A Study On Gap Acceptance Of Unsignalized Intersection


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Highway Capacity and Level of Service This book examines the justice gap and trial process for sexual assault against both adults and children in two jurisdictions: England and Wales and New South Wales, Australia. Drawing on decades of research, it investigates the reality of the policing and prosecution of sexual assault offences – often seen as one of the ‘hardest crimes to prosecute’ – across two similar jurisdictions. Despite the introduction of the many reform options detailed in the book, satisfactory outcomes for victims and the public are still difficult to obtain. Cossins takes a new approach by examining the nature and effects of adversarialism on vulnerable witnesses, jury decision-making and the structures of power within the trial process, to show how, and at what points, that process is weighted against complainants of
sexual assault, in order to make evidence-based suggestions for reform. She argues that this justice gap is a result of a moralistic adversarial culture which fosters myths and misconceptions about rape and child sexual assault, thus requiring the prosecution to prove a complainant’s moral worthiness. She argues this culture can only be eliminated by a radical replacement of the adversarial system with a trauma-informed system. By reviewing the relevant psychological literature, this book documents the triggers for re-traumatisation within an adversarial trial, and discusses the reform measures that would be necessary to transform the sexual assault trial from one where the complainant’s moral worthiness is ‘on trial’ to a fully functioning trauma-informed system. It speaks to students and academics across subjects including law, criminology, gender studies and psychology, and practitioners in law and victim services, as well as policy-makers.

AutomotiveUI '17 An NPR Favorite Book of the Year Winner of the Critics’ Choice Book Award, American Educational Studies Association Winner of the Mirra Komarovsky Book Award Winner of the CEP–Mildred García Award for Exemplary Scholarship “Eye-openingBrings home the pain and reality of on-campus poverty and puts the blame squarely on elite institutions.” — Washington Post “Jack’s investigation redirects attention from the matter of access to the matter of inclusion His book challenges universities to support the diversity they indulge in advertising.” — New Yorker “The lesson is plain—simply admitting low-income students is just the start of a university’s obligations. Once they’re on campus, colleges must show them that they are full-fledged citizen.” — David Kirp, American Prospect “This book should be studied closely by anyone interested in improving diversity and inclusion in higher education and provides a moving call to action for us all.” — Raj Chetty, Harvard University The Ivy League looks different than it used to. College presidents and deans of admission have opened their doors—and their coffers—to support a more diverse student body. But is it enough just to admit these students? In this bracing exposé, Anthony Jack shows that many students’ struggles continue long after they’ve settled in their dorms. Admission, they quickly learn, is not the same as acceptance. This powerfully argued book documents how university policies and campus culture can exacerbate preexisting inequalities and reveals why some students are harder hit than others.

A Study of Minimum Gap Acceptance and Its Application to Traffic Simulation for Uncontrolled Intersections A sweeping leadership framework to institute clear and intentional actions throughout your organization so that people of all racial backgrounds are empowered to lead, collaborate, and excel at work. The Diversity Gap is a fearless, groundbreaking guide to help leaders at every level shatter the barriers that are causing diversity efforts to fail. Combining real-world research with honest first-person experiences, racial justice facilitator Bethaney Wilkinson provides leaders a replicable structure to foster a diverse culture of belonging within your organization. With illuminating and challenging insights on every page, you will: Better understand today’s racial climate and its negative impact on your organization and team; Be equipped to shift your organizational culture from one that has good intentions for “diversity” to one that addresses systemic barriers to all employees thriving at work; and Be emboldened to participate in creating an organizational culture where people from various racial backgrounds are growing in their purpose, making their highest contributions, and collaborating effectively towards greater impact at work and in the world. Ultimately, The Diversity Gap is the quantum shift between well-intentioned organizational diversity programs that do little to move the needle and a lasting culture of equity and belonging that can transform your organization and outpace your industry.
Traffic Engineering Handbook Anger can be a powerful political resource, but it mobilizes black and white Americans differentially to exacerbate political inequality.

Recent Advances in Traffic Engineering This report presents the study of minor street drivers' gap and lag acceptance and rejection at a non-standard stop-controlled T-intersection. In this context, non-standard stop-controlled intersections are those at which priority right-of-way is given to a left-turning traffic stream. The arrival and departure times of all vehicles entering the intersection were collected with a traffic classifier and video camera. Lag/gap acceptance and rejection values were found for several specific movement combinations. The resulting critical lag and gap values varied over a wide range, depending upon the method used to derive them and the particular movement pattern being considered. Values ranged from 1.8 to 9.0 seconds, with the majority of the critical gap values higher than the critical lag values for the same movement. The lower lag/gap values were from a movement pair associated with non-standard control: drivers stopped to wait on the oncoming traffic stream having the right-of-way often choose to proceed when oncoming vehicles are close, assuming that if an oncoming vehicle has not reduced its speed by the time it is close to the intersection, it will probably proceed through and not turn left. At the intersection studied, this non-standard stop-controlled pattern sometimes caused confusion among drivers and excessive delay on minor street approaches during high traffic volume periods.

Study on Left Turn Safety and Gap Acceptance at Unsignalized Intersections Designed for use in traffic and transportation-engineering courses, this manual will also interest professionals in traffic-engineering companies and state governments. Designed to help students learn to implement sound data collection and analysis techniques, the manual presents a step-by-step data collection and analysis technique for 14 traffic-engineering topics. Each topic is introduced in a consistent manner, and data collection and analysis forms are provided for each study.

Introduction to Traffic Engineering

College Choices Aspiring college students and their families have many options. A student can attend an in-state or an out-of-state school, a public or private college, a two-year community college program or a four-year university program. Students can attend full-time and have a bachelor of arts degree by the age of twenty-three or mix college and work, progressing toward a degree more slowly. To make matters more complicated, the array of financial aid available is more complex than ever. Students and their families must weigh federal grants, state merit scholarships, college tax credits, and college savings accounts, just to name a few. In College Choices, Caroline Hoxby and a distinguished group of economists show how students and their families really make college decisions—how they respond to financial aid options, how peer relationships figure in the decision-making process, and even whether they need mentoring to get through the admissions process. Students of all sorts are considered—from poor students, who may struggle with applications and whether to continue on to college, to high aptitude students who are offered "free rides" at elite schools. College Choices utilizes the best methods and latest data to analyze the college decision-making process, while explaining how changes in aid and admissions practices inform those decisions as well.
Gut and Psychology Syndrome

Safety and Operational Assessment of Gap Acceptance Through Large-scale Field Evaluation At a time when lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals--often referred to under the umbrella acronym LGBT--are becoming more visible in society and more socially acknowledged, clinicians and researchers are faced with incomplete information about their health status. While LGBT populations often are combined as a single entity for research and advocacy purposes, each is a distinct population group with its own specific health needs. Furthermore, the experiences of LGBT individuals are not uniform and are shaped by factors of race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, geographical location, and age, any of which can have an effect on health-related concerns and needs. The Health of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People assesses the state of science on the health status of LGBT populations, identifies research gaps and opportunities, and outlines a research agenda for the National Institute of Health. The report examines the health status of these populations in three life stages: childhood and adolescence, early/middle adulthood, and later adulthood. At each life stage, the committee studied mental health, physical health, risks and protective factors, health services, and contextual influences. To advance understanding of the health needs of all LGBT individuals, the report finds that researchers need more data about the demographics of these populations, improved methods for collecting and analyzing data, and an increased participation of sexual and gender minorities in research. The Health of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People is a valuable resource for policymakers, federal agencies including the National Institute of Health (NIH), LGBT advocacy groups, clinicians, and service providers.

Parenting Matters


Gap Acceptance Study Using Video Image Processing The untold story of the root cause of America's education crisis--and the seemingly endless cycle of multigenerational poverty. It was only after years within the education reform movement that Natalie Wexler stumbled across a hidden explanation for our country's frustrating lack of progress when it comes to providing every child with a quality education. The problem wasn't one of the usual scapegoats: lazy teachers, shoddy facilities, lack of accountability. It was something no one was talking about: the elementary school curriculum's intense focus on decontextualized reading comprehension "skills" at the expense of actual knowledge. In the tradition of Dale Russakoff's The Prize and Dana Goldstein's The Teacher Wars, Wexler brings together history, research, and compelling characters to pull back the curtain on this fundamental flaw in our education system--one that fellow reformers, journalists, and policymakers have long overlooked, and of which the general public, including many parents, remains unaware. But The Knowledge Gap isn't just a story of what schools have gotten so wrong--it also follows innovative educators who are in the process of shedding their deeply ingrained habits, and describes the rewards that have come along: students who are not only excited to learn but are also acquiring the knowledge and vocabulary that will enable them to succeed. If we truly want to fix our education system and unlock the potential of our neediest children, we have no
choice but to pay attention.

Gap availability studies. The identification of gaps from systematic reviews is essential to the practice of "evidence-based research." Health care research should begin and end with a systematic review. A comprehensive and explicit consideration of the existing evidence is necessary for the identification and development of an unanswered and answerable question, for the design of a study most likely to answer that question, and for the interpretation of the results of the study. In a systematic review, the consideration of existing evidence often highlights important areas where deficiencies in information limit our ability to make decisions. We define a research gap as a topic or area for which missing or inadequate information limits the ability of reviewers to reach a conclusion for a given question. A research gap may be further developed, such as through stakeholder engagement in prioritization, into research needs. Research needs are those areas where the gaps in the evidence limit decision making by patients, clinicians, and policy makers. A research gap may not be a research need if filling the gap would not be of use to stakeholders that make decisions in health care. The clear and explicit identification of research gaps is a necessary step in developing a research agenda. Evidence reports produced by Evidence-based Practice Centers (EPCs) have always included a future research section. However, in contrast to the explicit and transparent steps taken in the completion of a systematic review, there has not been a systematic process for the identification of research gaps. We developed a framework to systematically identify research gaps from systematic reviews. This framework facilitates the classification of where the current evidence falls short and why the evidence falls short. The framework included two elements: (1) the characterisation the gaps and (2) the identification and classification of the reason(s) for the research gap. The PICOS structure (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome and Setting) was used in this framework to describe questions or parts of questions inadequately addressed by the evidence synthesized in the systematic review. The issue of timing, sometimes included as PICOTS, was considered separately for Intervention, Comparison, and Outcome. The PICOS elements were the only sort of framework we had identified in an audit of existing methods for the identification of gaps used by EPCs and other related organizations (i.e., health technology assessment organizations). We chose to use this structure as it is one familiar to EPCs, and others, in developing questions. It is not only important to identify research gaps but also to determine how the evidence falls short, in order to maximally inform researchers, policy makers, and funders on the types of questions that need to be addressed and the types of studies needed to address these questions. Thus, the second element of the framework was the classification of the reasons for the existence of a research gap. For each research gap, the reason(s) that most preclude conclusions from being made in the systematic review is chosen by the review team completing the framework. To leverage work already being completed by review teams, we mapped the reasons for research gaps to concepts from commonly used evidence grading systems. Our objective in this project was to complete two types of further evaluation: (1) application of the framework across a larger sample of existing systematic reviews in different topic areas, and (2) implementation of the framework by EPCs. These two objectives were used to evaluate the framework and instructions for usability and to evaluate the application of the framework by others, outside of our EPC, including as part of the process of completing an EPC report. Our overall goal was to produce a revised framework with guidance that could be used by EPCs to explicitly identify research gaps from systematic reviews.

acceptance in the freeway merging process. -v.3. Operational effects of some entrance ramp geometrics on freeway merging. -v.4. The
determination of merging capacity and its application to freeway design and control. -v.5. Traffic interaction in the freeway merging process.
-v.6. Digital simulation of freeway merging operation. -v.7. A annotated bibliography on gap acceptance and its applications. -[v.8]. Summary
report Dr. Natasha Campbell-McBride set up The Cambridge Nutrition Clinic in 1998. As a parent of a child diagnosed with learning
disabilities, she is acutely aware of the difficulties facing other parents like her, and she has devoted much of her time to helping these
families. She realized that nutrition played a critical role in helping children and adults to overcome their disabilities, and has pioneered the use
of probiotics in this field. Her willingness to share her knowledge has resulted in her contributing to many publications, as well as presenting at
numerous seminars and conferences on the subjects of learning disabilities and digestive disorders. Her book Gut and Psychology Syndrome
captures her experience and knowledge, incorporating her most recent work. She believes that the link between learning disabilities, the food
and drink that we take, and the condition of our digestive system is absolute, and the results of her work have supported her position on this
subject. In her clinic, parents discuss all aspects of their child's condition, confident in the knowledge that they are not only talking to a
professional but to a parent who has lived their experience. Her deep understanding of the challenges they face puts her advice in a class of
its own.

Study of GAP Acceptance Probabilities for Highway Crossing and Merging The Language Gap provides an accessible review of the language
gap research, illuminating what we know and what we do not know about the language development of youth from working and lower
socioeconomic classes. Written to offer a balanced look at existing literature, this text analyzes how language gap research is portrayed in the
media and how debatable research findings have been portrayed as common sense facts. This text additionally analyzes how language gap
research has impacted educational policies, and will be the first book-length overview addressing this area of rapidly growing interest.

Traffic Engineering & Control

Closing the Justice Gap for Adult and Child Sexual Assault

The Health of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People Bridging the Communication Gap is a book about improving communication
between customers, business analysts, developers and testers on software projects, especially by using specification by example and agile
acceptance testing. These two key emerging software development practices can significantly improve the chances of success of a software
project. They ensure that all project participants speak the same language, and build a shared and consistent understanding of the domain.
This leads to better specifications, flushes out incorrect assumptions and ensures that functional gaps are discovered before the development
starts. With these practices in place you can build software that is genuinely fit for purpose.

Despite the Best Intentions A comprehensive guide for college-bound teens and their parents shares step-by-step coverage of today's
competitive admissions processes based on expert advice by 50 admissions deans from ivy-league universities, in a reference that outlines
recommendations for the sophomore, junior and senior grades of high school. Original.

The Rise of Women Today, most substance abuse treatment is administered by community-based organizations. If providers could readily incorporate the most recent advances in understanding the mechanisms of addiction and treatment, the treatment would be much more effective and efficient. The gap between research findings and everyday treatment practice represents an enormous missed opportunity at this exciting time in this field. Informed by real-life experiences in addiction treatment including workshops and site visits, Bridging the Gap Between Practice and Research examines why research remains remote from treatment and makes specific recommendations to community providers, federal and state agencies, and other decisionmakers. The book outlines concrete strategies for building and disseminating knowledge about addiction; for linking research, policy development, and everyday treatment implementation; and for helping drug treatment consumers become more informed advocates. In candid language, the committee discusses the policy barriers and the human attitudes—the stigma, suspicion, and skepticism—that often hinder progress in addiction treatment. The book identifies the obstacles to effective collaboration among the research, treatment, and policy sectors; evaluates models to address these barriers; and looks in detail at the issue from the perspective of the community-based provider and the researcher.

A Study of Gap Acceptance at Left-hand and Right-hand Ramps

The Anger Gap

College Admission Given that "driver error" is cited as a contributing factor in 93 percent of all crashes, understanding driver behavior is an essential element in mitigating the crash problem. Among the more dangerous roadway elements are unsignalized intersections where drivers' gap acceptance behavior is strongly correlated to the operational and safety performance of the intersection. While a basic understanding of drivers' gap acceptance behavior exists, several unanswered questions remain. Previous work has attempted to address some of these questions, however to date the research has been somewhat limited in scope and scale due to the challenges of collecting high fidelity gap acceptance data in the field. This research initiative utilized software newly developed for this project to collect gap acceptance data on 2,767 drivers at 60 sites, totaling 10,419 driver decisions and 22,639 gaps in traffic. This large-scale data collection effort allowed many of these remaining questions to be answered with an improved degree of certainty. This research initiative showed that naturalistic driver gap acceptance behavior can realistically be observed and accurately recorded in the field in real time using a newly developed software tool. This software tool and study methodology was validated using high fidelity video reduction techniques. This research compared different methods of analyzing gap acceptance data, in particular determining critical gap, seeing that the method used significantly affects the results. Conclusions were drawn about the merits of each of the ten analysis methods considered. Through the analysis of the large data set collected, the research determined that there exist appreciable and identifiable differences in gap acceptance behavior across drivers under varied conditions. The greatest differences were seen in relationship to wait time and queue presence. If a driver has queued vehicles waiting behind them and/or has been waiting to turn for a long period of time, they will be more likely to accept a smaller gap in traffic. Additionally, an
analysis of gap acceptance as it relates to crash experience identified critical situations where a driver's gap acceptance behavior contributes to the occurrence of a crash. Characteristics of the driver such as gender and approximate age associated with specific crashes were examined. Teen drivers were identified as exhibiting aggressive gap acceptance behavior and were found to be overrepresented in gap acceptance related crashes. Ultimately, a better understanding of the driver and environmental factors that significantly contribute to increased crash risk will help guide the way to targeted design solutions.

The Knowledge Gap

The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids The idea of the gap year has taken hold in America. Since its development in Britain nearly fifty years ago, taking time off between secondary school and college has allowed students the opportunity to travel, develop crucial life skills, and grow up, all while doing volunteer work in much-needed parts of the developing world.

A Study of Lag and Gap Acceptances at Stop-controlled Intersections

The Diversity Gap This book comprises select proceedings of the National Conference on Recent Advances in Traffic Engineering (RATE 2018) with technical papers on the themes of traffic operation control and management, traffic safety and vulnerable road users, and sustainable transportation. It covers a wide range of topics, including advanced traffic data collection methods, big data analysis, mix-traffic characterization and modelling, travel time reliability, scenario of pedestrian and non-motorised vehicles (NMVs) traffic, regional traffic growth modelling, and applications of intelligent transportation systems (ITS) in traffic management. The contents of this book offer up-to-date and practical knowledge on different aspects of traffic engineering, which is useful for students, researchers as well as practitioners.

A Study of Gap Acceptance at a Stop Sign Location This project monitored an urban arterial highway to characterize recurring congestion. There were two major initiatives in the project. The first one focused on observed variations in gap acceptance and lane changing in relation to traffic flow rates on signalized urban arterials. The second one was a sensitivity analysis of observed lane change parameters compared to embedded parameters in current microscopic traffic simulation models. Despite the robustness and wide spread use of microsimulation models for this type of analysis, gaps and limitations exist that can affect the accuracy of the results. Also, changes in driver behavior such as lane changing and gap acceptance under different traffic conditions are not well understood. One of the aims of this research was to offer enhancements to lane changing and gap acceptance models to improve the accuracy of microscopic simulation, particularly while simulating saturated traffic conditions. Several general findings were produced during the study: traffic flows at signals approaching saturation are still complex to analyze; interactions between traffic parameters are not well understood; drivers take higher risks when flow on a signalized arterial approaches saturation (accept smaller gaps); statistical distributions obtained for gap acceptance and lane changes confirmed what is suspected intuitively, when the traffic flow is heavy the probabilities of drivers accepting smaller gaps and changing lanes rapidly are higher than during moderate flow; existing microscopic traffic simulation tools simplify some of the traffic parameters in simulation models, which may
be recoded or recalibrated for better accuracy of simulation results. In addition to these general findings, multiple specific findings and recommendations were recorded for lane changing, gap acceptance, and simulation model parameters.

Transportation Research On the surface, Riverview High School looks like the post-racial ideal. Serving an enviably affluent, diverse, and liberal district, the school is well-funded, its teachers are well-trained, and many of its students are high achieving. Yet Riverview has not escaped the same unrelenting question that plagues schools throughout America: why is it that even when all of the circumstances seem right, black and Latino students continue to lag behind their peers? Through five years' worth of interviews and data-gathering at Riverview, John Diamond and Amanda Lewis have created a rich and disturbing portrait of the achievement gap that persists more than fifty years after the formal dismantling of segregation. As students progress from elementary school to middle school to high school, their level of academic achievement increasingly tracks along racial lines, with white and Asian students maintaining higher GPAs and standardized testing scores, taking more advanced classes, and attaining better college admission results than their black and Latino counterparts. Most research to date has focused on the role of poverty, family stability, and other external influences in explaining poor performance at school, especially in urban contexts. Diamond and Lewis instead situate their research in a suburban school, and look at what factors within the school itself could be causing the disparity. Most crucially, they challenge many common explanations of the 'racial achievement gap,' exploring what race actually means in this situation, and why it matters. An in-depth study with far-reaching consequences, Despite the Best Intentions revolutionizes our understanding of both the knotty problem of academic disparities and the larger question of the color line in American society.

Framework for Determining Research Gaps During Systematic Review Significant changes have taken place in the policy landscape surrounding cannabis legalization, production, and use. During the past 20 years, 25 states and the District of Columbia have legalized cannabis and/or cannabidiol (a component of cannabis) for medical conditions or retail sales at the state level and 4 states have legalized both the medical and recreational use of cannabis. These landmark changes in policy have impacted cannabis use patterns and perceived levels of risk. However, despite this changing landscape, evidence regarding the short- and long-term health effects of cannabis use remains elusive. While a myriad of studies have examined cannabis use in all its various forms, often these research conclusions are not appropriately synthesized, translated for, or communicated to policy makers, health care providers, state health officials, or other stakeholders who have been charged with influencing and enacting policies, procedures, and laws related to cannabis use. Unlike other controlled substances such as alcohol or tobacco, no accepted standards for safe use or appropriate dose are available to help guide individuals as they make choices regarding the issues of if, when, where, and how to use cannabis safely and, in regard to therapeutic uses, effectively. Shifting public sentiment, conflicting and impeded scientific research, and legislative battles have fueled the debate about what, if any, harms or benefits can be attributed to the use of cannabis or its derivatives, and this lack of aggregated knowledge has broad public health implications. The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids provides a comprehensive review of scientific evidence related to the health effects and potential therapeutic benefits of cannabis. This report provides a research agenda outlining gaps in current knowledge and opportunities for providing additional insight into these issues that summarizes and prioritizes pressing research needs.
Bridging the Communication Gap

Characterization of Arterial Traffic Congestion Through Analysis of Operational Parameters (gap Acceptance and Lane Changing) "The Traffic Engineering Handbook is a comprehensive practice-oriented reference that presents the fundamental concepts of traffic engineering, commensurate with the state of the practice"--

Vehicle Gap-acceptance Study at Unsignalized T-intersections

Bridging the Gap Between Practice and Research

Gap Acceptance at Non-standard Stop-controlled Intersections While powerful gender inequalities remain in American society, women have made substantial gains and now largely surpass men in one crucial arena: education. Women now outperform men academically at all levels of school, and are more likely to obtain college degrees and enroll in graduate school. What accounts for this enormous reversal in the gender education gap? In The Rise of Women: The Growing Gender Gap in Education and What It Means for American Schools, Thomas DiPrete and Claudia Buchmann provide a detailed and accessible account of women’s educational advantage and suggest new strategies to improve schooling outcomes for both boys and girls. The Rise of Women opens with a masterful overview of the broader societal changes that accompanied the change in gender trends in higher education. The rise of egalitarian gender norms and a growing demand for college-educated workers allowed more women to enroll in colleges and universities nationwide. As this shift occurred, women quickly reversed the historical male advantage in education. By 2010, young women in their mid-twenties surpassed their male counterparts in earning college degrees by more than eight percentage points. The authors, however, reveal an important exception: While women have achieved parity in fields such as medicine and the law, they lag far behind men in engineering and physical science degrees. To explain these trends, The Rise of Women charts the performance of boys and girls over the course of their schooling. At each stage in the education process, they consider the gender-specific impact of factors such as families, schools, peers, race and class. Important differences emerge as early as kindergarten, where girls show higher levels of essential learning skills such as persistence and self-control. Girls also derive more intrinsic gratification from performing well on a day-to-day basis, a crucial advantage in the learning process. By contrast, boys must often navigate a conflict between their emerging masculine identity and a strong attachment to school. Families and peers play a crucial role at this juncture. The authors show the gender gap in educational attainment between children in the same families tends to be lower when the father is present and more highly educated. A strong academic climate, both among friends and at home, also tends to erode stereotypes that disconnect academic prowess and a healthy, masculine identity. Similarly, high schools with strong science curricula reduce the power of gender stereotypes concerning science and technology and encourage girls to major in scientific fields. As the value of a highly skilled workforce continues to grow, The Rise of Women argues that understanding the source and extent of the gender gap in higher education is essential to improving our schools and the economy. With its rigorous data and clear recommendations, this volume illuminates new ground for future education policies and research.

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Traffic Systems Reviews and Abstracts This book presents selected papers from the 4th Conference of the Transportation Research Group of India. It provides a comprehensive analysis of themes spanning the field of transportation encompassing economics, financial management, social equity, green technologies, operations research, big data analysis, econometrics and structural mechanics. This volume will be of interest to researchers, educators, practitioners, managers, and policy-makers world-wide.

The Language Gap Decades of research have demonstrated that the parent-child dyad and the environment of the family— which includes all primary caregivers—are at the foundation of children's well-being and healthy development. From birth, children are learning and rely on parents and the other caregivers in their lives to protect and care for them. The impact of parents may never be greater than during the earliest years of life, when a child's brain is rapidly developing and when nearly all of her or his experiences are created and shaped by parents and the family environment. Parents help children build and refine their knowledge and skills, charting a trajectory for their health and well-being during childhood and beyond. The experience of parenting also impacts parents themselves. For instance, parenting can enrich and give focus to parents' lives; generate stress or calm; and create any number of emotions, including feelings of happiness, sadness, fulfillment, and anger. Parenting of young children today takes place in the context of significant ongoing developments. These include: a rapidly growing body of science on early childhood, increases in funding for programs and services for families, changing demographics of the U.S. population, and greater diversity of family structure. Additionally, parenting is increasingly being shaped by technology and increased access to information about parenting. Parenting Matters identifies parenting knowledge, attitudes, and practices associated with positive developmental outcomes in children ages 0-8; universal/preventive and targeted strategies used in a variety of settings that have been effective with parents of young children and that support the identified knowledge, attitudes, and practices; and barriers to and facilitators for parents' use of practices that lead to healthy child outcomes as well as their participation in effective programs and services. This report makes recommendations directed at an array of stakeholders, for promoting the wide-scale adoption of effective programs and services for parents and on areas that warrant further research to inform policy and practice. It is meant to serve as a roadmap for the future of parenting policy, research, and practice in the United States.

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