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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 ageing population. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is defined as 'the process of optimising the opportunities for people to be able to lead a healthy, active and productive life' (Department of Health 1999, p. 1).

The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm. These include: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) providing a range of services and support to meet the needs of the ageing population.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key principles for the development of a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population. These include: (1) a focus on the individual; (2) a focus on the community; (3) a focus on the family; and (4) a focus on the wider society.

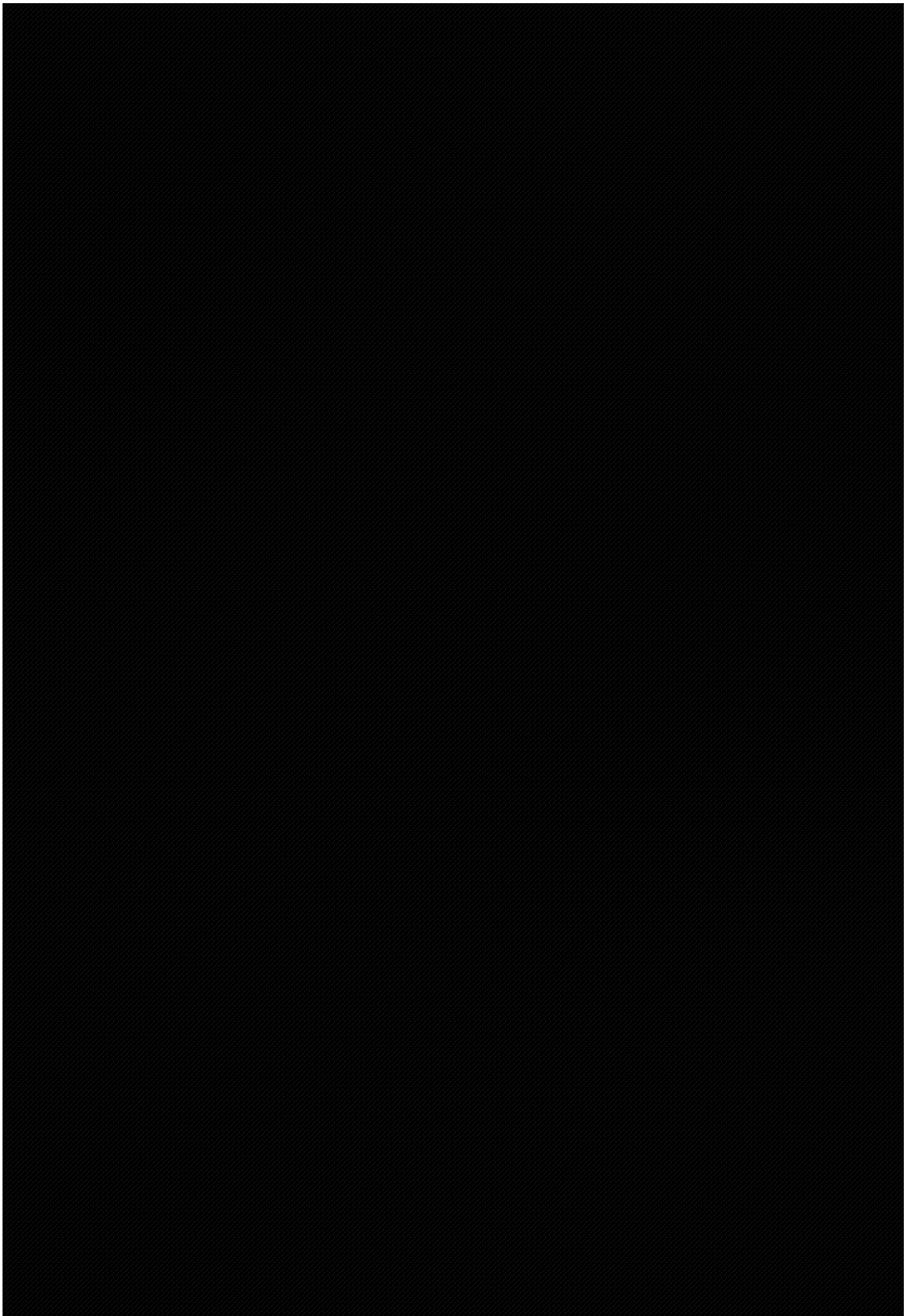
The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key strategies for the development of a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population. These include: (1) a focus on prevention; (2) a focus on early intervention; (3) a focus on rehabilitation; and (4) a focus on end-of-life care.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key challenges for the development of a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population. These include: (1) the need to develop a range of services and support to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) the need to develop a range of training and education opportunities for health and social care professionals; and (3) the need to develop a range of research and evaluation opportunities.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and care. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need to live well.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To reduce the number of older people who are in care homes.
- To improve the quality of care in care homes.
- To increase the number of older people who are able to live independently.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions:

- Older people are a diverse group with different needs and experiences.
- Older people should be able to live well in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

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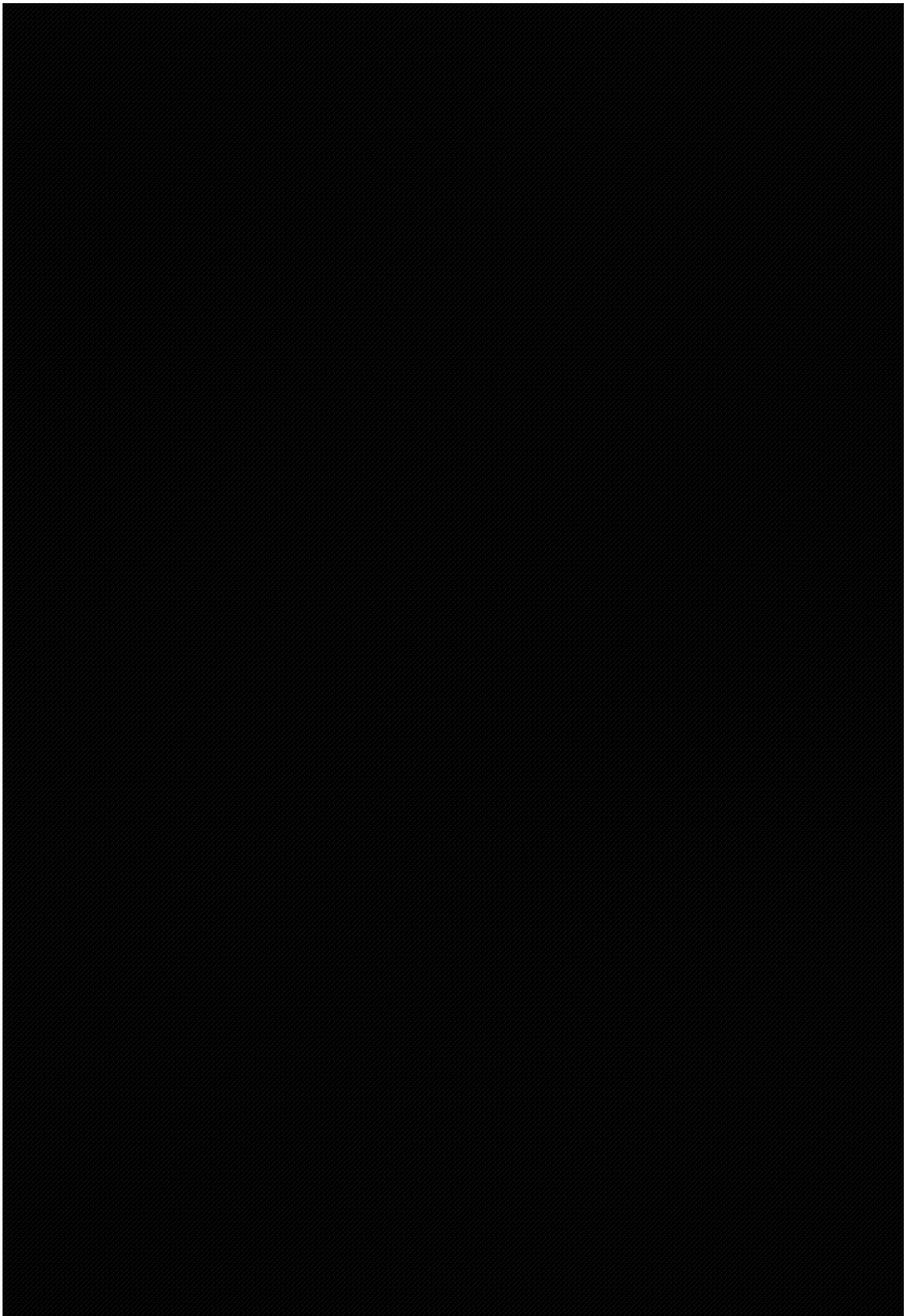
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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

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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 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) 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 actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care and 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 1998). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex and diverse organisation, and it is difficult to define what it is. The public sector is often defined as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. This includes the government, local authorities, and public corporations. The public sector is also often defined as the part of the economy that provides public services. This includes the health service, the education system, and the social security system.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and it is important to understand how it is managed and how it is funded. The public sector is often managed in a way that is different from the way in which the private sector is managed. The public sector is often managed in a way that is more bureaucratic and more hierarchical than the private sector. The public sector is also often funded in a way that is different from the way in which the private sector is funded. The public sector is often funded by the state, while the private sector is often funded by the market.

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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 people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to employ people with disabilities in a variety of roles, including as teachers, nurses, and social workers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a number of advantages over the private sector. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more stable and secure employment environment than the private sector. This is because the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more predictable and stable income, and it is often able to offer people with disabilities a more secure and stable employment environment.

There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and adaptable employment environment than the private sector. This is because the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and adaptable working schedule, and it is often able to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and adaptable working environment.

Overall, the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities in the UK. This is due to a number of factors, including its long history of employing people with disabilities, its advantages over the private sector, and its ability to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and adaptable employment environment.

2.2. The public sector as a provider of services for people with disabilities

The public sector has also become an important provider of services for people with disabilities. In the 1990s, the public sector provided a number of different services for people with disabilities, including education, health care, and social care. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to provide a variety of services for people with disabilities, including education, health care, and social care.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important provider of services for people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of providing services for people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector provided a number of different services for people with disabilities, including education, health care, and social care. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to provide a variety of services for people with disabilities, including education, health care, and social care.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important provider of services for people with disabilities is that it has a number of advantages over the private sector. For example, the public sector is often able to provide services for people with disabilities at a lower cost than the private sector. This is because the public sector is often able to provide services for people with disabilities at a lower cost than the private sector, and it is often able to provide services for people with disabilities at a lower cost than the private sector.

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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.]

