

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: 29.293,60 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	
Despesas de saúde com a aquisição de outros bens e serviços justificados através de receita médica. (alínea d), do n.º 1, do art. 82.º do CIRS).	802	
Despesas de educação e de formação profissional dos sujeitos passivos e dependentes. (art. 83.º do CIRS).	803	
Encargos com lares de apoio à terceira idade, e apoio domiciliário relativos aos sujeitos passivos, seus ascendentes e colaterais até ao 3.º grau. (art. 84.º do CIRS).	804	
Despesas com a aquisição de equipamentos novos para a utilização de energias renováveis (Inclui gás natural). (alínea a), do n.º 2 do art.º 85.º do CIRS).	809	
Aquisição de veículos sujeitos a matrícula exclusivamente eléctricos ou movidos a energias renováveis não combustíveis. (alínea b), do n.º 2 do art.º 85.º do CIRS).	809	
Equipamentos e obras de melhoria das condições de comportamento térmico de edifícios, dos quais resulte directamente o seu maior isolamento. (n.º 2 do art.º 85.º do CIRS).	810	

Encargos com pensões de alimentos a que o sujeito passivo esteja obrigado por sentença judicial ou por acordo homologado nos termos da lei civil. (art. 83.º A do CIRS).	601	
DEDUÇÕES À COLECTA E BENEFÍCIOS FISCAIS	Cód.	VALOR PAGO
Sujeito Passivo A - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (Menos de 35 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).	701 e 711	
Sujeito Passivo B - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (Menos de 35 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Sujeito Passivo A - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (De 35 a 50 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Sujeito Passivo B - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (De 35 a 50 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Sujeito Passivo A - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (Mais de 50 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Sujeito Passivo B - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (Mais de 50 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Despesas com a educação e reabilitação do sujeito passivo ou dependentes deficientes ≥ 60%. (art.º 87.º n.º 2 do CIRS).	706	
Prémios de seguros em que figurem como primeiros beneficiários sujeitos passivos ou dependentes deficientes ≥ 60%. (art.º 87.º n.º 2 do CIRS).	707	
Donativos a igrejas e a instituições religiosas. (n.º 2 do art. 63.º do EBF). Majoração 130%	715	
Mecenato científico – Donativos a fundações, instituições de ensino superior, laboratórios, órgãos de comunicação social, etc., – de natureza científica – (Estatuto do Mecenato Científico) Sem Majoração	717	
Mecenato cultural – Donativos concedidos no âmbito do mecenato cultural, ambiental, desportivo e educacional. (n.º 6 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 120%	718	
Mecenato – Contratos plurianuais – Donativos concedidos no âmbito do mecenato cultural, ambiental, desportivo e educacional, atribuídos ao abrigo de contratos plurianuais. (n.ºs 6 e 7 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 130%	719	
Mecenato social – Donativos atribuídos no âmbito do mecenato social. (n.º 3 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 130%	720	
Mecenato social de apoio especial – Donativos atribuídos no âmbito do mecenato social, para apoio à infância, tratamento de toxicodependentes e criação de oportunidades de trabalho. (n.ºs 4 e 6 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 140%	721	
Mecenato Familiar – Donativos concedidos no âmbito do mecenato familiar. (n.º 5 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 150%	722	
Estado – Mecenato científico – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza científica – (Estatuto do Mecenato Científico) Sem Majoração	724	
Estado – Mecenato cultural – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza cultural, ambiental, desportiva e educacional. (n.ºs 1 e 2 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 120%	725	
Estado – Contratos plurianuais – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza cultural, ambiental, desportiva e educacional com contratos plurianuais. (n.ºs 1 e 2 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 130%	726	
Estado – Mecenato social – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza social. (n.ºs 1 e 2 e c) do n.º 7 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 140%	727	
Estado – Mecenato Familiar – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza familiar. (n.º 5 do art. 62.º do EBF). Sem Majoração	728	
Seguros de acidentes pessoais e de vida que garantam exclusivamente riscos de morte, de invalidez ou de reforma por velhice. (n.ºs 1, 2 e 4 do art.º 86.º do CIRS).	729	
Seguros que cubram exclusivamente riscos de saúde. (n.º 3 do art.º 86.º do CIRS).	730	
Juros e amortizações de dívidas com aquisição, construção, beneficiação de imóveis e prestações de contratos celebrados com cooperativas de habitação ou no regime de compras em grupo, com imóveis para habitação própria e permanente. (art. 85.º, n.º 1 alíneas a) e b) do CIRS).	731	
No caso do imóvel para habitação própria e permanente ter obtido a classificação energética (A ou A+) nos termos do Dec.-Lei n.º 78/2006 de 04 de Abril, acrescem 10% , aos limites estabelecidos no n.º 1 do art.º 85.º do CIRS. Escreva o valor dos juros e amortizações pagos, ali →		
Rendas pagas, deduzidas de subsídios ou 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	902,50 €
13 - Colecta Líquida (11) - (12)	29.293,60 €
14 - Valor do IRS que prescindiu o Município da área da sua residência a seu favor	- €
15 - Retenções na Fonte	- €
16 - Imposto Apurado:	29.293,60 €

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

the 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 surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the 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.

These changes in the world population have led to a number of changes in the world economy. The world economy has shifted from a focus on agriculture to a focus on services. The world economy has shifted from a focus on manufacturing to a focus on services. The world economy has shifted from a focus on manufacturing to a focus on services.

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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 infancy. In the 1950s, only about 50% of children survived to the age of 5 years. Today, over 90% of children survive to the age of 5 years.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 15 years. In the 1950s, only about 20% of people survived to the age of 15 years. Today, over 80% of people survive to the age of 15 years.

The increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 15 years is due to a number of factors. One of the main factors is the improvement in medical care. In the 1950s, many children died from diseases that are now easily treated. Today, these diseases are treated with antibiotics and other medicines.

Another factor is the improvement in nutrition. In the 1950s, many children were malnourished. Today, more children are getting enough food to eat. This is due to the increase in the number of people who are growing up in developed countries.

The increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 15 years is also due to the increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 10 years. In the 1950s, only about 10% of people survived to the age of 10 years. Today, over 70% of people survive to the age of 10 years.

The increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 10 years is due to a number of factors. One of the main factors is the improvement in medical care. In the 1950s, many children died from diseases that are now easily treated. Today, these diseases are treated with antibiotics and other medicines.

Another factor is the improvement in nutrition. In the 1950s, many children were malnourished. Today, more children are getting enough food to eat. This is due to the increase in the number of people who are growing up in developed countries.

The increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 10 years is also due to the increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 5 years. In the 1950s, only about 5% of people survived to the age of 5 years. Today, over 60% of people survive to the age of 5 years.

The increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 5 years is due to a number of factors. One of the main factors is the improvement in medical care. In the 1950s, many children died from diseases that are now easily treated. Today, these diseases are treated with antibiotics and other medicines.

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The increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 5 years is also due to the increase in the number of people who are surviving to the age of 1 year. In the 1950s, only about 1% of people survived to the age of 1 year. Today, over 50% of people survive to the age of 1 year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

There are a number of reasons why the world population is 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 2.1 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.3 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 52 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 67 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 10 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 5 million deaths from infectious diseases 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 dying from non-infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 10 million deaths from non-infectious diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 5 million deaths from non-infectious diseases in the world.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are smoking has decreased. In 1980, there were 1 billion smokers in the world. In 1999, there were 500 million smokers in the world.

Another reason why the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases has decreased is that the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating a healthy diet. In 1999, there were 5 billion people in the world who were eating a healthy diet.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are eating more fruits and vegetables has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating more fruits and vegetables. In 1999, there were 5 billion people in the world who were eating more fruits and vegetables.

Another reason why the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased is that the number of people who are eating less fat and sugar has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating less fat and sugar. In 1999, there were 5 billion people in the world who were eating less fat and sugar.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are eating less fat and sugar has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are eating more whole grains has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating more whole grains. In 1999, there were 5 billion people in the world who were eating more whole grains.

Another reason why the number of people who are eating less fat and sugar has increased is that the number of people who are eating less meat has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating less meat. In 1999, there were 5 billion people in the world who were eating less meat.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are eating less meat has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are eating more plant-based proteins has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating more plant-based proteins. In 1999, there were 5 billion people in the world who were eating more plant-based proteins.

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's 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 (United Nations, 1999). This increase 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 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under in the world. By 1995, there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under (United Nations, 1999). This increase is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in infant mortality.

The world's population is ageing, and this has a number of implications for the world's economy and society. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased, and this has led to a decline in the number of people who are aged 15 and under. This has led to a decline in the number of people who are in the workforce, and this has led to a decline in the number of people who are paying taxes.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are dependent on others for support. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are in need of social services, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are in need of financial support.

Third, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are in need of education. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are in need of financial support, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are in need of social services.

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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].

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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].

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 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1980 to 4.0 billion in 1999.

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

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

There are a number of challenges that the world population growth poses. One of the main challenges is that it is putting a strain on the world's resources. This is because there are a limited number of resources, such as food, water, and energy, and the growing population is increasing the demand for these resources.

Another challenge that the world population growth poses is that it is increasing the risk of environmental degradation. This is because the growing population is increasing the demand for land, which is leading to deforestation and the loss of biodiversity.

There are a number of ways that the world population growth can be managed. One way is to improve the world's resources. This can be done by increasing the efficiency of resource use and by developing new technologies that can help to produce more food, water, and energy.

Another way that the world population growth can be managed is by reducing the number of people who are surviving into old age. This can be done by improving the world's health care system and by promoting a shift in cultural values.

There are a number of other ways that the world population growth can be managed. These include increasing the number of people who are using contraception, promoting a shift in cultural values, and improving the world's environment.

The world population growth is a complex issue that requires a number of different approaches to be managed. It is important that we all work together to find solutions that will help to manage the world population growth in a sustainable way.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 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 address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to improve the quality of life of older people; (3) to improve the independence of older people; and (4) to improve the participation of older people in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of actions that the NHS should take to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to improve the quality of life of older people; (3) to improve the independence of older people; and (4) to improve the participation of older people in the decisions that affect their lives.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1999, compared with 50% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women.

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

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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.

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the 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 is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old in the context of the ageing population. The United Nations (2002) 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 (2002) 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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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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There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children. This is a small increase, but it is enough to make a big difference over time.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years. This is a big increase, and it means that there are more people in the world who are old enough to have children.

There are a number of other reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. For example, the number of people who are moving from rural areas to cities has increased. This is because there are more jobs in cities than in rural areas. This means that there are more people in cities who are old enough to have children.

There are a number of other reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. For example, the number of people who are moving from developing countries to developed countries has increased. This is because there are more jobs in developed countries than in developing countries. This means that there are more people in developed countries who are old enough to have children.

There are a number of other reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. For example, the number of people who are moving from low-income countries to high-income countries has increased. This is because there are more jobs in high-income countries than in low-income countries. This means that there are more people in high-income countries who are old enough to have children.

There are a number of other reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. For example, the number of people who are moving from poor countries to rich countries has increased. This is because there are more jobs in rich countries than in poor countries. This means that there are more people in rich countries who are old enough to have children.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out a framework for the regulation of health care. The Act requires health care providers to ensure that they provide a high standard of care and services, and to be held accountable for their performance. This has led to a number of changes in the way that health care is delivered, including the introduction of clinical governance and the establishment of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA).

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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 52 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 57 years.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the increase in the number of people surviving to old age. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.5 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 1.1 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world.

Another factor that is contributing to the increase in the number of people surviving to old age is that the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.5 million deaths from non-communicable diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 1.1 million deaths from non-communicable diseases in the world.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from infectious diseases. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are vaccinated against infectious diseases has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was vaccinated against infectious diseases. In 1999, 25% of the world population was vaccinated against infectious diseases.

Another factor that is contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from infectious diseases is that the number of people who are using antibiotics has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was using antibiotics. In 1999, 25% of the world population was using antibiotics.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from non-communicable diseases. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was eating a healthy diet. In 1999, 25% of the world population was eating a healthy diet.

Another factor that is contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from non-communicable diseases is that the number of people who are exercising regularly has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was exercising regularly. In 1999, 25% of the world population was exercising regularly.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the increase in the number of people who are eating a healthy diet. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet. In 1999, 25% of the world population was aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet.

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There are a number of factors that are contributing to the increase in the number of people surviving to old age. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.5 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 1.1 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world.

Another factor that is contributing to the increase in the number of people surviving to old age is that the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.5 million deaths from non-communicable diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 1.1 million deaths from non-communicable diseases in the world.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from infectious diseases. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are vaccinated against infectious diseases has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was vaccinated against infectious diseases. In 1999, 25% of the world population was vaccinated against infectious diseases.

Another factor that is contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from infectious diseases is that the number of people who are using antibiotics has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was using antibiotics. In 1999, 25% of the world population was using antibiotics.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from non-communicable diseases. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was eating a healthy diet. In 1999, 25% of the world population was eating a healthy diet.

Another factor that is contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from non-communicable diseases is that the number of people who are exercising regularly has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was exercising regularly. In 1999, 25% of the world population was exercising regularly.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the increase in the number of people who are eating a healthy diet. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet. In 1999, 25% of the world population was aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet.

Another factor that is contributing to the increase in the number of people who are eating a healthy diet is that the number of people who are using healthy cooking methods has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was using healthy cooking methods. In 1999, 25% of the world population was using healthy cooking methods.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the increase in the number of people who are exercising regularly. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are aware of the importance of exercising regularly has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was aware of the importance of exercising regularly. In 1999, 25% of the world population was aware of the importance of exercising regularly.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 2002).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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, there were 1.5 billion deaths in the world. In 1999, there were 1.1 billion deaths 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 1.1 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 educated has increased. In 1980, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were educated. In 1999, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who 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, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were attending school. In 1999, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who 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, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were working in the service sector. In 1999, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who 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 working in the private sector has increased. In 1980, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were working in the private sector. In 1999, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were working in the private sector.

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 public sector has increased. In 1980, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were working in the public sector. In 1999, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were working in the public sector.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are working in the public sector has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are working in the government sector has increased. In 1980, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were working in the government sector. In 1999, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were working in the government sector.

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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 people are living longer. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, 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.

Population growth is a major challenge for the world. It is leading to a rapid increase in the number of people living in poverty, and it is putting a strain on the environment. It is also leading to a rapid increase in the number of people aged 65 and over, which is putting a strain on social services. It is therefore essential that we find ways to manage population growth.

One of the main ways to manage population growth is to improve access to contraception. This will help to reduce the number of children born to each woman, and it will also help to reduce the number of people living in poverty. It is also important to improve medical care, as this will help to reduce the number of people dying from preventable causes, and it will also help to improve the quality of life for people who are living.

Another way to manage population growth is to shift cultural values. In many parts of the world, children are now seen as a source of labour and income, rather than as a burden. This is leading to a rapid increase in the number of children born to each woman. It is therefore essential that we shift cultural values so that children are seen as a source of joy and love, rather than as a source of labour and income.

Population growth is a complex issue, and it is essential that we find ways to manage it. It is a major challenge for the world, and it is putting a strain on the environment. It is also leading to a rapid increase in the number of people living in poverty, and it is putting a strain on social services. It is therefore essential that we find ways to manage population growth.

One of the main ways to manage population growth is to improve access to contraception. This will help to reduce the number of children born to each woman, and it will also help to reduce the number of people living in poverty. It is also important to improve medical care, as this will help to reduce the number of people dying from preventable causes, and it will also help to improve the quality of life for people who are living.

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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 1.8 million in 1980 to 3 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999).

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

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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, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 28% 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 £18,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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There are a number of reasons why the world's population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including 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 getting married, a decline in the number of people who are having children, and a decline in the number of people who are surviving to old age.

The ageing of the world's population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that the number of people who are dependent on others is increasing. This is because the number of people who are unable to support themselves is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are working, a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves, and a decline in the number of people who are surviving to old age.

Another implication is that the number of people who are living in poverty is increasing. This is because the number of people who are unable to support themselves is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are working, a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves, and a decline in the number of people who are surviving to old age.

The ageing of the world's population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that requires a number of solutions. One of the main solutions is to improve the number of people who are able to support themselves. This can be done by a number of ways, including improving the number of people who are working, improving the number of people who are able to support themselves, and improving the number of people who are surviving to old age.

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

The ageing of the world's population has a number of implications. First, it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are in the workforce. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for the social security system. Second, it will lead to an increase in the number of people who are dependent on the social security system. 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 decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases. Second, the number of people who are born can be decreased. This can be done by a decline in the number of children born to women, and a decline in the number of people who are born to women who are aged 15 and under.

The ageing of the world's population is a global issue. It is a problem that affects all countries, and it is a problem that will become even more serious in the future. It is a problem that we must all work to solve. We must find ways to improve the lives of the elderly, and we must find ways to reduce the number of people who are born. Only then can we hope to create a world that is a better place for everyone.

Journal of Aging and Health 20(1) 110-117
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Journal of Aging and Health 20(1) 110-117
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies 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 the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the life of their communities; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

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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, the average person in the world died from disease and violence at the age of 45 years. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and violence at the age of 55 years.

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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 2.8 children.

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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. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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

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

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There are a number of reasons why the number of people in the world has increased so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are under 15 years of age has increased so rapidly. This is due to a number of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a high life expectancy.

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The number of people in the world has increased so rapidly that it is now the largest it has ever been. This is a cause for concern, as it means that there are more people in the world than ever before. This is a cause for concern, as it means that there are more people in the world than ever before.

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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. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases. Second, the number of people who are born has decreased. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, and a decline in the number of people who are born to women who are aged 15 and over.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. First, it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are in the labour force. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support the elderly. Second, it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support the elderly. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support the elderly.

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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. 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.

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 for a public sector employee 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.

There are a number of other factors that have contributed to the growth of the public sector as an employer of women. These include the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are flexible, and that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time. These factors have made the public sector a more attractive employer for women, particularly those who are looking for flexible working arrangements.

The growth of the public sector as an employer of women has had a number of implications for the labour market. One implication is that it has helped to reduce the gender pay gap. In 1999, the average salary for a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 for a private sector employee. This is a significant improvement on the situation in 1980, when the average salary for a public sector employee was £15,000, compared with £10,000 for a private sector employee.

Another implication of the growth of the public sector as an employer of women is that it has helped to increase the number of women in the labour force. In 1999, 5.5 million women were employed in the public sector, compared with 4.5 million in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it has helped to reduce the number of women who are out of the labour force.

There are a number of other implications of the growth of the public sector as an employer of women. These include the fact that it has helped to increase the number of women who are employed in full-time and permanent jobs, and that it has helped to increase the number of women who are employed in well-paid jobs. These factors have all contributed to the growth of the public sector as an important employer of women.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmb.2020.105400>
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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 people who are surviving to old age is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the death rate.

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

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

The rapid growth of the world population is a major concern for many people. This is because it is leading to a number of problems, including a decline in the quality of life, and a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves.

There are a number of ways in which the world population can be controlled. These include a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the number of people who are having children.

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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 people are living longer. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, 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.

Population growth is a major challenge for the world. It is leading to a rapid increase in the number of people who are poor, and it is leading to a rapid increase in the number of people who are unemployed. It is also leading to a rapid increase in the number of people who are living in slums, and it is leading to a rapid increase in the number of people who are suffering from environmental degradation.

There are a number of ways in which we can address the challenges of population growth. One of the most important ways is to improve medical care, so that people can live longer and healthier lives. Another important way is to improve nutrition, so that people can live longer and healthier lives. A third important way is to shift cultural values, so that children are no longer seen as a source of labour and income, but as a burden.

Population growth is a complex issue, and it is one that requires a lot of research and discussion. However, it is clear that it is a major challenge for the world, and it is one that we need to address if we want to create a better future for all of us.

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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 (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a new approach to the care of the elderly, one that is based on the principles of partnership, shared responsibility and shared resources. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a new approach to the care of the elderly, one that is based on the principles of partnership, shared responsibility and shared resources.

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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.

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.

The rapid growth of the world population has a number of implications for the future. One of the main implications is that there will be a need for more resources to support the growing population. This includes food, water, and energy.

Another implication is that there will be a need for more jobs to support the growing population. This is because the number of people who are entering the workforce is increasing, while the number of people who are retiring is also increasing.

The rapid growth of the world population is a major challenge for the future. It is important that we take action now to address the challenges that it presents. This includes improving medical care, increasing access to health care, and shifting cultural values.

There are a number of ways in which we can address the challenges that the rapid growth of the world population presents. One way is to improve medical care. This can be done by increasing the number of doctors and nurses, and by improving the quality of medical care.

Another way is to increase access to health care. This can be done by building more health care facilities, and by training more health care workers. It is also important to ensure that health care is affordable for all people.

A third way is to shift cultural values. This can be done by promoting the use of contraception, and by encouraging people to have fewer children. It is also important to promote the value of old age, and to encourage people to work longer hours.

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There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from disease and injury has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world died from disease and injury at the age of 45 years. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and injury at the age of 55 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 1.5 billion to 2.1 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 having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all. 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 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 because it means that there are more people who need to be educated, and more people who need to be employed. It is a challenge because it means that there are more people who need to be supported by the state, and more people who need to be supported by their families.

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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 1.5 billion to 2.1 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 decline in the death rate, which has led to a significant increase in the number of people who survive into adulthood. Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are having children, which has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are born.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has a number of implications for the world's population. One of the main implications is that it will lead to a significant increase in the number of people who are dependent on others for their support. This will have a significant impact on the world's economy and on the world's environment.

Another implication is that it will lead to a significant increase in the number of people who are in need of education and training. This will have a significant impact on the world's economy and on the world's environment. It will also have a significant impact on the world's social structure.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is a significant challenge for the world's population. It is a challenge that will require a significant effort to address. It is a challenge that will require a significant effort to address.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of 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 employed people with disabilities in a number of different 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 the public sector has a number of policies in place that encourage the employment of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector has a number of policies in place that encourage the employment of people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as teachers, nurses, and social workers.

One of the most important policies in place is the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED). The PSED requires public sector employers to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination against people with disabilities, to advance equality of opportunity for people with disabilities, and to foster good relations between people with disabilities and other people.

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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, 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 reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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 0.5 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 reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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 0.5 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 reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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Fifth, 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 0.5 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 reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Sixth, 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 0.5 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 reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Seventh, 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 0.5 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 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 increasing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the death rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are 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 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.7 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. The Act sets out a number of objectives, including the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service, to improve the efficiency of the health service, and to improve the accessibility of the health service.

One of the key initiatives in the health service is the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. The Act sets out a number of objectives, including the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service, to improve the efficiency of the health service, and to improve the accessibility of the health service. The Act also sets out a number of measures to be taken to achieve these objectives, including the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service, to improve the efficiency of the health service, and to improve the accessibility of the health service.

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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.

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

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

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 injury has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world died from disease and injury at the age of 45 years. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and injury at the age of 55 years.

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 injury has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world died from disease and injury at the age of 45 years. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and injury at the age of 55 years.

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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 (1999) 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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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. In 1999, 1.2 million people with disabilities were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in 1980.

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

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

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces when employing people with disabilities. One challenge is that the public sector often has a higher cost of employing people with disabilities than the private sector. This is because the public sector often has to pay for additional support, such as a sign language interpreter or a Braille reader.

Another challenge is that the public sector often has a higher turnover rate than the private sector. This is because people with disabilities often have a higher risk of being dismissed from their job. This is because the public sector often has a higher standard of performance than the private sector, and people with disabilities often have a higher risk of not meeting this standard.

There are a number of ways that the public sector can overcome these challenges. One way is to offer people with disabilities a more flexible working arrangement, such as part-time work or work from home. Another way is to offer people with disabilities a more secure job, as it is often a permanent position.

There are a number of ways that the public sector can improve its performance when employing people with disabilities. One way is to offer people with disabilities a more flexible working arrangement, such as part-time work or work from home. Another way is to offer people with disabilities a more secure job, as it is often a permanent position.

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© 2013 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 273: 103–111

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 16% in 1997 (Wardle and Beal 1999). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Genetic factors play a role in the development of obesity. Some people have a genetic predisposition to obesity, which means that they are more likely to gain weight than others. Environmental factors also play a role in the development of obesity. For example, the availability of food and drink, and the amount of physical activity, can influence the development of obesity. Behavioural factors, such as diet and physical activity, also play a role in the development of obesity.

The development of obesity is a complex process, and it is not yet fully understood. However, it is clear that obesity is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The imbalance is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors. Understanding the aetiology of obesity is important for the development of effective interventions to prevent and treat obesity.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is important to understand its aetiology in order to develop effective interventions to prevent and treat it. The aetiology of obesity is multifactorial, and it is the result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The imbalance is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

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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 become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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

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

There are a number of other factors that are contributing to the rapid growth of the world population. These include improved agricultural practices, increased access to food, and a shift in cultural values.

The rapid growth of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that requires the world to find ways to provide for the needs of a growing population. This includes finding ways to provide food, water, and shelter for everyone.

There are a number of ways that the world can meet the needs of a growing population. One way is to improve agricultural practices. This includes finding ways to increase the yield of crops and to reduce the amount of land that is needed to grow food.

Another way that the world can meet the needs of a growing population is to improve access to food. This includes finding ways to reduce food waste and to ensure that everyone has access to food.

There are a number of other ways that the world can meet the needs of a growing population. These include finding ways to provide water and shelter for everyone, and finding ways to improve the quality of life for everyone.

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