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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 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 the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; older people should be able to access the services they need; and older people should be able to live in the place of their choice.

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...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:

...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 'information studies' 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 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' of care for the ageing population. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of optimising the opportunities for people to lead healthy, active and productive lives. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy living; (2) preventing illness and disability; (3) promoting social participation; (4) promoting economic participation; and (5) promoting the development of new roles and responsibilities.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy living; (2) preventing illness and disability; (3) promoting social participation; (4) promoting economic participation; and (5) promoting the development of new roles and responsibilities. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy living; (2) preventing illness and disability; (3) promoting social participation; (4) promoting economic participation; and (5) promoting the development of new roles and responsibilities.

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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 become an important provider of social services, such as health care, education, and social housing. These services are essential for the well-being of the population, and the public sector is the only provider of these services in the UK.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has become an important provider of social security. The public sector provides social security benefits, such as unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, and pension benefits. These benefits are essential for the well-being of the population, and the public sector is the only provider of these benefits in the UK.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has become an important provider of social services for women. The public sector provides social services, such as day care, after-school care, and elder care. These services are essential for the well-being of women, and the public sector is the only provider of these services in the UK.

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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 1998, 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 part-time or flexible. In 1998, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 28% 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.

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 1998, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 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.

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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. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving into old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to health care, and a shift in cultural values.

There are a number of challenges that the world population is facing. One of the main challenges is that the world's resources are being used up at an alarming rate. This is due to a number of factors, including increased consumption, increased population, and a shift in cultural values.

Another challenge that the world population is facing is that the world's environment is being degraded at an alarming rate. This is due to a number of factors, including increased consumption, increased population, and a shift in cultural values.

There are a number of ways that the world population can be managed more sustainably. One of the main ways is to reduce consumption. This can be done by a number of means, including reducing the number of people who are consuming, reducing the amount of resources that are consumed, and reducing the amount of waste that is produced.

Another way that the world population can be managed more sustainably is to improve access to health care. This can be done by a number of means, including increasing the number of health care workers, increasing the number of health care facilities, and increasing the quality of health care.

There are a number of other ways that the world population can be managed more sustainably. These include increasing access to education, increasing access to employment opportunities, and increasing access to social services.

The world population is growing so rapidly that it is becoming a major concern for many people. It is important that we take action to manage the world population more sustainably, so that we can ensure a better future for all of us.

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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 public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 55% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being people with disabilities in 1995, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of public sector employees being people from ethnic minorities in 1995, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower social classes, with 10% of public sector employees being people from the lower social classes in 1995, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low qualifications, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low qualifications in 1995, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low earnings, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low earnings in 1995, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low job satisfaction, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low job satisfaction in 1995, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low commitment, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low commitment in 1995, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low turnover, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low turnover in 1995, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low absenteeism, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low absenteeism in 1995, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low productivity, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low productivity in 1995, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low quality of work life, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low quality of work life in 1995, compared with 8% 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 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% 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 jobs that are traditionally held by 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 held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a growing need for services such as health care, social care, and education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is the need to reduce costs and improve efficiency. Another challenge is the need to attract and retain staff. A third challenge is the need to provide high-quality services to the public. These challenges will require the public sector to continue to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of the population.

The public sector has a long history of employing women, and it is likely to continue to do so in the future. As the population continues to age and the demand for public services continues to grow, the public sector will need to continue to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of the population. This will require the public sector to continue to attract and retain staff, and to provide high-quality services to the public.

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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of prose, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

[The following text is redacted and represented by a large black box.]

