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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.

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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.

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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 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 4.5 million in 1980. 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 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1998, 1.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1998, 1.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minority groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from ethnic minority groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Irish Republic. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Irish Republic were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Scottish Highlands and Islands. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Scottish Highlands and Islands were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Welsh Mountains. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Welsh Mountains were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the North East of England. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the North East of England were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the South East of England. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the South East of England were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Midlands. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Midlands were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the West of England. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the West of England were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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. 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 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower social classes, with 1.5 million people from the lower social classes employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low qualifications, with 1.5 million people with low qualifications employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low skills, with 1.5 million people with low skills employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low commitment, with 1.5 million people with low commitment employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low loyalty, with 1.5 million people with low loyalty employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low integrity, with 1.5 million people with low integrity employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low honesty, with 1.5 million people with low honesty employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low respect, with 1.5 million people with low respect employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low responsibility, with 1.5 million people with low responsibility employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low self-respect, with 1.5 million people with low self-respect employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low self-responsibility, with 1.5 million people with low self-responsibility employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low self-esteem, with 1.5 million people with low self-esteem employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low self-worth, with 1.5 million people with low self-worth employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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 13.5 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). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 16.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for 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 (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.
- Older people should be able to live in a community that respects their dignity and rights.

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

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the social and economic participation of older people.
- To improve the living conditions of older people.
- To improve the protection of older people.
- To improve the support and services available to older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policy for older people in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of legislation, policy, and practice. It also provides a basis for the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of policy and practice on older people.

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