

The Importance of Collecting Identity- Based Data

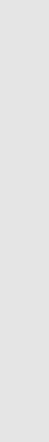
Guide to understanding how identity-based data can impact students' outcomes and experiences

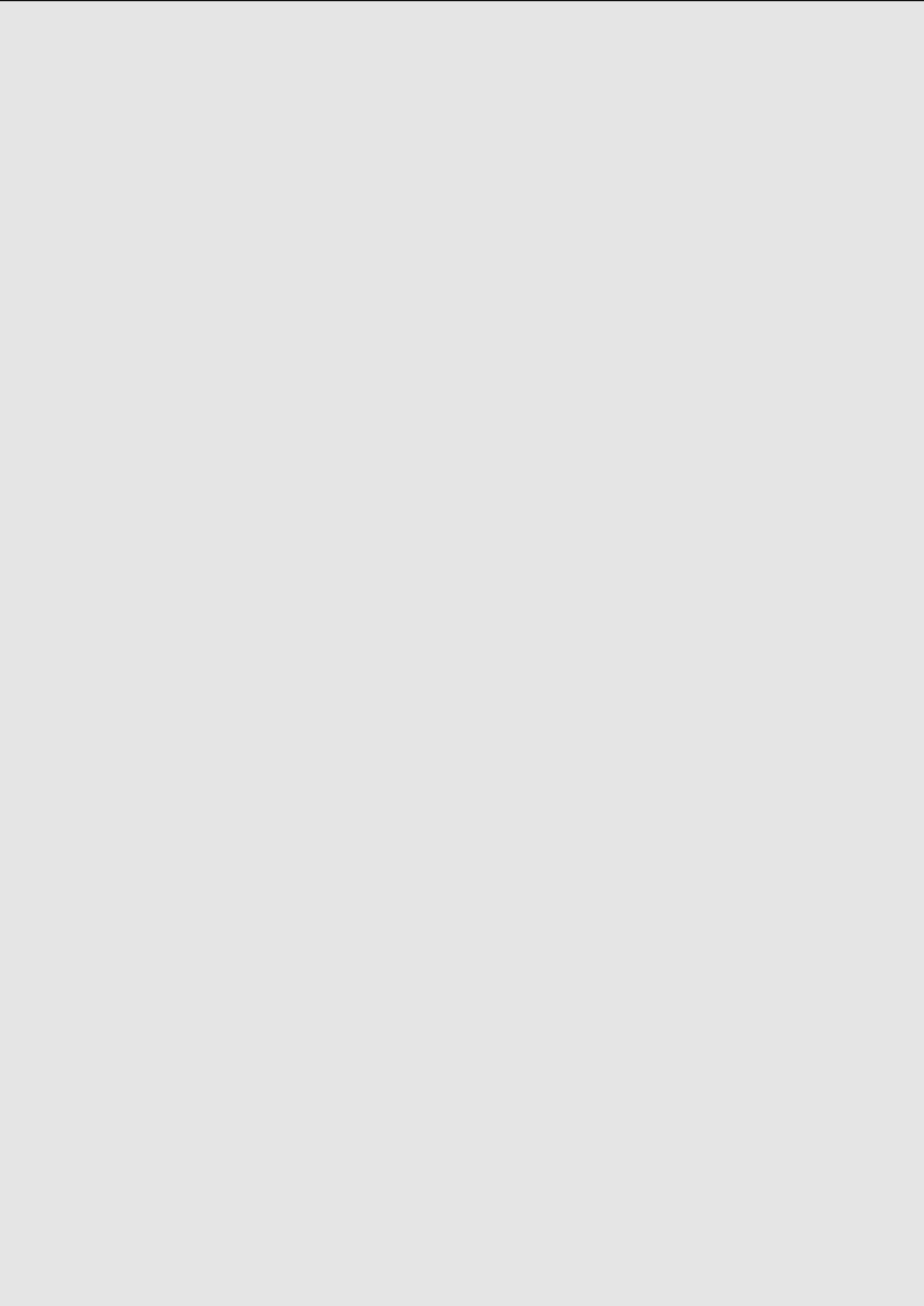
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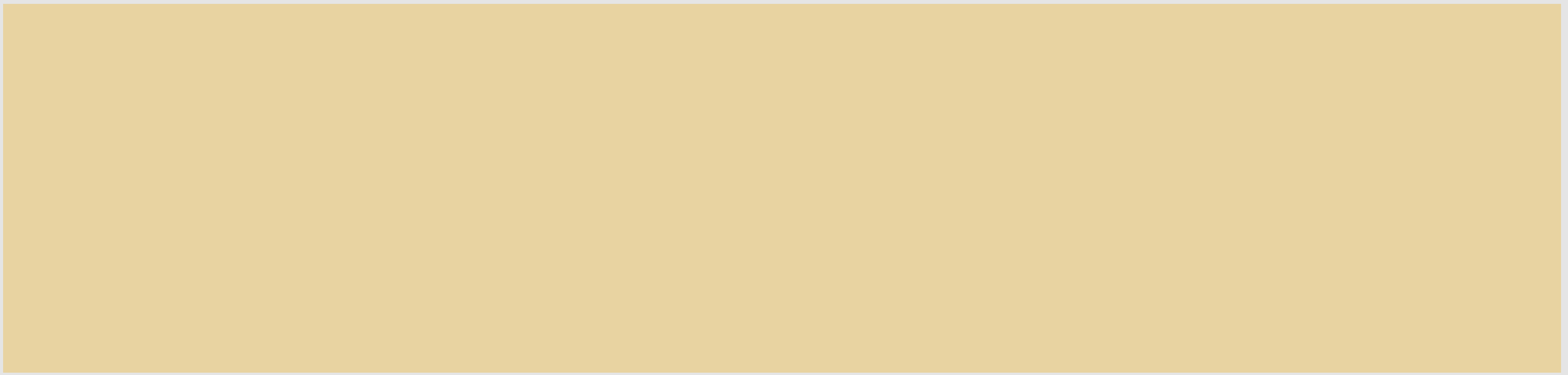
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Overview

The HCDSB Leave Your Mark Student Census collects identity-based data about our student population as well as attitudinal data about certain student outcomes related to







In i en us I entity

- Indigenous students in the U.S. and Australia are over-represented in exclusionary school discipline.
- In Ontario, racialized youth are prone to being stereotyped as “at risk” or profiled as a potential threat to safety, and consequently disadvantaged in school and society.
- There is some emerging evidence from Greater Toronto Area school boards that racialized students face more discipline than White students.
- These findings are consistent with U.S.-based data suggesting that race is a strong predictor of expua

Outcome 5: Academic Achievement

Student achievement is connected to a sense of belonging and school climate, peer relationships, and school climate.

- High school graduation rates for English Learners (EL) are lower than overall graduation rates in the U.S.; however, it is important to consider other factors (e.g., SES, language proficiency, and special education needs).
- There is a disparity in reading achievement between ELs and their English-speaking peers, with some variation explained by ethnic backgrounds and school-based factors.

Outcome 5: Academic Achievement cont'd

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (1990-2000) (ONS 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the elderly population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the care of the elderly, which includes a commitment to improve the quality of care for the elderly and to ensure that the needs of the elderly are met.

The aim of this paper is to explore the experiences of elderly people who are living in care homes and to identify the factors that influence their quality of life.

The paper is structured as follows. First, a brief overview of the care home sector is provided. Then, the experiences of elderly people living in care homes are explored. Finally, the factors that influence the quality of life of elderly people living in care homes are discussed.

Care homes

Care homes are establishments where people who are unable to care for themselves live and receive care. They are usually run by local authorities or private companies.

In the UK, there are over 100,000 care homes, which provide care for over 2 million elderly people (ONS 2001).

The care home sector has been the subject of a number of criticisms. One of the main criticisms is that care homes are often overcrowded and understaffed, which can lead to poor quality of care.

Another criticism is that care homes are often seen as a last resort, rather than a place where people should be able to live and receive care.

Despite these criticisms, care homes continue to be an important part of the care system for elderly people in the UK.

Quality of life

Quality of life is a subjective measure of an individual's well-being. It is influenced by a number of factors, including physical health, mental health, and social relationships.

For elderly people living in care homes, quality of life is often affected by the quality of care they receive and the environment in which they live.

Research has shown that elderly people who live in care homes with high quality care and a good environment have a higher quality of life than those who live in care homes with poor quality care and a poor environment.

Therefore, it is important to ensure that care homes provide high quality care and a good environment for elderly people.

Conclusion

The care home sector is an important part of the care system for elderly people in the UK. It is important to ensure that care homes provide high quality care and a good environment for elderly people.

Research has shown that elderly people who live in care homes with high quality care and a good environment have a higher quality of life than those who live in care homes with poor quality care and a poor environment.

Therefore, it is important to ensure that care homes provide high quality care and a good environment for elderly people.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (15.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased. One of the main reasons is that people are living longer. The life expectancy at birth in the UK is now 78 years for men and 82 years for women. This is an increase of 13 years for men and 17 years for women since 1950.

Another reason is that people are having children later in life. This means that there are more people aged 65 and over who have children who are still alive. This is because people are having children at an older age, so they are more likely to have children who are still alive when they are 65.

There are also a number of other reasons why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased. For example, there is a higher birth rate in the UK than in many other countries. This means that there are more people aged 65 and over who were born in the UK.

There are also a number of other factors that contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. For example, there is a higher rate of immigration in the UK than in many other countries. This means that there are more people aged 65 and over who have immigrated to the UK.

There are also a number of other factors that contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. For example, there is a higher rate of naturalisation in the UK than in many other countries. This means that there are more people aged 65 and over who have become British citizens.

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