

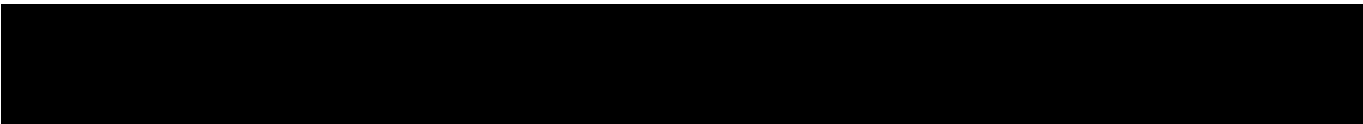








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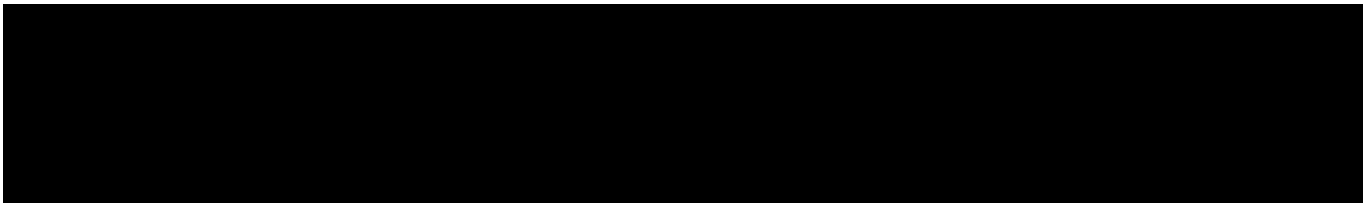












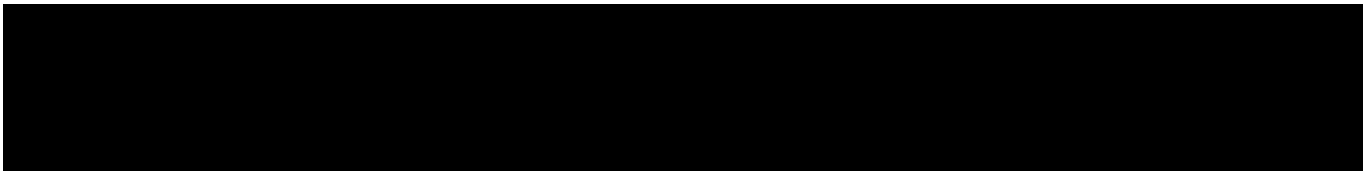


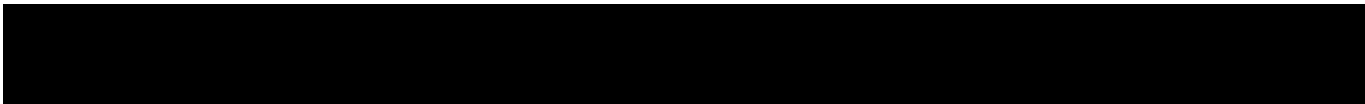
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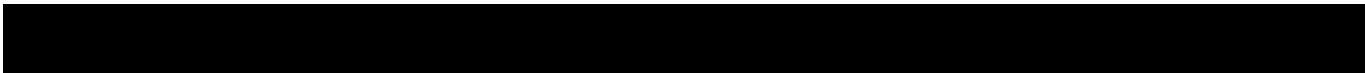






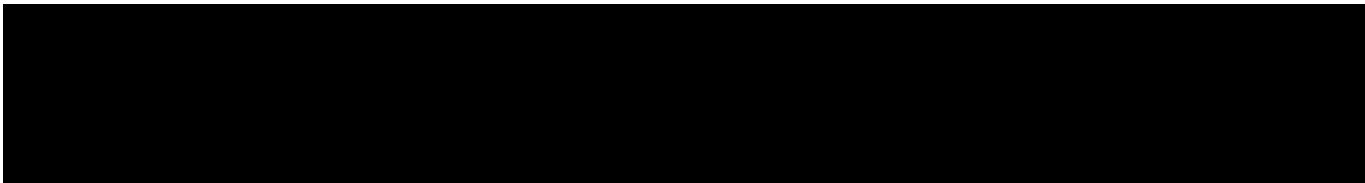


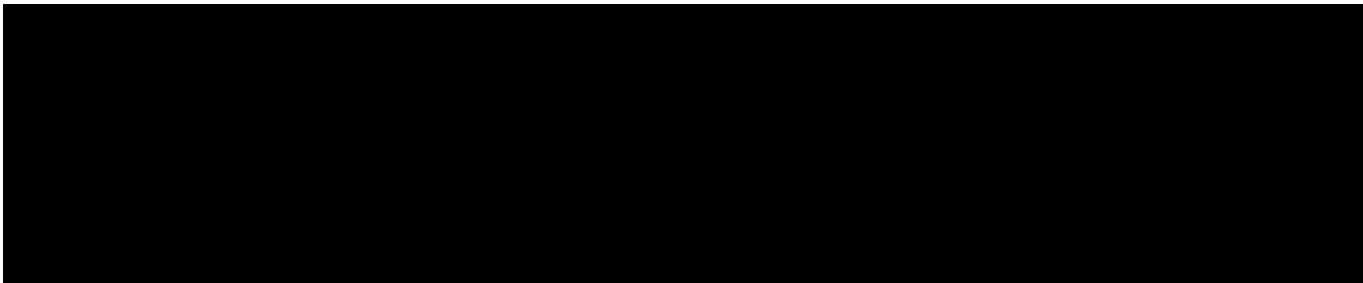














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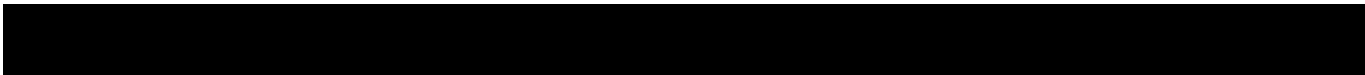




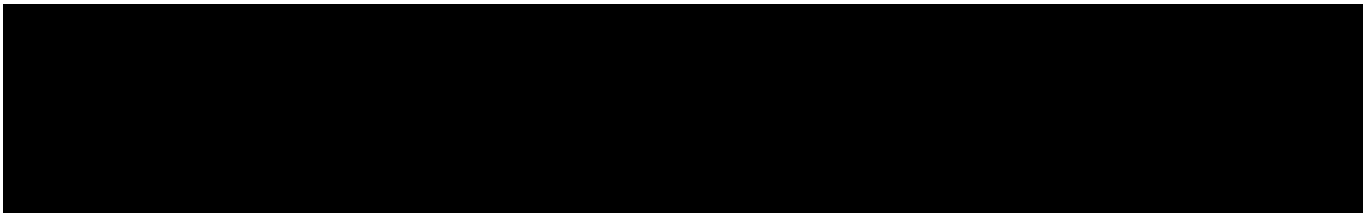


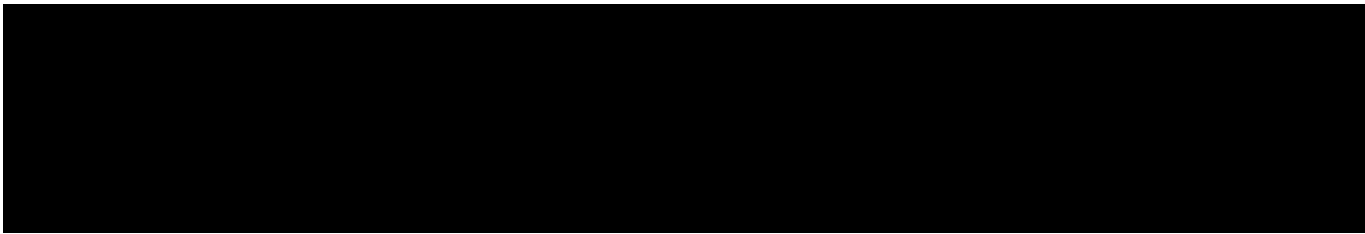


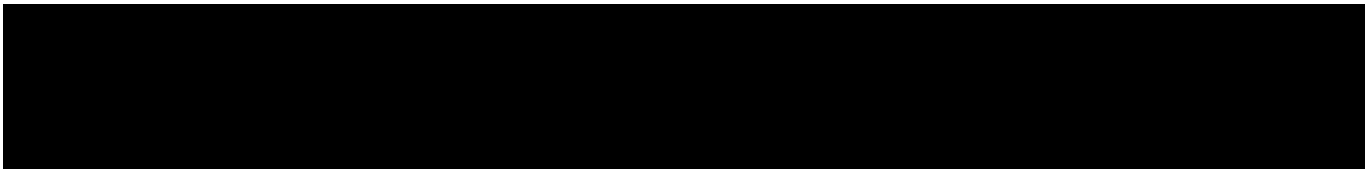
















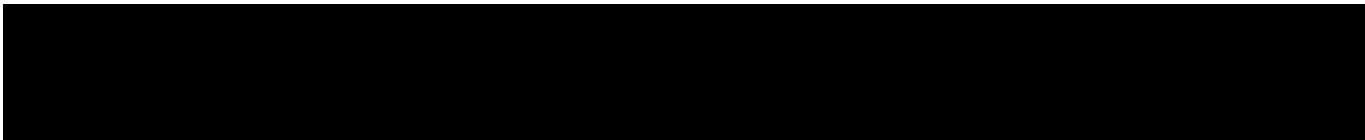




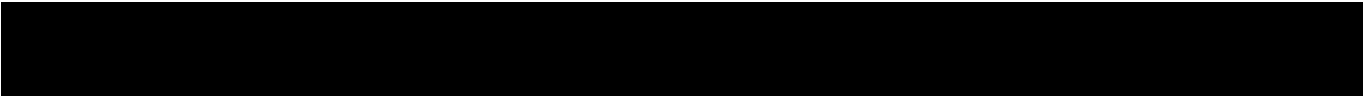




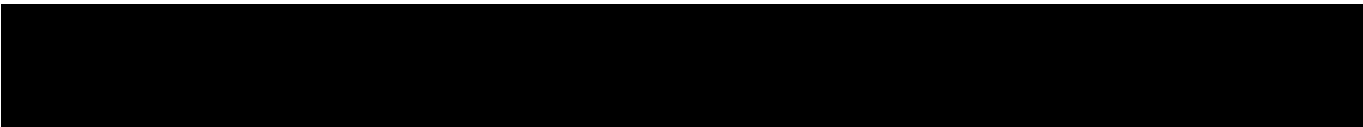
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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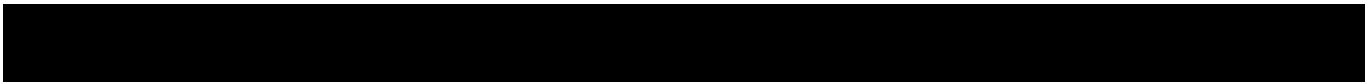
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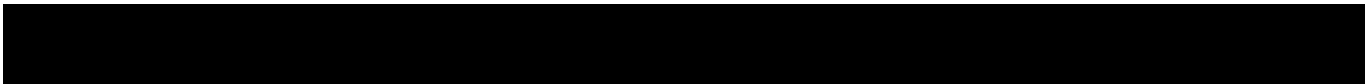
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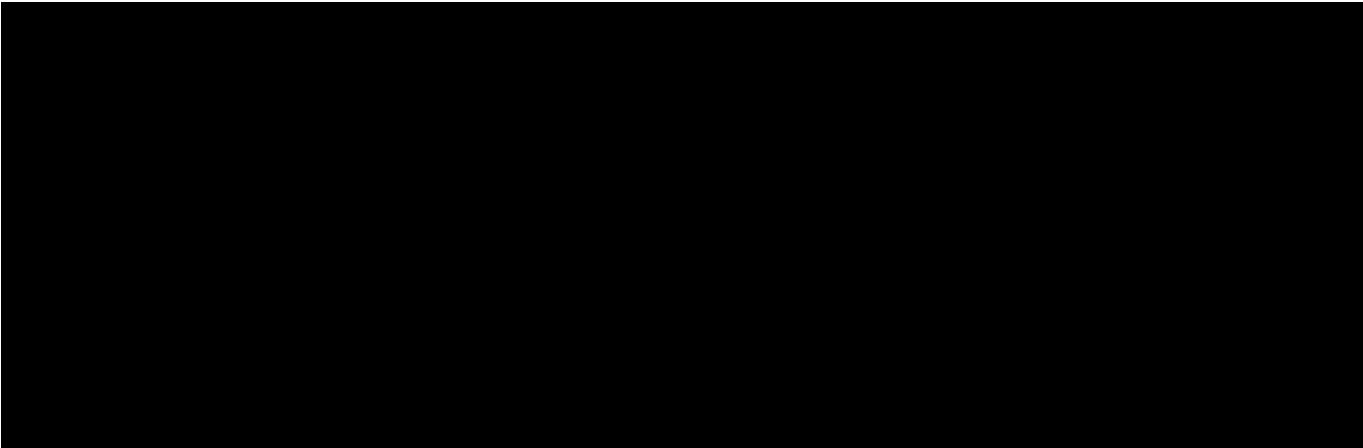




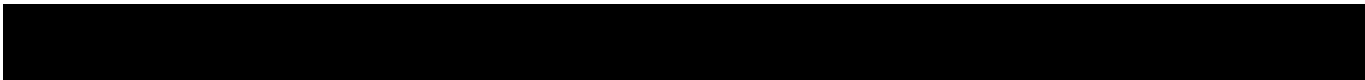








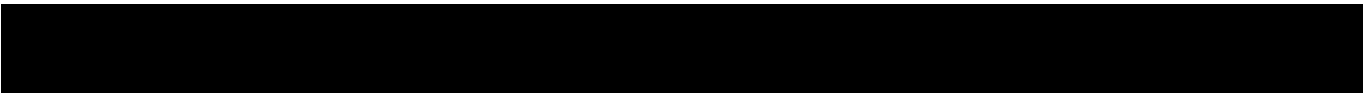






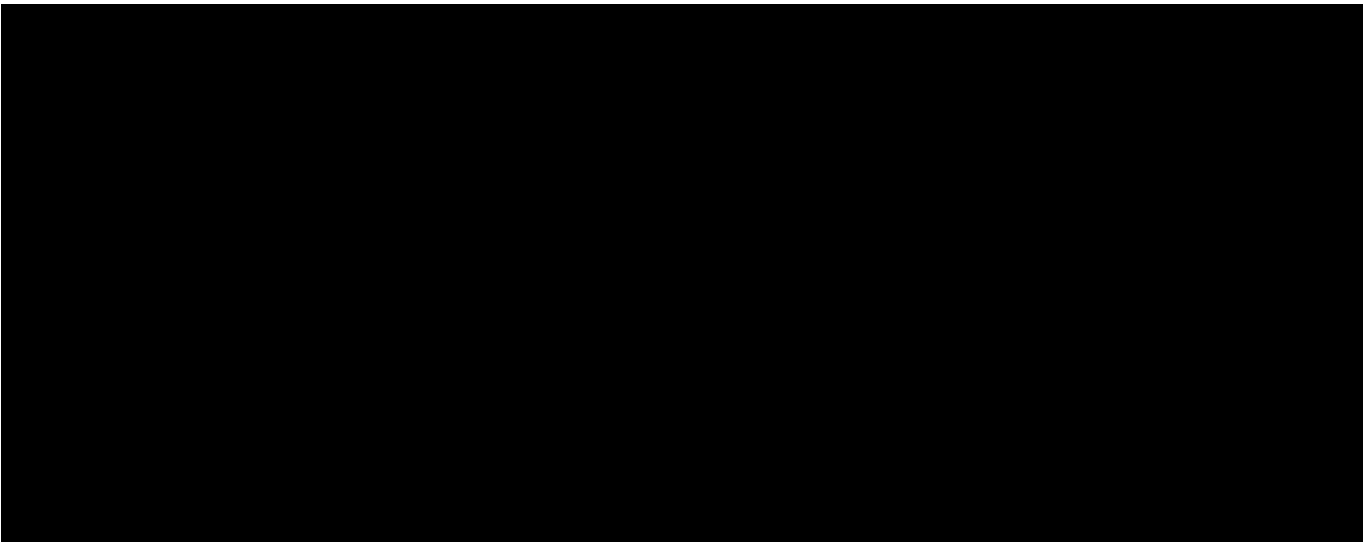


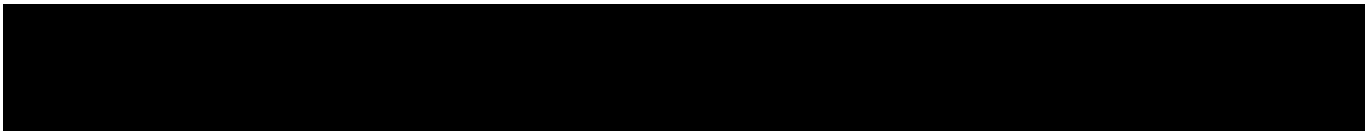






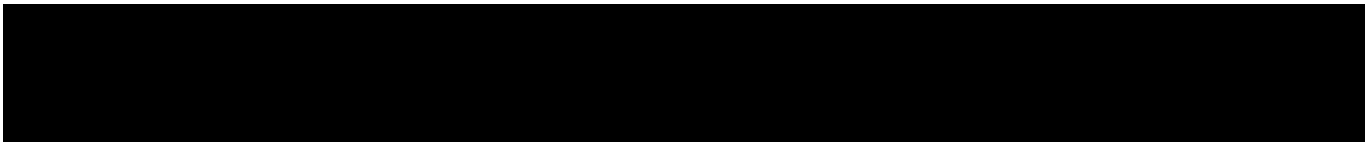












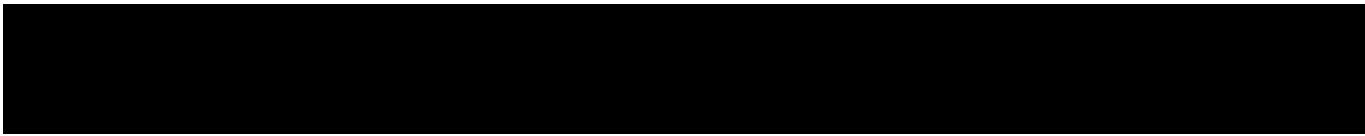














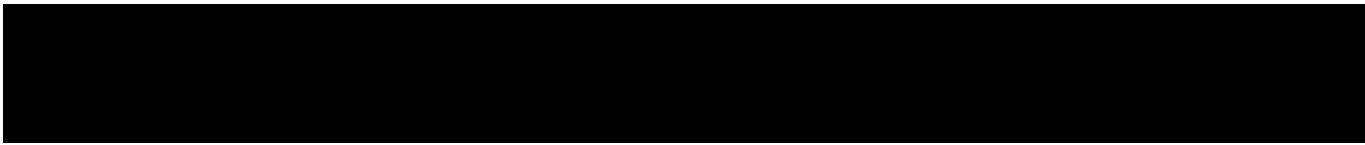


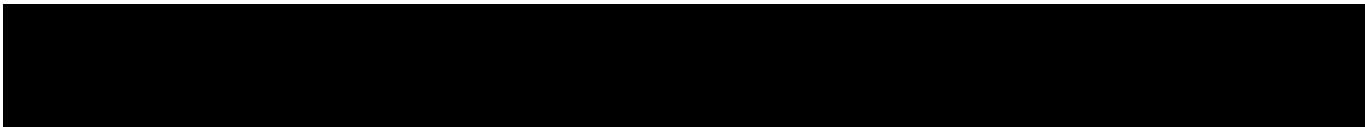


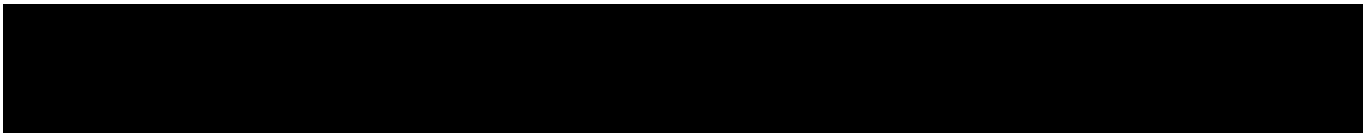




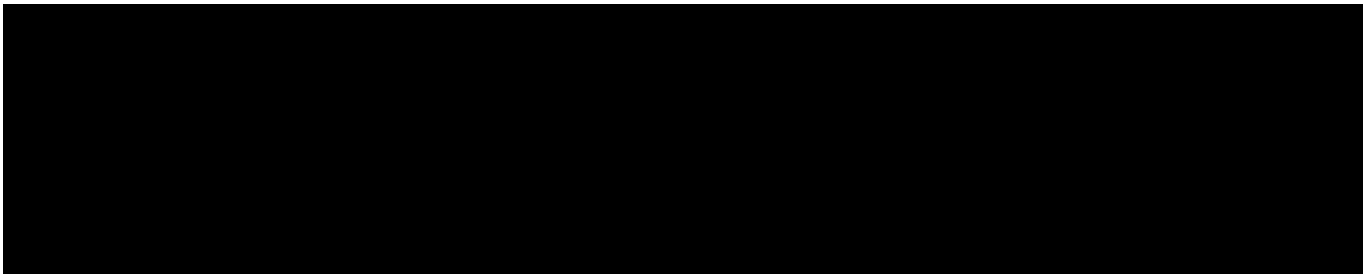




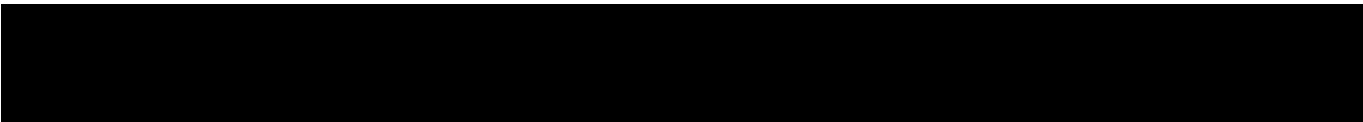








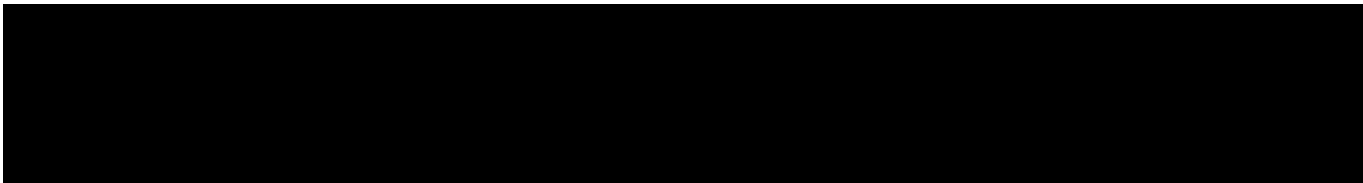




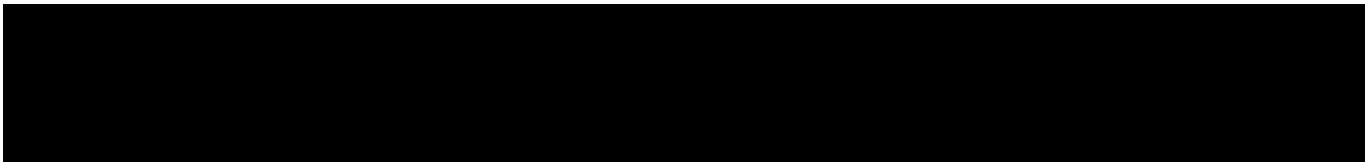


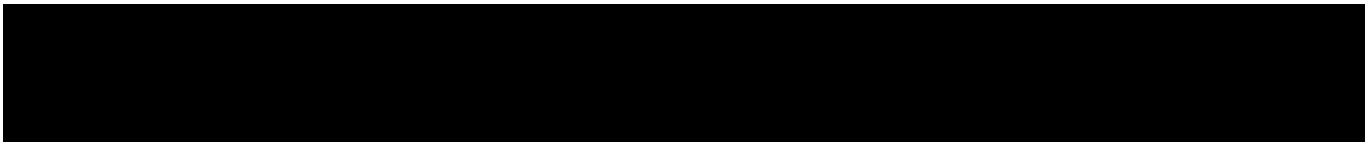














the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 50% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1997). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased 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 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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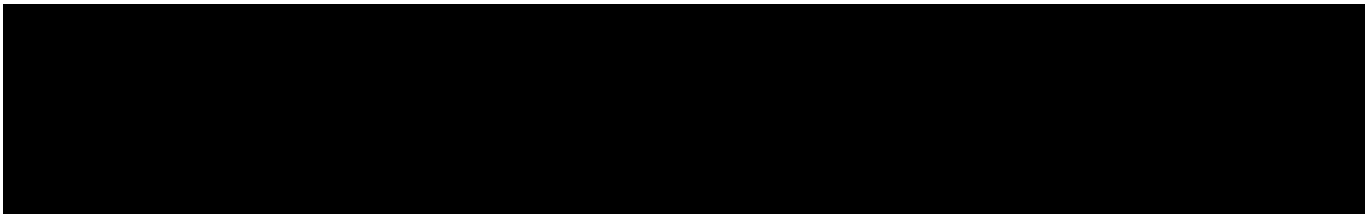
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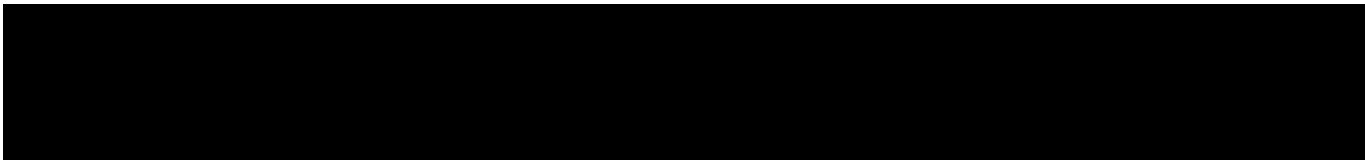
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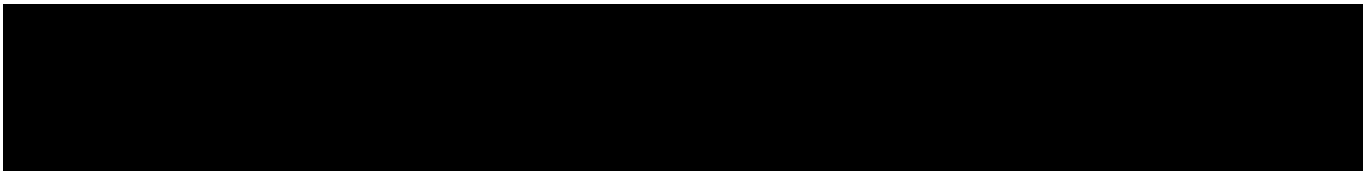
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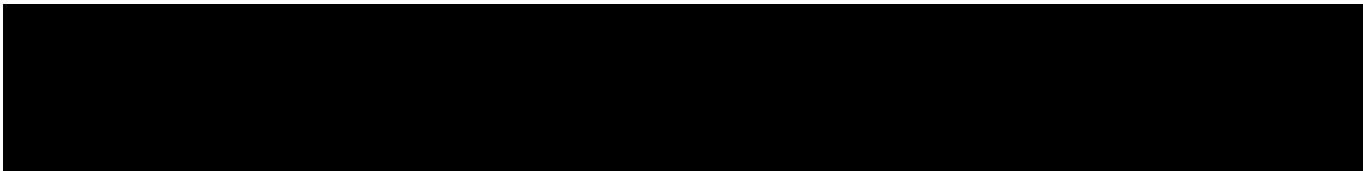
















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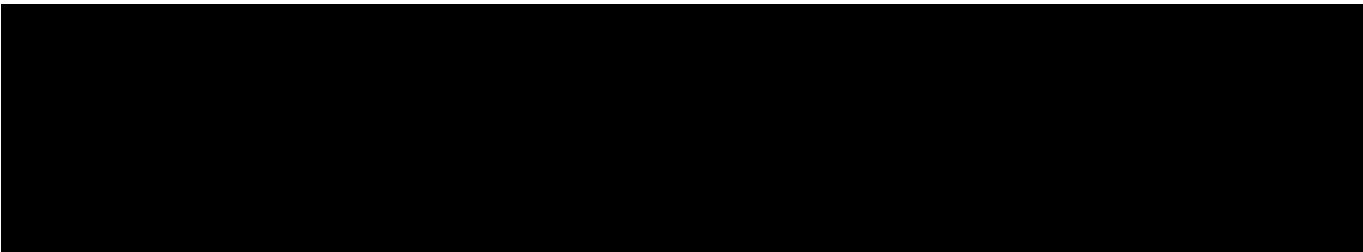








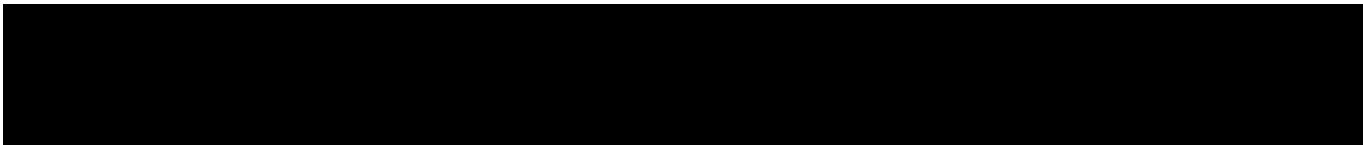




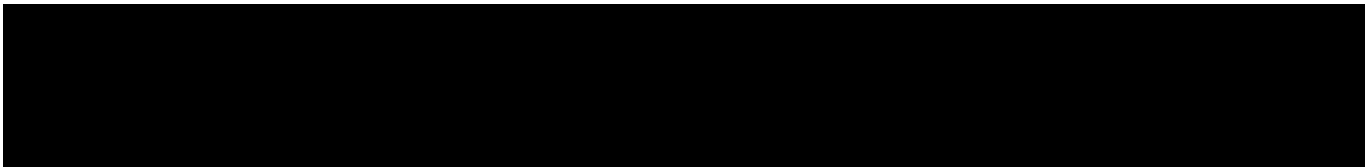






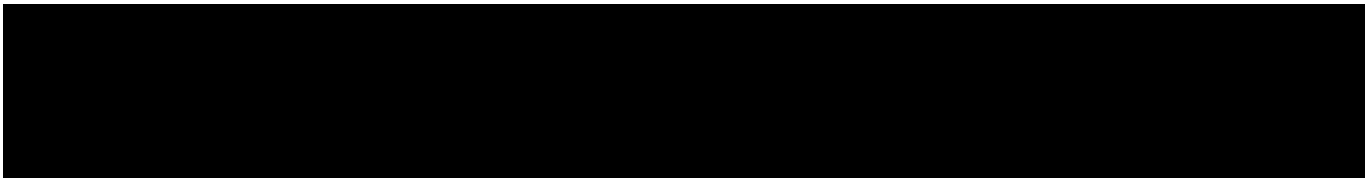




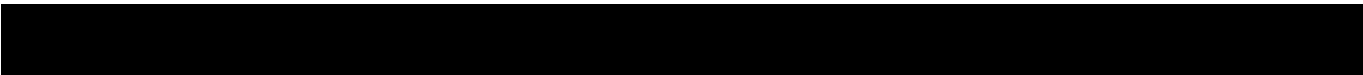












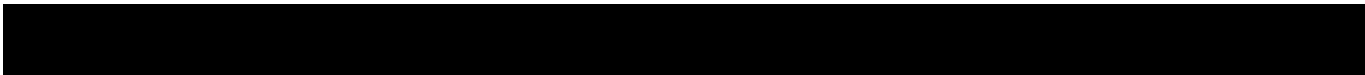






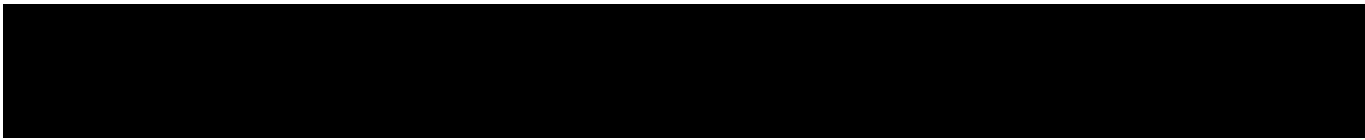
















the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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 'Age Friendly' initiative, which aims to make the UK a more age-friendly country. The initiative is based on the World Health Organization's (WHO) 'Age Friendly' framework, which identifies six key areas for action: (1) physical environment, (2) social environment, (3) health services, (4) employment, (5) participation in society, and (6) housing (WHO 2002).

The 'Age Friendly' initiative is a multi-departmental effort, involving the Department of Health, the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, the Department of Education and Skills, the Department of Work and Pensions, and the Department of Communities and Local Government. The initiative is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities, and to participate in the activities of their communities.

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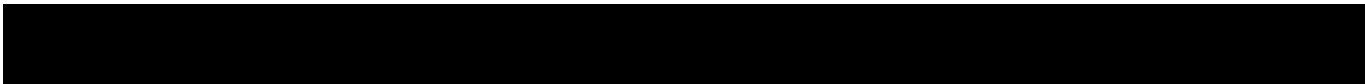


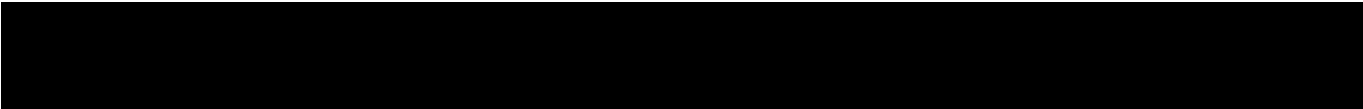




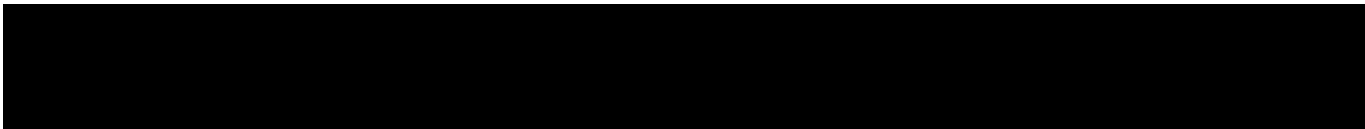




















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