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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998). The public sector has become an important employer of people with mental health problems, and the number of people with mental health problems employed in the public sector has increased from 10,000 in 1980 to 20,000 in 1998 (Mental Health Foundation, 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector, and the need to provide training and support to public sector employees. The Mental Health Foundation (1999) has identified the need for training and support for public sector employees as one of the key areas for action in the future.

The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of the art in the area of mental health training and support for public sector employees, and to identify the key areas for action in the future. The paper is organized as follows. First, we review the current state of the art in the area of mental health training and support for public sector employees. Second, we identify the key areas for action in the future.

The current state of the art in the area of mental health training and support for public sector employees is reviewed in this section. The review is organized into three main areas: (1) the current state of the art in the area of mental health training and support for public sector employees; (2) the current state of the art in the area of mental health training and support for public sector employees; and (3) the current state of the art in the area of mental health training and support for public sector employees.

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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 1999). 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 address 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support 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 and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support 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 aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 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 for 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 developed to address this need. 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, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively.

The strategy identifies a number of key areas for action, including: improving the health and social care services available to older people; promoting the independence and active participation of older people; and ensuring that older people are able to live in their own homes and communities. The strategy also identifies a number of key challenges, including: the need to develop services that are able to meet the needs of older people who are living with long-term conditions; the need to develop services that are able to meet the needs of older people who are living in care homes; and the need to develop services that are able to meet the needs of older people who are living in the community.

The strategy also identifies a number of key opportunities, including: the need to develop services that are able to meet the needs of older people who are living with long-term conditions; the need to develop services that are able to meet the needs of older people who are living in care homes; and the need to develop services that are able to meet the needs of older people who are living in the community. The strategy also identifies a number of key challenges, including: the need to develop services that are able to meet the needs of older people who are living with long-term conditions; the need to develop services that are able to meet the needs of older people who are living in care homes; and the need to develop services that are able to meet the needs of older people who are living in the community.

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

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% 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, 25% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 15% 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, 85% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 75% 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, 25% of the public sector workforce were employed in London, compared with 15% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well matched to women's skills. In 1999, 85% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, compared with 75% 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 identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the ability of older people to live independently and to participate in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community.

One of the key areas for action is the need to develop strategies to promote the health and well-being of older people. This includes the need to develop strategies to prevent the onset of chronic disease and to manage chronic disease when it does occur. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support 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 and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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