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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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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 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in the community. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create a supportive environment for older people, and to ensure that they are able to access the services and resources that they need.

One of the key challenges in developing age-friendly communities is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all planning and development. This requires a multi-sectoral approach, involving the participation of older people, their families, and the relevant agencies. It also requires a focus on the physical environment, as well as on the social and cultural environment.

One of the key areas of focus in developing age-friendly communities is the physical environment. This includes the design of housing, the provision of public transport, and the availability of recreational facilities. It also includes the design of public spaces, and the provision of services and resources that are accessible to older people.

Another key area of focus is the social and cultural environment. This includes the provision of social and cultural activities, and the creation of a supportive community. It also includes the provision of services and resources that are tailored to the needs of older people, and the promotion of a positive attitude towards older people.

There are a number of factors that can influence the success of age-friendly communities. These include the level of commitment from the relevant agencies, the participation of older people, and the availability of resources. It is important to ensure that these factors are all taken into account in the development of age-friendly communities.

There are a number of examples of age-friendly communities that have been developed in the UK. These include the 'Age-Friendly Communities' initiative, and the 'Age-Friendly Networks' initiative. These initiatives have been successful in creating a supportive environment for older people, and in ensuring that they are able to access the services and resources that they need.

There are a number of lessons that can be learned from these initiatives. These include the importance of multi-sectoral collaboration, the importance of the participation of older people, and the importance of a focus on the physical environment, as well as on the social and cultural environment.

There are a number of challenges that remain in the development of age-friendly communities. These include the need to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all planning and development, and the need to ensure that the services and resources that are available to older people are of high quality.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (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, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Obesity is a major public health problem because it is a risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer. Obesity is also a leading cause of disability and premature death. In the United States, obesity is the leading cause of death among children and adolescents (Flegal et al. 2002).

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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:

...the study of the processes of communication 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 'information science' field is defined as:

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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, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 16.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks.

Age-friendly communities are communities that are designed to be accessible and inclusive for older people. They are communities that offer a range of services and facilities that meet the needs of older people, and that encourage them to participate in community life.

Age-friendly networks are networks of organizations and individuals that work together to support older people. They provide a range of services and facilities, and they encourage older people to participate in community life.

The development of age-friendly communities and age-friendly networks is a key priority for the UK government, and it is essential that we continue to develop and improve these initiatives in the future.

There are a number of factors that can contribute to the development of age-friendly communities and age-friendly networks. These factors include the availability of services and facilities, the accessibility of the community, and the involvement of older people in the development process.

It is essential that we continue to develop and improve these initiatives in the future, and that we ensure that they are able to meet the needs of older people for as long as possible.

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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 also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 minority groups. In 1999, 1.5 million people from ethnic minority groups 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 Irish Republic. In 1999, 1.5 million people from the Irish Republic 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 Scottish Highlands and Islands. In 1999, 1.5 million people from the Scottish Highlands and Islands 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 Welsh Mountains. In 1999, 1.5 million people from the Welsh Mountains 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 Northern Ireland. In 1999, 1.5 million people from the Northern Ireland 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 Channel Islands. In 1999, 1.5 million people from the Channel Islands 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 Isle of Man. In 1999, 1.5 million people from the Isle of Man 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 Gibraltar. In 1999, 1.5 million people from the Gibraltar 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 Falkland Islands. In 1999, 1.5 million people from the Falkland Islands 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 Jersey. In 1999, 1.5 million people from the Jersey 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 employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. 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.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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