





Workers become
more productive as
they concentrate on
doing only one task

0

the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in the United Kingdom (Meltzer 1997). The prevalence of schizophrenia in the United Kingdom is estimated to be 1.2% (Meltzer 1997).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The United Kingdom has a number of government departments and agencies that are responsible for the care of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health is responsible for the overall policy and strategy for mental health care. The Department of Social Security is responsible for the provision of social security benefits to people with mental health problems. The Department of the Environment is responsible for the provision of housing and other services to people with mental health problems. The Department of Transport is responsible for the provision of transport services to people with mental health problems. The Department of Education is responsible for the provision of education services to people with mental health problems.

The Department of Health has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Mental Health Act 1983 was amended in 1995 to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Mental Health Act 1995 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Mental Health Act 1995 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.

The Department of Social Security has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Social Security Act 1998 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Social Security Act 1998 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.

The Department of the Environment has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Housing Act 1996 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Housing Act 1996 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.

The Department of Transport has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Transport Act 1999 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Transport Act 1999 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.

The Department of Education has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Education Act 1994 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Education Act 1994 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.

The Department of Health has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Mental Health Act 1983 was amended in 1995 to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Mental Health Act 1983 was amended in 1995 to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.

The Department of Social Security has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Social Security Act 1998 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Social Security Act 1998 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.

The Department of the Environment has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Housing Act 1996 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Housing Act 1996 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.

The Department of Transport has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Transport Act 1999 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Transport Act 1999 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.

The Department of Education has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Education Act 1994 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Education Act 1994 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.

The Department of Health has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Mental Health Act 1983 was amended in 1995 to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Mental Health Act 1983 was amended in 1995 to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.

The Department of Social Security has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Social Security Act 1998 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Social Security Act 1998 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.

The Department of the Environment has a number of initiatives to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Housing Act 1996 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care. The Housing Act 1996 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own care.



1st



the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in the United Kingdom (Meltzer and Peck 1998). The prevalence of schizophrenia in the United Kingdom is estimated to be 1.2% (Meltzer and Peck 1998). The prevalence of schizophrenia in the United States is estimated to be 1.1% (Meltzer and Peck 1998).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a set of guidelines for the management of schizophrenia (WHO 1993). The guidelines recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital.

The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital.

The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital.

The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital.

The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital.

The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital.

The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions. The guidelines also recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated in a community setting, rather than in a hospital.

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 for 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 the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to ensure that older people are able to live in safety, health, dignity, independence, participation in society and fulfilment. The WHO has also developed a 'Global Strategy on the Prevention of Falls in Older People' (WHO 2001) which aims to reduce the incidence of falls and the associated morbidity and mortality.

The WHO has identified falls as a major public health problem. Falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the UK, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the USA, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the WHO, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people.

The WHO has identified falls as a major public health problem. Falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the UK, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the USA, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the WHO, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people.

The WHO has identified falls as a major public health problem. Falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the UK, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the USA, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the WHO, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people.

The WHO has identified falls as a major public health problem. Falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the UK, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the USA, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the WHO, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people.

The WHO has identified falls as a major public health problem. Falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the UK, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the USA, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the WHO, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people.

The WHO has identified falls as a major public health problem. Falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the UK, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the USA, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the WHO, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people.

The WHO has identified falls as a major public health problem. Falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the UK, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the USA, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people. In the WHO, falls are the leading cause of injury-related death and disability in older people.



2nd





3rd





4th





5th



Workers become **more** productive as they concentrate on doing only one task

