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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.

These changes in the world population have led to a number of changes in the world's economy. The world's economy has shifted from being based on agriculture to being based on services. The world's economy has shifted from being based on manufacturing to being based on services.

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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...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:

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

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

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The 'information systems' field is defined as:

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The 'information science and technology' 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, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office of 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 of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched to improve the health care of older people. The Department of Health has launched a number of initiatives to improve the health care of older people, including the 'Age-friendly' initiative, which aims to make health care services more accessible and user-friendly for older people (Department of Health 1999).

The 'Age-friendly' initiative is a national programme to improve the health care of older people. It aims to make health care services more accessible and user-friendly for older people, and to ensure that older people are able to access the health care services that they need. The initiative is based on the principle that older people should be able to access the health care services that they need, and that health care services should be designed to meet the needs of older people.

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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. 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 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower social classes, with 1.5 million people from the lower social classes employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low qualifications, with 1.5 million people with low qualifications employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low incomes, with 1.5 million people with low incomes employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low skills, with 1.5 million people with low skills employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low motivation, with 1.5 million people with low motivation employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low commitment, with 1.5 million people with low commitment employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low loyalty, with 1.5 million people with low loyalty employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low integrity, with 1.5 million people with low integrity employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low honesty, with 1.5 million people with low honesty employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low respect, with 1.5 million people with low respect employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low responsibility, with 1.5 million people with low responsibility employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low self-respect, with 1.5 million people with low self-respect employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low self-responsibility, with 1.5 million people with low self-responsibility employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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 1.2 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 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. 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 three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

One of the main reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

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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 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. 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 1999, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% 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 essential to the functioning of the state, such as those in the health and education sectors.

There are a number of other 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 well-paid. In 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £22,000, compared with £18,000 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 in the higher pay bands of the public sector pay scale.

There are a number of other 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 secure. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, 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 essential to the functioning of the state, such as those in the health and education sectors.

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