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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 12.5 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 address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health care for the ageing population, one that is based on a 'person-centred' approach, rather than a 'disease-centred' approach. This new paradigm is based on the principle that the health care needs of the ageing population are not simply a function of age, but are also influenced by a range of other factors, including social, economic and cultural factors.

The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop this new paradigm of health care for the ageing population. These include: (1) the need to develop a 'person-centred' approach to health care; (2) the need to develop a 'proactive' approach to health care; (3) the need to develop a 'preventive' approach to health care; and (4) the need to develop a 'supportive' approach to health care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop a 'person-centred' approach to health care for the ageing population. These include: (1) the need to develop a 'person-centred' approach to health care; (2) the need to develop a 'proactive' approach to health care; (3) the need to develop a 'preventive' approach to health care; and (4) the need to develop a 'supportive' approach to health care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop a 'proactive' approach to health care for the ageing population. These include: (1) the need to develop a 'proactive' approach to health care; (2) the need to develop a 'preventive' approach to health care; and (3) the need to develop a 'supportive' approach to health care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop a 'preventive' approach to health care for the ageing population. These include: (1) the need to develop a 'preventive' approach to health care; and (2) the need to develop a 'supportive' approach to health care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop a 'supportive' approach to health care for the ageing population. These include: (1) the need to develop a 'supportive' approach to health care; and (2) the need to develop a 'preventive' approach to health care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop a 'person-centred' approach to health care for the ageing population. These include: (1) the need to develop a 'person-centred' approach to health care; (2) the need to develop a 'proactive' approach to health care; (3) the need to develop a 'preventive' approach to health care; and (4) the need to develop a 'supportive' approach to health 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 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, 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 1995, 85% 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 full-time and permanent. In 1995, 65% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 55% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care and education.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. For example, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid and offer good benefits. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, and therefore are well-paid.

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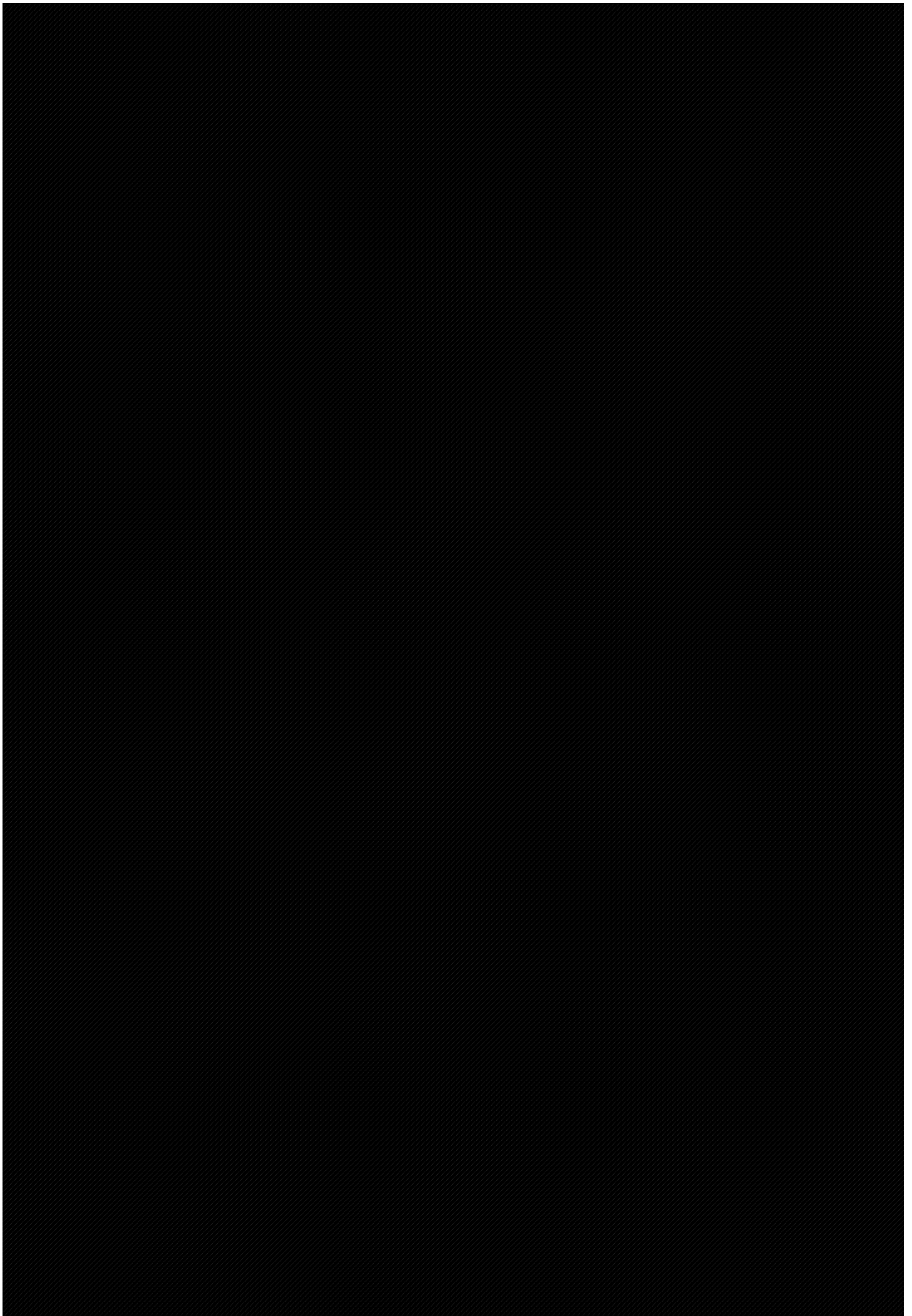


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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old in the context of the ageing of the population. The United Nations (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century. The World Bank (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century.

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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 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 published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care 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. The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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