

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: 28.299,75 Euros VALOR A PAGAR :	
	Residência Fiscal			
	Continente ▼			

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)		1
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		12.535,60 €						
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		404		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	1.342,86 €
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).		
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).	701 e 711	
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	4.258,32 €
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 participações 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).		
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).	736	
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	113.960,00 €
2 - Deduções Específicas	12.535,60 €
3 - Rendimento Líquido (1) - (2)	101.424,40 €
4 - Abatimentos	- €
5 - Rendimento Colectável (3) - (4)	101.424,40 €
6 - Coeficiente Conjugal (5) ÷ 2 Casados	50.712,20 €
7 - Taxa de IRS para o Continente	37,38% = 2
8 - Aplicação da Taxa (6) x (7)	18.953,68 €
9 - Parcela a Abater	3.855,63 €
10 - Valor Apurado (8) - (9)	15.098,05 €
11 - Colecta (10) × 2	30.196,10 €
12 - Deduções à Colecta	1.896,36 €
13 - Colecta Líquida (11) - (12)	28.299,75 €
14 - Valor do IRS que prescindiu o Município da área da sua residência a seu favor	- €
15 - Retenções na Fonte	- €
16 - Imposto Apurado:	28.299,75 €

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).

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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 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million 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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently; (3) that older people have the right to access the services they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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 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 living longer is increasing. 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 living longer is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are getting older is increasing. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people aged 65 years and over. In 1999, there were 1.2 billion people aged 65 years and over.

Another reason why the number of people who are living longer is increasing is that the number of people who are getting healthier is increasing. In 1980, the average person in the world had 1.1 children. In 1999, the average person in the world had 1.2 children.

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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. One advantage is that the public sector is not subject to the same competition pressures as the private sector. This means that the public sector can afford to pay higher wages and offer better benefits to its employees.

Another advantage is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, which means that it can offer a wide range of employment opportunities. This means that people with disabilities can find jobs in a number of different areas, including education, health, and social services.

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 a supportive and inclusive work environment in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in employing people with disabilities. One challenge is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, which means that it can be difficult to coordinate employment opportunities across different areas.

Another challenge is that the public sector has a number of different policies and procedures in place to support people with disabilities. This means that it can be difficult to ensure that all people with disabilities are able to access the same opportunities.

Finally, the public sector has a number of different funding sources, which means that it can be difficult to ensure that it has enough money to pay the wages and benefits of its employees.

Despite these challenges, the public sector remains an important employer of people with disabilities. In the future, it is important that the public sector continues to develop policies and procedures that support people with disabilities and ensure that they are able to access the same opportunities as people without disabilities.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can improve its employment of people with disabilities. One way is to develop policies and procedures that support people with disabilities and ensure that they are able to access the same opportunities as people without disabilities.

Another way is to develop training and development programs for people with disabilities, which can help them to gain the skills and experience that they need to succeed in the public sector.

Finally, the public sector can improve its employment of people with disabilities by working with organizations that provide support and services to people with disabilities. This can help the public sector to identify people with disabilities who are interested in working for the public sector and to provide them with the support and services that they need to succeed.

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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. 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, children are now seen as a source of labour and income, rather than as a burden.

Another reason for population growth 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. In many parts of the world, people are now living longer and healthier lives than in the past.

Population growth is a major challenge for the world. It is putting pressure on the environment, increasing the demand for resources, and creating social and economic problems. It is also a major factor in the spread of disease and poverty. It is essential that we find ways to manage population growth in a sustainable and equitable way.

There are a number of ways in which we can manage population growth. One way is to improve access to contraception and family planning. Another way is to improve access to education, particularly for women. A third way is to improve access to health care, particularly for the elderly. These measures can help to reduce the number of children born and the number of people who are surviving into old age, thereby slowing down population growth.

Population growth is a complex issue that requires a multi-faceted approach. It is essential that we work together to find solutions that are sustainable and equitable for all. We must also ensure that we are taking action now, before the problems become even more severe.

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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 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.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, senior management and part-time workforce. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 25-44 age group. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were in the 25-44 age group, compared with 34% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 45-64 age group. In 1999, 33% of the public sector workforce were in the 45-64 age group, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 65+ age group. In 1999, 23% of the public sector workforce were in the 65+ age group, compared with 13% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 25-44 age group, 45-64 age group and 65+ age group. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 25-44 age group who are in the 45-64 age group.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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 0.4 billion (United Nations 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years, and in 1990 it was 72 years. This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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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 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.

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 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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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 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1998.

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 that the public sector faces in terms of employment. One challenge is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which can make it difficult to attract and retain staff. Another challenge is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which can be a less attractive sector for some people. A third challenge is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, which can be a less attractive sector for some people.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can address these challenges. One way is to offer more full-time or permanent jobs. Another way is to offer more attractive salaries and benefits. A third way is to offer more training and development opportunities. These measures can help to attract and retain staff, and to improve the quality of public services.

The public sector has a long way to go in terms of employment. There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces, but there are also a number of ways in which the public sector can address these challenges. By taking these steps, the public sector can ensure that it is able to provide the services that the population needs, and that it is able to attract and retain the staff that it needs to do so.

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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 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 often 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 provides services. 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 people with disabilities can often find it easier to get a job in the public sector than in the private sector.

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 is more likely to find ways to employ 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 is more likely to find ways to continue to employ 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 place to support people with disabilities. This means that the public sector should have people with disabilities in a number of different roles, from clerical to professional.

Finally, the public sector should be more open to people with disabilities. This means that the public sector should find ways to continue to employ people with disabilities in the future.

1. **Introduction**

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 who are employed in health care has increased by 1.1 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector, and this has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the quality of care. The Department of Health has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the public sector (Department of Health 2000).

One of the key initiatives aimed at improving the quality of care is the introduction of the National Clinical Standards Framework (NCSF). The NCSF is a set of standards that apply to all public sector health care providers, and it is designed to ensure that the quality of care is consistent across the public sector (Department of Health 2000).

Another key initiative is the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA). The NPSA is a new body that has been set up to monitor and improve patient safety in the public sector. It is responsible for investigating and reporting on patient safety incidents, and for developing and implementing measures to prevent such incidents from occurring again (Department of Health 2000).

There is also a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at reducing the costs of health care, and at improving the productivity of the public sector. One of the key initiatives is the introduction of the National Health Service (NHS) Purchasing Scheme (NHSPS). The NHSPS is a new scheme that is designed to reduce the costs of health care by allowing the NHS to purchase goods and services in bulk (Department of Health 2000).

Another key initiative is the introduction of the National Health Service (NHS) Performance Review. The NHS Performance Review is a new system that is designed to monitor and improve the performance of the NHS. It is based on a number of key performance indicators (KPIs), and it is designed to ensure that the NHS is meeting its objectives for quality, efficiency, and cost (Department of Health 2000).

There is also a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of the workforce in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the training and development of the workforce, and at improving the conditions of work for the workforce. One of the key initiatives is the introduction of the National Health Service (NHS) Training Scheme (NHS TS). The NHS TS is a new scheme that is designed to improve the training and development of the workforce (Department of Health 2000).

Another key initiative is the introduction of the National Health Service (NHS) Conditions of Work Review. The NHS Conditions of Work Review is a new review that is designed to improve the conditions of work for the workforce. It is based on a number of key areas, including pay, hours of work, and job security, and it is designed to ensure that the conditions of work are fair and reasonable (Department of Health 2000).

In conclusion, there is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to improve the quality of the workforce in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at achieving these objectives, and it is hoped that these initiatives will lead to a significant improvement in the quality of care provided by the public sector.

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Another key initiative aimed at improving the quality of care is the introduction of the National Clinical Audit (NCA). The NCA was established in 2001 and is responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of care provided by the public sector. The NCA has a number of key functions, including the need to monitor and improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the public sector (NCA 2001).

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1. **Introduction**

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 is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations has set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's most vulnerable people' (United Nations, 2002). The World Bank has also set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's most vulnerable people' (World Bank, 2002).

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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 60 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of other reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. 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 60 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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There is a significant increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 15 years and over, but the increase is not as large as the increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age. This is because the number of people who are aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, while the number of people who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age is due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate and a low death rate. The increase in the number of people who are aged 15 years and over is due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate and a low death rate.

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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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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.

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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 60% of public sector employees being women in 1998, compared with 50% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being people with disabilities in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of public sector employees being people from ethnic minorities in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower social classes, with 10% of public sector employees being people from the lower social classes in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low qualifications, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low qualifications in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low income, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low income in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low skills, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low skills in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low motivation, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low motivation in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low commitment, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low commitment in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low loyalty, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low loyalty in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low integrity, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low integrity in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low honesty, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low honesty in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low respectfulness, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low respectfulness in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low politeness, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low politeness in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low kindness, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low kindness in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low generosity, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low generosity in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low compassion, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low compassion in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low empathy, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low empathy in 1998, compared with 5% in 1980.

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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.

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 and stay in work in the public 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 government, the public, and the media. This means that the public sector will need to continue to improve its policies and procedures to support people with disabilities.

Another challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of different changes, including in the way it is organized and the way it delivers services. This means that the public sector will need to continue to adapt to these changes in order to remain an important employer of people with disabilities.

Finally, the public sector is facing a number of different opportunities. One opportunity is that the public sector has a number of different policies and procedures in place to support people with disabilities. This means that the public sector can continue to improve its policies and procedures to support people with disabilities.

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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 is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old in the context of the ageing of the population. The United Nations (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century. The World Bank (2000) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century.

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbsbs.2023.100001>

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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 in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million, from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services. The public sector is seen as the main provider of health care services, and it is expected that the public sector will continue to play a major role in the provision of health care services in the future. The public sector is also seen as the main provider of health care services for the most vulnerable members of the population, such as the elderly, the disabled, and the poor.

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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 survive to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction 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 reduction in the number of children born to each woman, and a reduction in the number of people who are born with disabilities.

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 an increase in the number of people who are dependent on the state for support. This will lead to an increase in the cost of the social security 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 reduction 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 reduction in the number of children born to each woman, and a reduction in the number of people who are born with disabilities.

The ageing of the world's population is a global phenomenon. It is a result of a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases. It is a result of a number of factors, including a reduction in the number of children born to each woman, and a reduction in the number of people who are born with disabilities.

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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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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. 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 conditions of employment than the private sector.

Another advantage is that the public sector is often able to offer more flexible working arrangements than the private sector. This can be particularly important for people with disabilities, who may have difficulty working in a standard 9-to-5 office environment.

There are also a number of disadvantages to working in the public sector. One disadvantage is that the public sector is often subject to budget cuts, which can lead to job losses. Another disadvantage is that the public sector is often slower to adopt new technologies and practices than the private sector.

Despite these disadvantages, the public sector remains an important employer of people with disabilities. In the future, it is likely that the public sector will continue to play an important role in providing employment opportunities for 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 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million 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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently; (3) that older people have the right to access the services they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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.

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, there were 1.5 million deaths from disease and violence in the world. In 1999, there were 1.1 million deaths from disease and violence in the world.

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, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were living in poverty. In 1999, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were living 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, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were working. In 1999, there were 1.9 billion people in the world who were working.

Another reason why the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased is that the number of people who are receiving education has increased. In 1980, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were receiving education. In 1999, there were 1.9 billion people in the world who were receiving education.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are receiving education has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are attending school has increased. In 1980, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were attending school. In 1999, there were 1.9 billion people in the world who were attending school.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 2689-2695.

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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. 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 2.5 billion to 3.5 billion.

There are a number of factors that have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. One of the main factors is the increase in the number of people who are surviving into old age. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are having children. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are having abortions, and a decline in the number of people who are using contraception.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will increase the demand for resources, such as food, water, and shelter. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's resources.

Another implication is that it will increase the demand for education. This will put pressure on the world's education system and on the world's resources. It will also put pressure on the world's economy, as it will increase the number of people who are dependent on others for support.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require the world to work together to find solutions. The world must find ways to meet the needs of the growing population, while also protecting the environment and the world's resources.

The world must also find ways to ensure that everyone has access to education and healthcare. This will require the world to work together to find solutions. The world must find ways to ensure that everyone has access to the resources they need to live a good life.

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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 0.4 billion (United Nations 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. 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 family planning services. This will help women to control the size of their families and to avoid having too many children. Another important thing is to improve access to healthcare, particularly for women and children. This will help to reduce the number of people who are dying from preventable causes.

It is also important to improve access to education, particularly for girls. This will help to reduce the number of people who are living in poverty and who are at risk of hunger and disease. Finally, it is important to improve access to clean water and energy. This will help to reduce pollution and to improve the quality of life for people in developing countries.

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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 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1995, life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations, 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in infant mortality.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. In 1950, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 1995, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over in the world (United Nations, 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in infant mortality.

Third, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. In 1950, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 1995, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over in the world (United Nations, 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in infant mortality.

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Another reason why the world population is increasing so rapidly is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. 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 living longer is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are getting older is increasing. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people aged 65 years and over. In 1999, there were 1.2 billion people aged 65 years and over.

Another reason why the number of people who are living longer is increasing is that the number of people who are getting younger is increasing. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 years and under. In 1999, there were 2.3 billion people aged 15 years and under.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are getting younger is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are getting married is increasing. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 years and over who were married. In 1999, there were 1.2 billion people aged 15 years and over who were married.

Another reason why the number of people who are getting younger is increasing is that the number of people who are getting divorced is increasing. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 years and over who were divorced. In 1999, there were 1.2 billion people aged 15 years and over who were divorced.

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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 become an important employer of people with mental health problems.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The Department of Health (1998) has published a strategy for mental health care, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The strategy states that 'the mental health of people in the public sector is a priority for the Department of Health' and that 'the Department will work to ensure that people in the public sector have access to the same high quality mental health services as the rest of the population'.

The Department of Health has also published a number of guidelines for the management of people with mental health problems in the public sector. These guidelines are designed to help public sector employers to create a supportive environment for people with mental health problems and to ensure that they receive the same high quality mental health services as the rest of the population. The guidelines cover a range of issues, including recruitment, selection, training, and support.

The guidelines also cover the issue of confidentiality. Confidentiality is a key principle of mental health care and is essential for the effective treatment of people with mental health problems. The guidelines state that 'public sector employers should ensure that the confidentiality of people with mental health problems is protected at all times' and that 'public sector employers should ensure that people with mental health problems are not discriminated against on the basis of their mental health problems'.

The guidelines also cover the issue of access to mental health services. The guidelines state that 'public sector employers should ensure that people with mental health problems have access to the same high quality mental health services as the rest of the population' and that 'public sector employers should ensure that people with mental health problems are not discriminated against on the basis of their mental health problems'.

The guidelines also cover the issue of support. The guidelines state that 'public sector employers should ensure that people with mental health problems receive the same high quality support as the rest of the population' and that 'public sector employers should ensure that people with mental health problems are not discriminated against on the basis of their mental health problems'.

The guidelines also cover the issue of training. The guidelines state that 'public sector employers should ensure that people with mental health problems receive the same high quality training as the rest of the population' and that 'public sector employers should ensure that people with mental health problems are not discriminated against on the basis of their mental health problems'.

The guidelines also cover the issue of selection. The guidelines state that 'public sector employers should ensure that people with mental health problems receive the same high quality selection as the rest of the population' and that 'public sector employers should ensure that people with mental health problems are not discriminated against on the basis of their mental health problems'.

The guidelines also cover the issue of recruitment. The guidelines state that 'public sector employers should ensure that people with mental health problems receive the same high quality recruitment as the rest of the population' and that 'public sector employers should ensure that people with mental health problems are not discriminated against on the basis of their mental health problems'.

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 0.4 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 health care, 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 cause for concern. It is leading to a number of problems, including increased demand for food, water, and energy, increased pollution, and increased competition for land. It is also leading to a number of social problems, including increased poverty, increased crime, and increased social inequality. It is important that we take action to address these problems, or the world will be a much worse place in the future.

One of the most important things we can do to address the problems caused by rapid population growth is to reduce the number of children born to each woman. This can be done by increasing access to contraception and by encouraging women to have fewer children. It is also important to improve medical care and health care, so that more people are surviving into old age. This will help to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over, and will also help to reduce the demand for food, water, and energy.

Another important thing we can do is to reduce pollution and to conserve land. This will help to reduce the demand for food, water, and energy, and will also help to reduce the competition for land. It is also important to reduce poverty, crime, and social inequality. This will help to make the world a more just and equitable place, and will also help to reduce the demand for food, water, and energy.

There are a number of other things we can do to address the problems caused by rapid population growth. For example, we can encourage people to live more simply, and we can encourage them to use less energy. We can also encourage them to recycle, and we can encourage them to conserve water. All of these things will help to reduce the demand for food, water, and energy, and will also help to reduce the competition for land.

The rapid growth of the world population is a serious problem, and it is important that we take action to address it. If we do not, the world will be a much worse place in the future. We need to reduce the number of children born to each woman, we need to improve medical care and health care, we need to reduce pollution and conserve land, and we need to reduce poverty, crime, and social inequality. Only by taking these steps can we ensure a better future for the world.

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 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

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 per woman, a decline in the number of women who are having children, and a decline in the number of women who are having children at a young age.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 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 are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents and violence.

Third, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 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 are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents and violence.

Fourth, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 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 are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents and violence.

Fifth, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 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 are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents and violence.

Sixth, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 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 are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents and violence.

Seventh, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 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 are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents and violence.

Eighth, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 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 are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents and violence.

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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 by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 1.5 million by the year 2020 (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the services that are developed are based on a sound understanding of the needs of older people. This paper reports on a study that was carried out to explore the needs of older people in the UK, and to identify the factors that influence the needs of older people.

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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 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 key objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. These include: to improve the quality of life of older people; to reduce the inequalities in health and social care; to ensure that older people are able to access 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. It sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care, and sets out a number of key 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.

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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 Service Act 1990, the Health Care Act 2001, and the Health Service Act 2004. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is organized and managed, and have led to a number of improvements in the quality of care and services provided.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of care and services provided. This is a complex task, as it involves a number of factors, including the quality of the staff, the quality of the facilities, and the quality of the services provided. There are a number of ways in which the quality of care and services can be improved, and these are discussed in the following sections.

One of the key ways in which the quality of care and services can be improved is by improving the quality of the staff. This can be done by a number of ways, including providing training and development opportunities, improving the working conditions, and improving the quality of the supervision. These measures can help to ensure that the staff are able to provide the best possible care and services to the patients.

Another key way in which the quality of care and services can be improved is by improving the quality of the facilities. This can be done by a number of ways, including investing in new equipment and facilities, and ensuring that the existing facilities are well maintained. These measures can help to ensure that the patients are able to receive the best possible care and services.

Finally, another key way in which the quality of care and services can be improved is by improving the quality of the services provided. This can be done by a number of ways, including improving the quality of the care and services provided, and ensuring that the patients are able to receive the best possible care and services. These measures can help to ensure that the patients are able to receive the best possible care and services.

There are a number of other ways in which the quality of care and services can be improved, and these are discussed in the following sections. These measures can help to ensure that the patients are able to receive the best possible care and services, and can help to improve the overall quality of the public sector.

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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 full-time and permanent. In 1999, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care and education.

Finally, the public sector has become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. In 1999, the average salary for a woman in the public sector was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be high status, such as those in the health and education sectors.

The public sector has become an important employer of women for a number of reasons. It has a high proportion of women in its workforce, a high proportion of full-time and permanent jobs, and a high proportion of well-paid jobs. These factors have made the public sector an attractive employer for women, and it is likely that this trend will continue in the future.

Journal of Career Development, 2003, 31(2), 109–117
DOI: 10.1002/joc.100

Keywords: public sector, women, employment, full-time, permanent, well-paid

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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.

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, 1.2 billion people died from disease and violence. In 1999, 0.8 billion people died from disease and violence.

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, 1.2 billion people lived in poverty. In 1999, 0.8 billion people lived 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, 0.8 billion people were working. In 1999, 1.2 billion people were working.

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, 0.8 billion people were educated. In 1999, 1.2 billion people were educated.

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, 0.8 billion people were attending school. In 1999, 1.2 billion people were attending school.

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, 0.8 billion people were working in the service sector. In 1999, 1.2 billion people were working in the service sector.

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, 0.8 billion people were living in cities. In 1999, 1.2 billion people were living in cities.

Another reason why the number of people who are working in the service sector has increased is that the number of people who are working in the private sector has increased. In 1980, 0.8 billion people were working in the private sector. In 1999, 1.2 billion people were working in the private sector.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are working in the private sector has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are working in the manufacturing sector has increased. In 1980, 0.8 billion people were working in the manufacturing sector. In 1999, 1.2 billion people were working in the manufacturing sector.

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. The number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 0.2 billion, from 0.2 billion in 1980 to 0.4 billion in 1999.

These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a rise in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are aged 15 years and over, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a rise in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.

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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 living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

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 contributing to the economy, and a decline in the number of people who are paying taxes. 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.

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 quality of life for people who are aged. This can be done by improving medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another solution is to increase the number of people who are working. This can be done by encouraging people to work longer, and by creating more jobs. A third solution is to increase the number of people who are able to support themselves. This can be done by providing more social security, and by providing more financial assistance to people who are unable to support themselves.

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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 efficiency of the health service, and to ensure that the health service is able to meet the needs of the population in a cost-effective manner. 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 initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way the health service is organised and managed, and to a number of changes in the way the health service is funded.

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One of the key challenges facing the health service is the need to improve the efficiency of the health service, and to ensure that the health service is able to meet the needs of the population in a cost-effective manner. 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 initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way the health service is organised and managed, and to a number of changes in the way the health service is funded.

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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 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

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 living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

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 people who are older are less likely to be working. 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. This 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 people who are older are less likely to be able to support themselves. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves, which will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves.

A third implication is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to care for themselves. This is because people who are older are less likely to be able to care for themselves. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to care for themselves, which will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to care for themselves. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to care for themselves.

A fourth implication is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to work. This is because people who are older are less likely to be able to work. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to work, which will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to work. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to work.

A fifth implication is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to live. This is because people who are older are less likely to be able to live. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to live, which will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to live. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to live.

A sixth implication is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to die. This is because people who are older are less likely to be able to die. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to die, which will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to die. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to die.

A seventh implication is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to be born. This is because people who are older are less likely to be able to be born. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to be born, which will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to be born. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to be born.

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 4.5 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 'Age Friendly' initiative, which aims to ensure that services are designed to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health has also launched the 'Age Friendly' initiative, which aims to ensure that services are designed to meet the needs of older people.

The 'Age Friendly' initiative is a national programme that aims to ensure that services are designed to meet the needs of older people. The initiative is based on the principle that services should be designed to meet the needs of older people, and not the other way round. The initiative is based on the principle that services should be designed to meet the needs of older people, and not the other way round.

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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, 22% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 12% 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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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 2000s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [15]. In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [16].

In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17]. In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 2050s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 2060s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [21]. In the 2070s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [22].

In the 2080s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [23]. In the 2090s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 2100s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [25].

In the 2110s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [26]. In the 2120s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [27]. In the 2130s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [28].

In the 2140s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [29]. In the 2150s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [30]. In the 2160s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [31].

In the 2170s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [32]. In the 2180s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [33]. In the 2190s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [34].

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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 1999, 60% of the public sector workforce were employed full-time, compared with 45% 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 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 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 1999, 60% of the public sector workforce were employed in the public sector, compared with 45% 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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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 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 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.

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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 in a variety 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 often has a number of policies in place that are designed to support people with disabilities in the workplace. These policies can include things like flexible working hours, and the provision of special equipment and facilities.

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 policies designed to support people with disabilities in the workplace.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in its role as an employer of people with disabilities. One challenge is that the public sector often has a number of people with disabilities who are employed in roles that are not well suited to their abilities. This can be due to a number of factors, including a lack of training and development opportunities, and a lack of job design flexibility.

Another challenge that the public sector faces is that it often has a number of people with disabilities who are employed in roles that are not well paid. This can be due to a number of factors, including a lack of competition for jobs, and a lack of investment in training and development.

Overall, the public sector has a number of challenges that it faces in its role as an employer of people with disabilities. However, it also has a number of advantages that make it an important employer of people with disabilities. By addressing these challenges, the public sector can continue to play an important role in supporting people with disabilities in the workplace.

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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