow processes for care and how information is used and exchanged. Table J-6 describes the process, information collected and/or exchanged and observations by staff. TABLE J-6. Home Health Care Workflow Processes CCTs are multidisciplinary, community-based care teams that provide support for the most complex, high-risk, high-need and/or high cost patients served by the PCMH Pilot Sites. The CCT assists patients overcome barriers to care, improve health compliance and outcomes, and reduce avoidable ED use and hospital admissions. The CCT managers are Licenses The Commission considered several ways in which its medical-record recommendations might be implemented and enforced. The alternatives considered ranged from a wholly voluntary approach to Federal legislation which, like the 1974 Drug Abuse and Alcoholism statutes, 49 would make compliance with the recommendations a requirement attached to the di While privacy is one of the key values on which our society is built, it is more than an end in itself. It is also necessary for the effective delivery of health care, both to individuals and to populations. The market failures caused by the lack of effective privacy protections for health information are discussed below (see section V.C below). H The NEWWS findings should not be taken as a general indictment of the benefits of education and training in welfare-to-work programs. In July 1949, the chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report [JCER — subsequently renamed the Joint Economic Committee] appointed a subcommittee to do a study of low-income families. 16 The appointment of this Subcommittee on Low-Income Families [SLIF] grew out of the post-World-War-II inflationary spiral. The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not represent the position of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. August 1999, revised June 2000 by : Kristin A. Moore, Brent C. Miller, Barbara W. Sugland, Donna Ruane Morrison, Dana A. Gleit, Connie Blumenthal. Many concerned parties, including policy makers, tax payers, parents, scholars and program providers, want to identify programs that could bring about large reductions in unintended adolescent pregnancy and parenthood. For at least two decades now, varied approaches to prevention and intervention have been tried in the United States. As suggested We end this report with a few thoughts on promising directions for future research. As reported in Chapter II , our analysis of MTF data indicates that the likelihood of dating among high school students has declined substantially in recent years. As noted in that chapter, it is possible that this decline represents a change in adolescent vocabul Teens live in a mix of family structures, but most live with married parents — 50 percent with both biological parents and 13 percent with a parent who has remarried. The likelihood of living with two married biological parents varies substantially across various subgroups of teens, with African-American and low-income teens particularly unlike As described in the previous chapter, most teens have some experience with romantic relationships and dating by the time they reach late adolescence. In the 2006 MTF study, nearly three-quarters of high school seniors reported having ever dated, and 65 percent of 16-year-olds in the NLSY97 reported having had sexual intercourse. In this section, w As discussed in Chapter I , many of the recent policy efforts aimed at supporting healthy marriages have been targeted to low-income families with children. However, in this section we show that it is family structure — and not family income level — that is most closely associated with teens’ attitudes toward marriage. There are also diff Racial and ethnic differences in teens’ attitudes toward marriage are generally smaller than one might expect from the large racial/ethnic differences in family structure described earlier in Chapter II . In this section, we use data from both the 2002 NSFG and the MTF study to compare teens’ att Student Resources No matter the school project, we’ve got you covered. Find statistics, guidance and insight right from the experts. Check out this snapshot of diabetes in the U.S. and let the numbers do your heavy lifting. This comprehensive graphic shows statistics for diabetes, prediabetes, costs, complications and more. View the statistics Diabetes-related terms can range from common to complicated. Explore this list of terms by scrolling alphabetical groupings to find the exact one you want. See the ADA’s fast-paced progress since its inception over 75 years ago. This timeline tracks major milestones and accomplishments to celebrate key discoveries. No matter what form your project takes, you’ll need to cite sources accurately. See guidelines for common citation styles, including MLA, APA, and Chicago. New Orleans jazz (through 1920s) is most closely related to the marching bands popular in New Orleans at the end of the 19th and beginning of the early 20th centuries. Typically led by a trumpet or cornet -- supported harmonically by reeds and other horn instruments, and rhythmically by bass and drums -- the emphasis in New Orleans jazz was on collective, melodic improvisation. Solos were virtually nonexistent.Dixieland (through 1920s), also called "Chicago jazz," transpired when musicians fled New Orleans for Chicago in search of new opportunities and less oppressive social conditions. Dixieland, closely related to New Orleans jazz, made use of collective, melodic improvisation but allowed for solos and incorporated the piano.Swing music (1935-1945) marked a shift in jazz from improvisation to notated music and larger ensembles known as "big bands." Because of the size of the ensembles -- made up of several horns, reed instruments and percussion -- swing required simplified written arrangements. Swing was typically more repetitious, and pop friendly than other forms of jazz. Swing music is the closest jazz has ever come to being America's most popular music.Bop, or "bebop," which developed in the post-swing era (circa 1945), shunned the pop-accessibility of its forbear. In bop, the spotlight was on the soloist. The new style was criticized for lacking melody, as soloists traded melodic phrasing for chordal -- using the chord progression as the basis for improvisation. Faster, more abstract and not for dancing, bop pushed jazz for the first time into art status and out of low culture.Cool jazz (1950s and '60s), also known as West Coast jazz, marked a return to arrangements and retained elements of swing. Cool grew out of bop but smoothed out its harder edges tonally and rhythmically. Its players were educated studio musicians, many of whom eventually transitioned into more experimental forms.Hard Bop (1950s and '60s) came about 10 years after bop, with simpler, more soulful melodies, looser rhythm sections and similarities to rhythm and blues. Some consider hard bop, which was developed on the East Coast, to be a response to cool jazz, but others say the new style developed largely in ignorance of its West Coast counterpart.Fusion (1967-'70s) is a combination of rock music and jazz. As rock became more complex and musicians more skilled, players from both camps began to collaborate and experiment, just as the predecessors of jazz had done. Over time, this hybridization crystallized into its own form of jazz, though it remains not highly regarded by jazz purists.Next we'll learn about some of the influential musicians behind these jazz movements. HONG KONG—While tens of thousands of students continue to paralyze Hong Kong’s financial and commercial districts for a third day to demand free elections, across Victoria harbor in Kowloon the pro-democracy movement is starting to look a little different. In Mong Kok, a dense working class neighborhood, demonstrators are older, quieter, and in some ways, a little more cynical. “The politics here are so bad. That’s why we have to fight for democracy,” 78-year old Li Kon-wah tells Quartz. Li says Hong Kong’s top official, the chief executive CY Leung answers only to Beijing, a government that he remembers most for having ordered a violent crackdown on nonviolent democracy protesters in 1989. “I was so angry. I cried,” he says, after carefully taping a sign onto a nearby bus that reads, “Blood bath Tiananmen Massacre.” Li Kon-wah points to a bus decorated with signs supporting Occupy and calling for chief executive CY Leung’s resignation on a bus in Kowloon, Hong Kong.What started as a pro-democracy movement mainly among the city youth—sparked by student activists as well as another pro-democracy group, Occupy Hong Kong—is starting to capture a broad cross-section of the city’s population of seven million. The majority of these residents initially opposed Occupy’s strategy—to disrupt the city’s economy and force the government to withdraw electoral reforms that give Hong Kongers direct elections in 2017 but allows Beijing the ability to vet candidates for the city’s top office.Now, news reports and footage of police clashing with students, as well as tear gassing or pepper spraying them, have brought more people into the streets. In Mong Kok, thousands of demonstrators, including students, retired local residents, and workers have overtaken Nathan Road, a main thoroughfare. They are decorating streets with chalk drawings of umbrellas—the latest symbol for the demonstrations—and plastering signs on a row of buses that had to be abandoned when drivers couldn’t move in crowds that descended on the street late Sunday.Elderly demonstrators like Li mill around the area listening to speeches, handing out yellow ribbons and leaflets. Another retiree, Chan Kin-hoi, 76, wears a hat with a sign that reads, “Oppose the communist party, save Hong Kong.” Chan says: “I’m here because I support universal suffrage.” Local workers, like delivery drivers have volunteered to bring goods to demonstrators.Young and middle-aged professionals are also joining the protests during work breaks or after work. Grace Fu, 22, who works at an office nearby, is under no illusion that the protesters’ demands will be met. Chief executive Leung said again today the government will not change its stance on how Hong Kong elections will be run, despite the spread of “illegal” protests.But, says Fu, “Even if this movement doesn’t change anything, it’s good that people can now know what’s going on in Hong Kong. That would still be worth it.”Protesters at a rally in Mongkok today.Other segments of society are joining, too. Teachers in at least 31 secondary schools are boycotting classes, and Hong Kong’s Professional Teachers Union (PTU)—80% of the city’s primary and secondary school teachers are members—has pledged its support to the movement. Instead of teaching classes, teachers are holding “civic lessons” for students to learn about Hong Kong politics and activism, according to Fong King-lok, head of computer development at PTU.And though many of Hong Kong’s construction workers, drivers, small shop owners and others are apolitical, at least one organized group of workers is participating—a development that labor observes say could eventually be similar to the support workers gave pro-democracy student activists in China in 1989. One of the city’s most influential trade groups, the Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions, has called on workers to strike and demonstrate at protest sites. Support from other unorganized workers has trickled in as well: 200 delivery workers at a Coca Cola plant have also gone on strike.Chan Kin-hoi, 76, in Kowloon wears a sign on his shirt that says, “People rise up to defend Hong Kong, support Occupy, and student strikes.”These workers may have even more reason to push for genuine direct elections than students, many of whom feel their economic and career prospects have been compromised by the current government. Collective bargaining for workers is weak—workers often have to accept poor terms and can be let go for striking.“Organized workers as a group feel that they have as much at stake as anyone,” says Rick Glofcheski who teaches labor and employment law at Hong Kong University. “The thin blanket of protections workers are offered has to do with lack of accountability of the government in Hong Kong. The workers have a strong conviction about that.” Activists have said they plan to keep protesting until Leung steps down; Leung himself says he expects the protests to last “quite a long period.”By early evening today, more people had started streaming in to Nathan Road to support the demonstrators. A 63-year old woman who would only give her surname, Li, sat along a traffic barrier, chatting with her sister and other neighbors. Asked why she’s come, Li says, “It’s our responsibility as Hong Kongers. If we don’t come out today, when will we?” #7 The more anti-agers you layer on, the better:Smearing on Beijing, a government that he remembers most for having ordered a violent crackdown on nonviolent democracy protesters in 1989. “I was so angry. I cried,” he says, after carefully taping a sign onto a nearby bus that reads, “Blood bath Tiananmen Massacre.” Li Kon-wah points to a bus decorated with signs supporting Occupy and calling for chief executive CY Leung’s resignation on a bus in Kowloon, Hong Kong.What started as a pro-democracy movement mainly among the city youth—sparked by student activists as well as another pro-democracy group, Occupy Hong Kong—is starting to capture a broad cross-section of the city’s population of seven million. The majority of these residents initially opposed Occupy’s strategy—to disrupt the city’s economy and force the government to withdraw electoral reforms that give Hong Kongers direct elections in 2017 but allows Beijing the ability to vet candidates for the city’s top office.Now, news reports and footage of police clashing with students, as well as tear gassing or pepper spraying them, have brought more people into the streets. 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A balanced approach is best—focus on a couple products with the ingredients your skin needs most.” For the majority of people, that’s “a lightweight antioxidant serum followed by an SPF-infused moisturizer in the morning and a retinoid followed by a moisturizer (or a moisturizer with retinol) at night,” Waldorf says.#8 Anti-aging creams work better at night.Like vampires, some anti-aging creams work best when the sun goes down—but not all. “Any anti-aging cream that contains retinoids, peptides, AHAs, or BHAs should be used at night,” says Graf. “While you sleep, blood flow to the skin increases, the PH level decreases, and the protective barrier is weakened. These ingredients work best under these conditions.” Other anti-agers are crucial during the day. “Antioxidants and SPF are key for daytime,” Graf says.#9 If a cream isn’t showing results in a few weeks, move on.Unlike a bad blind date, anti-agers take time to show their true colors. “After a few weeks, you should notice that your skin is plumper and smoother,” says Waldorf. More dramatic changes require patience. “Reducing the appearance of fine lines can take up to three months,” says Downie. Even more substantial changes, “like reducing discoloration and wrinkles, can take up to six months—no matter what the strength of the formula,” Waldorf says. Some creams provide instant results, but that’s because ingredients that cause a temporary effect, such as light-reflective particles, have been added.#10 Tingling, redness, and flaking are normal side effects of anti-agers.Put down the ice pack and step away from the concealer. It’s mainly certain alpha and beta hydroxy acids and old-school prescription retinoids that “cause some redness, scaling, and itchiness when you first start using them,” Waldorf says. And to a lesser degree, vitamin C products and anything in a gel base can be irritating, too. We used to think that irritation meant it was working, but “now we know that it can be just a bad side effect,” Graf says. “In fact, anti-agers work much better on healthy skin that isn’t irritated.” Gentler formulas, such as prescription Retin-A Micro, cause minimal irritation. And some anti-agers, such as peptides, aren’t irritating at all. If you do experience mild redness or peeling, usually all it takes to calm the skin is reducing the frequency of application, a little restraint, and daily SPF. If you have an excessive reaction, see a doctor. “When I prescribe a retinoid, I recommend that patients use it twice a week for two weeks. Then, most women can use it every other day or even daily,” Waldorf says. Retinoid-treated skin is more prone to sunburns, so “a daily dose of SPF 30 or above is vital, too,” says Day. And while it may be tempting to slather on retinoids, “just a pea-size dot for your entire face is enough,” Day says. “Retinoids are not soothing night creams—a little goes a long way.”

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