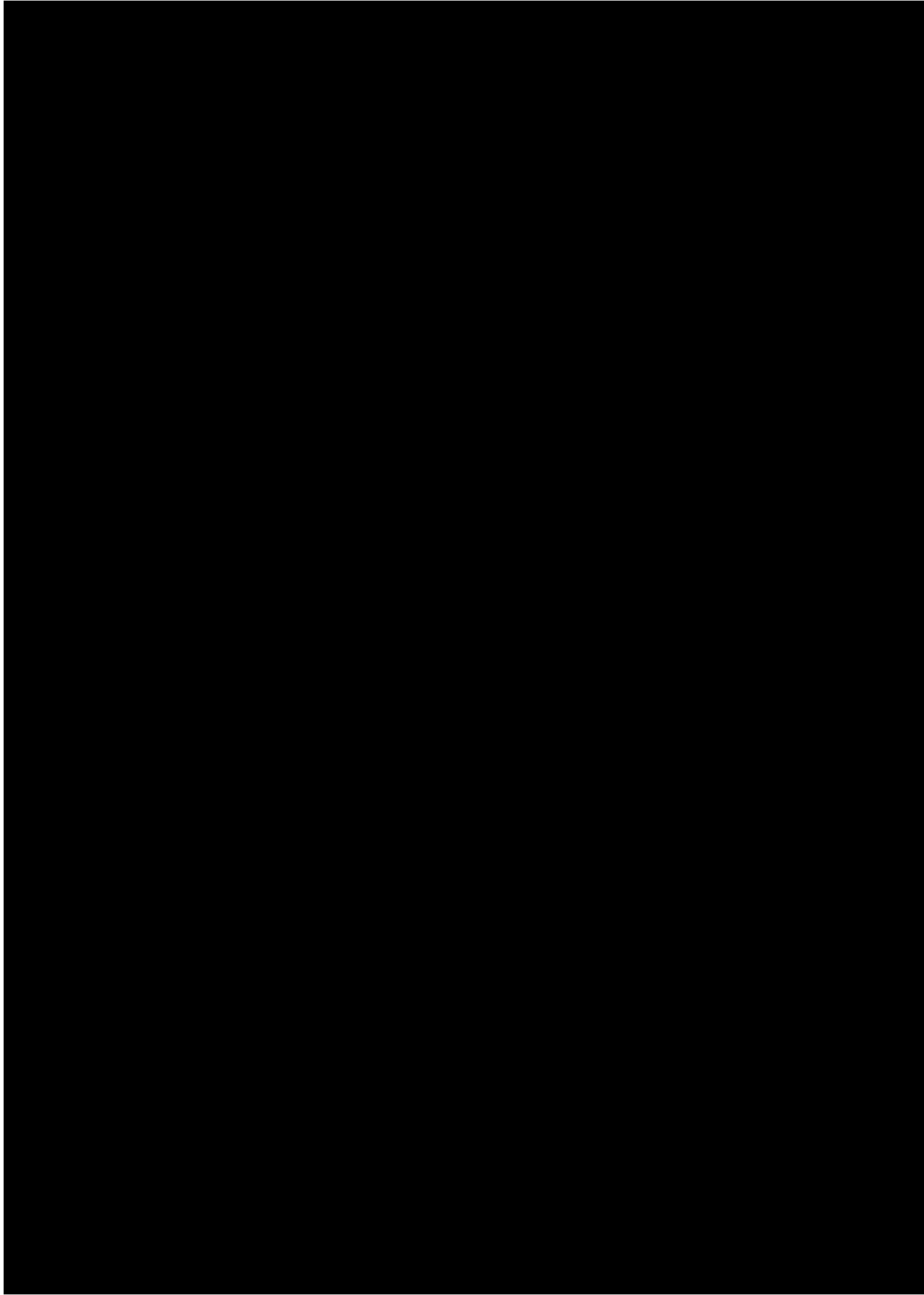
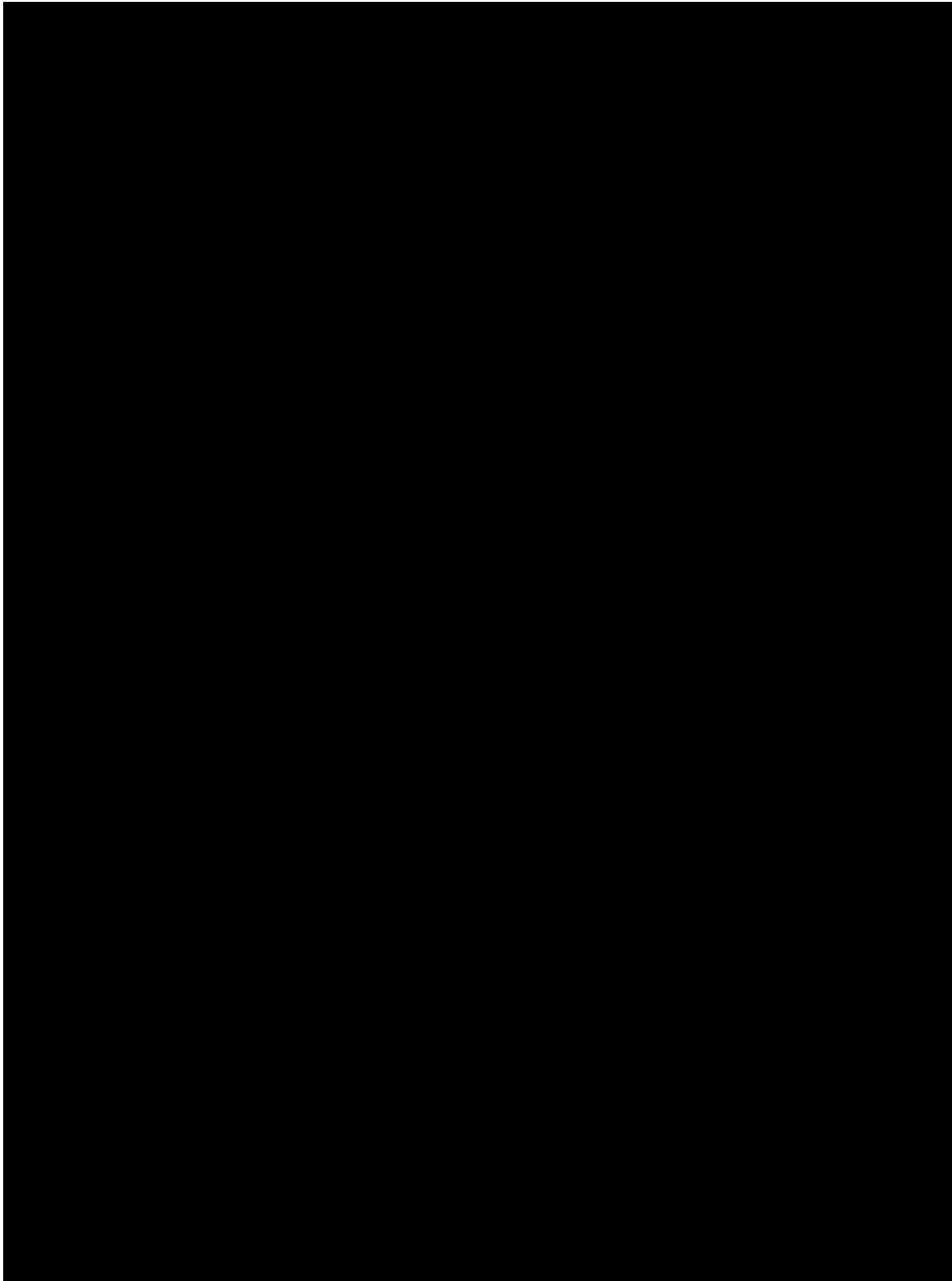


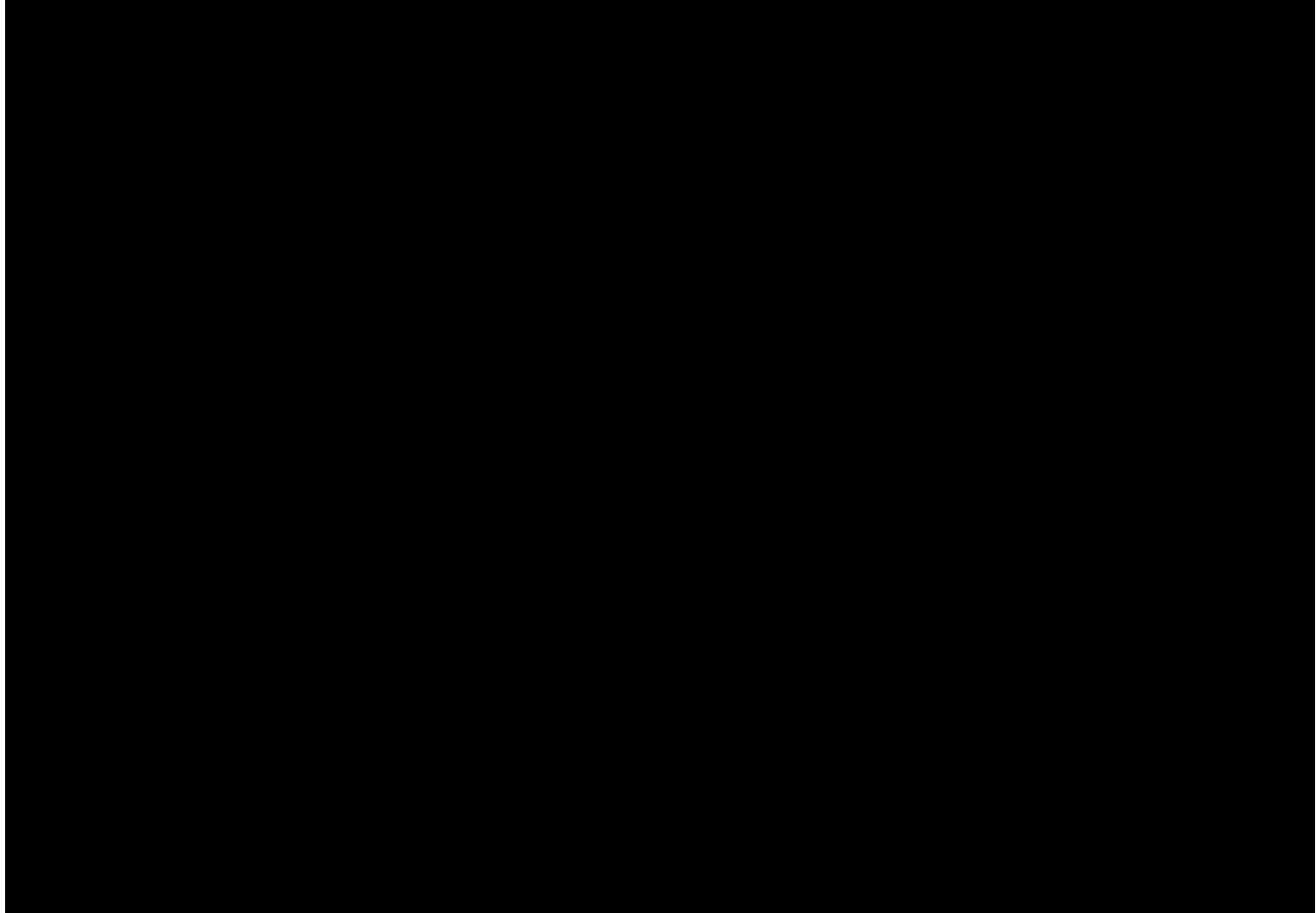
Business Information Report Snapshot

DELOITTE LLP









the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases. Second, the number of people who are born has decreased. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, and a decline in the number of people who are born to women who are aged 15 and over.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. First, it will increase the number of people who are dependent on others for care. This will place a greater burden on families and on the state. Second, it will increase the need for social security. This will place a greater burden on the state. Third, it will increase the need for health care. This will place a greater burden on the state.

There are a number of ways in which the world population can be aged. First, the number of people who survive to old age can be increased. This can be done by improving medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases. Second, the number of people who are born can be decreased. This can be done by a decline in the number of children born to women, and a decline in the number of people who are born to women who are aged 15 and over.

The ageing of the world population is a global phenomenon. It is a result of a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases. It is a result of a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, and a decline in the number of people who are born to women who are aged 15 and over.

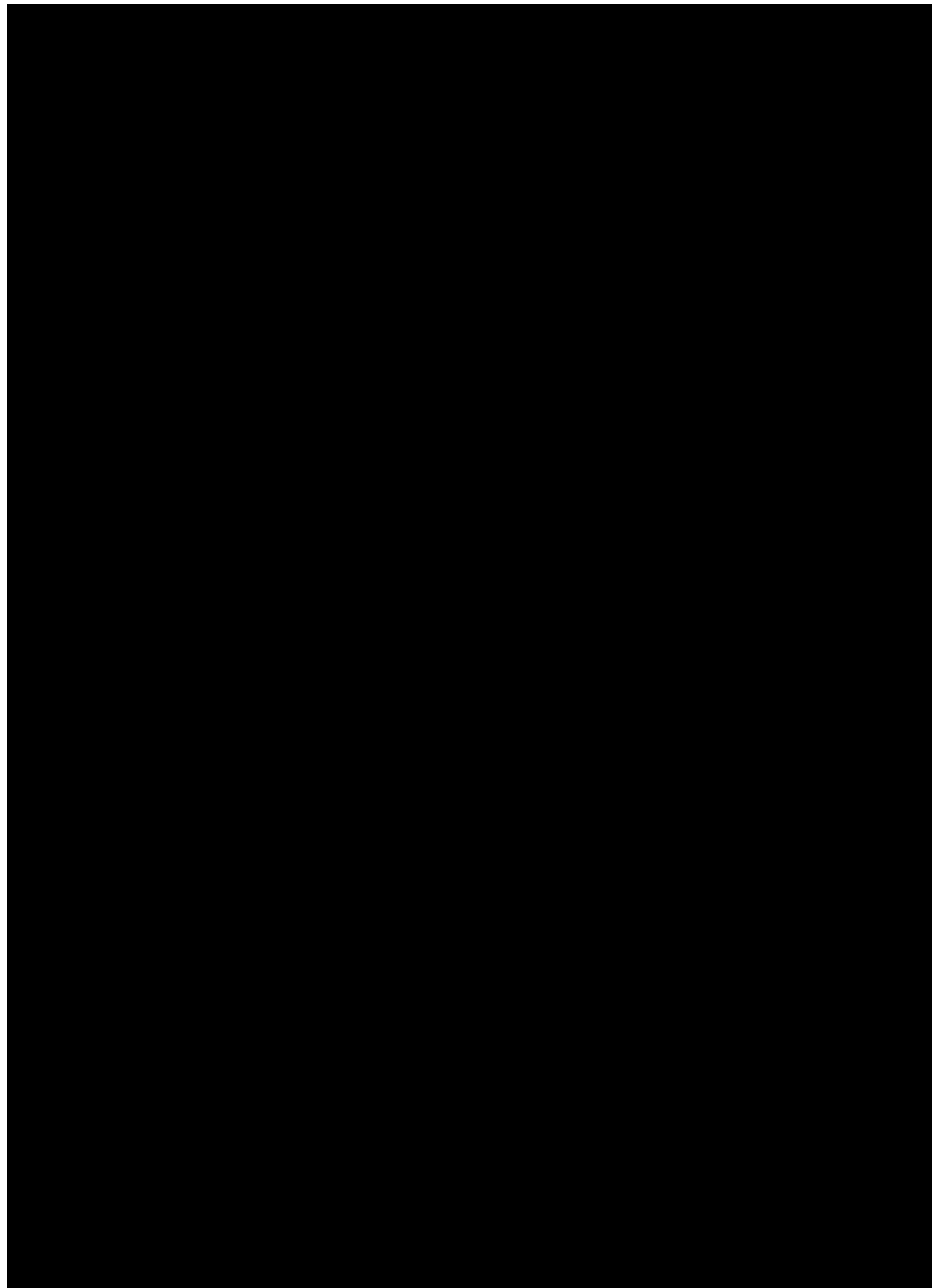
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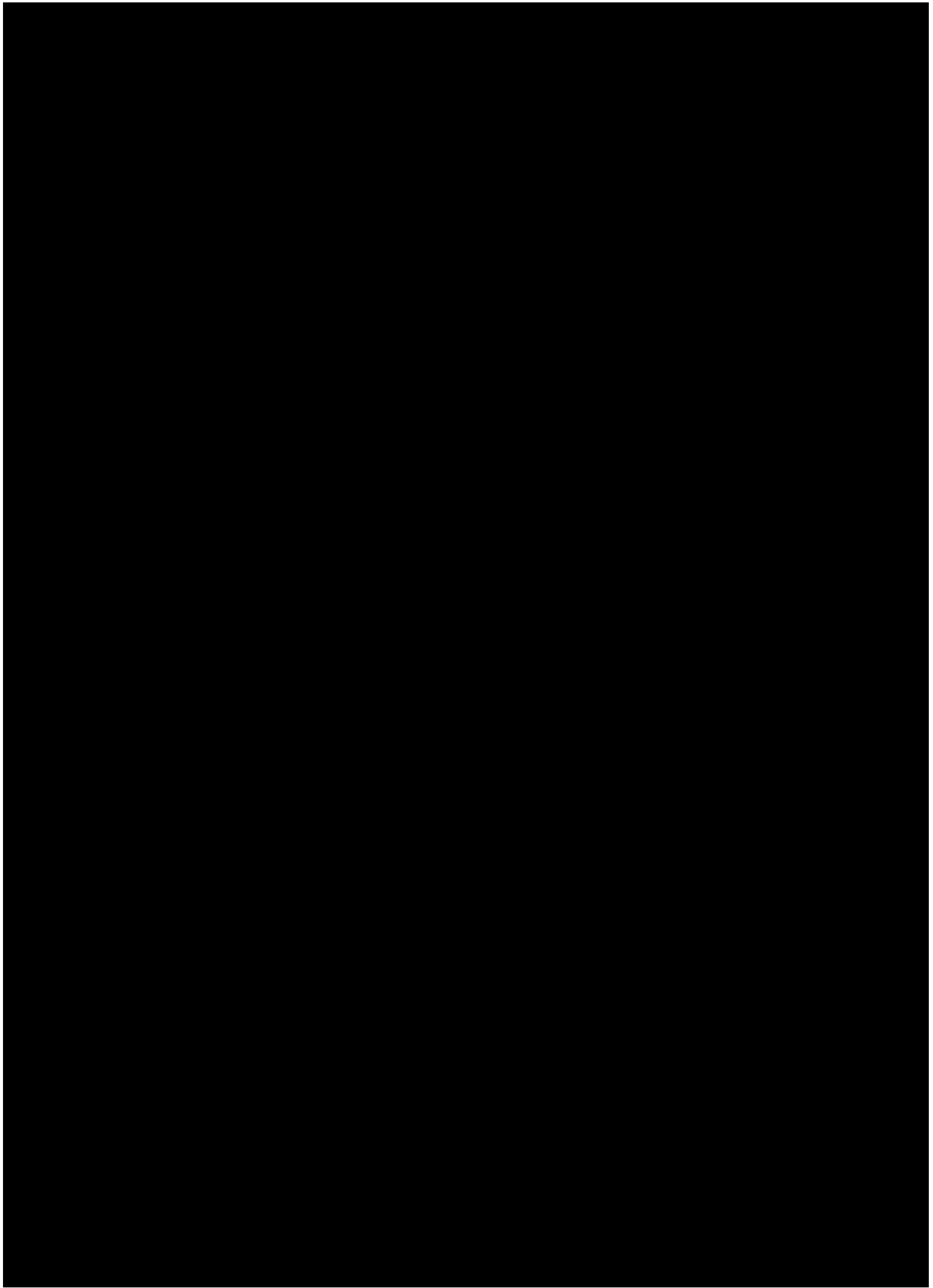
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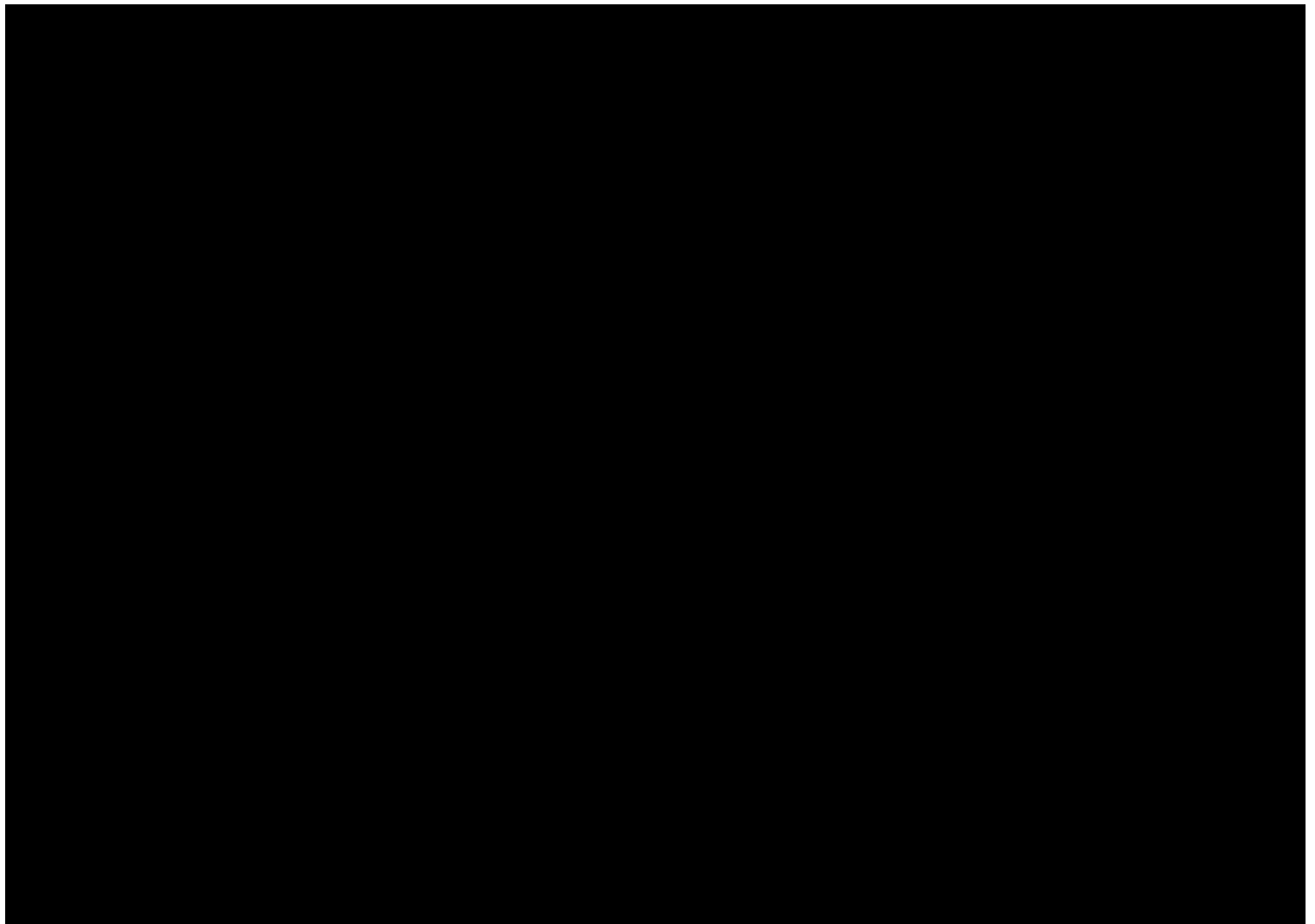
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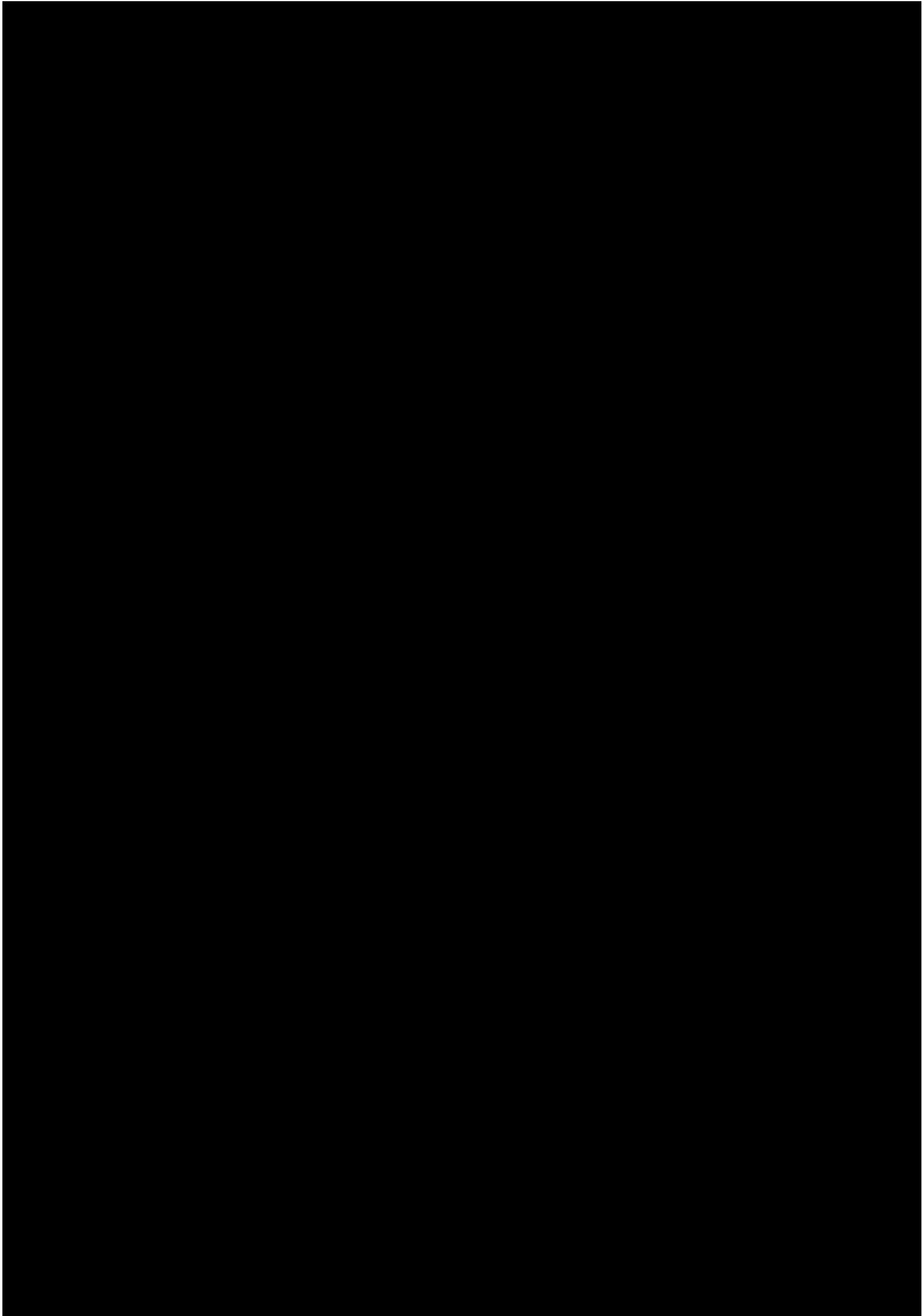


The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then moves on to a literature review, which provides a background on the topic and identifies the gaps in the existing research. The methodology section describes the research design, data collection, and analysis. The results section presents the findings of the study, and the conclusion summarizes the main points and offers suggestions for future research.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data were collected from a representative sample of the population, and the analysis was carried out using appropriate statistical methods. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the conclusions are based on the evidence gathered.

The study has several strengths, including a large sample size, a well-defined research design, and the use of appropriate statistical methods. However, there are also some limitations, such as the potential for bias in the sample and the fact that the study is a cross-sectional design, which means that it cannot establish causality.

Overall, the study provides valuable insights into the topic and contributes to the existing knowledge in the field. The findings have important implications for practice and policy, and the study is a good example of high-quality research.



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, with many causes. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The most common cause of obesity is a diet high in calories and fat, and a sedentary lifestyle. Other causes include genetic factors, hormonal imbalances, and certain medications. Obesity is a major risk factor for many chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of obesity in a sample of young adults. The study was conducted in a large, multi-center study of young adults in the United States. The study was designed to investigate the prevalence of obesity in a sample of young adults, and to identify factors that are associated with obesity.

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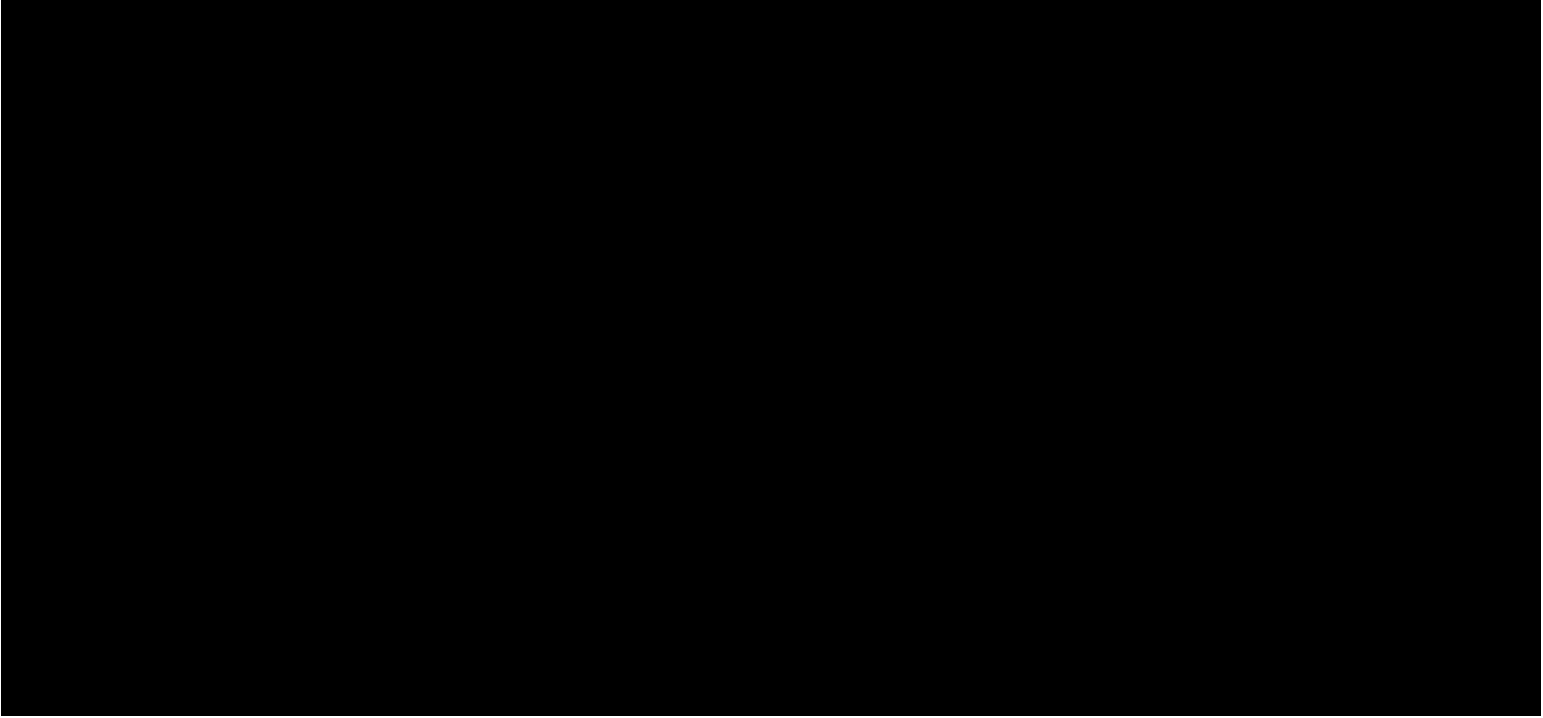


SPECIAL EVENTS

There are no special events recorded for this business.

Financials

D&B currently has no financial information on file for this company.



FAMILY TREE SUMMARY

