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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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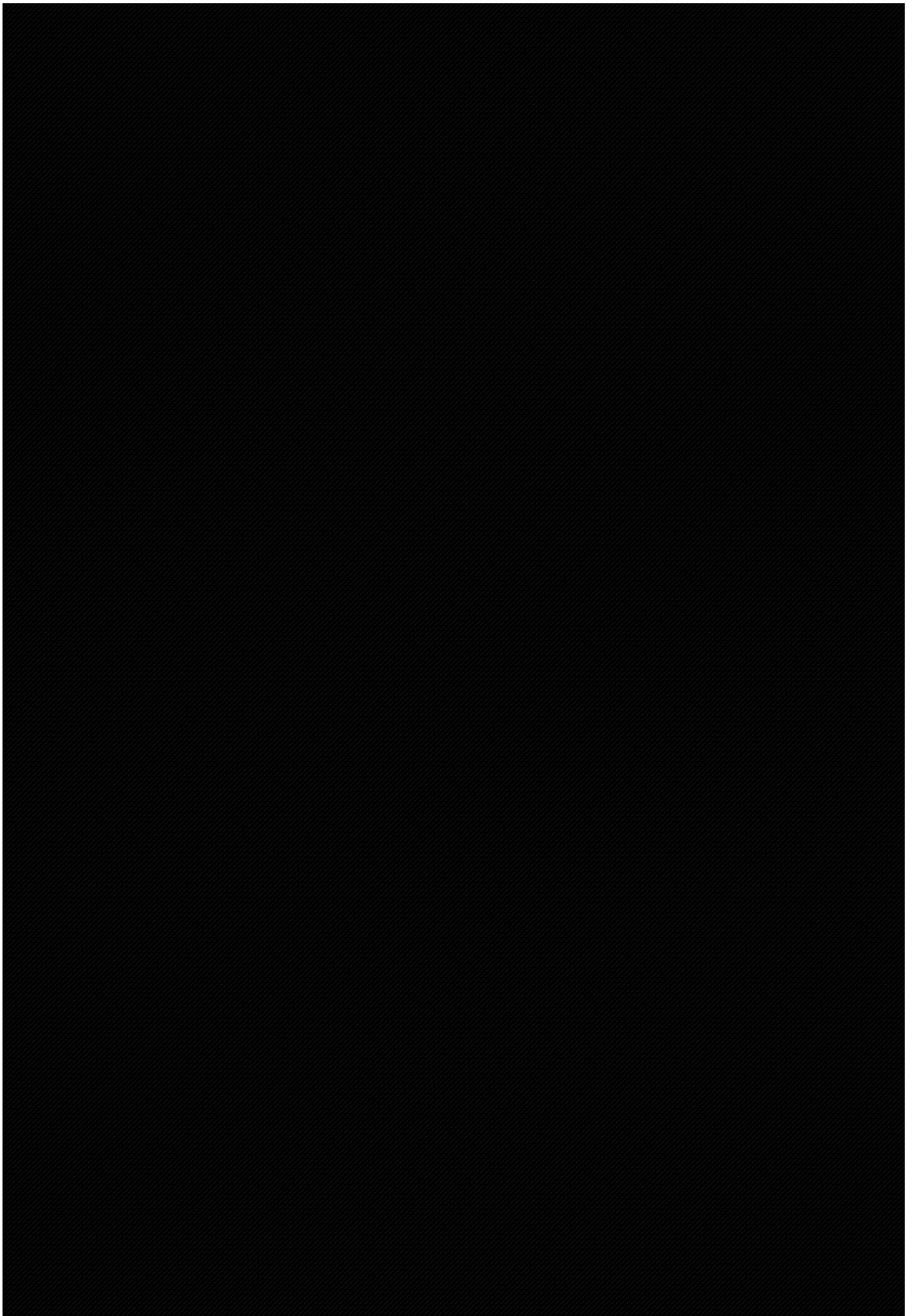
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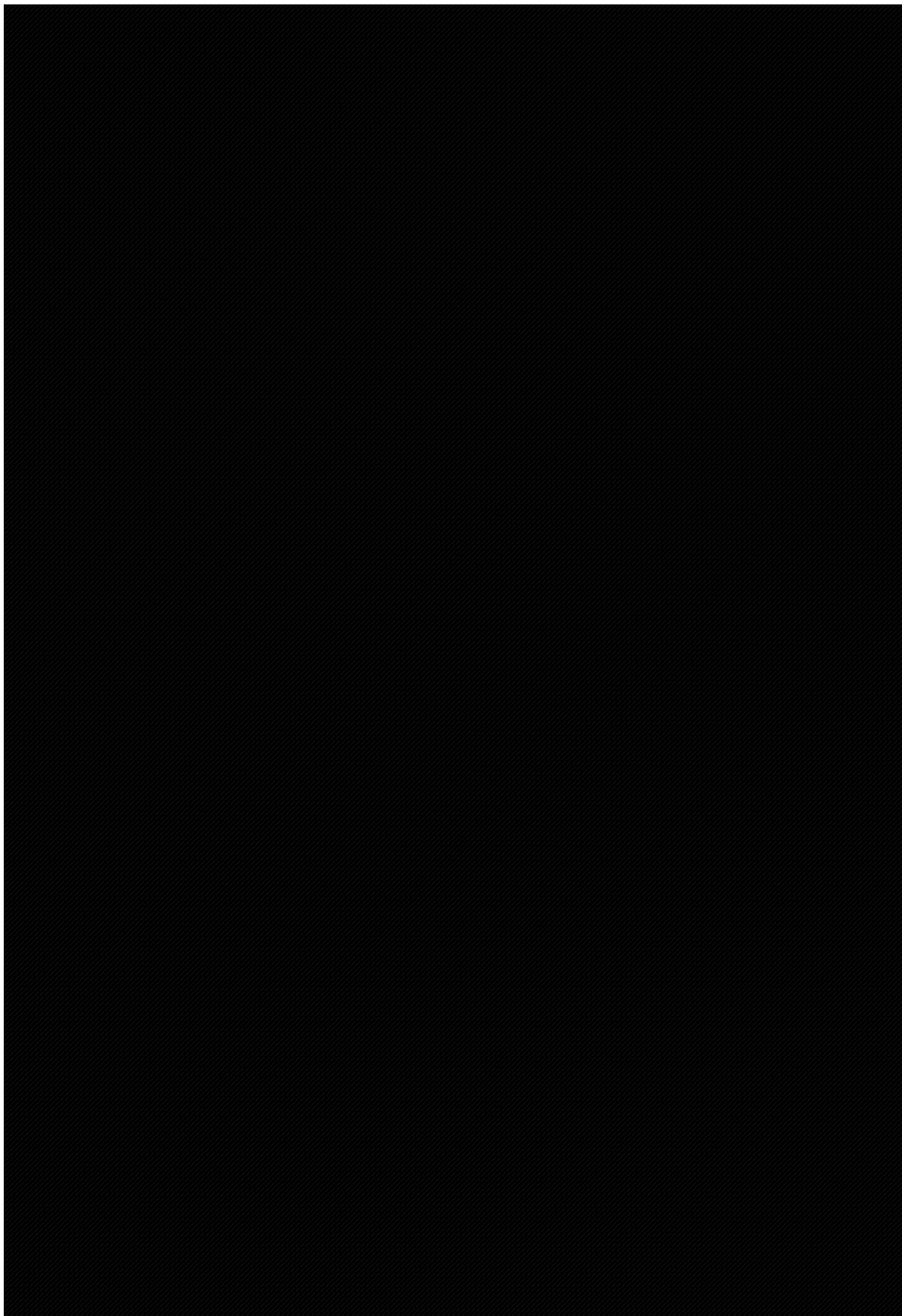
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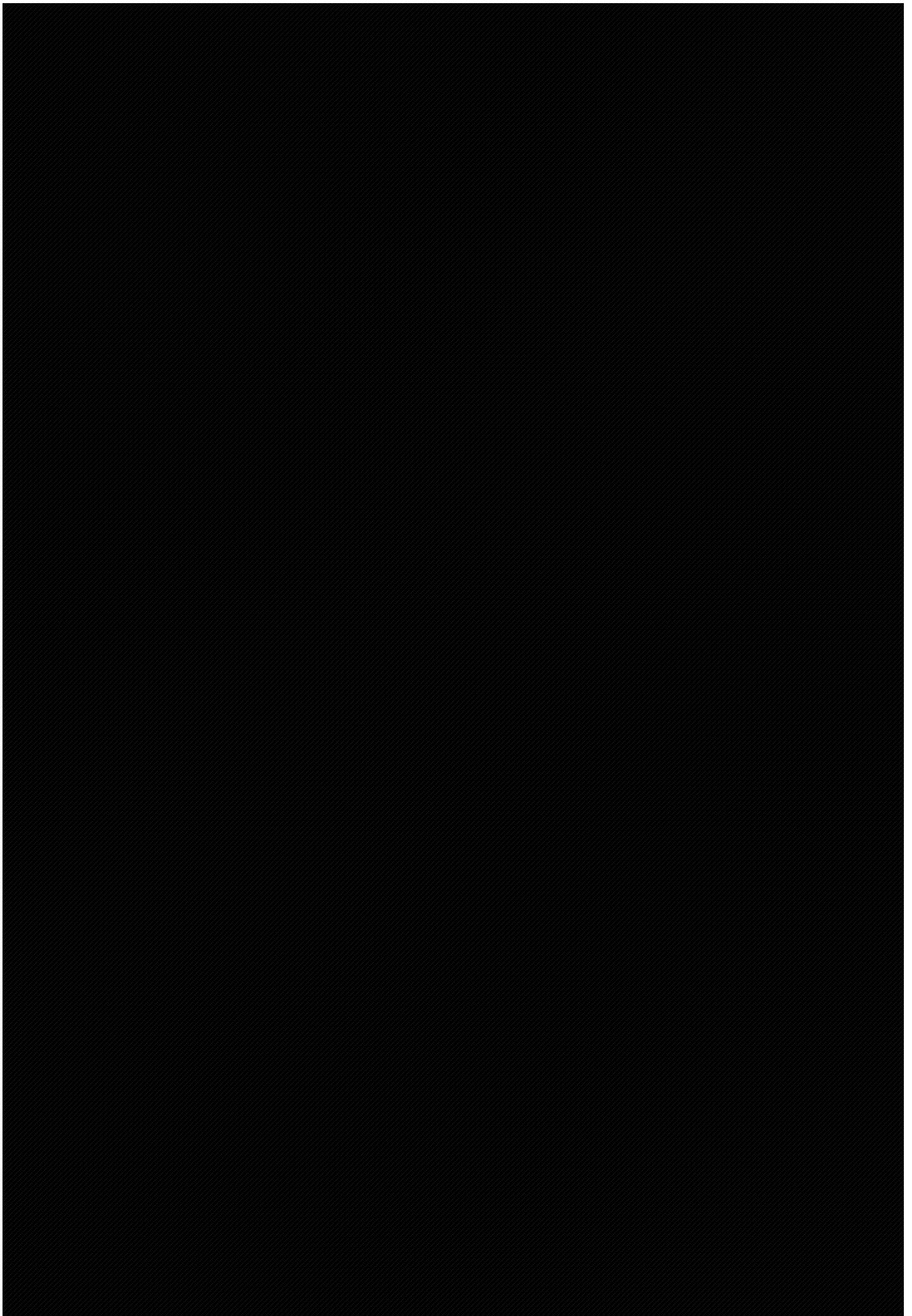
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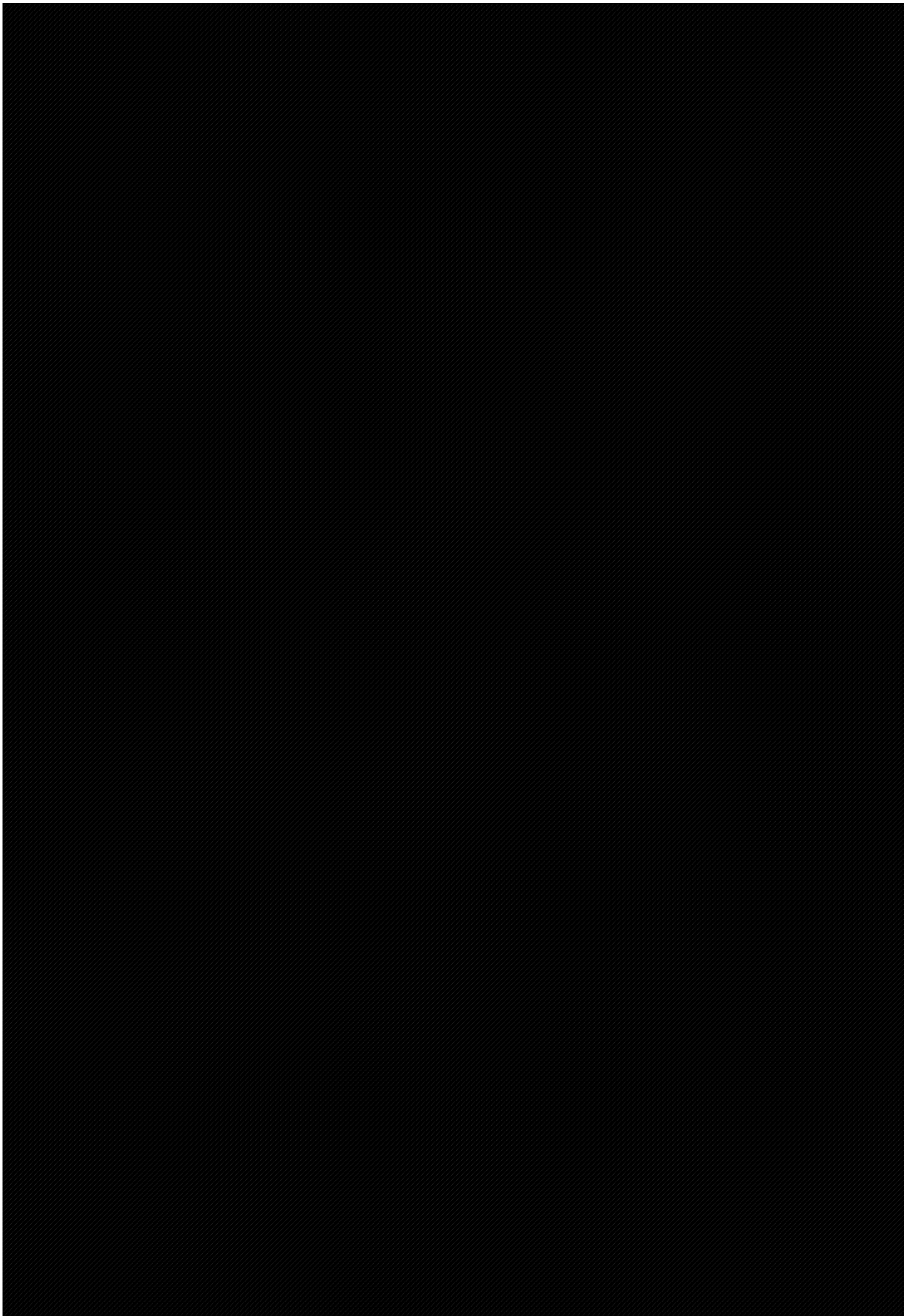
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer for women, with 55% of public sector employees being women in 1999, compared with 45% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer for 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 for women because it provides a high level of job security. This is because the public sector is a monopoly, and therefore it is not subject to the same competition as the private sector. This means that public sector employees are more likely to have long-term employment contracts, which provides them with a high level of job security. This is a factor that is particularly important for women, who are more likely than men to have children and therefore need a high level of job security.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer for women is that it provides a high level of pay and benefits. This is because the public sector is a monopoly, and therefore it is able to pay its employees higher wages than the private sector. This is a factor that is particularly important for women, who are more likely than men to have children and therefore need a high level of pay and benefits. This is also a factor that is important for women who are looking for a career, as it provides them with a high level of financial security.

The public sector has also become an important employer for women because it provides a high level of training and development. This is because the public sector is a monopoly, and therefore it is able to invest in its employees and provide them with a high level of training and development. This is a factor that is particularly important for women, who are more likely than men to have children and therefore need a high level of training and development. This is also a factor that is important for women who are looking for a career, as it provides them with a high level of professional development.

The public sector has also become an important employer for women because it provides a high level of work-life balance. This is because the public sector is a monopoly, and therefore it is able to provide its employees with a high level of work-life balance. This is a factor that is particularly important for women, who are more likely than men to have children and therefore need a high level of work-life balance. This is also a factor that is important for women who are looking for a career, as it provides them with a high level of flexibility.

The public sector has also become an important employer for women because it provides a high level of job satisfaction. This is because the public sector is a monopoly, and therefore it is able to provide its employees with a high level of job satisfaction. This is a factor that is particularly important for women, who are more likely than men to have children and therefore need a high level of job satisfaction. This is also a factor that is important for women who are looking for a career, as it provides them with a high level of motivation.

The public sector has also become an important employer for women because it provides a high level of social status. This is because the public sector is a monopoly, and therefore it is able to provide its employees with a high level of social status. This is a factor that is particularly important for women, who are more likely than men to have children and therefore need a high level of social status. This is also a factor that is important for women who are looking for a career, as it provides them with a high level of prestige.

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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) and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1998).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of competition, the introduction of performance targets, and the introduction of cost controls.

One of the main initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the introduction of competition. This involves the introduction of competition between public sector organisations and private sector organisations. This is done in a number of ways, including the introduction of competition for the provision of services, the introduction of competition for the provision of goods, and the introduction of competition for the provision of capital.

Another initiative to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the introduction of performance targets. This involves the setting of targets for the performance of public sector organisations. These targets are then used to measure the performance of public sector organisations and to identify areas for improvement.

A third initiative to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the introduction of cost controls. This involves the setting of limits on the costs of public sector organisations. These limits are then used to monitor the costs of public sector organisations and to identify areas for improvement.

There are a number of advantages to these initiatives. They can help to improve the efficiency of the public sector, they can help to reduce the costs of the public sector, and they can help to improve the quality of the services provided by the public sector.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages to these initiatives. They can lead to a loss of jobs, they can lead to a loss of services, and they can lead to a loss of quality. Therefore, it is important to ensure that these initiatives are implemented in a way that minimises these disadvantages.

One way to minimise these disadvantages is to ensure that the initiatives are implemented in a way that is transparent and accountable. This means that the public should be able to see how the initiatives are being implemented and how the results are being achieved.

Another way to minimise these disadvantages is to ensure that the initiatives are implemented in a way that is fair and equitable. This means that the benefits of the initiatives should be shared by all members of the public and that the costs of the initiatives should be borne by all members of the public.

Finally, it is important to ensure that the initiatives are implemented in a way that is sustainable. This means that the benefits of the initiatives should be able to be maintained over the long term and that the costs of the initiatives should be able to be covered over the long term.

By ensuring that these initiatives are implemented in a way that minimises these disadvantages, it is possible to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required in a cost-effective manner.

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 for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (6) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (6) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (6) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (6) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (6) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

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. This is a small increase, but it is enough to make a big difference over time.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 60 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years. This is a small increase, but it is enough to make a big difference over time.

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 cities is increasing. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were living in cities. In 1999, there were 2.3 billion people in the world who were living in cities. This is a small increase, but it is enough to make a big difference over time.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are working is increasing. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were working. In 1999, there were 2.2 billion people in the world who were working. This is a small increase, but it is enough to make a big difference over time.

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 living in poverty is increasing. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were living in poverty. In 1999, there were 2.3 billion people in the world who were living in poverty. This is a small increase, but it is enough to make a big difference over time.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are living in the developing world is increasing. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were living in the developing world. In 1999, there were 2.3 billion people in the world who were living in the developing world. This is a small increase, but it is enough to make a big difference over time.

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 living in the developed world is increasing. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were living in the developed world. In 1999, there were 2.3 billion people in the world who were living in the developed world. This is a small increase, but it is enough to make a big difference over time.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are living in the world's poorest countries is increasing. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were living in the world's poorest countries. In 1999, there were 2.3 billion people in the world who were living in the world's poorest countries. This is a small increase, but it is enough to make a big difference over time.

the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which information is created, communicated, disseminated and organised. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which communication is created, communicated, disseminated and organised. (p. 1)

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