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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 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the main challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the services that it provides. This is a complex task, and it requires a number of different approaches. One of the most important is the introduction of competition, which can help to drive down costs and improve the quality of services.

Another important approach is the restructuring of public services, which can help to eliminate duplication and improve the coordination of services. This can be done in a number of ways, including the merging of different departments or agencies, and the introduction of new management practices.

Finally, it is also important to introduce new management practices, which can help to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of new performance measures, and the use of new technologies.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector, and it is important to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This requires a number of different approaches, and it is important to ensure that these approaches are implemented effectively.

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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, 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, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety. Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.

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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. 11)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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[REDACTED]



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 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).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's services. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently in their own homes; older people should be able to access the services they need; and older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy also sets out a number of objectives for the future of older people's services. These include: to improve the quality of life of older people; to reduce the inequalities in health and social care between different groups of older people; to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is a key document in the development of older people's services in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of older people's services and provides a framework for the development of policies and practices to achieve this vision. The strategy is a key document in the development of older people's services in the UK.

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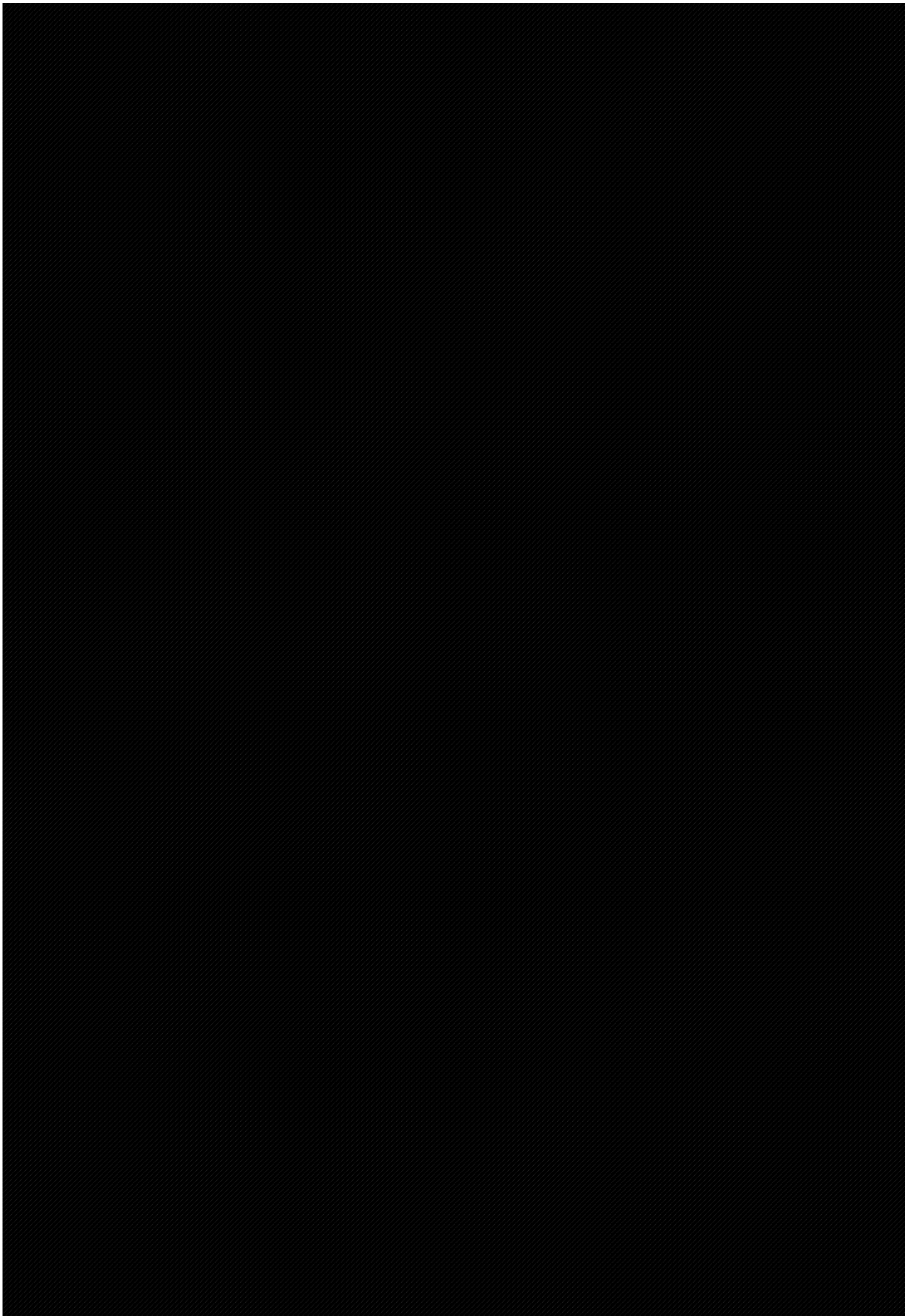






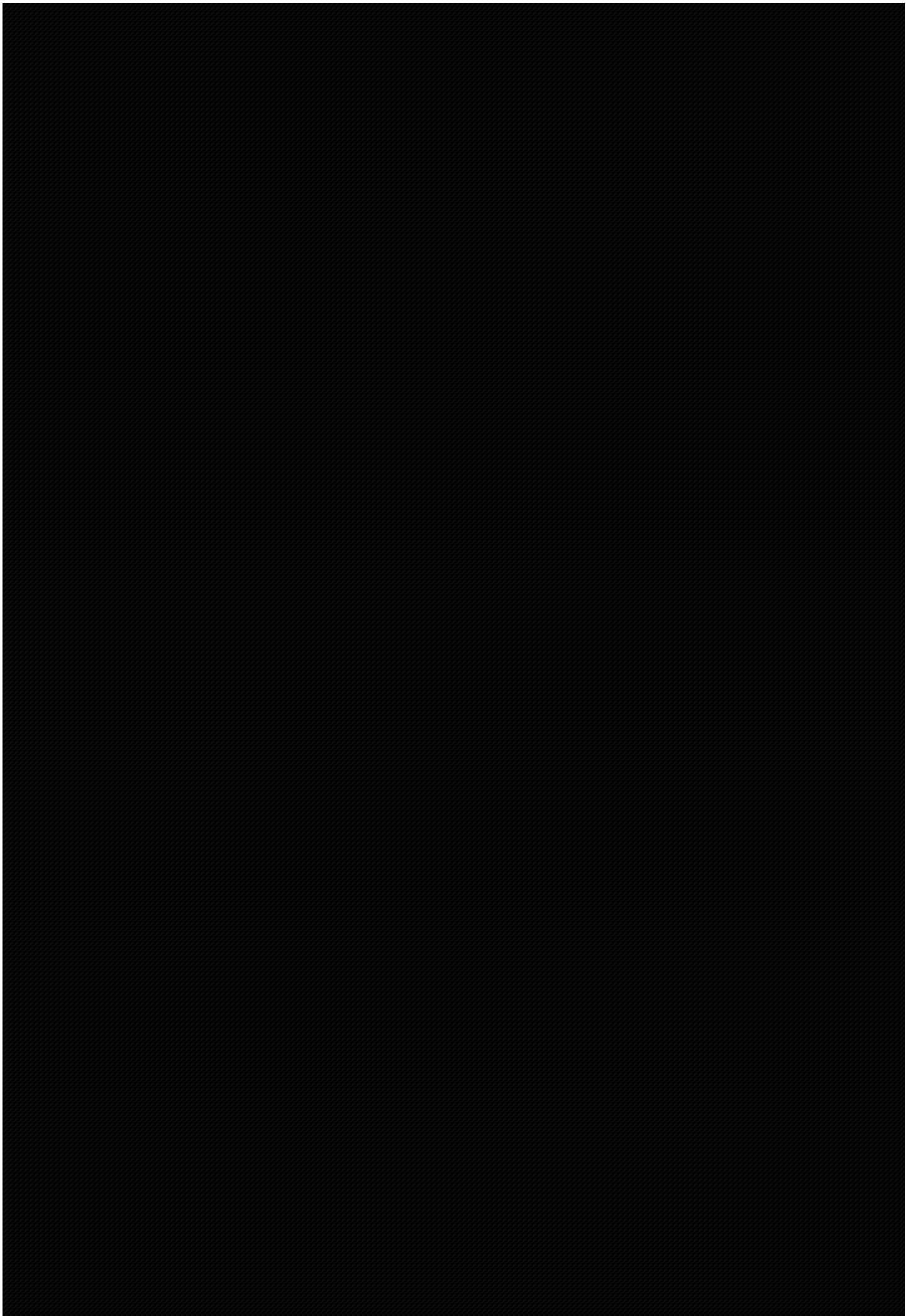
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[The text continues with several more paragraphs, maintaining a formal tone. There are occasional line breaks and some punctuation marks visible, but the content remains illegible due to the quality of the scan.]

[The final paragraph of the main text block concludes the section, followed by a period. The text then transitions into a footer area.]

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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 services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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.

Genetic factors play a role in the development of obesity. Some people have a genetic predisposition to obesity, which means that they are more likely to gain weight than others. Environmental factors, such as diet and physical activity, also play a role in the development of obesity. Behavioural factors, such as eating habits and physical activity levels, also play a role in the development of obesity.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is important to understand its aetiology in order to develop effective interventions. The aetiology of obesity is complex, and it is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors. Understanding the aetiology of obesity is essential for developing effective interventions to prevent and treat obesity.

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[The text is illegible due to poor scan quality. It appears to be a single paragraph of text, possibly containing some technical or scientific information, given the context of the page number and the layout.]





