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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999), and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.1 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999, the introduction of the Health Service Regulation Act 2000, and the introduction of the Health Service Complaints Act 2002.

The Health Service Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the public sector is run, including the introduction of the Health Service Regulation Act 2000, which gave the Health Service Regulation Board the power to regulate the public sector. The Health Service Complaints Act 2002 introduced a new system of complaints handling, which gave patients the right to make a complaint to the Health Service Complaints Commission.

The Health Service Act 1999 also introduced a number of changes to the way in which the public sector is funded, including the introduction of the Health Service Finance Act 1999, which gave the Health Service Finance Board the power to regulate the public sector.

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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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The 'information science' field is defined as:

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The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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The 'information law' field is defined as:

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The 'information ethics' field is defined as:

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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or heavily redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 50% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1997). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes and consequences. It is a leading cause of death and disability in the United States, and is associated with a number of other health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, and arthritis. Obesity is also a major risk factor for cancer. In the United States, obesity is the leading cause of death among children and adolescents (Flegal et al. 2002).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minorities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Caribbean. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Caribbean were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Indian subcontinent. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Pakistan. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Pakistan were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Bangladesh. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Bangladesh were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Africa. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Africa were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Asia. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Asia were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Middle East. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Middle East were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'. The 'new paradigm' is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing', which are defined as follows:

Active ageing is the process of optimising opportunities for health, participation and security in later life. It is a process that involves the development of a positive attitude towards ageing, and the development of a range of skills and abilities that enable people to live a full and active life.

Positive ageing is the process of developing a positive attitude towards ageing, and the development of a range of skills and abilities that enable people to live a full and active life.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 35% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, senior management and part-time workforce. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are mothers. In 1995, 45% of the public sector workforce were mothers, compared with 35% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are over 40 years of age. In 1995, 45% of the public sector workforce were over 40 years of age, compared with 35% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are married. In 1995, 45% of the public sector workforce were married, compared with 35% in 1980.

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