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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 become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major 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 major 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 major 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, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of the public sector workforce being female in 1995.

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 jobs that are suitable for women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be taken up by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the community, which are more likely to be taken up by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing number of women who are in the workforce. In 1980, only 40% of women were in the workforce, but by 1995, this had increased to 60%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the increasing number of women who are in higher education, the increasing number of women who are in the workforce, and the increasing number of women who are in the public sector.

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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 (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for 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. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the functional ability of older people to live independently and to participate in society. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence; and (4) promoting social participation.

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the information science community. The paper is divided into three parts: a review of the literature, a discussion of the research methodology and a discussion of the results.

The first part of the paper is a review of the literature. The author discusses the work of other researchers who have studied the information science community. The author also discusses the work of other researchers who have studied the information science community.

The second part of the paper is a discussion of the research methodology. The author discusses the methods used to collect data and the methods used to analyze the data.

The third part of the paper is a discussion of the results. The author discusses the findings of the study and the implications of the findings.

The author concludes the paper by discussing the limitations of the study and the need for further research.

The author also discusses the implications of the findings for the information science community.

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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 of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, 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; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently; (3) that older people have the right to access the services they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services 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 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 address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a number of guidelines for the health and social care of older people. These guidelines are based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The guidelines are intended to provide a framework for the development of health and social care services for older people.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to ensure that older people have access to the services they need.

The strategy also sets out a number of specific objectives, including: to reduce the number of older people who are in care homes; to increase the number of older people who are employed; to improve the health and well-being of older people; and to ensure that older people have access to the services they need. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people in the UK.

The strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible. This means that services should be developed to support older people to live in their own homes, rather than in care homes. The strategy also sets out a number of specific objectives, including: to reduce the number of older people who are in care homes; to increase the number of older people who are employed; to improve the health and well-being of older people; and to ensure that older people have access to the services they need.

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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 16% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1998). 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 factors, including genetics, environment, and lifestyle.

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.

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 factors, including genetics, environment, and lifestyle. 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.

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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 people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999 (1.1 million in 1980).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the employment opportunities for people with disabilities. The UK Government has set a target of 7% of the public sector workforce to be made up of people with disabilities by 2005. This target is based on the fact that 10% of the population have a disability, and that 7% of the workforce should be made up of people with disabilities. The UK Government has also set a target of 10% of the private sector workforce to be made up of people with disabilities by 2005.

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