

Output	SRATC1	SRATC2	SRATC3
100	10	13	17
200	9	11	15
300	8	9	13
400	7	8	12
500	8	6	11
600	9	5	10
700	10	6	9
800	11	8	7
900	12	9	8
1000	13	10	9
1100	14	11	10

Building the LRATC

Plant 1 has lowest cost
for volumes up to 400

Plant 2 has lowest cost
between 4000 and 7000

Plant 3 has lowest cost
above 700

Output

700

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

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L R A T C

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision for the future of mental health services, which includes a focus on preventing mental health problems, supporting people with mental health problems in the community, and providing specialist services for people with severe mental health problems. The vision is based on the principles of recovery, which is a process of personal growth and development that leads to a better quality of life for people with mental health problems.

Recovery is a process that is unique to each individual and is influenced by a range of factors, including personal strengths, social support, and access to services. The recovery process is often described as a journey, with people moving from a state of crisis to a state of stability and then to a state of recovery. The recovery process is not linear and can be influenced by a range of factors, including stress, illness, and life events.

One of the key challenges in the recovery process is the need to address the social and environmental factors that can contribute to mental health problems. This includes addressing issues such as poverty, homelessness, and social isolation, which can all have a negative impact on mental health.

There is a growing emphasis on the need to address these social and environmental factors in the recovery process. This is reflected in the Department of Health's (1999) vision for the future of mental health services, which includes a focus on preventing mental health problems and supporting people with mental health problems in the community.

One of the ways in which this can be achieved is through the use of recovery-oriented services. These are services that are designed to support people with mental health problems in the recovery process and are based on the principles of recovery. Recovery-oriented services are often provided in the community and can include a range of services, such as housing, employment, and social support.

There is a growing body of evidence that recovery-oriented services can be effective in supporting people with mental health problems in the recovery process. This evidence is based on a range of studies, including qualitative and quantitative research, which have shown that recovery-oriented services can lead to improved outcomes for people with mental health problems.

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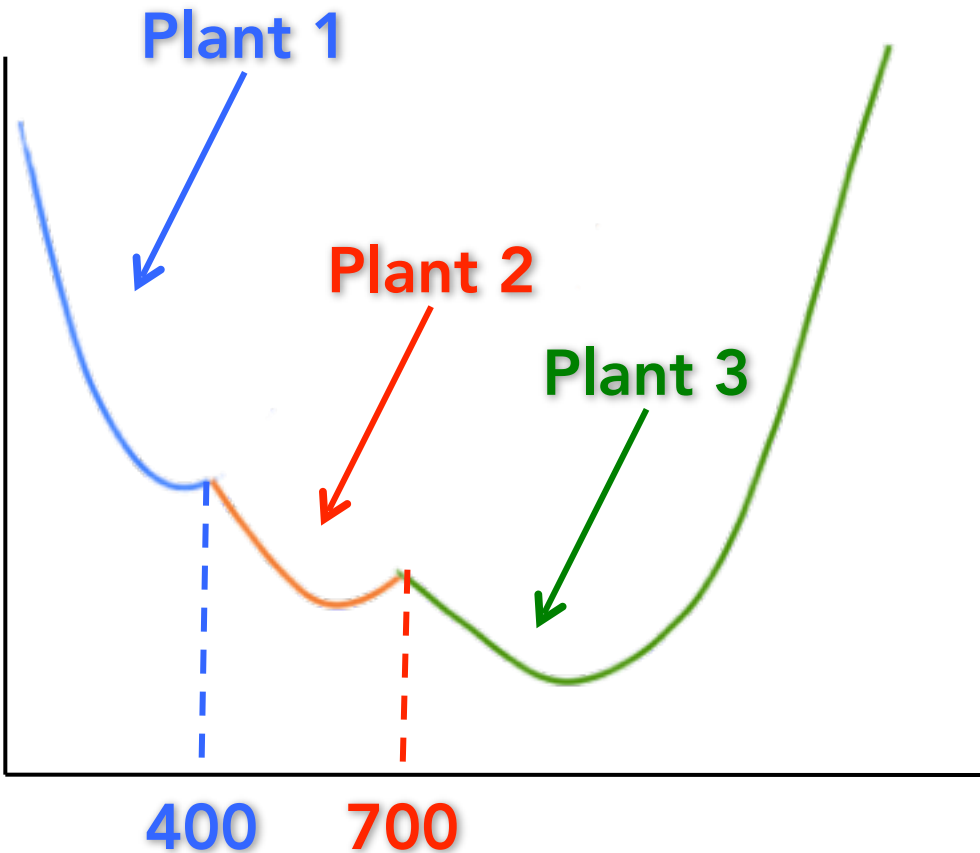
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SRATC₂

SRATC₃



SRATC₁

400

7

8

9

10

LRATC

6

5

6

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 60% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 55% 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 jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women in the 1990s. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally held by women. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the education sector, which is also traditionally held by women.

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Building the LRATC

Output	LRATC
100	10
200	9
300	8
400	7
500	6
600	5
700	6
800	7
900	8
1000	9
1100	10

