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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 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 3.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Ageing Well' initiative, which aims to improve the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The initiative includes a number of measures, such as increasing the number of health visitors, and providing more support for carers.

The Department of Health has also launched the 'Ageing Well' campaign, which aims to raise awareness of the needs of older people, and to encourage people to get involved in helping older people. The campaign includes a number of measures, such as increasing the number of health visitors, and providing more support for carers.

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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 (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.

The Health Service Act 1990 introduced a number of changes to the way the health service is organised and financed. It created the National Health Service (NHS) as a single, unified body, and gave it the responsibility for providing health care to the population. It also introduced a system of funding based on the 'purchaser-provider' model, in which the NHS is funded by the government, and then contracts with providers to deliver health care.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of 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 older people. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, 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 UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the 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 well-being of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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 life expectancy in the world was 47 years. In 1999, the average life expectancy in the world was 52 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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