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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 55% of public sector employees being women in 1998, compared with 45% 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.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in 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, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision for the future of health care for older people, and the Department of Social Security (1999) has set out a vision for the future of social care for older people. Both visions are based on the principle of 'ageing in place', which means that older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible, and receive the support and services they need to do so.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this vision, including: improving the quality of care for older people; ensuring that older people have access to the services they need; and promoting the independence and well-being of older people. The Department of Social Security (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this vision, including: ensuring that older people have access to the services they need; promoting the independence and well-being of older people; and ensuring that older people are able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.

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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 (1990–2000) 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 in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 2000 to 13.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, one that is 'person-centred, preventive, and based on the needs of the individual rather than the needs of the system' (p. 10). This new paradigm is based on the principle of 'person-centred care', which is defined as 'care that is focused on the individual patient, rather than on the disease or condition' (Department of Health 2000, p. 10).

The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop a new paradigm for health care. These include: (1) 'improving the quality of care', (2) 'improving the efficiency of the system', (3) 'improving the accessibility of the system', and (4) 'improving the sustainability of the system' (p. 10). The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to develop a new paradigm for health care. These include: (1) 'improving the quality of care', (2) 'improving the efficiency of the system', (3) 'improving the accessibility of the system', and (4) 'improving the sustainability of the system' (p. 10).

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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 'improve the health and well-being of older people and to ensure that they are able to live full and active lives' (WHO 1999, p. 1).

The WHO has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve these aims. These include: (1) 'improving the health and well-being of older people'; (2) 'ensuring that older people are able to live full and active lives'; (3) 'ensuring that older people are able to participate in society'; (4) 'ensuring that older people are able to live in their own homes'; (5) 'ensuring that older people are able to live in their own communities'; (6) 'ensuring that older people are able to live in their own countries' (WHO 1999, p. 1).

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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of prose, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

