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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 1.1 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 6.5 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 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 are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is 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 and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 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' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'lifestyle medicine'.

The 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'lifestyle medicine'. 'Active ageing' is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people, so that they can live as long and as healthy a life as possible. 'Lifestyle medicine' is defined as the process of promoting healthy living and preventing disease, through the adoption of healthy lifestyle choices.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) 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 the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

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the information science community. The first is the *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* (JASIS), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the American Society for Information Science (ASIS).

The second is the *Journal of the Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists* (JALD), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (AALD).

The third is the *Journal of the Association of College and Research Libraries* (JACRL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL).

The fourth is the *Journal of the Association of University Librarians* (JUAL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of University Librarians (AUL).

The fifth is the *Journal of the Association of Research Libraries* (JARL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL).

The sixth is the *Journal of the Association of Special Libraries* (JASL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Special Libraries (ASL).

The seventh is the *Journal of the Association of Technical Librarians* (JATL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Technical Librarians (ATL).

The eighth is the *Journal of the Association of Music Librarians* (JAML), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Music Librarians (AML).

The ninth is the *Journal of the Association of Law Librarians* (JALL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Law Librarians (ALL).

The tenth is the *Journal of the Association of Health Librarians* (JHL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Health Librarians (AHL).

The eleventh is the *Journal of the Association of Social Science Librarians* (JASSL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Social Science Librarians (ASSL).

The twelfth is the *Journal of the Association of Business Librarians* (JABL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Business Librarians (ABL).

The thirteenth is the *Journal of the Association of Engineering Librarians* (JEL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Engineering Librarians (AEL).

The fourteenth is the *Journal of the Association of Fine Arts Librarians* (JAFAL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Fine Arts Librarians (AFAL).

The fifteenth is the *Journal of the Association of Religious Librarians* (JREL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Religious Librarians (ARL).

The sixteenth is the *Journal of the Association of Children's Librarians* (JACL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Children's Librarians (ACL).

The seventeenth is the *Journal of the Association of Adult Librarians* (JALL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Adult Librarians (AAL).

The eighteenth is the *Journal of the Association of Reference Librarians* (JARL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the Association of Reference Librarians (ARL).

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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) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) (Department of Social Security 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and services provided by the NHS. The Act also aims to improve the efficiency of the NHS and to ensure that it is able to meet the needs of the population.

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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.

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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.

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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% 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 senior management. In 1999, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

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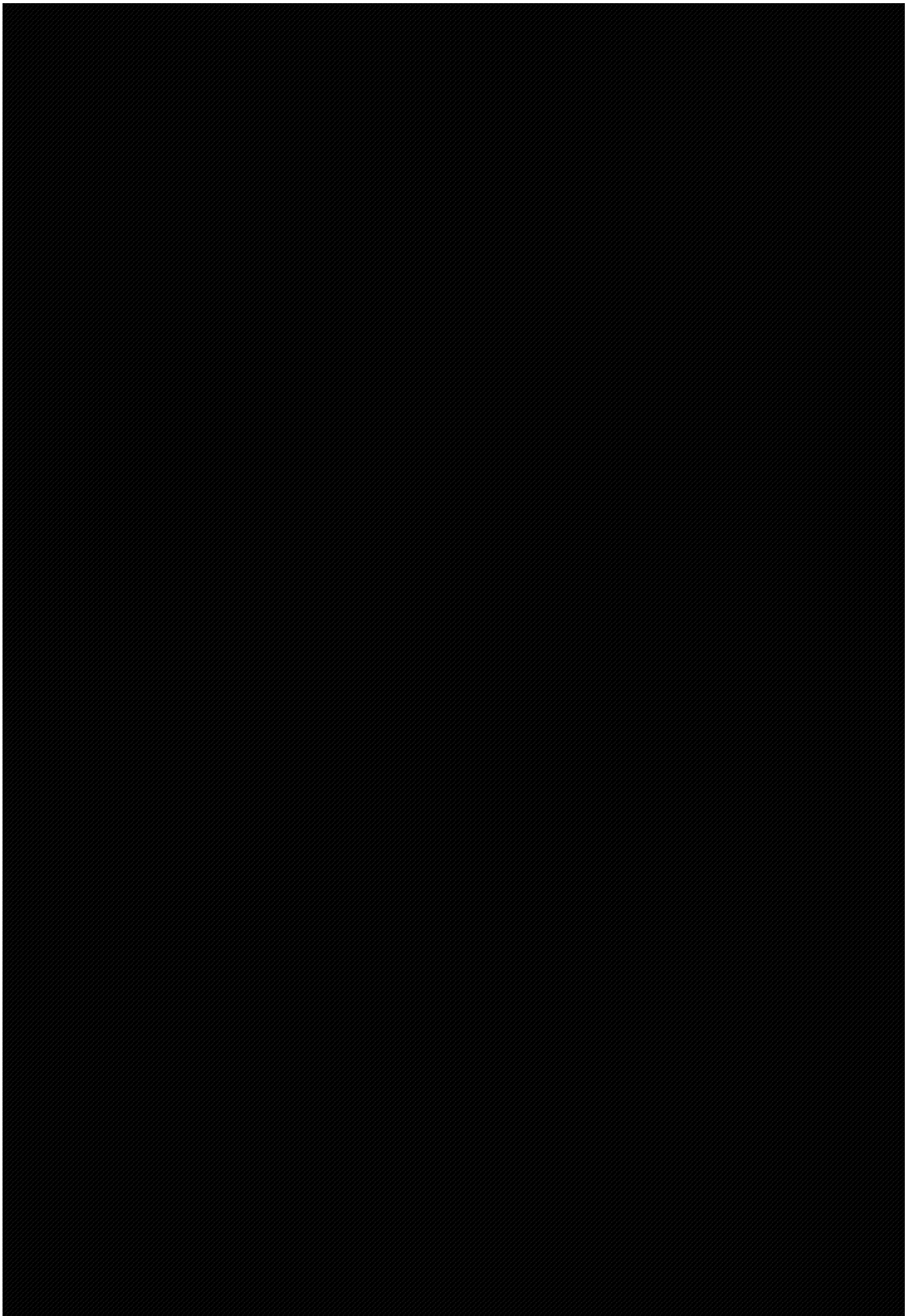
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations has developed the concept of the 'third millennium' and the 'third millennium goals' (United Nations, 1999). The third millennium goals are a set of 10 goals that are intended to guide the development of the world in the 21st century. The goals are: (1) to eradicate poverty, (2) to achieve full employment, (3) to promote sustainable development, (4) to promote social justice, (5) to promote gender equality, (6) to promote environmental protection, (7) to promote peace and security, (8) to promote human rights, (9) to promote the rule of law, and (10) to promote the development of the world's children.

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