

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)
☐ 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

Residência Fiscal

Continente

Ano dos Rendimentos 2010

IRS Apurado:
487,50 Euros
VALOR A PAGAR :

Número de Dependentes com idade superior a 3 anos a seu cargo, e que façam parte do agregado familiar (Filhos)		0
Número de Dependentes a seu cargo com despesas de Educação, e que façam parte do agregado familiar (Filhos)		0
Número de Dependentes que não ultrapassem três anos de idade até 31 de Dezembro do ano a que respeita o imposto (Filhos)		0
Número de Ascendentes que vivem em comunhão de Habitação com o(s) Sujeito(s) Passivo(s) (Pais e Avós)		0

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	10.500,00 €	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		1.155,00 €						
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).	736	
São dedutíveis à colecta, em sede de IRS, os encargos suportados pelo proprietário relacionados com a reabilitação de Imóveis, localizados em áreas de reabilitação urbana. (art. 71.º, n.º 4, do EBF).		
Os Municípios podem prescindir até 5% do IRS cobrado aos munícipes 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	10.500,00 €
2 - Deduções Específicas	4.104,00 €
3 - Rendimento Líquido (1) - (2)	6.396,00 €
4 - Abatimentos	- €
5 - Rendimento Colectável (3) - (4)	6.396,00 €
6 - Coeficiente Conjugal (5) ÷ 1 Solteiro, Viúvo, Divorciado ou Separado Judicialmente	6.396,00 €
7 - Taxa de IRS para o Continente	13,58% = 1
8 - Aplicação da Taxa (6) x (7)	868,58 €
9 - Parcela a Abater	119,83 €
10 - Valor Apurado (8) - (9)	748,75 €
11 - Colecta (10) × 1	748,75 €
12 - Deduções à Colecta	261,25 €
13 - Colecta Líquida (11) - (12)	487,50 €
14 - Valor do IRS que prescindiu o Município da área da sua residência a seu favor	- €
15 - Retenções na Fonte	- €
16 - Imposto Apurado:	VALOR A PAGAR : 487,50 €

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 from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 1.5 billion to 2.0 billion.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. One of the main factors is the increase in the number of people who are having children at a younger age. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are having children at a younger age than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are surviving into old age. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are living longer than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are having children at a younger age than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past.

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 the family.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 5.5 million to 7.5 million (Office for 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 community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

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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 2.0 billion.

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

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

The decline in the birth rate has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, a decline in the number of children born to men, and a decline in the number of children born to couples.

The decline in the rate of migration has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one country to another, a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one region to another, and a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one social class to another.

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

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 15–64 years has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

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

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

The rapid growth of the world population is a cause for concern. It is leading to a number of problems, including increased demand for food, water, and energy, increased pollution, and increased competition for resources. It is also leading to a number of social problems, including increased poverty, increased crime, and increased social inequality.

There are a number of things that can be done to address the problems caused by rapid population growth. One of the most important things is to improve access to contraception. This will help to reduce the number of children born to each woman, and this will help to slow down the growth of the world population. Another important thing is to improve access to health care. This will help to increase the number of people who are surviving into old age, and this will help to slow down the growth of the world population.

It is also important to address the social problems caused by rapid population growth. This can be done by improving access to education, by creating more jobs, and by reducing poverty. These things will help to improve the quality of life for people in the world, and this will help to slow down the growth of the world population.

The rapid growth of the world population is a complex issue, and it is one that needs to be addressed. There are a number of things that can be done to address the problems caused by rapid population growth, and it is important that we take action now. If we do not, the world will be a much poorer place in the future.

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

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

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1999, 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 £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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1. **Introduction**

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to 'enable older people to live longer, healthier, and more active lives'. The strategy is based on the principle that 'older people should be able to live in their own homes, and to participate in the life of their communities'.

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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 number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.2 million in 1980 to 2.4 million in 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. 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 provided by the public sector.

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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 1998, 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 1998, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1998, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 3.5 million in 1980.

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

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

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the 1990s, the 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 for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for 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 the ageing population, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1998.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in the workforce. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are more likely than men to work in the public sector, and the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of part-time jobs, which are more likely to be held by women.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it provides a range of services that are essential to the well-being of the community. These services include education, health care, and social care. As a result, the public sector has a high proportion of women in the workforce, as women are more likely than men to work in these sectors.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is that the public sector is facing a significant increase in demand for its services. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the population is ageing, and the fact that there is a growing need for social care services. As a result, the public sector will need to find ways to increase its resources and to improve its efficiency.

Another challenge facing the public sector is that it is facing a significant increase in competition from the private sector. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the private sector is becoming more competitive, and the fact that the public sector is facing a significant increase in demand for its services. As a result, the public sector will need to find ways to improve its efficiency and to reduce its costs.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can improve its efficiency and reduce its costs. One way is to introduce competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public sector contracts. Another way is to introduce performance-related pay. This can be done by linking pay to the performance of individual employees.

There are a number of other ways in which the public sector can improve its efficiency and reduce its costs. These include introducing new technologies, and introducing new ways of working. As a result, the public sector will need to find ways to improve its efficiency and reduce its costs in order to meet the challenges facing it in the future.

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. 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.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, 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 4.7 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 5.1 children. This is a significant increase, and it is one of the main reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly.

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 life expectancy in the world was 47 years. In 1999, the average life expectancy in the world was 52 years. This is a significant increase, and it is one of the main reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly.

There are a number of other reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are moving from rural areas to urban areas has increased. In 1980, the average number of people living in urban areas in the world was 1.1 billion. In 1999, the average number of people living in urban areas in the world was 2.2 billion. This is a significant increase, and it is one of the main reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are moving from developing countries to developed countries has increased. In 1980, the average number of people moving from developing countries to developed countries in the world was 1.1 million. In 1999, the average number of people moving from developing countries to developed countries in the world was 2.2 million. This is a significant increase, and it is one of the main reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly.

There are a number of other reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are moving from low-income countries to high-income countries has increased. In 1980, the average number of people moving from low-income countries to high-income countries in the world was 1.1 million. In 1999, the average number of people moving from low-income countries to high-income countries in the world was 2.2 million. This is a significant increase, and it is one of the main reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

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

The increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over has a number of implications for the world. First, it means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are dependent on others for their care. Second, it means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are in need of financial support. Third, it means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are in need of social services.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1999, compared with 55% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally considered to be 'female' jobs, 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 taken up by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the 'service' sector, which is also more likely to be taken up by women.

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

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

The public sector has a long history of employing women, and it is likely to continue to do so in the future. As the population continues to age and the demand for public services continues to grow, the public sector will need to continue to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of the population. This will require the public sector to continue to attract and retain staff, particularly in the 'hard-to-fill' professions, and to provide high-quality services to the public.

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

Another reason why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased is that the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased. In 1980, 1.2 billion people lived in poverty. In 1999, 0.8 billion people lived in poverty.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are working has increased. In 1980, 1.2 billion people were working. In 1999, 1.8 billion people were working.

Another reason why the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased is that the number of people who are educated has increased. In 1980, 1.2 billion people were educated. In 1999, 1.8 billion people were educated.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are educated has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are attending school has increased. In 1980, 1.2 billion people were attending school. In 1999, 1.8 billion people were attending school.

Another reason why the number of people who are educated has increased is that the number of people who are working in the service sector has increased. In 1980, 1.2 billion people were working in the service sector. In 1999, 1.8 billion people were working in the service sector.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are working in the service sector has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living in cities has increased. In 1980, 1.2 billion people were living in cities. In 1999, 1.8 billion people were living in cities.

Another reason why the number of people who are working in the service sector has increased is that the number of people who are working in the private sector has increased. In 1980, 1.2 billion people were working in the private sector. In 1999, 1.8 billion people were working in the private sector.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are working in the private sector has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are working in the manufacturing sector has increased. In 1980, 1.2 billion people were working in the manufacturing sector. In 1999, 1.8 billion people were working in the manufacturing sector.

Another reason why the number of people who are working in the private sector has increased is that the number of people who are working in the construction sector has increased. In 1980, 1.2 billion people were working in the construction sector. In 1999, 1.8 billion people were working in the construction sector.

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 grown from 10% of the economy to 17% of the economy.

There is a growing concern that the public sector is becoming too large and too expensive. The public sector is now the largest employer in the UK, and it is estimated that it will continue to grow at a rate of 1.5% per year. This is a concern because the public sector is a major source of government revenue, and it is also a major source of government expenditure. If the public sector continues to grow at this rate, it will become a major drain on the economy.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector is growing so rapidly. One reason is that the population is ageing, and this is leading to an increase in the number of people who are dependent on the state. Another reason is that the government is spending more on health care, education, and social services. A third reason is that the government is spending more on defence and infrastructure.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be made more efficient. One way is to reduce the number of public employees. Another way is to reduce the cost of public services. A third way is to increase the revenue of the public sector. These are all ways in which the public sector can be made more sustainable.

There is a need to reform the public sector. The public sector is too large, too expensive, and too inefficient. It is time to take action to reduce the size and cost of the public sector, and to make it more efficient. This will help to ensure that the public sector is sustainable in the long term.

The public sector is a major part of the economy, and it is important to ensure that it is sustainable. This requires a combination of measures, including reducing the number of public employees, reducing the cost of public services, and increasing the revenue of the public sector. These measures are essential for the long-term sustainability of the public sector.

The public sector is a major source of government revenue, and it is also a major source of government expenditure. It is important to ensure that the public sector is sustainable in the long term. This requires a combination of measures, including reducing the number of public employees, reducing the cost of public services, and increasing the revenue of the public sector.

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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 published a strategy for the ageing population, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the activities of their communities.

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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 grown from 10% of the economy to 16% of the economy.

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for public services, particularly in the areas of health and social care. Another reason is the increasing need for public services to be funded, particularly in the areas of health and social care.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be funded. One way is through taxation. Another way is through borrowing. A third way is through the sale of public assets.

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages to each of these ways of funding the public sector. Taxation is the most common way of funding the public sector, but it can be unpopular. Borrowing can be a quick way to raise money, but it can also be expensive. The sale of public assets can be a way to raise money, but it can also be controversial.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be managed. One way is through a central government. Another way is through a local government. A third way is through a private company.

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages to each of these ways of managing the public sector. Central government is the most common way of managing the public sector, but it can be slow. Local government can be more responsive, but it can also be less efficient. Private companies can be more efficient, but they can also be less accountable.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be reformed. One way is through privatisation. Another way is through deregulation. A third way is through the introduction of competition.

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages to each of these ways of reforming the public sector. Privatisation can be a way to raise money, but it can also be controversial. Deregulation can be a way to make the public sector more efficient, but it can also be risky. The introduction of competition can be a way to make the public sector more efficient, but it can also be risky.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be improved. One way is through the introduction of new services. Another way is through the improvement of existing services. A third way is through the reduction of costs.

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages to each of these ways of improving the public sector. The introduction of new services can be a way to make the public sector more efficient, but it can also be expensive. The improvement of existing services can be a way to make the public sector more efficient, but it can also be expensive. The reduction of costs can be a way to make the public sector more efficient, but it can also be risky.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be made more accountable. One way is through the introduction of new laws. Another way is through the improvement of existing laws. A third way is through the introduction of new institutions.

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages to each of these ways of making the public sector more accountable. The introduction of new laws can be a way to make the public sector more efficient, but it can also be expensive. The improvement of existing laws can be a way to make the public sector more efficient, but it can also be expensive. The introduction of new institutions can be a way to make the public sector more efficient, but it can also be risky.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values. In many parts of the world, 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 the world can address the challenges of population growth. One way is to improve medical care, so that people can live longer and healthier lives. Another way is to improve nutrition, so that people can live longer and healthier lives. A third 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 needs to be addressed by the world as a whole. It is a challenge that we cannot ignore, and it is one that we need to address if we want to create a better world for ourselves and for our children.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1998, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1998, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, senior management and part-time workforce. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management.

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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 55. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and violence at the age of 65.

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

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. The first is that the number of people who are born is decreasing. The number of children born in the world in 1990 was 1.4 billion, but in 2000 it was 1.2 billion. The number of children born in the world in 2000 was 1.1 billion, but in 2001 it was 1.0 billion (United Nations 2002).

The second reason is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. The number of people who are living longer is increasing because of a number of factors, including a decrease in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decrease in the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases, and a decrease in the number of people who are dying from accidents and violence.

The third reason is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing because of a number of factors, including a decrease in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decrease in the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases, and a decrease in the number of people who are dying from accidents and violence.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

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

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, including as clerks, typists, stenographers, and in a number of other roles.

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The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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

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

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 1998, 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 1998, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed in London, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well matched to the skills of women. In 1998, 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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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 over.

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 social security and other social services. Second, it will lead to an increase in the number of people who are dependent on others for care. This will lead to an increase in the number of people who are in need of social services.

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 over.

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

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<https://doi.org/10.1017/9781315336430.008>

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 0.5 billion to 0.7 billion (United Nations, 2002).

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

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

The rapid growth of the world population is a cause for concern. It is putting a strain on the environment, and it is making it more difficult to provide basic needs for everyone. It is also making it more difficult to find jobs and housing for everyone. The world population is growing so rapidly that it is becoming a global issue.

There are a number of things that can be done to slow down the growth of the world population. One of the most important things is to improve access to contraception. This will help women to control the number of children they have, and it will help to reduce the overall growth of the world population. Another important thing is to improve access to healthcare. This will help people to live longer, and it will also help to reduce the number of people who are dying from preventable causes.

It is also important to shift cultural values. In many parts of the world, having a large family is still seen as a desirable thing, and women are encouraged to have many children. This needs to change. We need to encourage people to have smaller families, and we need to encourage women to have control over their own bodies. This will help to slow down the growth of the world population, and it will help to make the world a more sustainable place.

The world population is growing so rapidly that it is becoming a global issue. It is putting a strain on the environment, and it is making it more difficult to provide basic needs for everyone. It is also making it more difficult to find jobs and housing for everyone. The world population is growing so rapidly that it is becoming a global issue.

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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.

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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 (1990–1999), and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health, 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector, and this has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the quality of care. The National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) was established in 1999, and its role is to provide guidance on the quality of care provided by the public sector. The NICE has produced a number of guidelines, and these have been used by the public sector to improve the quality of care.

The NICE has also been involved in a number of other initiatives aimed at improving the quality of care. For example, the NICE has been involved in a number of audits, and these have been used to identify areas for improvement. The NICE has also been involved in a number of other initiatives, and these have been used to improve the quality of care.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1999, compared with 55% in 1980.

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

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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 essential to the functioning of the state, such as those in the health service and the education system.

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 the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the senior management and professional grades.

There are a number of other 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 in the public sector, and the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector. These factors have all contributed to the growth of the public sector as an employer of 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 52 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 57 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from disease and violence has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion deaths in the world. In 1999, there were 0.9 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 1.1 billion people in the world who were living in poverty. In 1999, there were 0.9 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 1.1 billion people in the world who were working. In 1999, there were 1.3 billion people in the world who were working.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the 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 an important employer of people with mental health problems.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for mental health care, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The strategy states that 'the mental health of people in the public sector is a priority for the Department of Health' and that 'the Department will work with employers and trade unions to improve the mental health of people in the public sector'.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1998, compared with 55% in 1980.

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1998, 22% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 12% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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

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

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

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

The rapid growth of the world population is a major concern for many people, as it is leading to a number of problems, including increased demand for food, water, and energy, increased pollution, and increased competition for land. It is also leading to a number of social problems, including increased poverty and increased inequality. As a result, many people are calling for action to be taken to slow down the growth of the world population.

There are a number of ways in which the growth of the world population can be slowed down. One way is to improve access to contraception, so that women can choose to have fewer children. Another way is to improve medical care, so that more people are surviving into old age. A third way is to shift cultural values, so that having a large number of children is no longer seen as a desirable thing.

It is important to take action to slow down the growth of the world population, as it is leading to a number of serious problems. By taking action now, we can help to ensure a better future for all of us.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1990s [10].

There is a need to identify the risk factors for *S. flexneri* infection, and to identify the risk factors for severe disease. The purpose of this study was to identify risk factors for *S. flexneri* infection, and to identify risk factors for severe disease. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper.

METHODS

Study area

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need to live well.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to improve the quality of life of older people; to improve the opportunities for older people to participate in society; and to improve the support and services available to older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of services. It also provides a basis for the development of policies and for the implementation of policies.

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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 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 the rapid growth of the world population is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to health care, and a shift in cultural values. In many parts of the world, old age is now seen as a time of life, rather than a time of hardship.

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 includes jobs in the manufacturing sector, the service sector, and the agricultural sector.

There are a number of ways in which the world population can be managed more sustainably. One way is to improve access to contraception. Another way is to improve access to health care. A third way is to shift cultural values so that children are no longer seen as a source of labour and income, and old age is no longer seen as a time of hardship.

The rapid growth of the world population is a challenge for the future. However, there are a number of ways in which the world population can be managed more sustainably. By improving access to contraception, health care, and education, and by shifting cultural values, the world population can be managed in a way that is sustainable for the future.

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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 other reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 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 by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world. The United Nations has established the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of governments to protect and promote these rights. The CRC has been ratified by 113 countries, including the United Kingdom (United Nations 1999).

The CRC has been used as a basis for developing policies and programmes for children in the world. The CRC has been used to develop the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which are a set of eight goals that the world's leaders have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. The MDGs are:

1. Eradicate poverty
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

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

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

Another advantage is that the public sector is often more flexible than the private sector. This means that the public sector can often offer more flexible working hours and more opportunities for career advancement than the private sector.

Finally, the public sector is often more committed to social responsibility than the private sector. This means that the public sector is often more likely to employ people with disabilities and to provide them with the same opportunities as people without disabilities.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in employing people with disabilities. One challenge is that the public sector often has a higher level of bureaucracy than the private sector. This can make it more difficult to hire and manage people with disabilities.

Another challenge is that the public sector often has a higher level of turnover than the private sector. This can make it more difficult to retain people with disabilities.

Finally, the public sector often has a higher level of competition for people with disabilities than the private sector. This can make it more difficult to find people with disabilities who are qualified for the job.

Despite these challenges, the public sector remains an important employer of people with disabilities. In the future, it is likely that the public sector will continue to play an important role in employing people with disabilities.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can improve its employment of people with disabilities. One way is to increase the number of people with disabilities who are employed in the public sector. This can be done by recruiting more people with disabilities and by providing them with the same opportunities as people without disabilities.

Another way is to improve the working conditions for people with disabilities in the public sector. This can be done by providing them with better pay and benefits, and by offering them more flexible working hours and more opportunities for career advancement.

Finally, the public sector can improve its employment of people with disabilities by increasing its commitment to social responsibility. This can be done by providing them with the same opportunities as people without disabilities, and by ensuring that they are treated with the same level of respect and dignity as people without disabilities.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million, from 2.2 million in 1980 to 3.4 million in 1998.

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the 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.

The Health Service Act 1990 introduced a number of changes to the way the health service is organised and managed. It introduced the concept of the 'strategic health authority' (SHA), which is responsible for the overall management of the health service in a particular area. It also introduced the concept of the 'local health authority' (LHA), which is responsible for the day-to-day management of the health service in a particular area.

The Health Service Act 1997 introduced a number of changes to the way the health service is funded. It introduced the concept of the 'health service budget', which is the total amount of money available to the health service in a particular year. It also introduced the concept of the 'health service expenditure', which is the total amount of money spent by the health service in a particular year.

The Health Service Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way the health service is managed. It introduced the concept of the 'health service performance indicators', which are used to measure the performance of the health service in a particular area. It also introduced the concept of the 'health service quality standards', which are used to ensure that the health service is able to meet the needs of the population in a cost-effective manner.

The Health Service Act 1999 also introduced a number of changes to the way the health service is funded. It introduced the concept of the 'health service funding formula', which is used to determine the amount of money available to the health service in a particular area. It also introduced the concept of the 'health service funding review', which is used to ensure that the health service is able to meet the needs of the population in a cost-effective manner.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

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

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

Finally, the public sector has a number of different policies and procedures in place to support people with disabilities. This means that people with disabilities can find it easier to get a job in the public sector, and to stay in their jobs for a long time.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of different pressures, including from the private sector, from the media, and from the public. This means that the public sector will need to be able to adapt to these pressures in the future.

Another challenge facing the public sector is that the public sector is facing a number of different changes, including changes in the way that it is organized, and changes in the way that it is funded. This means that the public sector will need to be able to adapt to these changes in the future.

Finally, the public sector is facing a number of different challenges in the future, including challenges in the way that it is managed, and challenges in the way that it is delivered. This means that the public sector will need to be able to adapt to these challenges in the future.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can adapt to these challenges in the future. One way is by working with the private sector, the media, and the public to develop new policies and procedures. Another way is by working with people with disabilities to develop new roles and responsibilities.

Finally, the public sector can adapt to these challenges in the future by working with people with disabilities to develop new ways of working. This means that the public sector can become a more inclusive employer, and a more effective employer, in the future.

There are a number of benefits to the public sector employing people with disabilities. One benefit is that the public sector can benefit from the skills and experience of people with disabilities. Another benefit is that the public sector can benefit from the loyalty and commitment of people with disabilities.

Finally, the public sector can benefit from the diversity of people with disabilities. This means that the public sector can become a more inclusive employer, and a more effective employer, in the future.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can become a more inclusive employer, and a more effective employer, in the future. One way is by working with people with disabilities to develop new roles and responsibilities. Another way is by working with people with disabilities to develop new ways of working.

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

There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer for people with disabilities. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more secure job, as it is less likely to be affected by economic downturns than the private sector.

Finally, the public sector has a number of other advantages over the private sector. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more comprehensive benefits package, including health insurance and pension plans.

As a result of these advantages, the public sector has become an important employer for people with disabilities. In the future, it is likely that the public sector will continue to be an important employer for people with disabilities, as it offers a number of advantages over the private sector.

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100%

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a cost-effective service. The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

- To ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population.
- To ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care.
- To ensure that the NHS is able to provide a cost-effective service.

The strategy is based on the following key objectives: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a cost-effective service. The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

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

There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector often has a number of advantages over the private sector in terms of its ability to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and supportive work environment. This is because the public sector often has a number of advantages over the private sector in terms of its ability to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and supportive work environment.

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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 which 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 having children at a younger age. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are having children at a younger age than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are surviving into old age. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are living longer than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are having children at a younger age than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past.

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 the family.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million, from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1998.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has grown so rapidly. One reason is that the government has increased its spending on health care. Another reason is that the population has aged, and older people tend to use more health care services. A third reason is that the government has increased its spending on social care services, which are used by people who are unable to care for themselves.

The growth of the public sector has led to a number of problems. One problem is that the government has to raise more money to pay for the services. Another problem is that the public sector has become more bureaucratic. A third problem is that the public sector has become more expensive.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be reformed. One way is to reduce government spending. Another way is to increase competition. A third way is to increase efficiency.

The government has a number of options when it comes to reforming the public sector. It can choose to reduce spending, increase competition, or increase efficiency. It can also choose to do a combination of these things.

The government has to make a choice about which option it wants to pursue. It has to decide how much it is willing to spend on health care, and how much it is willing to spend on social care services. It also has to decide how much it is willing to increase competition, and how much it is willing to increase efficiency.

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in the private sector. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1998, 25% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 15% in the private sector. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1998, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in the private sector. This is due to 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 2.5 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 55. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and violence at the age of 65.

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

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are working has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world worked for 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world worked for 20 years.

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

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

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

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are working in the service sector has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are working in the private sector has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world worked in the private sector for 5 years. In 1999, the average person in the world worked in the private sector for 10 years.

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, the average person in the world worked in the public sector for 5 years. In 1999, the average person in the world worked in the public sector for 10 years.

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, the average person in the world worked in the government sector for 5 years. In 1999, the average person in the world worked in the government sector for 10 years.































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































