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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.

Genetic factors play a role in the development of obesity. Some people are genetically predisposed to obesity, and this predisposition can be influenced by environmental factors. For example, people who are genetically predisposed to obesity may be more likely to gain weight if they are exposed to a high-calorie diet and a sedentary lifestyle. Environmental factors also play a role in the development of obesity. The availability of high-calorie food and drink, and the sedentary nature of modern life, are both factors that contribute to the increase in obesity.

Behavioural factors also play a role in the development of obesity. People who eat a high-calorie diet and who are sedentary are more likely to become obese. The increase in obesity in the United States and the United Kingdom is largely a result of changes in diet and physical activity. The availability of high-calorie food and drink, and the sedentary nature of modern life, are both factors that contribute to the increase in obesity.

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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)

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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 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, 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 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are full-time and permanent. In 1995, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are essential to the functioning of the state, such as those in the health and education sectors.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the senior management and professional grades.

There are a number of other factors that have contributed to the growth of the public sector as an employer of women. These include the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, and the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector. These factors have all contributed to the growth of the public sector as an employer of women.

The public sector has become an important employer of women for a number of reasons. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are full-time and permanent. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. These factors have all contributed to the growth of the public sector as an employer of women.

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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. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 2.5 billion to 3.5 billion.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. These include a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The decline in the death rate has been the most significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, a decline in the incidence of non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the incidence of violence.

The decline in the birth rate has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, a decline in the number of children born to men, and a decline in the number of children born to couples.

The decline in the rate of migration has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one country to another, a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one region to another, and a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one social class to another.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 65 and over has been due to a number of factors. These include a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

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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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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.

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...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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These definitions are not mutually exclusive, and the two fields overlap significantly.

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