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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 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 functional ability of older people to live independently and to participate in society. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) the development of a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly; (2) the development of a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly; (3) the development of a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly.

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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 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services.

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These objectives are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services.

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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.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, 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 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 that 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 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 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched to improve the health care of older people. The Department of Health has launched the 'Age Matters' campaign, which aims to raise awareness of the health care needs of older people and to encourage older people to take control of their own health. The campaign includes a number of initiatives, including the 'Age Matters' website, which provides information on the health care needs of older people, and the 'Age Matters' helpline, which provides advice and support to older people.

The 'Age Matters' campaign is a multi-agency initiative, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and a number of other government departments. The campaign is also supported by a number of voluntary organizations, including Age UK, the Royal Society for the Care of the Dying, and the National Council on Ageing and the Elderly.

The 'Age Matters' campaign is a key part of the government's strategy for improving the health care of older people. It is a multi-agency initiative, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and a number of other government departments. The campaign is also supported by a number of voluntary organizations, including Age UK, the Royal Society for the Care of the Dying, and the National Council on Ageing and the Elderly.

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