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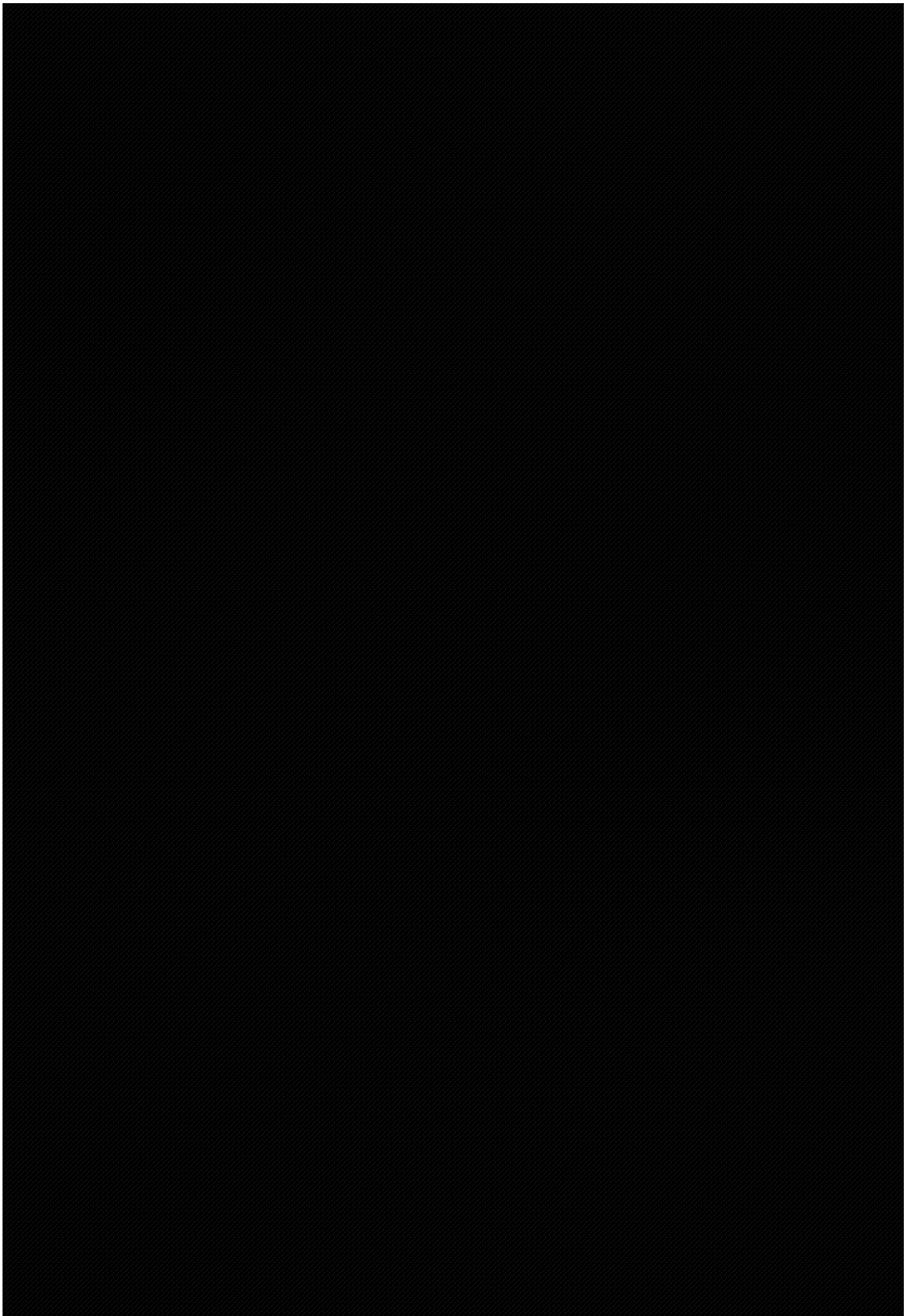
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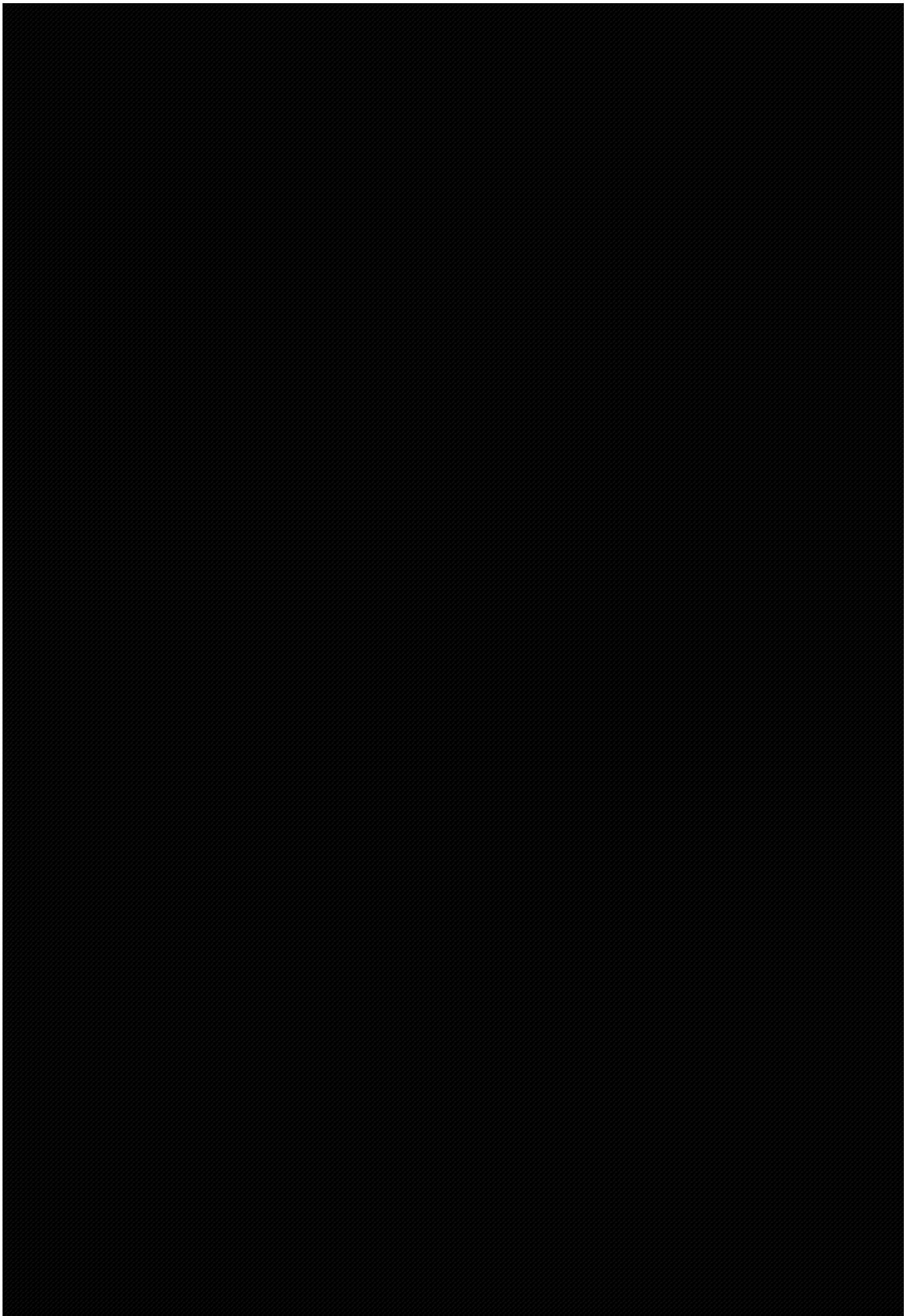
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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 and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs; (2) that older people are a resource, not a burden; (3) that older people should be able to live independently; (4) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (5) that older people should be able to participate in the life of their communities. 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 and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

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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 ability of older people to live independently and to participate in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community.

One of the key areas for action is the need to develop strategies to promote the health and well-being of older people. This includes the need to develop strategies to prevent the onset of chronic disease and to manage chronic disease when it does occur. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community.

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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. 11)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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The 'information science' 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 (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office of National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed the concept of 'active ageing' (WHO 1999). This is defined as 'the process of developing and maintaining the functional abilities that enable people to perform purposeful and meaningful activities' (WHO 1999, p. 16). The WHO has identified three domains of active ageing: health, participation and security.

Health is defined as 'the state of well-being of an individual' (WHO 1999, p. 16). It is a state of well-being that is not just the absence of disease, but a state of well-being that is achieved through the development and maintenance of functional abilities. Participation is defined as 'the involvement of people in social, economic and cultural life' (WHO 1999, p. 16). It is a state of well-being that is achieved through the development and maintenance of functional abilities.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (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.

Obesity is a major public health problem because it is a risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer. Obesity is also a leading cause of disability and premature death. In the United States, obesity is the leading cause of death among children and adolescents (Flegal et al. 2002).

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