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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 young people, with 1.5 million young people 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 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 who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are single, with 1.5 million single people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are married, with 1.5 million married people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are divorced, with 1.5 million divorced people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are widowed, with 1.5 million widowed people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are cohabiting, with 1.5 million cohabiting people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living alone, with 1.5 million people living alone employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a common-law relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil union, with 1.5 million people in a civil union 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 (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 13.5 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 develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, one that is based on a 'continuum of care' rather than a 'dual system' of care. The 'new paradigm' is based on the principle that care should be provided in the community wherever possible, and that care should be tailored to the individual needs of the person. The 'new paradigm' is based on the principle that care should be provided in the community wherever possible, and that care should be tailored to the individual needs of the person.

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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 this increase in the number of people in the world. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the average life expectancy at birth was 47 years. In 2000, it was 52 years. This increase in life expectancy has led to a larger proportion of the population being aged 65 and over.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are aged 15–64 years. This is due to a combination of factors, including the increase in life expectancy and the increase in the number of people who are aged 15–64 years. The increase in life expectancy has led to a larger proportion of the population being aged 15–64 years. The increase in the number of people who are aged 15–64 years has led to a larger proportion of the population being aged 15–64 years.

The increase in the number of people in the world has led to a number of challenges. One of the main challenges is the need for more resources to support the growing population. This includes the need for more food, water, and shelter. The need for more resources has led to a number of problems, including the depletion of natural resources and the increase in poverty.

Another challenge is the need for more education and training. As the population grows, the need for more people to be educated and trained increases. This is because the growing population needs to be able to support itself and the world's economy. The need for more education and training has led to a number of problems, including the lack of access to education and training for many people.

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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 the process of optimising the opportunities for people to lead healthy, active and productive lives. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy living; (2) preventing illness and disability; (3) providing high quality care; and (4) promoting social inclusion.

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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 is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) and the United Nations has developed a 'World Report on Ageing and Health' (United Nations 2002). The WHO strategy is based on the principle that 'ageing is not a disease' and that 'the goal is to enable older people to live longer, healthier, and more active lives' (WHO 1999, p. 1).

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