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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 women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower socio-economic groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower socio-economic groups employed in the public sector in 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low income, with 1.5 million people with low income employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low housing, with 1.5 million people with low housing employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low health, with 1.5 million people with low health employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low education, with 1.5 million people with low education employed in the public sector in 1999, 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 by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2010, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

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 lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

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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.

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 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% 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 part-time or flexible. In 1998, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 28% 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.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1998, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 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.

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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 for 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 6.5 million (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' of care for the elderly, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that people can remain active and healthy throughout their lives.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop this new paradigm of care for the elderly. These include: (1) promoting the health and well-being of the elderly; (2) ensuring that the elderly have access to the services and resources they need; (3) ensuring that the elderly are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) ensuring that the elderly are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to develop this new paradigm of care for the elderly. These include: (1) research into the health and well-being of the elderly; (2) research into the needs of the elderly; (3) research into the effectiveness of the services and resources available to the elderly; and (4) research into the effectiveness of the strategies for promoting the health and well-being of the elderly.

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