

NOTA: Este simulador só se aplica aos seguintes rendimentos: Categoria A - Trabalho Dependente / Categoria H - Pensões / Anexo J - Rendimentos Obtidos no Estrangeiro / Não Residentes, a entregar em 2011 (1ª Fase).

Versão: 2010.02	Estado Civil do(s) Sujeito(s) Passivo(s)		Ano dos Rendimentos 2010	
	☒ Casados, se ocorreu o Óbito de um dos cônjuges, clique aqui também. (Ver Códigos 401,404 e 416). ☐ Solteiro, Viúvo, Divorciado ou Separado Judicialmente ☐ Separado de Facto ☐ Unidos de Facto		IRS Apurado:	
	Residência Fiscal		0,00 Euros	
	Continente ▼		NÃO RECEBE, NEM PAGA :	

Número de Dependentes com idade superior a 3 anos a seu cargo, e que façam parte do agregado familiar (Filhos)	
Número de Dependentes a seu cargo com despesas de Educação, e que façam parte do agregado familiar (Filhos)	
Número de Dependentes que não ultrapassem três anos de idade até 31 de Dezembro do ano a que respeita o imposto (Filhos)	
Número de Ascendentes que vivem em comunhão de Habitação com o(s) Sujeito(s) Passivo(s) (Pais e Avós)	

DEDUÇÕES PREVISTAS NO CÓDIGO DO IRS PARA CONTRIBUINTES COM DEFICIÊNCIA

Sujeito Passivo A (Cat. A) com deficiência igual ou superior a 60%.	
Sujeito Passivo B (Cat. A) com deficiência igual ou superior a 60%.	
Sujeito Passivo A (Cat. H) com deficiência igual ou superior a 60%.	
Sujeito Passivo B (Cat. H) com deficiência igual ou superior a 60%.	
Número de Dependentes e/ou Ascendentes com deficiência igual ou superior a 60%.	
Deduções com o Acompanhamento dos Sujeitos Passivos e/ou Dependentes com deficiência igual ou superior a 90%.	
Número de Deficientes das Forças Armadas abrangidos pelos Decretos - Leis n.os 43/76 de 20/JAN, e 314/90 de 13/OUT.	

RENDIMENTOS / RETENÇÕES / CONTRIBUIÇÕES OBRIGATÓRIAS / QUOTIZAÇÕES SINDICAIS DA CATEGORIA A - TRABALHO DEPENDENTE

DESCRIÇÃO	Cód.	Sujeito Passivo A	Cód.	Sujeito Passivo B	Cód.	Dependente 1	Cód.	Dependente 2
Rendimentos Brutos da Categoria A	401		401		401		401	
Gratificações não atribuídas pela entidade patronal	402		402		402		402	
Quotizações Sindicais (Valor Pago)	409		409		409		409	
Indemnizações pagas pelo trabalhador ao Patrão	410		410		410		410	
Quotizações ordens profissionais e Despesas F. Profissional	411		411		411		411	
Despesas de valorização profissional de juizes	412		412		412		412	
Prémios de seguros profissões desgaste rápido	413		413		413		413	
Retenções na Fonte de IRS								
Contribuições Obrigatórias para Regimes Protecção Social								
Rendimentos de Anos Anteriores (Incluídos no Campo 401)	Qua.		Qua.		Qua.		Qua.	
Número de Anos	5		5		5		5	

RENDIMENTOS OBTIDOS NO ESTRANGEIRO / IMPOSTO PAGO NO ESTRANGEIRO CATEGORIA A - TRABALHO DEPENDENTE / ANEXO J

NATUREZA DO RENDIMENTO	Segurança Social	Cód.	Montante do Rendimento	IRS pago no Estrangeiro
Sujeito Passivo A - Anexo J - Rendimentos Obtidos no Estrangeiro (Categoria A)		401		
Sujeito Passivo B - Anexo J - Rendimentos Obtidos no Estrangeiro (Categoria A)		401		

RENDIMENTOS / RETENÇÕES / CONTRIBUIÇÕES OBRIGATÓRIAS / QUOTIZAÇÕES SINDICAIS DA CATEGORIA H - PENSÕES

DESCRIÇÃO	Cód.	Sujeito Passivo A	Cód.	Sujeito Passivo B	Cód.	Dependente 1	Cód.	Dependente 2
Pensões da Categoria H	404	6.445,60 €	404	3.449,04 €	404		404	
Pensões de Sobrevivência	405		405		405		405	
Pensões de Alimentos	406		406		406		406	
Rendas Temporárias e Vitalícias	407		407		407		407	
Quotizações Sindicais (Valor Pago)	409		409		409		409	
Retenções na Fonte de IRS								
Contribuições Obrigatórias para Regimes Protecção Social								
Rendimentos de Anos Anteriores (Incluídos no Campo 404)	Qua.		Qua.		Qua.		Qua.	
Número de Anos	5		5		5		5	

RENDIMENTOS OBTIDOS NO ESTRANGEIRO / IMPOSTO PAGO NO ESTRANGEIRO CATEGORIA H - PENSÕES / ANEXO J

NATUREZA DO RENDIMENTO	Segurança Social	Cód.	Montante do Rendimento	IRS pago no Estrangeiro
Sujeito Passivo A - Anexo J - Rendimentos Obtidos no Estrangeiro (Categoria H)		416		
Sujeito Passivo B - Anexo J - Rendimentos Obtidos no Estrangeiro (Categoria H)		416		

SAÚDE / EDUCAÇÃO / LARES / DEDUÇÕES AMBIENTAIS / ABATIMENTOS

	Camp.	VALOR PAGO
Despesas de saúde (bens e serviços isentos de IVA ou sujeitos à taxa de 6%) e juros contraídos para pagamento das mesmas. (alíneas a), b) e c) do n.º 1, do art. 82.º do CIRS).	801	
Despesas de saúde com a aquisição de outros bens e serviços justificados através de receita médica. (alínea d), do n.º 1, do art. 82.º do CIRS).	802	
Despesas de educação e de formação profissional dos sujeitos passivos e dependentes. (art. 83.º do CIRS).	803	
Encargos com lares de apoio à terceira idade, e apoio domiciliário relativos aos sujeitos passivos, seus ascendentes e colaterais até ao 3.º grau. (art. 84.º do CIRS).	804	
Despesas com a aquisição de equipamentos novos para a utilização de energias renováveis (Inclui gás natural). (alínea a), do n.º 2 do art.º 85.º do CIRS).	809	
Aquisição de veículos sujeitos a matrícula exclusivamente eléctricos ou movidos a energias renováveis não combustíveis. (alínea b), do n.º 2 do art.º 85.º do CIRS).	809	
Equipamentos e obras de melhoria das condições de comportamento térmico de edifícios, dos quais resulte directamente o seu maior isolamento. (n.º 2 do art.º 85.º do CIRS).	810	

Encargos com pensões de alimentos a que o sujeito passivo esteja obrigado por sentença judicial ou por acordo homologado nos termos da lei civil. (art. 83.º A do CIRS).	601	
DEDUÇÕES À COLECTA E BENEFÍCIOS FISCAIS	Cód.	VALOR PAGO
Sujeito Passivo A - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (Menos de 35 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).	701 e 711	
Sujeito Passivo B - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (Menos de 35 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Sujeito Passivo A - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (De 35 a 50 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Sujeito Passivo B - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (De 35 a 50 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Sujeito Passivo A - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (Mais de 50 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Sujeito Passivo B - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (Mais de 50 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Despesas com a educação e reabilitação do sujeito passivo ou dependentes deficientes ≥ 60%. (art.º 87.º n.º 2 do CIRS).	706	
Prémios de seguros em que figurem como primeiros beneficiários sujeitos passivos ou dependentes deficientes ≥ 60%. (art.º 87.º n.º 2 do CIRS).	707	
Donativos a igrejas e a instituições religiosas. (n.º 2 do art. 63.º do EBF). Majoração 130%	715	
Mecenato científico – Donativos a fundações, instituições de ensino superior, laboratórios, órgãos de comunicação social, etc., – de natureza científica – (Estatuto do Mecenato Científico) Sem Majoração	717	
Mecenato cultural – Donativos concedidos no âmbito do mecenato cultural, ambiental, desportivo e educacional. (n.º 6 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 120%	718	
Mecenato – Contratos plurianuais – Donativos concedidos no âmbito do mecenato cultural, ambiental, desportivo e educacional, atribuídos ao abrigo de contratos plurianuais. (n.ºs 6 e 7 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 130%	719	
Mecenato social – Donativos atribuídos no âmbito do mecenato social. (n.º 3 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 130%	720	
Mecenato social de apoio especial – Donativos atribuídos no âmbito do mecenato social, para apoio à infância, tratamento de toxicodependentes e criação de oportunidades de trabalho. (n.ºs 4 e 6 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 140%	721	
Mecenato Familiar – Donativos concedidos no âmbito do mecenato familiar. (n.º 5 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 150%	722	
Estado – Mecenato científico – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza científica – (Estatuto do Mecenato Científico) Sem Majoração	724	
Estado – Mecenato cultural – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza cultural, ambiental, desportiva e educacional. (n.ºs 1 e 2 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 120%	725	
Estado – Contratos plurianuais – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza cultural, ambiental, desportiva e educacional com contratos plurianuais. (n.ºs 1 e 2 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 130%	726	
Estado – Mecenato social – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza social. (n.ºs 1 e 2 e c) do n.º 7 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 140%	727	
Estado – Mecenato Familiar – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza familiar. (n.º 5 do art. 62.º do EBF). Sem Majoração	728	
Seguros de acidentes pessoais e de vida que garantam exclusivamente riscos de morte, de invalidez ou de reforma por velhice. (n.ºs 1, 2 e 4 do art.º 86.º do CIRS).	729	
Seguros que cubram exclusivamente riscos de saúde. (n.º 3 do art.º 86.º do CIRS).	730	
Juros e amortizações de dívidas com aquisição, construção, beneficiação de imóveis e prestações de contratos celebrados com cooperativas de habitação ou no regime de compras em grupo, com imóveis para habitação própria e permanente. (art. 85.º, n.º 1 alíneas a) e b) do CIRS).	731	
No caso do imóvel para habitação própria e permanente ter obtido a classificação energética (A ou A+) nos termos do Dec.-Lei n.º 78/2006 de 04 de Abril, acrescem 10% , aos limites estabelecidos no n.º 1 do art.º 85.º do CIRS. Escreva o valor dos juros e amortizações pagos, ali →		
Rendas pagas, deduzidas de subsídios ou comparticipações oficiais, de prédio urbano ou de fracção autónoma para habitação permanente, referentes a contratos de arrendamento celebrados a coberto do RAU ou NRAU. (alínea c), do n.º 1, do art. 85.º do CIRS).	732	
No caso do imóvel arrendado para habitação própria e permanente ter obtido a classificação energética (A ou A+) nos termos do Dec.-Lei n.º 78/2006 de 04 de Abril, acrescem 10% , aos limites estabelecidos no n.º 1 do art.º 85.º do CIRS. Escreva o valor das rendas pagas, ali →		
Sujeito Passivo A - Regime Público de Capitalização – valores aplicados em contas individuais geridas em regime público de capitalização. (art. 17.º, n.º 1, do EBF).	733	
Sujeito Passivo B - Regime Público de Capitalização – valores aplicados em contas individuais geridas em regime público de capitalização. (art. 17.º, n.º 1, do EBF).	736	
São dedutíveis à colecta, em sede de IRS, os encargos suportados pelo proprietário relacionados com a reabilitação de Imóveis, localizados em áreas de reabilitação urbana. (art. 71.º, n.º 4, do EBF).		
Os Municípios podem prescindir até 5% do IRS cobrado para municípios com domicílio fiscal no concelho, nos termos do rtigo 20º da Lei das Finanças Locais (Lei 2/2007 de 15/01).		TAXA Município
		0,00%
A taxa do IRS aplicada pelo seu Município bem como o cálculo será assumido automaticamente depois de seleccionar o concelho da sua morada fiscal.	Clique ali no seu concelho 	

Demonstração detalhada do cálculo do IRS de 2010 para: O Continente	
Descrição	Valores
1 - Rendimento Global	9.894,64 €
2 - Deduções Específicas	9.449,04 €
3 - Rendimento Líquido (1) - (2)	445,60 €
4 - Abatimentos	- €
5 - Rendimento Colectável (3) - (4)	445,60 €
6 - Coeficiente Conjugal (5) ÷ 2 Casados	222,80 €
7 - Taxa de IRS para o Continente	11,08% = 2
8 - Aplicação da Taxa (6) x (7)	24,69 €
9 - Parcela a Abater	- €
10 - Valor Apurado (8) - (9)	24,69 €
11 - Colecta (10) × 2	49,37 €
12 - Deduções à Colecta	522,50 €
13 - Colecta Líquida (11) - (12)	- 473,13 €
14 - Valor do IRS que prescindiu o Município da área da sua residência a seu favor	- €
15 - Retenções na Fonte	- €
16 - Imposto Apurado:	NÃO RECEBE, NEM PAGA : - €

Para imprimir tudo: (Vá a Imprimir Página 1 de 2). Para imprimir a página da demonstração do cálculo: (Vá a Imprimir Página 2 de 2).

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and the role of the researcher in this process. The second part of the paper presents the methodology used in the study, including the data collection methods and the analysis techniques. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study and the conclusions drawn from the data. The final part of the paper provides a summary of the findings and offers suggestions for future research.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of scientific inquiry. The data was collected from a representative sample of the population, and the analysis was performed using advanced statistical techniques. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, allowing for a thorough understanding of the findings. The conclusions drawn from the data are based on a careful examination of the results and are supported by the evidence.

The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research and for the broader community. They provide valuable insights into the nature of the phenomenon being studied and offer a basis for further research. The study also highlights the need for continued research in this area and the importance of collaboration between researchers and practitioners.

In conclusion, the study has provided a comprehensive and detailed examination of the subject matter. The findings are significant and have the potential to make a positive impact on the field of research and on the lives of the people affected by the phenomenon being studied. The study also serves as a model for future research and demonstrates the importance of a systematic and rigorous approach to the study of complex issues.

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The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of scientific inquiry. The data was collected from a variety of sources, including interviews, surveys, and archival records. The analysis was conducted using a range of statistical and qualitative methods, ensuring the reliability and validity of the findings. The results of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables under investigation, and this relationship is supported by the evidence presented.

The conclusions drawn from the study suggest that the findings have important implications for the field of study. They provide a new perspective on the subject matter and offer valuable insights into the underlying mechanisms. The study also identifies areas for further research, highlighting the need for continued exploration of the topic.

In conclusion, the research has provided a detailed and thorough examination of the subject matter, contributing to the existing body of knowledge. The findings are robust and well-supported, and they offer a clear and concise summary of the key points. The study is a valuable contribution to the field and it is hoped that it will inspire further research and discussion.

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 50% 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. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a growing need for services such as health care, social care, and education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is the need to reduce costs and improve efficiency. Another challenge is the need to attract and retain staff. A third challenge is the need to provide high-quality services. These challenges will require the public sector to continue to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of society.

The public sector has a long history of employing women, and it is likely to continue to do so in the future. As the public sector becomes an increasingly important part of the economy, it will also become an increasingly important employer of women. This will require the public sector to continue to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of society.

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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 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million, from 2.2 million in 1980 to 3.4 million in 1998.

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 1999. These acts have introduced a number of measures to improve the quality of care and services, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 1999.

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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 also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 million 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 women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1999, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1999, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

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100%

100%

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of targets for the public sector, including a 10% reduction in the number of people employed in the public sector by 2005. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of the 'New Deal' for the public sector (Department of Health 2000).

The 'New Deal' for the public sector is a set of initiatives designed to improve the efficiency of the public sector. It includes a number of measures, such as the introduction of performance-related pay, the introduction of a 'New Deal' for the public sector, and the introduction of a 'New Deal' for the public sector. The 'New Deal' for the public sector is a set of initiatives designed to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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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 also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a number of advantages over the private sector. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more flexible working arrangement, such as part-time work or work from home.

There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more secure job, as it is often a permanent position. This is in contrast to the private sector, where people with disabilities are often employed on a temporary basis.

There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more comprehensive benefits package, including a pension and sick leave. This is in contrast to the private sector, where people with disabilities are often not offered a benefits package.

There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more comprehensive training and development programme. This is in contrast to the private sector, where people with disabilities are often not offered a training and development programme.

There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more comprehensive support package, including a mentor and a supervisor. This is in contrast to the private sector, where people with disabilities are often not offered a support package.

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There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more comprehensive job satisfaction programme. This is in contrast to the private sector, where people with disabilities are often not offered a job satisfaction programme.

There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more comprehensive job motivation programme. This is in contrast to the private sector, where people with disabilities are often not offered a job motivation programme.

There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more comprehensive job engagement programme. This is in contrast to the private sector, where people with disabilities are often not offered a job engagement programme.

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Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

Finally, the public sector has a number of different policies and procedures in place to support people with disabilities. This means that people with disabilities can find it easier to get a job in the public sector than in the private sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of different pressures, including from the private sector and from the public. This means that the public sector will need to find ways to continue to employ people with disabilities in the future.

Another challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of different changes, including in the way it is organized and in the way it operates. This means that the public sector will need to find ways to continue to employ people with disabilities in the future.

Finally, the public sector is facing a number of different opportunities. One opportunity is that the public sector is becoming more and more open to people with disabilities. This means that the public sector will be able to employ more people with disabilities in the future.

Another opportunity is that the public sector is becoming more and more aware of the needs of people with disabilities. This means that the public sector will be able to provide better support for people with disabilities in the future.

Finally, the public sector is becoming more and more committed to the employment of people with disabilities. This means that the public sector will be able to employ more people with disabilities in the future.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the public sector continue to employ people with disabilities in the future. One thing is to make sure that the public sector has the right policies and procedures in place to support people with disabilities.

Another thing is to make sure that the public sector has the right people in the right jobs. This means that the public sector should employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

Finally, the public sector should make sure that it is providing the best possible support for people with disabilities. This means that the public sector should provide training, support, and resources to help people with disabilities succeed in their jobs.

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and the role of the researcher in this process. The second part of the paper presents the methodology used in the study, including the data collection methods and the analysis techniques. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study and the conclusions drawn from the findings. The final part of the paper provides a summary of the key points and offers suggestions for future research.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of scientific inquiry. The data was collected from a variety of sources, including interviews, surveys, and archival records. The analysis was conducted using a range of statistical and qualitative methods, ensuring the reliability and validity of the findings. The results of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables under investigation, and this relationship is supported by the evidence presented in the paper.

The conclusions drawn from the study suggest that the findings have important implications for the field of study. The research also identifies areas for further investigation and provides a framework for future research. The paper concludes by emphasizing the importance of continued research in this area and the need for a collaborative effort to advance the understanding of the subject matter.

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 from 10.5 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2020.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the functional abilities of older people so that they can live independently and actively in the community (Department of Health 2000).

The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm. These include: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need to live independently and actively in the community; (3) ensuring that older people are protected from abuse and neglect; and (4) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to achieve this paradigm. These include: (1) research into the health and well-being of older people; (2) research into the services and resources that older people need to live independently and actively in the community; (3) research into the protection of older people from abuse and neglect; and (4) research into the participation of older people in the decisions that affect their lives.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.6 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 2002).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values. In many parts of the world, having a large family is still seen as a desirable thing, and women are encouraged to have many children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving into old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to healthcare, and a shift in cultural values. In many parts of the world, people are now living longer than ever before, and this is leading to a rapid increase in the number of people aged 65 and over.

The rapid growth of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is leading to a number of problems, including increased demand for food, water, and energy, increased pollution, and increased social and economic inequality. It is also leading to a rapid increase in the number of people who are living in poverty and who are at risk of hunger and disease.

There are a number of things that can be done to address the problems caused by the rapid growth of the world population. One of the most important things is to improve access to contraception and to encourage women to have fewer children. This will help to reduce the number of people who are born and will help to slow down the growth of the world population.

Another important thing that can be done is to improve access to healthcare and to encourage people to live longer. This will help to reduce the number of people who are dying and will help to slow down the growth of the world population. It will also help to improve the quality of life for people who are living in poverty and who are at risk of hunger and disease.

There are a number of other things that can be done to address the problems caused by the rapid growth of the world population. These include improving access to food, water, and energy, reducing pollution, and promoting social and economic equality. All of these things are important and need to be done if we are to have a better world for all people.

The rapid growth of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is leading to a number of problems, including increased demand for food, water, and energy, increased pollution, and increased social and economic inequality. It is also leading to a rapid increase in the number of people who are living in poverty and who are at risk of hunger and disease.

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 also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to employ people with disabilities, and in the 1990s, the number of people with disabilities employed in the public sector increased significantly.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of advantages over the private sector. One advantage is that the public sector is not subject to the same level of competition as the private sector. This means that the public sector can often offer better pay and benefits than the private sector. Another advantage is that the public sector is often more flexible in its hiring practices than the private sector. This means that the public sector can often hire people with disabilities who may not be able to work in the private sector.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector is a good employer for people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector often has a number of different roles available, which means that people with disabilities can often find a role that suits their skills and interests. Another reason is that the public sector often has a number of different benefits available, which means that people with disabilities can often receive better benefits than they would in the private sector. Finally, the public sector often has a number of different training opportunities available, which means that people with disabilities can often receive the training they need to succeed in their role.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces when it comes to employing people with disabilities. One challenge is that the public sector often has a number of different roles available, which means that it can be difficult to find a role that suits a particular person with a disability. Another challenge is that the public sector often has a number of different benefits available, which means that it can be difficult to offer the same level of benefits to people with disabilities as it does to people without disabilities. Finally, the public sector often has a number of different training opportunities available, which means that it can be difficult to provide the same level of training to people with disabilities as it does to people without disabilities.

Despite these challenges, the public sector remains an important employer of people with disabilities. In the 1990s, the number of people with disabilities employed in the public sector increased significantly, and this trend is likely to continue in the future. The public sector has a number of advantages over the private sector, and it is a good employer for people with disabilities. The public sector often has a number of different roles available, which means that people with disabilities can often find a role that suits their skills and interests. The public sector often has a number of different benefits available, which means that people with disabilities can often receive better benefits than they would in the private sector. Finally, the public sector often has a number of different training opportunities available, which means that people with disabilities can often receive the training they need to succeed in their role.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can improve its employment of people with disabilities. One way is to create more roles that are specifically designed for people with disabilities. Another way is to offer better pay and benefits to people with disabilities. Finally, the public sector can improve its training opportunities for people with disabilities. By doing these things, the public sector can become a more inclusive employer and a better employer for people with disabilities.

The public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities, and it has become an important employer of people with disabilities in the 1990s. The public sector has a number of advantages over the private sector, and it is a good employer for people with disabilities. The public sector often has a number of different roles available, which means that people with disabilities can often find a role that suits their skills and interests. The public sector often has a number of different benefits available, which means that people with disabilities can often receive better benefits than they would in the private sector. Finally, the public sector often has a number of different training opportunities available, which means that people with disabilities can often receive the training they need to succeed in their role.

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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 also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1999, 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. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public service, which is a sector that is traditionally held by women. The public service is a sector that is responsible for providing services to the public, such as health care, education, and social services. The public service has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women.

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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 also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to employ people with disabilities, and in the 1990s, the number of people with disabilities employed in the public sector increased significantly.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of advantages over the private sector. One advantage is that the public sector is not subject to the same level of competition as the private sector. This means that the public sector can often offer better pay and benefits than the private sector. Another advantage is that the public sector is often more flexible in its hiring practices than the private sector.

There are also a number of disadvantages to working in the public sector. One disadvantage is that the public sector is often more bureaucratic than the private sector. This means that it can be more difficult to get things done in the public sector. Another disadvantage is that the public sector is often more subject to political interference than the private sector. This means that the public sector can be more difficult to work for if you are not a member of the political establishment.

Despite these disadvantages, the public sector remains an important employer of people with disabilities. This is because the public sector has a number of advantages that the private sector does not have. One advantage is that the public sector is often more flexible in its hiring practices than the private sector. This means that the public sector can often hire people with disabilities who would not be hired by the private sector.

Another advantage is that the public sector is often more subject to political interference than the private sector. This means that the public sector can be more difficult to work for if you are not a member of the political establishment. However, the public sector remains an important employer of people with disabilities because of its long history of employing people with disabilities and its advantages over the private sector.

In the future, it is likely that the public sector will continue to be an important employer of people with disabilities. This is because the public sector has a number of advantages that the private sector does not have. One advantage is that the public sector is often more flexible in its hiring practices than the private sector. This means that the public sector can often hire people with disabilities who would not be hired by the private sector.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 52 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 57 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, 1.2 billion people died from infectious diseases. In 1999, 0.8 billion people died from infectious diseases.

Another reason why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased is that the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, 0.8 billion people died from non-infectious diseases. In 1999, 0.6 billion people died from non-infectious diseases.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are smoking has decreased. In 1980, 1.2 billion people smoked. In 1999, 0.8 billion people smoked.

Another reason why the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases has decreased is that the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, 0.8 billion people ate a healthy diet. In 1999, 1.2 billion people ate a healthy diet.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are eating more fruits and vegetables has increased. In 1980, 0.8 billion people ate more fruits and vegetables. In 1999, 1.2 billion people ate more fruits and vegetables.

Another reason why the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased is that the number of people who are eating less fat and sugar has increased. In 1980, 0.8 billion people ate less fat and sugar. In 1999, 1.2 billion people ate less fat and sugar.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are eating less fat and sugar has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are eating more whole grains has increased. In 1980, 0.8 billion people ate more whole grains. In 1999, 1.2 billion people ate more whole grains.

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There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from disease and violence has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world died from disease and violence at the age of 55. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and violence at the age of 65.

Another reason why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased is that the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived in poverty. In 1999, the average person in the world did not live in poverty.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are working has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world worked for 15 years. In 1999, the average person in the world worked for 25 years.

Another reason why the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased is that the number of people who are educated has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world had 5 years of education. In 1999, the average person in the world had 10 years of education.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are educated has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are attending school has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world attended school for 5 years. In 1999, the average person in the world attended school for 10 years.

Another reason why the number of people who are educated has increased is that the number of people who are working in the service sector has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world worked in the service sector for 5 years. In 1999, the average person in the world worked in the service sector for 10 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are working in the service sector has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living in cities has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived in a city. In 1999, the average person in the world lived in a city.

Another reason why the number of people who are working in the service sector has increased is that the number of people who are living in the developed world has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived in the developed world. In 1999, the average person in the world lived in the developed world.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are living in the developed world has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living in the industrialized world has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived in the industrialized world. In 1999, the average person in the world lived in the industrialized world.

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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 also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 million 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 women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact 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 why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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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 become an important provider of social services, such as health care, education, and social housing. Another reason is that the public sector has become an important provider of social insurance, such as unemployment benefits and pension schemes. A third reason is that the public sector has become an important provider of social capital, such as community centres and voluntary organisations.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because it provides a number of benefits that are attractive to women. For example, the public sector provides a number of benefits that are not available in the private sector, such as paid maternity leave, paid sick leave, and paid parental leave. The public sector also provides a number of benefits that are not available in the private sector, such as pension schemes and health insurance.

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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 250 million to 450 million (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as one of the eight Millennium Development Goals. The United Nations (1999) has also identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as one of the eight Millennium Development Goals.

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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 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million, from 2.2 million in 1980 to 3.4 million in 1998.

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 1999. These acts have introduced a number of measures to improve the quality of care and services, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 1999.

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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, 2002).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a more stable environment. As a result, the number of people who are living to 65 and over has increased significantly in recent years.

Another reason why the world's population is ageing is that the number of people who are having fewer children is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in fertility rates, a decline in the number of people who are having children, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age. As a result, the number of people who are living to 65 and over has increased significantly in recent years.

There are a number of challenges that the world's population is facing as it ages. One of the main challenges is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing, which means that there are more people who are living to 65 and over. This means that there are more people who are living to 65 and over, which means that there are more people who are living to 65 and over.

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There are a number of ways that the world's population can be managed as it ages. One of the main ways is to improve medical care, which means that there are more people who are living longer. This means that there are more people who are living longer, which means that there are more people who are living longer.

Another way that the world's population can be managed is to improve nutrition, which means that there are more people who are living longer. This means that there are more people who are living longer, which means that there are more people who are living longer.

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Another way that the world's population can be managed is to improve nutrition, which means that there are more people who are living longer. This means that there are more people who are living longer, which means that there are more people who are living longer.

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. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 1.5 billion to 2.0 billion.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. These include a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The decline in the death rate has been the most significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, and a decline in the incidence of violence.

The decline in the birth rate has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children per woman, a decline in the age at which women first become pregnant, and a decline in the number of women who are married.

The decline in the rate of migration has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are emigrating, a decline in the number of people who are immigrating, and a decline in the number of people who are returning to their home countries.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 65 and over has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

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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 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in infant mortality. As a result, the number of people who are living to 65 and over has increased significantly in recent years.

Another reason why the world population is ageing is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in fertility rates, a decline in the number of people who are having children, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age. As a result, the number of people who are having children is decreasing, which is leading to a decline in the number of people who are entering the workforce.

There are a number of challenges that are associated with an ageing population. One of the main challenges is that the number of people who are working is decreasing, which is leading to a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy. Another challenge is that the number of people who are retired is increasing, which is leading to a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy.

There are a number of ways that we can address the challenges of an ageing population. One way is to increase the number of people who are working. This can be done by encouraging people to work longer, by increasing the number of people who are entering the workforce, and by increasing the number of people who are working in the private sector. Another way is to increase the number of people who are retired. This can be done by increasing the number of people who are contributing to the economy, by increasing the number of people who are working in the private sector, and by increasing the number of people who are working in the public sector.

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The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are working. This is because the number of people who are working is declining, while the number of people who are retired is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are paying into the social security system, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to pay for social security benefits.

Another implication is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves. This is because the number of people who are able to support themselves is declining, while the number of people who are unable to support themselves is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for their own care, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to pay for care.

The ageing of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of solutions. One of the main solutions is to improve the health care system. This will involve a number of things, including increasing the number of health care workers, improving the quality of health care, and increasing the amount of money that is available to pay for health care.

Another solution is to improve the social security system. This will involve a number of things, including increasing the number of people who are paying into the system, increasing the amount of money that is available to pay for benefits, and increasing the age at which people are eligible for benefits.

The ageing of the world population is a challenge that will require a number of solutions. It is a challenge that will require the cooperation of all countries. It is a challenge that will require the cooperation of all people. It is a challenge that will require the cooperation of all governments. It is a challenge that will require the cooperation of all citizens.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 5.5 million to 7.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently in their own homes; older people should be able to access the services they need; and older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy also sets out a number of objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. These include: to improve the health and social care of older people; to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; and to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care, and sets out a number of objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and the importance of the role of the primary care team in this. The Department of Health (1999) has produced a strategy for the care of older people, and the Department of Health (2000) has produced a strategy for the care of people with long-term conditions. The Department of Health (2000) has also produced a strategy for the care of people with mental health problems.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children. This is a small increase, but it is enough to make a big difference over time.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 52 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 67 years. This is a big increase, and it means that there are more people in the world who are old enough to have children.

There are also a number of other factors that are contributing to the rapid growth of the world population. For example, the number of people who are moving from rural areas to cities has increased. This is because there are more jobs in cities, and because cities are more attractive than rural areas. This is also true in the UK, where the population is growing rapidly in the south-east.

There are a number of problems that are caused by the rapid growth of the world population. One of the main problems is that there is not enough food to feed everyone. In 1980, the world produced enough food to feed 2.3 billion people. In 1999, the world produced enough food to feed 2.3 billion people. This is a small increase, but it is not enough to feed the 2.3 billion people who are in the world.

Another problem that is caused by the rapid growth of the world population is that there is not enough water to drink. In 1980, the world had enough water to drink for 2.3 billion people. In 1999, the world had enough water to drink for 2.3 billion people. This is a small increase, but it is not enough to drink for the 2.3 billion people who are in the world.

There are also a number of other problems that are caused by the rapid growth of the world population. For example, there is not enough housing for everyone. In 1980, the world had enough housing for 2.3 billion people. In 1999, the world had enough housing for 2.3 billion people. This is a small increase, but it is not enough to house the 2.3 billion people who are in the world.

There are a number of things that can be done to solve these problems. One of the most important things is to reduce the number of children born to each woman. This can be done by providing better education for women, and by providing better health care for women. This is also true in the UK, where the population is growing rapidly in the south-east.

Another thing that can be done is to increase the number of people who are surviving to old age. This can be done by providing better health care for people, and by providing better education for people. This is also true in the UK, where the population is growing rapidly in the south-east.

There are also a number of other things that can be done to solve these problems. For example, there can be more jobs in rural areas, and cities can be made more attractive. This is also true in the UK, where the population is growing rapidly in the south-east.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by 2015 (United Nations 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world, and the United Nations has developed a series of goals for the year 2015. The first goal is to 'eradicate poverty and hunger' (United Nations 2000). The second goal is to 'achieve universal primary education' (United Nations 2000). The third goal is to 'promote gender equality and empower women' (United Nations 2000). The fourth goal is to 'reduce child mortality' (United Nations 2000). The fifth goal is to 'improve maternal health' (United Nations 2000). The sixth goal is to 'combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases' (United Nations 2000). The seventh goal is to 'ensure environmental sustainability' (United Nations 2000). The eighth goal is to 'develop a global partnership for development' (United Nations 2000).

The United Nations has also developed a series of indicators to measure progress towards these goals. The first indicator is the 'Human Development Index' (HDI), which is a composite index of life expectancy, education and income. The second indicator is the 'Gender Equality Index' (GEI), which measures the extent to which women and men have equal access to education, employment and political participation. The third indicator is the 'Child Mortality Rate' (CMR), which is the number of children under 5 years of age who die per 1,000 live births. The fourth indicator is the 'Maternal Mortality Ratio' (MMR), which is the number of women who die per 100,000 live births. The fifth indicator is the 'HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate' (HAPR), which is the percentage of people aged 15 years and over who are infected with HIV. The sixth indicator is the 'Environmental Sustainability Index' (ESI), which measures the extent to which a country is able to maintain its natural resources. The seventh indicator is the 'Global Partnership Index' (GPI), which measures the extent to which a country is able to attract foreign investment and trade.

The United Nations has also developed a series of targets for the year 2015. The first target is to 'reduce the number of people living on less than \$1 a day by half' (United Nations 2000). The second target is to 'achieve universal primary education' (United Nations 2000). The third target is to 'promote gender equality and empower women' (United Nations 2000). The fourth target is to 'reduce child mortality' (United Nations 2000). The fifth target is to 'improve maternal health' (United Nations 2000). The sixth target is to 'combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases' (United Nations 2000). The seventh target is to 'ensure environmental sustainability' (United Nations 2000). The eighth target is to 'develop a global partnership for development' (United Nations 2000).

The United Nations has also developed a series of action plans to achieve these targets. The first action plan is the 'Millennium Development Goals' (MDGs), which are a series of eight goals that are designed to address the most pressing development issues in the world. The second action plan is the 'Gender Equality Action Plan' (GEAP), which is a series of actions that are designed to promote gender equality and empower women. The third action plan is the 'Child Mortality Reduction Action Plan' (CMRAP), which is a series of actions that are designed to reduce child mortality. The fourth action plan is the 'Maternal Health Action Plan' (MHAP), which is a series of actions that are designed to improve maternal health. The fifth action plan is the 'HIV/AIDS Action Plan' (HAP), which is a series of actions that are designed to combat HIV/AIDS. The sixth action plan is the 'Environmental Sustainability Action Plan' (ESAP), which is a series of actions that are designed to ensure environmental sustainability. The seventh action plan is the 'Global Partnership Action Plan' (GPAP), which is a series of actions that are designed to develop a global partnership for development.

The United Nations has also developed a series of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track progress towards these targets. The first mechanism is the 'Human Development Report' (HDR), which is a series of reports that are published annually and provide a comprehensive overview of the state of the world. The second mechanism is the 'Gender Equality Report' (GER), which is a series of reports that are published annually and provide a comprehensive overview of the state of gender equality in the world. The third mechanism is the 'Child Mortality Report' (CMR), which is a series of reports that are published annually and provide a comprehensive overview of the state of child mortality in the world. The fourth mechanism is the 'Maternal Health Report' (MHR), which is a series of reports that are published annually and provide a comprehensive overview of the state of maternal health in the world. The fifth mechanism is the 'HIV/AIDS Report' (HAR), which is a series of reports that are published annually and provide a comprehensive overview of the state of HIV/AIDS in the world. The sixth mechanism is the 'Environmental Sustainability Report' (ESR), which is a series of reports that are published annually and provide a comprehensive overview of the state of environmental sustainability in the world. The seventh mechanism is the 'Global Partnership Report' (GPR), which is a series of reports that are published annually and provide a comprehensive overview of the state of global partnership in the world.

The United Nations has also developed a series of financing mechanisms to support these action plans. The first mechanism is the 'Millennium Development Goals Fund' (MDGF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for the MDGs. The second mechanism is the 'Gender Equality Fund' (GEF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for the GEAP. The third mechanism is the 'Child Mortality Reduction Fund' (CMRF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for the CMRAP. The fourth mechanism is the 'Maternal Health Fund' (MHF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for the MHAP. The fifth mechanism is the 'HIV/AIDS Fund' (HAF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for the HAP. The sixth mechanism is the 'Environmental Sustainability Fund' (ESF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for the ESAP. The seventh mechanism is the 'Global Partnership Fund' (GPF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for the GPAP.

The United Nations has also developed a series of capacity building mechanisms to support these action plans. The first mechanism is the 'Millennium Development Goals Capacity Building Fund' (MDG-CBF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for capacity building activities related to the MDGs. The second mechanism is the 'Gender Equality Capacity Building Fund' (GECBF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for capacity building activities related to the GEAP. The third mechanism is the 'Child Mortality Reduction Capacity Building Fund' (CMRCBF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for capacity building activities related to the CMRAP. The fourth mechanism is the 'Maternal Health Capacity Building Fund' (MHCBF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for capacity building activities related to the MHAP. The fifth mechanism is the 'HIV/AIDS Capacity Building Fund' (HACBF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for capacity building activities related to the HAP. The sixth mechanism is the 'Environmental Sustainability Capacity Building Fund' (ESCBF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for capacity building activities related to the ESAP. The seventh mechanism is the 'Global Partnership Capacity Building Fund' (GPCBF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for capacity building activities related to the GPAP.

The United Nations has also developed a series of knowledge management mechanisms to support these action plans. The first mechanism is the 'Millennium Development Goals Knowledge Management Fund' (MDG-KMF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for knowledge management activities related to the MDGs. The second mechanism is the 'Gender Equality Knowledge Management Fund' (GEKMF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for knowledge management activities related to the GEAP. The third mechanism is the 'Child Mortality Reduction Knowledge Management Fund' (CMRKMF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for knowledge management activities related to the CMRAP. The fourth mechanism is the 'Maternal Health Knowledge Management Fund' (MHKMF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for knowledge management activities related to the MHAP. The fifth mechanism is the 'HIV/AIDS Knowledge Management Fund' (HAKMF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for knowledge management activities related to the HAP. The sixth mechanism is the 'Environmental Sustainability Knowledge Management Fund' (ESKMF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for knowledge management activities related to the ESAP. The seventh mechanism is the 'Global Partnership Knowledge Management Fund' (GPKMF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for knowledge management activities related to the GPAP.

The United Nations has also developed a series of communication mechanisms to support these action plans. The first mechanism is the 'Millennium Development Goals Communication Fund' (MDG-CF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for communication activities related to the MDGs. The second mechanism is the 'Gender Equality Communication Fund' (GECF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for communication activities related to the GEAP. The third mechanism is the 'Child Mortality Reduction Communication Fund' (CMRCF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for communication activities related to the CMRAP. The fourth mechanism is the 'Maternal Health Communication Fund' (MHCf), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for communication activities related to the MHAP. The fifth mechanism is the 'HIV/AIDS Communication Fund' (HACF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for communication activities related to the HAP. The sixth mechanism is the 'Environmental Sustainability Communication Fund' (ESCF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for communication activities related to the ESAP. The seventh mechanism is the 'Global Partnership Communication Fund' (GPCF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for communication activities related to the GPAP.

The United Nations has also developed a series of technical assistance mechanisms to support these action plans. The first mechanism is the 'Millennium Development Goals Technical Assistance Fund' (MDG-TAF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for technical assistance activities related to the MDGs. The second mechanism is the 'Gender Equality Technical Assistance Fund' (GETAF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for technical assistance activities related to the GEAP. The third mechanism is the 'Child Mortality Reduction Technical Assistance Fund' (CMRTAF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for technical assistance activities related to the CMRAP. The fourth mechanism is the 'Maternal Health Technical Assistance Fund' (MHTAF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for technical assistance activities related to the MHAP. The fifth mechanism is the 'HIV/AIDS Technical Assistance Fund' (HATAF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for technical assistance activities related to the HAP. The sixth mechanism is the 'Environmental Sustainability Technical Assistance Fund' (ESTAF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for technical assistance activities related to the ESAP. The seventh mechanism is the 'Global Partnership Technical Assistance Fund' (GPTAF), which is a fund that is designed to provide financial support for technical assistance activities related to the GPAP.

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, 2002).

There are a number of reasons why the world's 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 under.

The ageing of the world's population has a number of implications. First, it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are in the workforce. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for the social security system. Second, it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support the elderly. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for the health care system.

There are a number of ways in which the world's 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 under.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by 2015 (United Nations, 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of governments to protect and promote these rights. The Convention has been ratified by 112 countries, including all of the member states of the United Nations.

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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) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) (Department of Social Security 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. The Health Care Act 1999 also aims to improve the quality of care and services provided by the private sector.

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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, 2002).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values. In many parts of the world, having a large family is still seen as a sign of wealth and status.

Another reason for population growth is that people are living longer. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a shift in lifestyle. In many parts of the world, people are now living longer than ever before. This is leading to a larger number of people in the world who are aged 65 and over.

Population growth is a major challenge for the world. It is leading to a number of problems, including increased demand for food, water, and energy, increased pollution, and increased social and economic inequality. It is also leading to a number of environmental problems, including climate change and the loss of biodiversity.

There are a number of ways to address population growth. One way is to improve access to contraception. Another way is to improve medical care, particularly for women and children. A third way is to shift cultural values, so that having a large family is no longer seen as a sign of wealth and status.

Population growth is a complex issue. It is a challenge that the world must face. It is a challenge that requires a number of different solutions. It is a challenge that we must all work together to address.

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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 also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 3.5 million 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 women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact 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 why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

There are a number of other 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 secure. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact 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 why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well located. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed in London, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well matched to the skills of women. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is increasing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the death rate.

Another reason why the world population is increasing so rapidly is that the number of people who are having children is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the age at which people are having children, and a decline in the number of children who are dying in infancy.

There are a number of other factors that are contributing to the rapid increase in the world population. These include a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the number of people who are having children.

The rapid increase in the world population is a cause for concern. It is likely to lead to a number of problems, including a shortage of food, a shortage of water, and a shortage of housing.

It is important that we take action to address these problems. We need to find ways to increase the production of food, water, and housing. We also need to find ways to reduce the number of people who are having children.

There are a number of things that we can do to address these problems. We can improve the way that we produce food, water, and housing. We can also encourage people to have fewer children.

It is important that we take action now. If we do not, the world population will continue to increase rapidly, and the problems will become even more serious.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services that will meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision for the future of health care for older people, and the Department of Social Security (1999) has set out a vision for the future of social care for older people. Both visions are based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the idea that older people should be able to live independently and actively, and to participate in the life of their community.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this vision. These include: (1) improving the health of older people; (2) improving the quality of life of older people; (3) improving the support available to older people; and (4) improving the way in which services are delivered to older people.

The Department of Social Security (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this vision. These include: (1) improving the financial security of older people; (2) improving the housing of older people; (3) improving the transport of older people; and (4) improving the way in which services are delivered to older people.

There is a need for a coordinated approach to the development of services for older people, which takes account of the needs of both the Department of Health and the Department of Social Security. This paper describes a project which has been set up to develop such a coordinated approach.

The project is based on the principle of 'active ageing', and is aimed at developing services that will enable older people to live independently and actively, and to participate in the life of their community. The project is being led by the Department of Health, and is being funded by the Department of Social Security.

The project is being carried out in a number of areas, including: (1) health care; (2) social care; (3) housing; (4) transport; and (5) the way in which services are delivered to older people. The project is being carried out in a number of areas, including: (1) health care; (2) social care; (3) housing; (4) transport; and (5) the way in which services are delivered to older people.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 60 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from disease and violence has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world died from disease and violence at the age of 60. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and violence at the age of 65.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

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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 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of health and social care professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) improving the training and education of health and social care professionals; and (3) developing new services and interventions to meet the needs of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures to achieve these objectives, including: (1) increasing the number of health and social care professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) improving the training and education of health and social care professionals; and (3) developing new services and interventions to meet the needs of older people.

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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 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million, from 2.2 million in 1980 to 3.4 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out a framework for the regulation of health care providers. The Act also introduces a number of measures to improve the quality of care, including the introduction of a new system of accreditation for health care providers and the introduction of a new system of patient complaints.

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10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2696.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 65 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 72 years.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the increase in the number of people surviving to old age. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.5 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 0.8 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world.

Another factor that is contributing to the increase in the number of people surviving to old age is that the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.5 million deaths from non-communicable diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 0.8 million deaths from non-communicable diseases in the world.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from infectious diseases. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are vaccinated against infectious diseases has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was vaccinated against infectious diseases. In 1999, 30% of the world population was vaccinated against infectious diseases.

Another factor that is contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from infectious diseases is that the number of people who are using antibiotics has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was using antibiotics. In 1999, 30% of the world population was using antibiotics.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from non-communicable diseases. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was eating a healthy diet. In 1999, 30% of the world population was eating a healthy diet.

Another factor that is contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from non-communicable diseases is that the number of people who are exercising regularly has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was exercising regularly. In 1999, 30% of the world population was exercising regularly.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the increase in the number of people who are eating a healthy diet. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet. In 1999, 30% of the world population was aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet.

Another factor that is contributing to the increase in the number of people who are eating a healthy diet is that the number of people who are using healthy cooking methods has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was using healthy cooking methods. In 1999, 30% of the world population was using healthy cooking methods.

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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, 2002).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is ageing. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in life expectancy. Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are still alive. Third, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are still alive.

The increase in life expectancy is the most important factor in the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over. The increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, improvements in nutrition, and improvements in living conditions.

The increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are still alive is also an important factor in the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over. This is because the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are still alive has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are still alive.

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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 250 million to 450 million (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old in the context of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to 'improve the health and well-being of older people and to ensure that they are able to live in dignity and security, and to contribute to the development of their societies'.

The WHO strategy is based on the following principles: (1) 'The health and well-being of older people are determined by a combination of biological, social and environmental factors'; (2) 'The health and well-being of older people can be improved by addressing the social and environmental factors that affect their health'; (3) 'The health and well-being of older people can be improved by ensuring that they have access to the services and resources that they need'; and (4) 'The health and well-being of older people can be improved by ensuring that they are able to live in dignity and security, and to contribute to the development of their societies'.

The WHO strategy is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues related to ageing and health. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the health and well-being of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) 'The health and well-being of older people are determined by a combination of biological, social and environmental factors'; (2) 'The health and well-being of older people can be improved by addressing the social and environmental factors that affect their health'; (3) 'The health and well-being of older people can be improved by ensuring that they have access to the services and resources that they need'; and (4) 'The health and well-being of older people can be improved by ensuring that they are able to live in dignity and security, and to contribute to the development of their societies'.

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The increase in life expectancy is the most important factor in the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over. The increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, improvements in nutrition, and improvements in living conditions.

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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 also become an important employer for women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1999 (Department of Social Security 2000).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer for women. First, the public sector has a high proportion of female employees. In 1999, 88% of public sector employees were women, compared with 75% of private sector employees (Department of Social Security 2000). This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of employees in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

Second, the public sector has a high proportion of employees who are employed on a full-time basis. In 1999, 60% of public sector employees were employed full-time, compared with 45% of private sector employees (Department of Social Security 2000). This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of employees in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

Third, the public sector has a high proportion of employees who are employed on a permanent basis. In 1999, 85% of public sector employees were employed on a permanent basis, compared with 65% of private sector employees (Department of Social Security 2000). This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of employees in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

Fourth, the public sector has a high proportion of employees who are employed on a part-time basis. In 1999, 15% of public sector employees were employed part-time, compared with 35% of private sector employees (Department of Social Security 2000). This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of employees in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

Fifth, the public sector has a high proportion of employees who are employed on a temporary basis. In 1999, 5% of public sector employees were employed on a temporary basis, compared with 15% of private sector employees (Department of Social Security 2000). This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of employees in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

Sixth, the public sector has a high proportion of employees who are employed on a casual basis. In 1999, 1% of public sector employees were employed on a casual basis, compared with 5% of private sector employees (Department of Social Security 2000). This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of employees in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

Seventh, the public sector has a high proportion of employees who are employed on a fixed-term basis. In 1999, 2% of public sector employees were employed on a fixed-term basis, compared with 10% of private sector employees (Department of Social Security 2000). This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of employees in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

Eighth, the public sector has a high proportion of employees who are employed on a seasonal basis. In 1999, 0.5% of public sector employees were employed on a seasonal basis, compared with 2% of private sector employees (Department of Social Security 2000). This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of employees in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

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, 2002).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 0.9 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the birth rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, a decline in the number of children born to women who are under 15 years of age, and a decline in the number of children born to women who are over 35 years of age.

Second, the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.5 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who die from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the number of people who die from injuries and violence.

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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 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health service has increased by 1.2 million, from 1.8 million in 1980 to 3 million in 1998.

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the health service is cost-effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 1998. These acts have led to a number of changes in the way the health service is organised and managed, and have led to a number of initiatives to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the health service is cost-effective.

One of the key initiatives is the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, which led to the creation of the Health Service Commission. The Health Service Commission was responsible for the management of the health service, and for ensuring that the health service was cost-effective. The Health Service Commission was also responsible for the management of the health service's finances, and for ensuring that the health service was able to meet its financial obligations.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers. In the 20th century, the public sector has continued to employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, including as teachers, nurses, and social workers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a number of advantages over the private sector. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more stable and secure employment environment than the private sector. This is because the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more predictable and stable income, and a more secure job.

There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, which can offer people with disabilities a wide range of different employment opportunities. This can be a particular advantage for people with disabilities, as it allows them to find a job that is suited to their specific needs and abilities.

Overall, the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities in the UK. This is due to a number of factors, including its long history of employing people with disabilities, its advantages over the private sector, and its wide range of employment opportunities. As a result, the public sector has become an important part of the employment landscape for people with disabilities in the UK.

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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 also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 4.5 million 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 women in its workforce. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact 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 why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1998, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1998, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to employ people with disabilities, and in the 1990s, the number of people with disabilities employed in the public sector increased significantly.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of advantages over the private sector. One advantage is that the public sector is not subject to the same competition as the private sector. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities at a lower cost than the private sector. Another advantage is that the public sector has a number of policies in place that support the employment of people with disabilities.

One of these policies is the Public Sector Equality Duty, which requires public sector employers to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between people who share different characteristics. This duty applies to all public sector employers, including those in the health, education, and social care sectors.

Another policy is the Equality Act 2010, which provides a framework for the treatment of people with disabilities in the workplace. This act defines disability as a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. It also sets out the requirements for employers to make reasonable adjustments to the workplace to support people with disabilities.

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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 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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 encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' campaign 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 campaign is aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative and the 'Ageing Well' campaign are both aimed at improving the lives of older people. The initiative is aimed at providing older people with the services and support they need, while the campaign is aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of clinical guidelines, the development of patient choice, and the implementation of quality assurance schemes. The Department of Health has set out a number of key objectives for the health service, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to increase patient choice (Department of Health 1999).

The health service is also facing a number of challenges, including the need to manage a growing population, to deal with an ageing population, and to cope with a limited budget. The Department of Health has set out a number of key challenges for the health service, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to increase patient choice (Department of Health 1999).

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a variety of roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a strong commitment to social justice and equality. The public sector is responsible for providing services to all members of the community, and it is important that these services are provided in a way that is accessible to all people, including people with disabilities.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can ensure that its services are accessible to all people, including people with disabilities. One way is to provide physical access to buildings and facilities. Another way is to provide information and communication services that are accessible to all people.

The public sector has a responsibility to ensure that its services are accessible to all people, including people with disabilities. This responsibility is based on the principle of social justice and equality. The public sector must ensure that its services are provided in a way that is accessible to all people, and it must ensure that people with disabilities are not discriminated against in the workplace.

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The public sector has a responsibility to ensure that its services are accessible to all people, including people with disabilities. This responsibility is based on the principle of social justice and equality. The public sector must ensure that its services are provided in a way that is accessible to all people, and it must ensure that people with disabilities are not discriminated against in the workplace.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a variety of roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1980 to 3.6 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving into old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to health care, and a shift in cultural values.

There are a number of challenges that the world population is facing. One of the main challenges is that the world's resources are being used up at an alarming rate. This is due to a number of factors, including increased consumption, increased population, and a shift in cultural values.

Another challenge that the world population is facing is that the world's environment is being degraded at an alarming rate. This is due to a number of factors, including increased consumption, increased population, and a shift in cultural values.

There are a number of ways that the world population can be managed more sustainably. One way is to reduce consumption. Another way is to increase access to contraception. A third way is to shift cultural values.

It is important that we take action now to manage the world population more sustainably. If we do not, the world will be a much poorer place in the future.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is increasing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is increasing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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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 for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

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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 also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million 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 women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact 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 why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are full-time. In 1995, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed full-time, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are essential to the functioning of the state, such as those in the health and education sectors.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the senior management and professional grades.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. For example, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure, and it has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector pension scheme. These factors make the public sector an attractive employer for women, and it is likely that the public sector will continue to be an important employer of women in the future.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector. In 1995, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed in the public sector, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, such as those in the health and education sectors.

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