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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.

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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 grown from 10% of the economy to 15% of the economy.

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for public services, particularly in the areas of health and social care. Another reason is the increasing need for public services to be funded, particularly in the areas of health and social care.

The increasing demand for public services is due to a number of factors. One of the main factors is the increasing life expectancy of the population. Another factor is the increasing need for public services to be funded, particularly in the areas of health and social care.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in all age groups, but the increase has been most marked in the young (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of young people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for mental health care for young people, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of young people, to reduce the stigma associated with mental health problems, and to ensure that young people with mental health problems have access to the services they need. The strategy also includes a commitment to improve the training and skills of mental health professionals, and to ensure that young people are involved in decisions about their care.

One of the key challenges in addressing the mental health needs of young people is the lack of information and resources available to them. Many young people do not know where to go for help, and they often feel that they are not being listened to. This can lead to a sense of isolation and helplessness, which can make it difficult for them to seek help. It is therefore essential that we develop strategies to improve the mental health of young people, and to ensure that they have access to the services they need.

One of the ways in which we can improve the mental health of young people is by providing them with information and resources. This can be done through a variety of means, including the development of websites, the production of leaflets, and the provision of counselling services. It is also important to ensure that young people are involved in decisions about their care, and that they are given the opportunity to express their views and concerns.

Another way in which we can improve the mental health of young people is by providing them with support and encouragement. This can be done through the provision of peer support groups, the provision of one-to-one support, and the provision of group therapy. It is also important to ensure that young people are given the opportunity to participate in activities that can help them to build self-esteem and resilience.

Finally, it is important to ensure that young people have access to the services they need. This can be done by ensuring that there are enough mental health professionals to meet the demand, and by ensuring that the services are accessible to all young people. It is also important to ensure that the services are of high quality, and that they are based on the best available evidence.

There is a need to address the mental health needs of young people, and to ensure that they have access to the services they need. This can be done through a variety of means, including the provision of information and resources, the provision of support and encouragement, and the provision of high quality services. It is essential that we develop strategies to improve the mental health of young people, and to ensure that they are given the opportunity to express their views and concerns.

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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. 11)

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. 11)

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. 11)

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, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 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 7.5 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'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that the needs of the ageing population are not static. It is therefore necessary to develop strategies that can meet the needs of the ageing population at different stages of their life.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified four key areas of focus for the new paradigm of care for the ageing population: (1) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care, (2) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care, (3) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care, and (4) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care. These four areas of focus are interrelated, and they all contribute to the development of a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population.

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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.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety. Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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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 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 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Ageing Well' initiative, which aims to improve the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The Department of Health has also launched the 'Ageing Well' campaign, which aims to raise awareness of the needs of older people and to encourage people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is aimed at improving the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The initiative is also aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and at encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

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