

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 (1990-2000) (ONS 2001).

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 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 and actively 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 decisions about their care and services.

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

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need to live well.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care and services.

The strategy is a key document for the UK government and is being implemented through a number of initiatives, including:

- The Older People's Health and Care Strategy (2000).
- The Older People's Health and Care Strategy Implementation Plan (2001).
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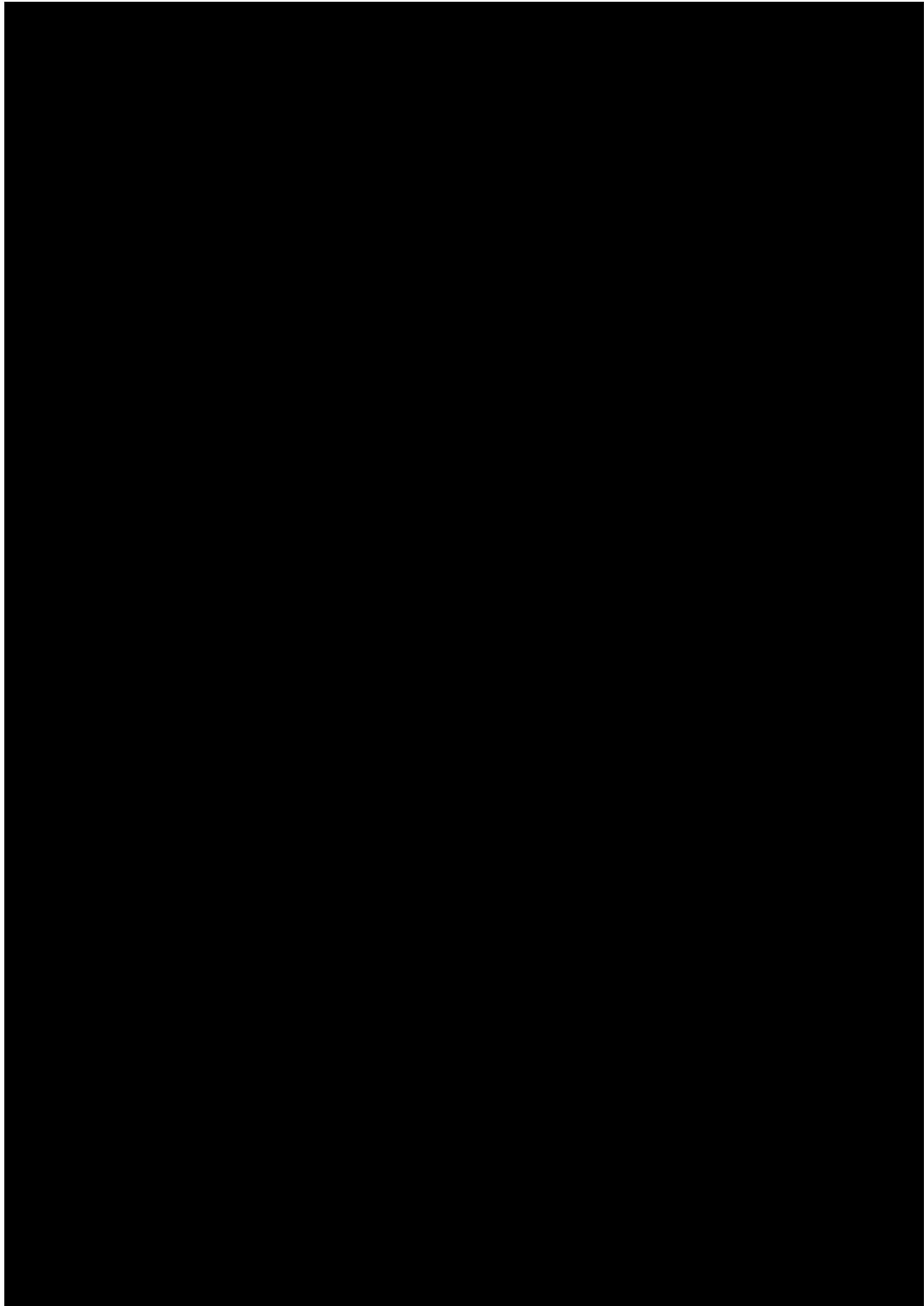
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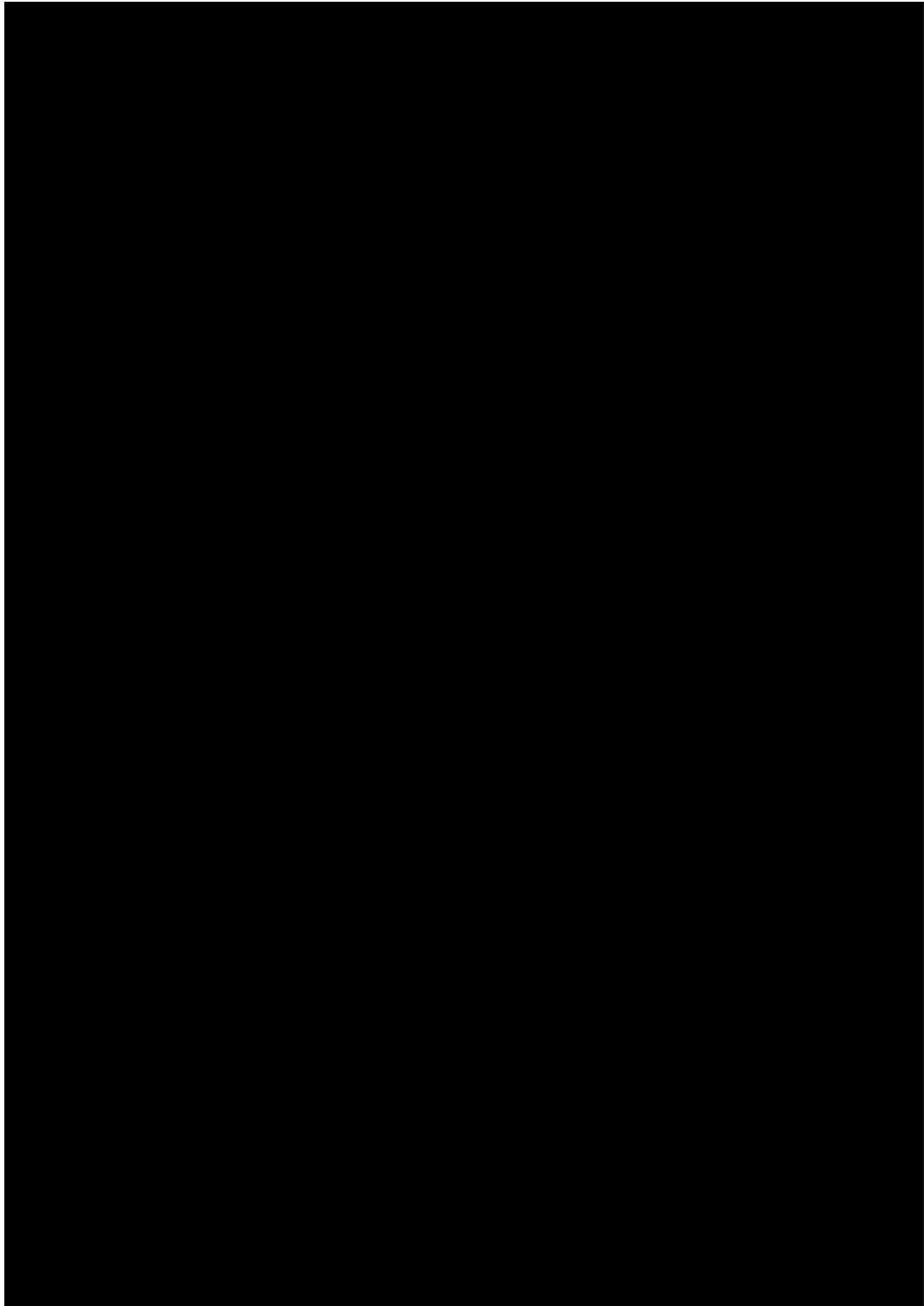
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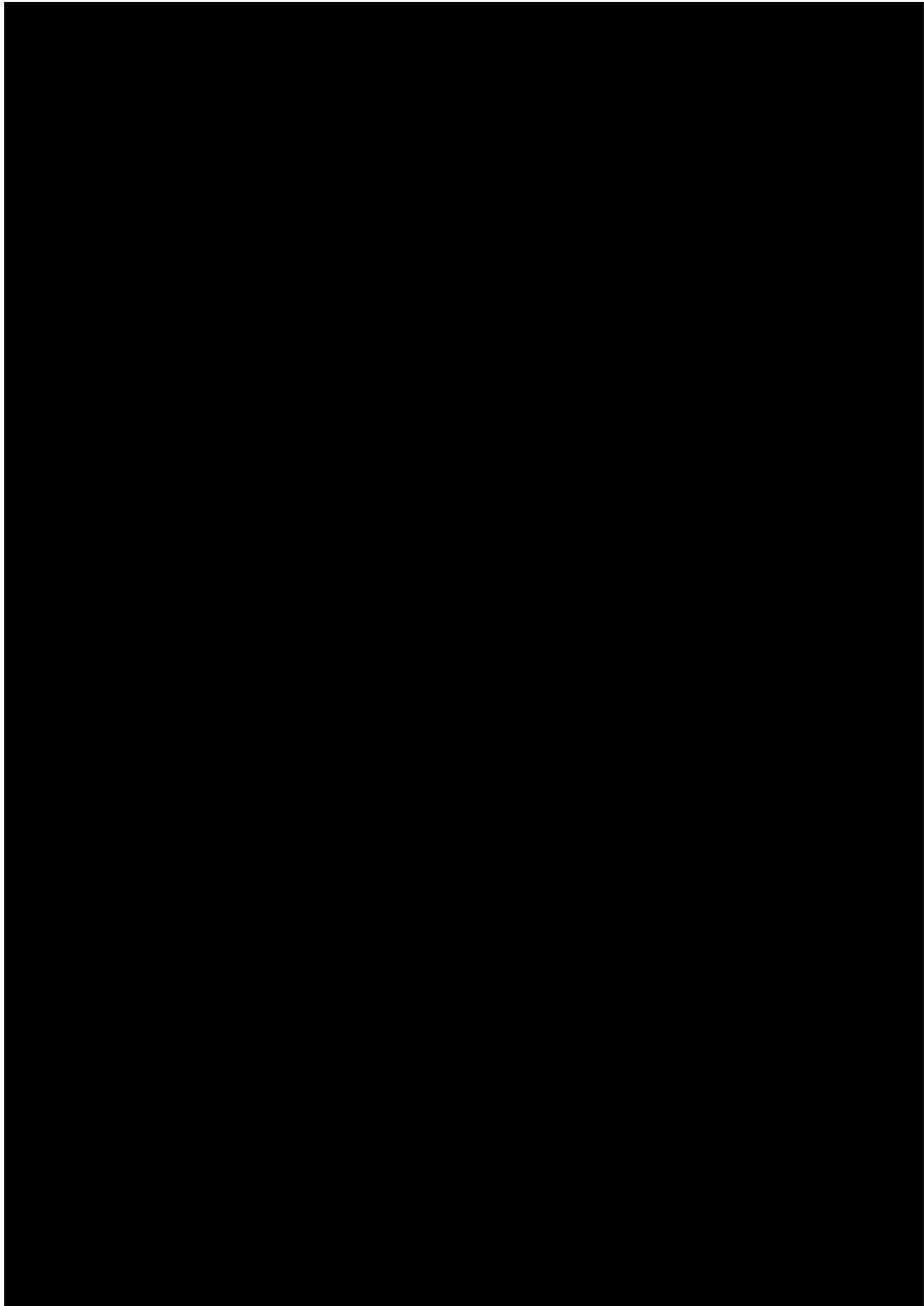
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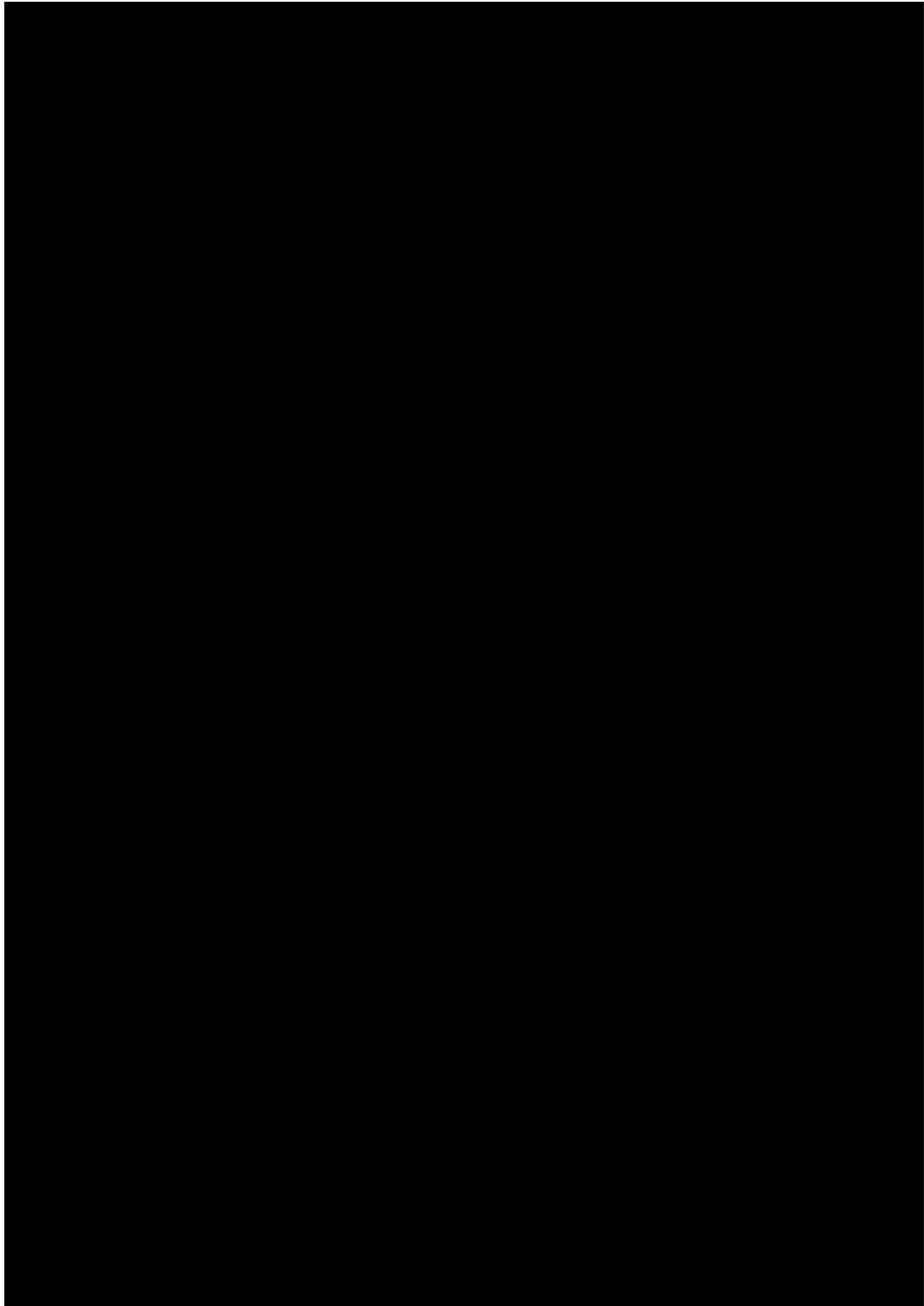
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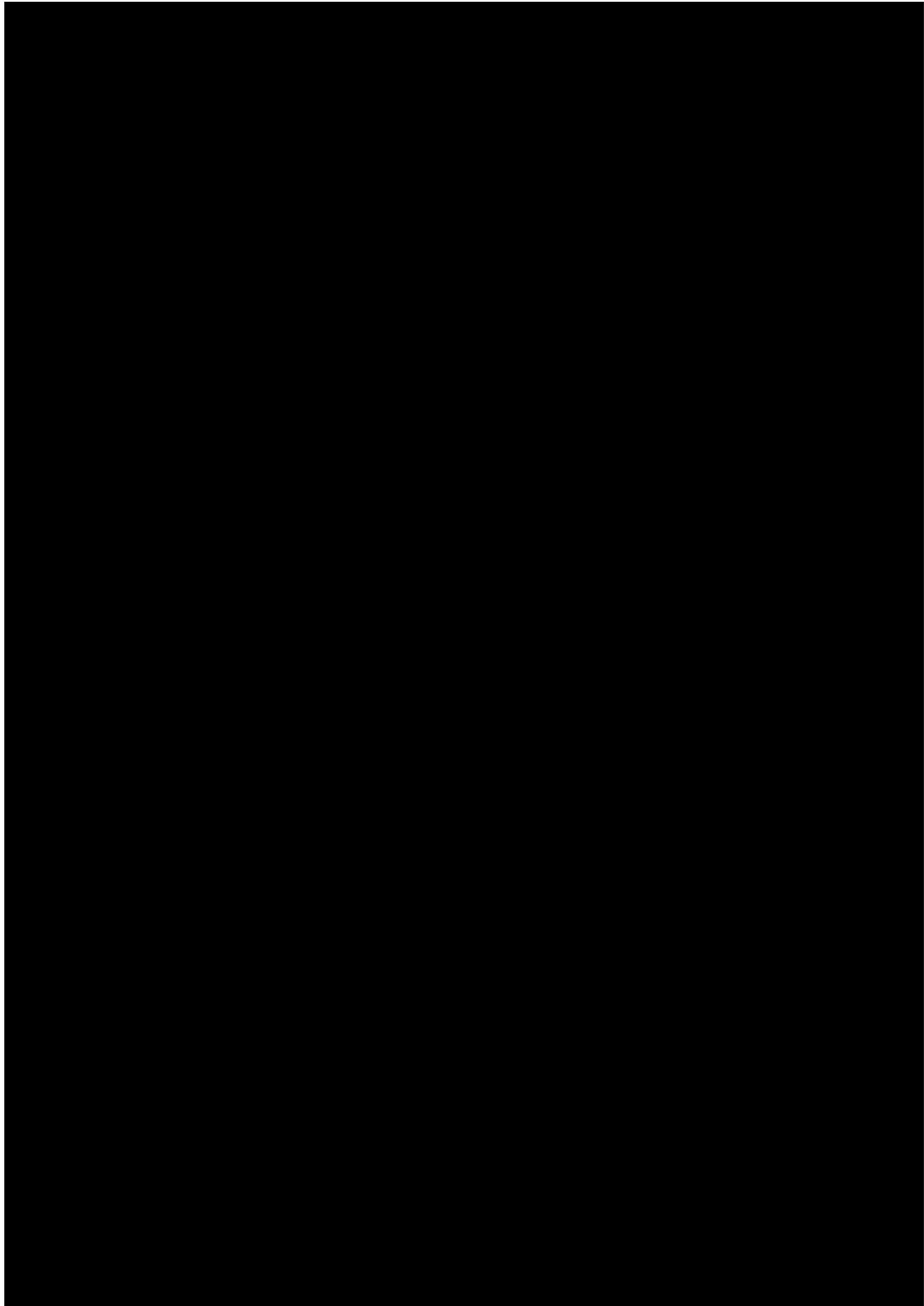
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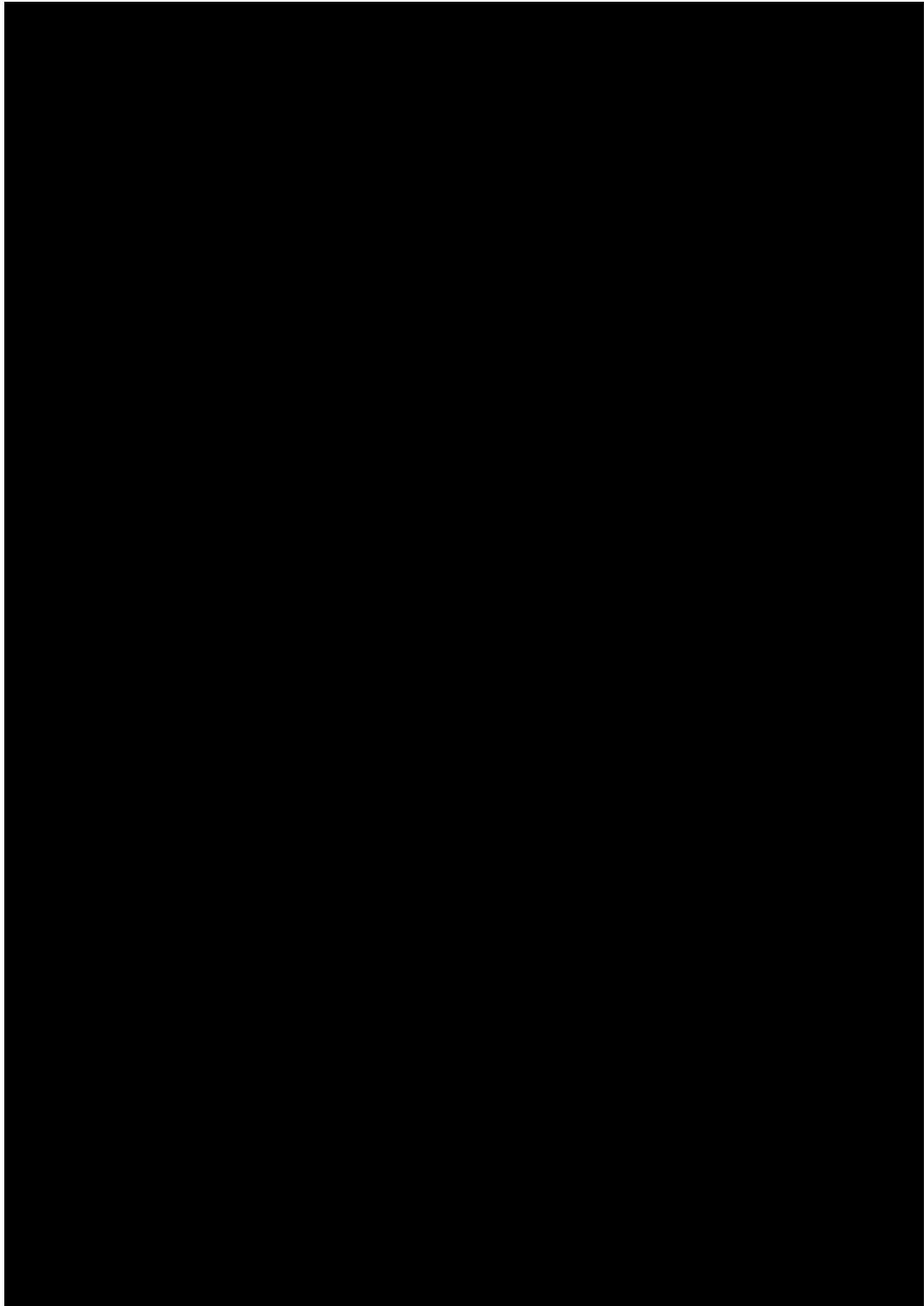


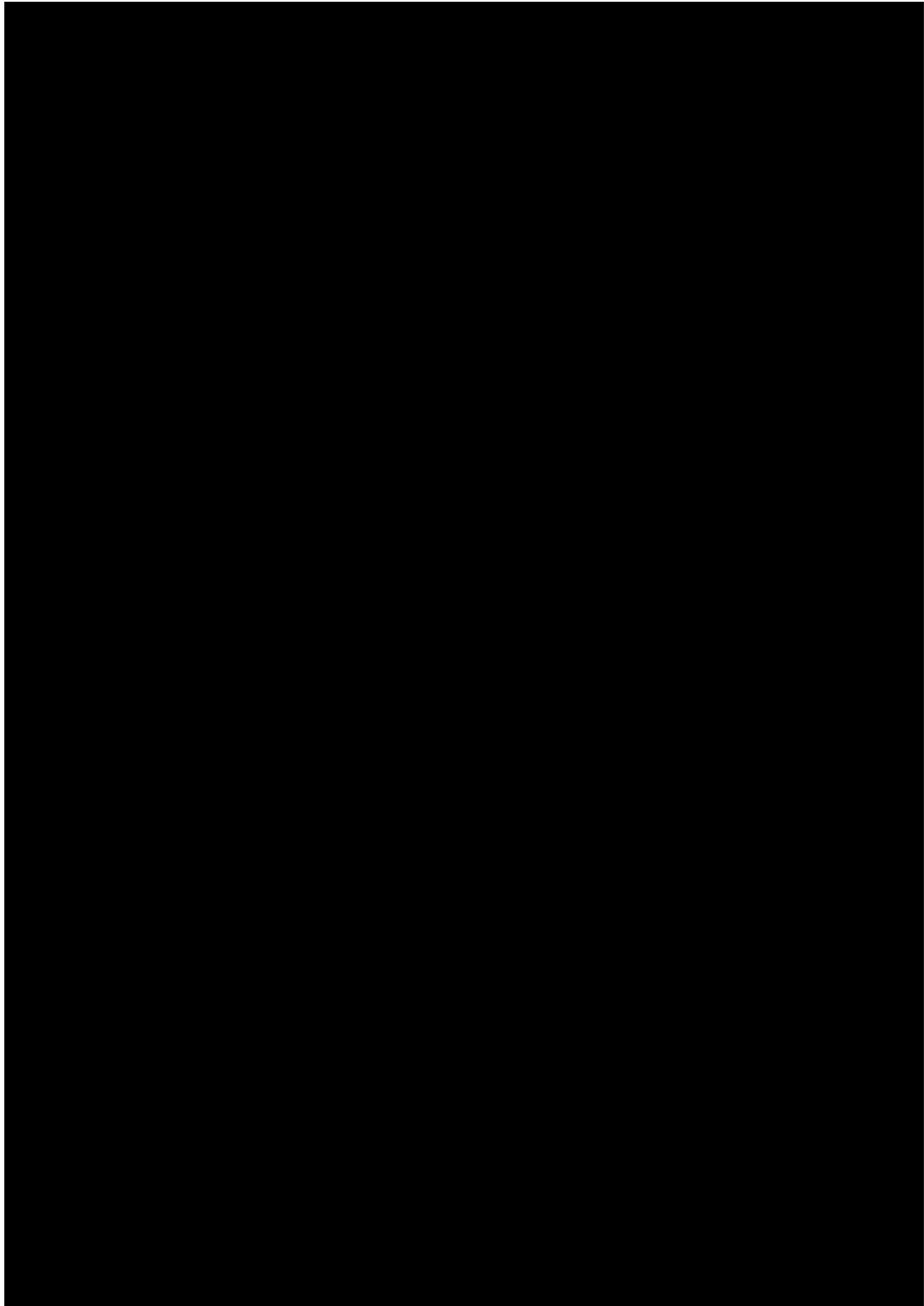


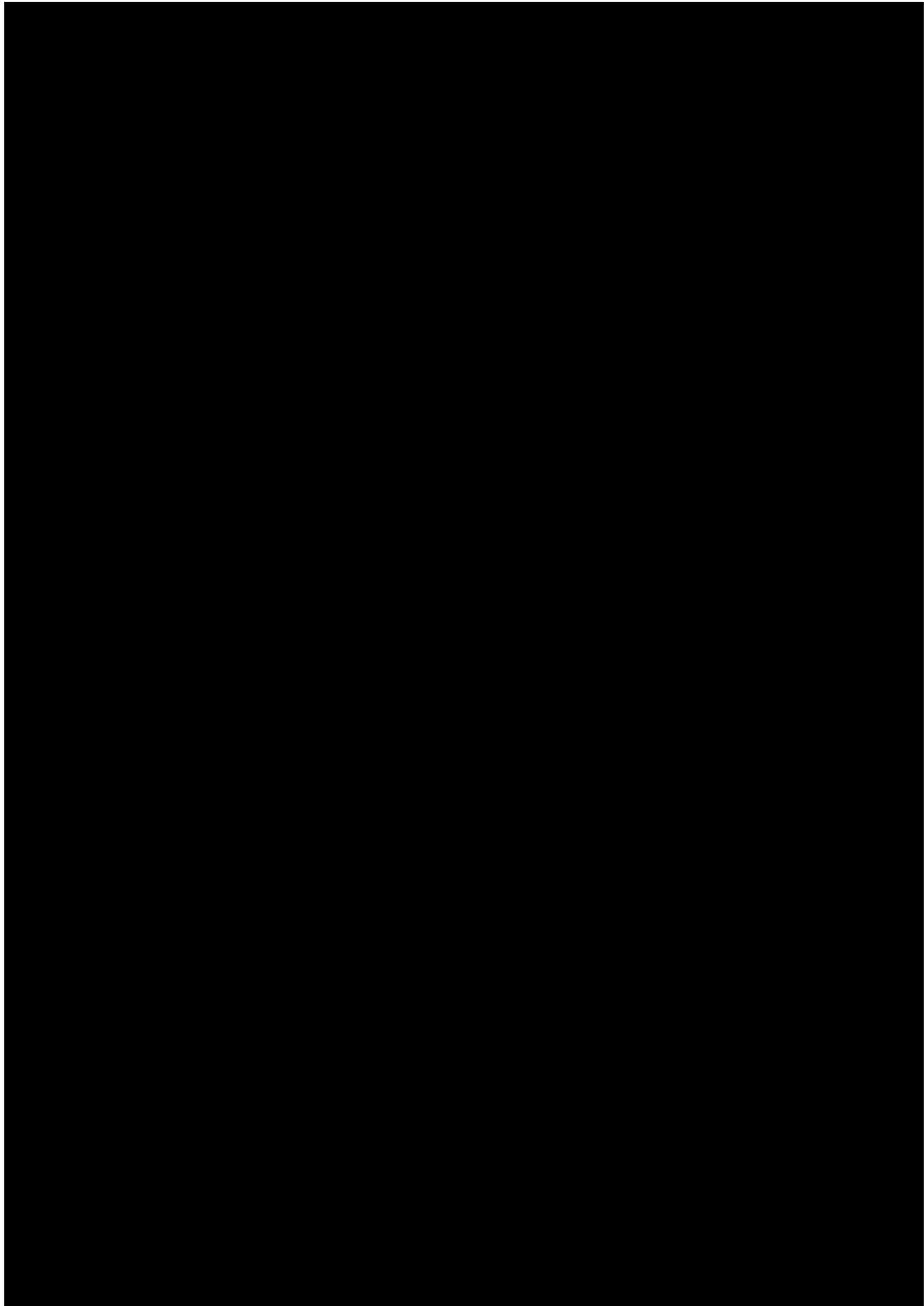


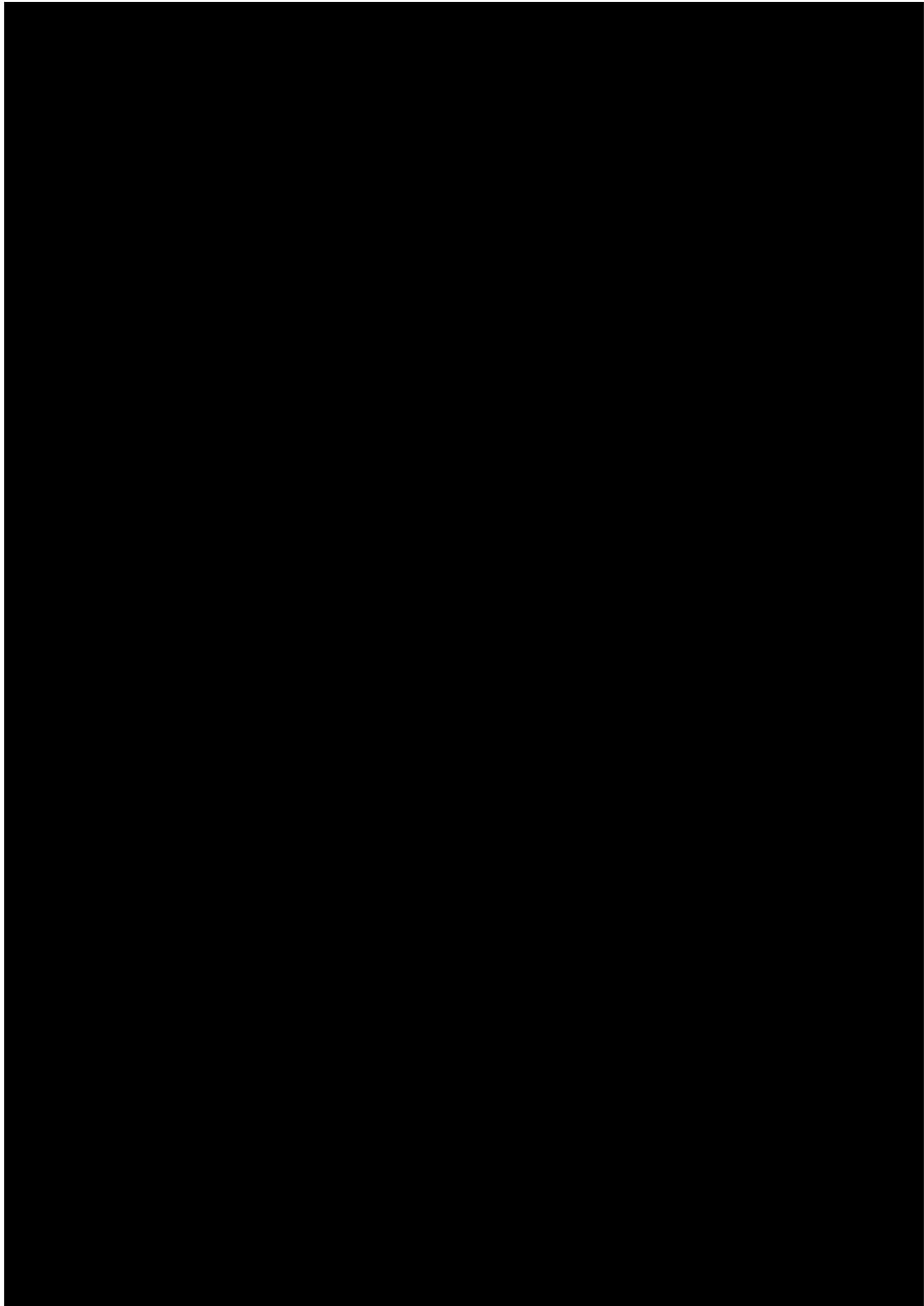


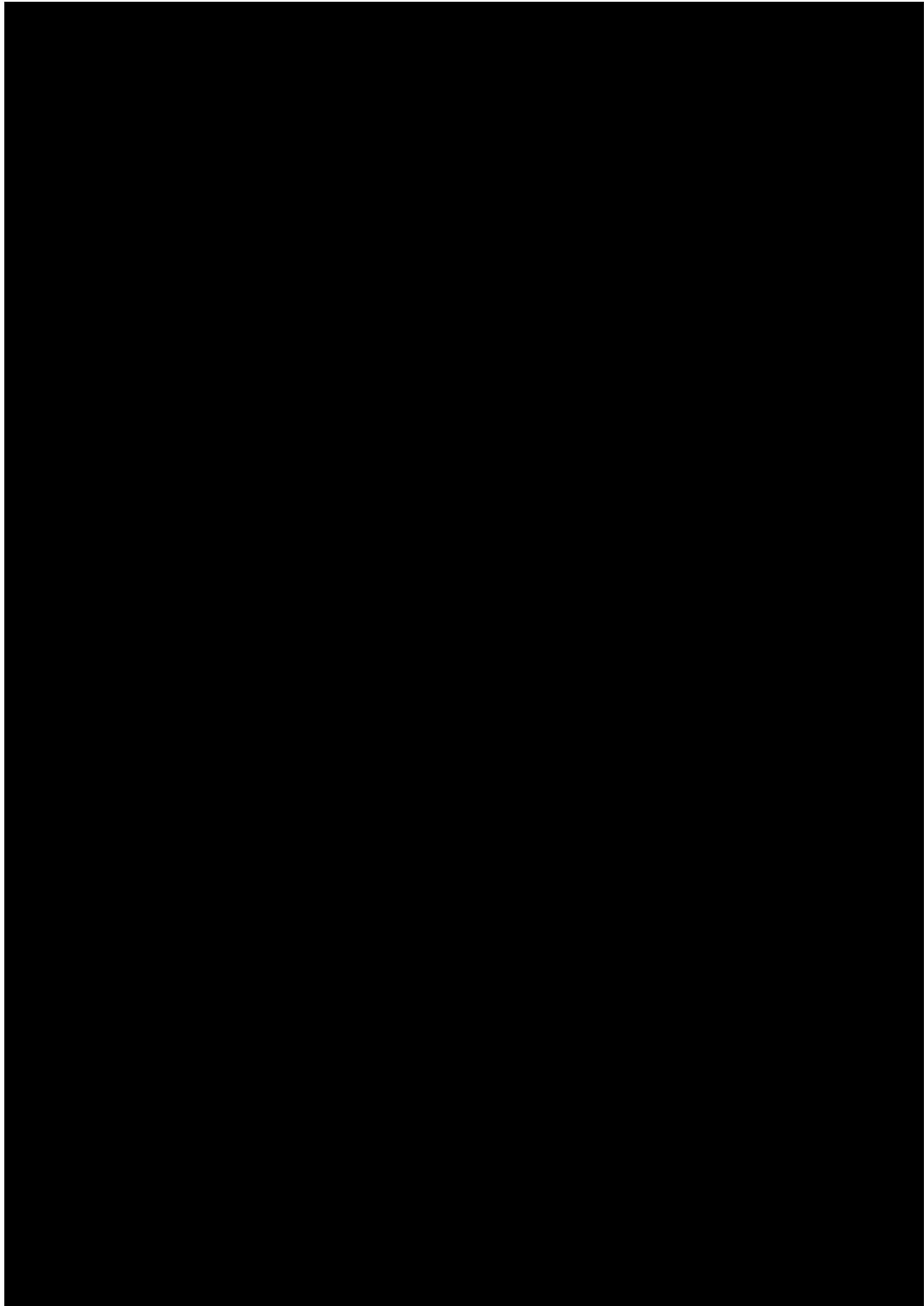


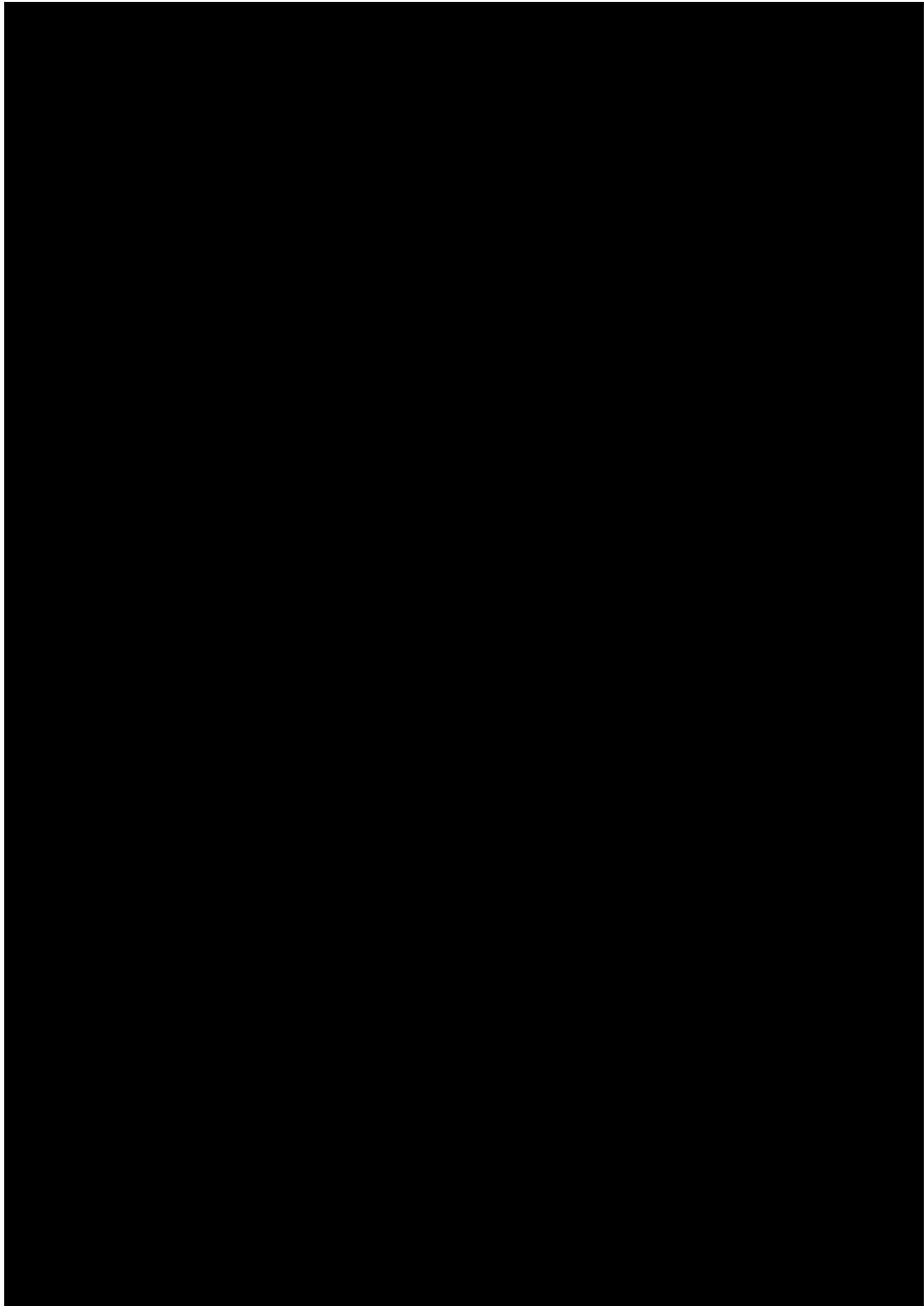


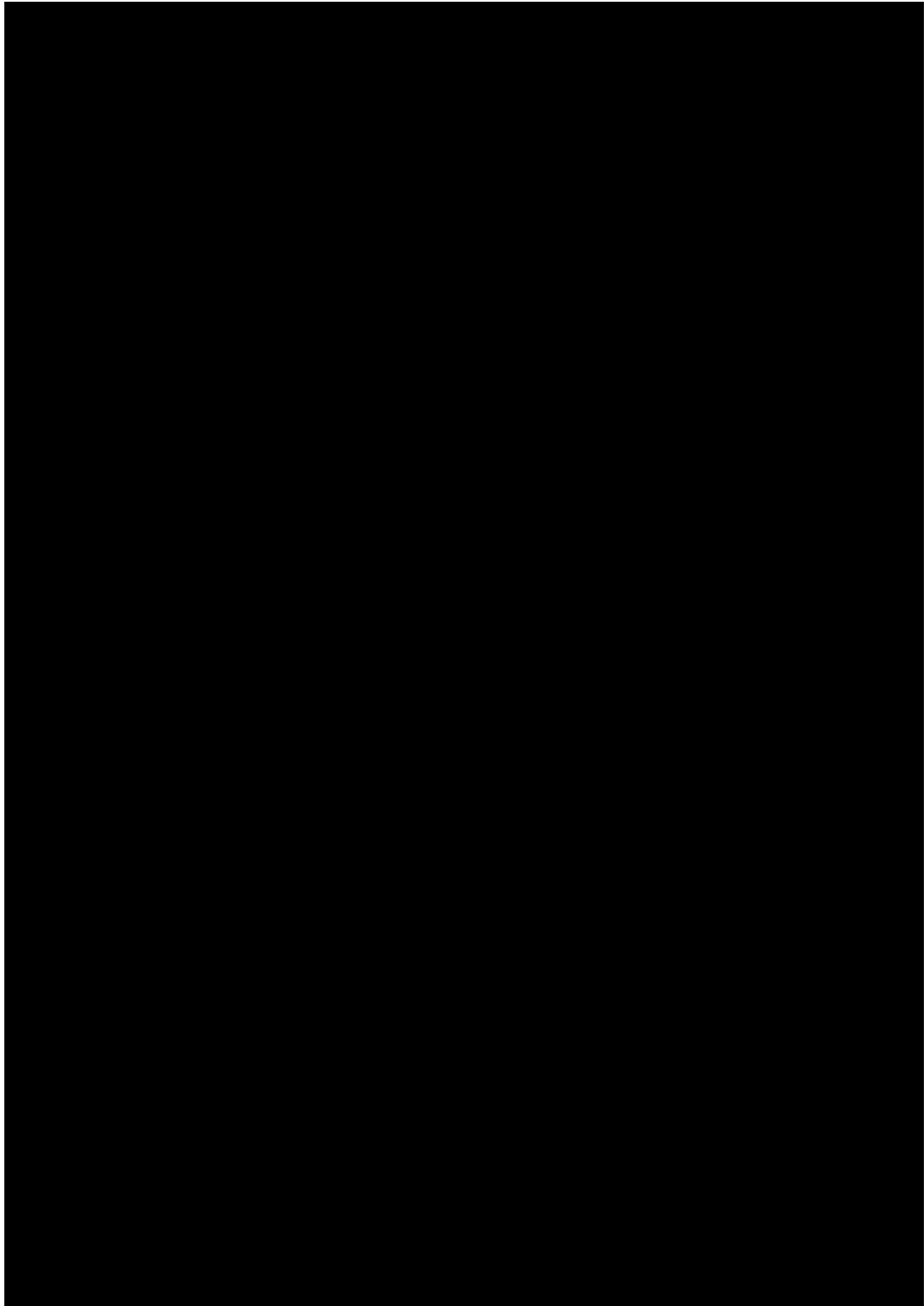












the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increase in the world population. The world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 2000, and is projected to reach 9 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in population has led to an increase in the demand for food, which has not been met by the current level of food production.

Another reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. The number of people living on less than \$1 per day has increased from 1.1 billion in 1987 to 1.2 billion in 2000, and is projected to reach 1.5 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in poverty has led to an increase in the number of people who are unable to afford the food that they need.

A third reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are living in rural areas. The number of people living in rural areas has increased from 3.5 billion in 1987 to 4.5 billion in 2000, and is projected to reach 5.5 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in rural population has led to an increase in the number of people who are unable to access the food that they need.

There are a number of ways in which the world can meet the demand for food. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for agriculture. This can be done by expanding the area of land that is under cultivation, or by increasing the intensity of agriculture. Another way is to increase the amount of food that is produced on the land that is currently used for agriculture. This can be done by using more efficient agricultural practices, or by using more advanced technologies.

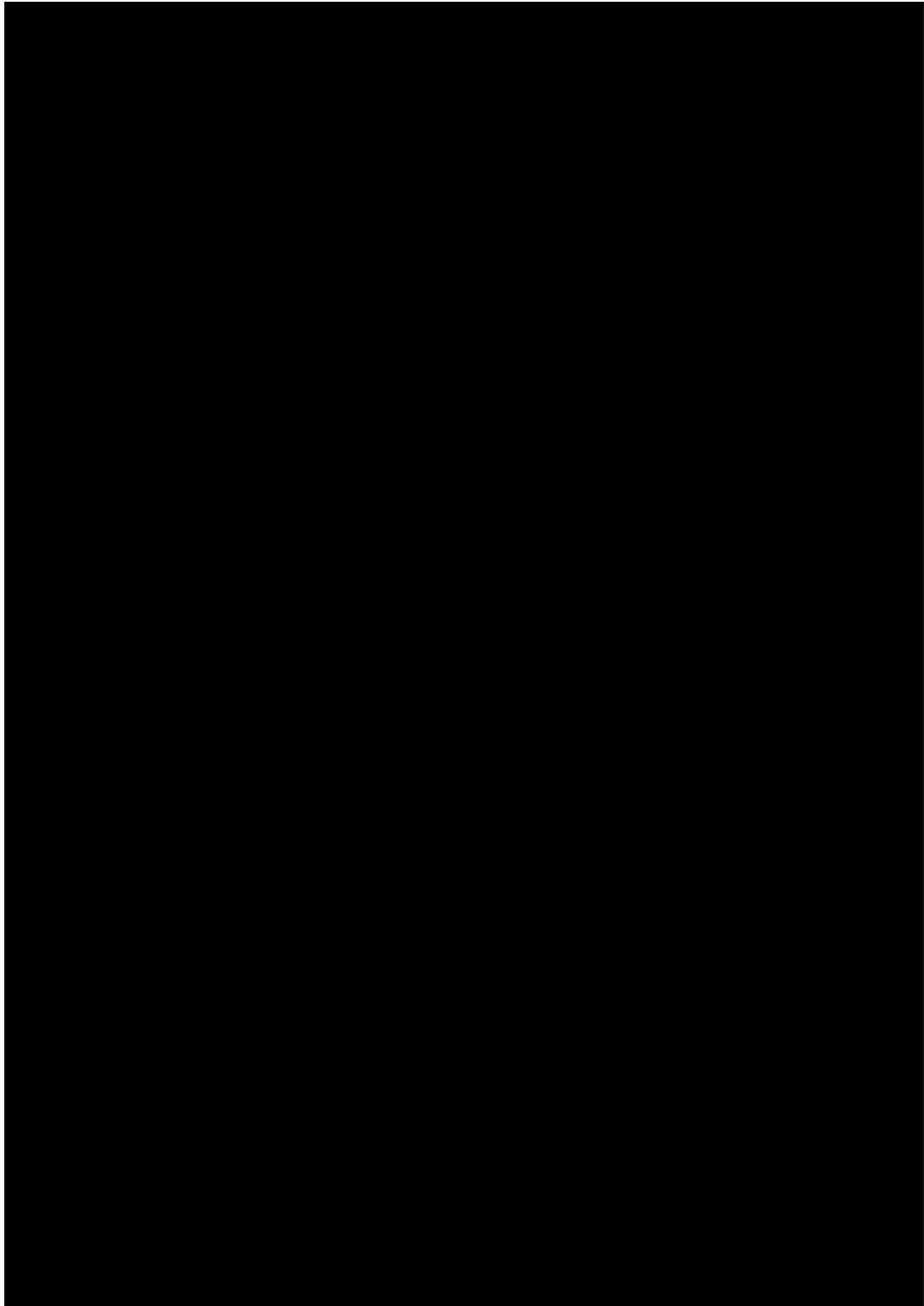
There are a number of challenges that the world faces in meeting the demand for food. One of the main challenges is the limited amount of land that is available for agriculture. Another challenge is the limited amount of water that is available for agriculture. A third challenge is the limited amount of capital that is available for agriculture.

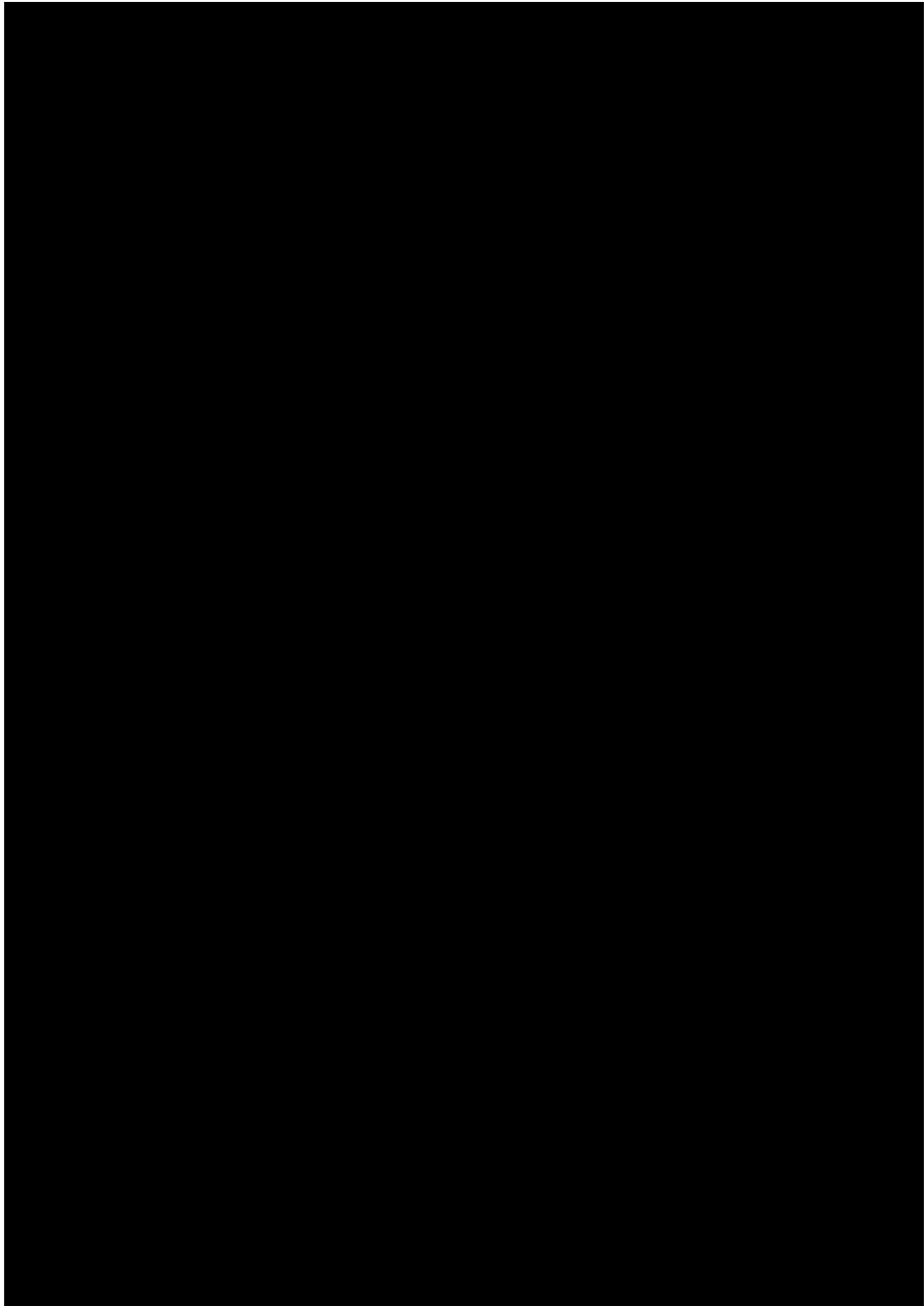
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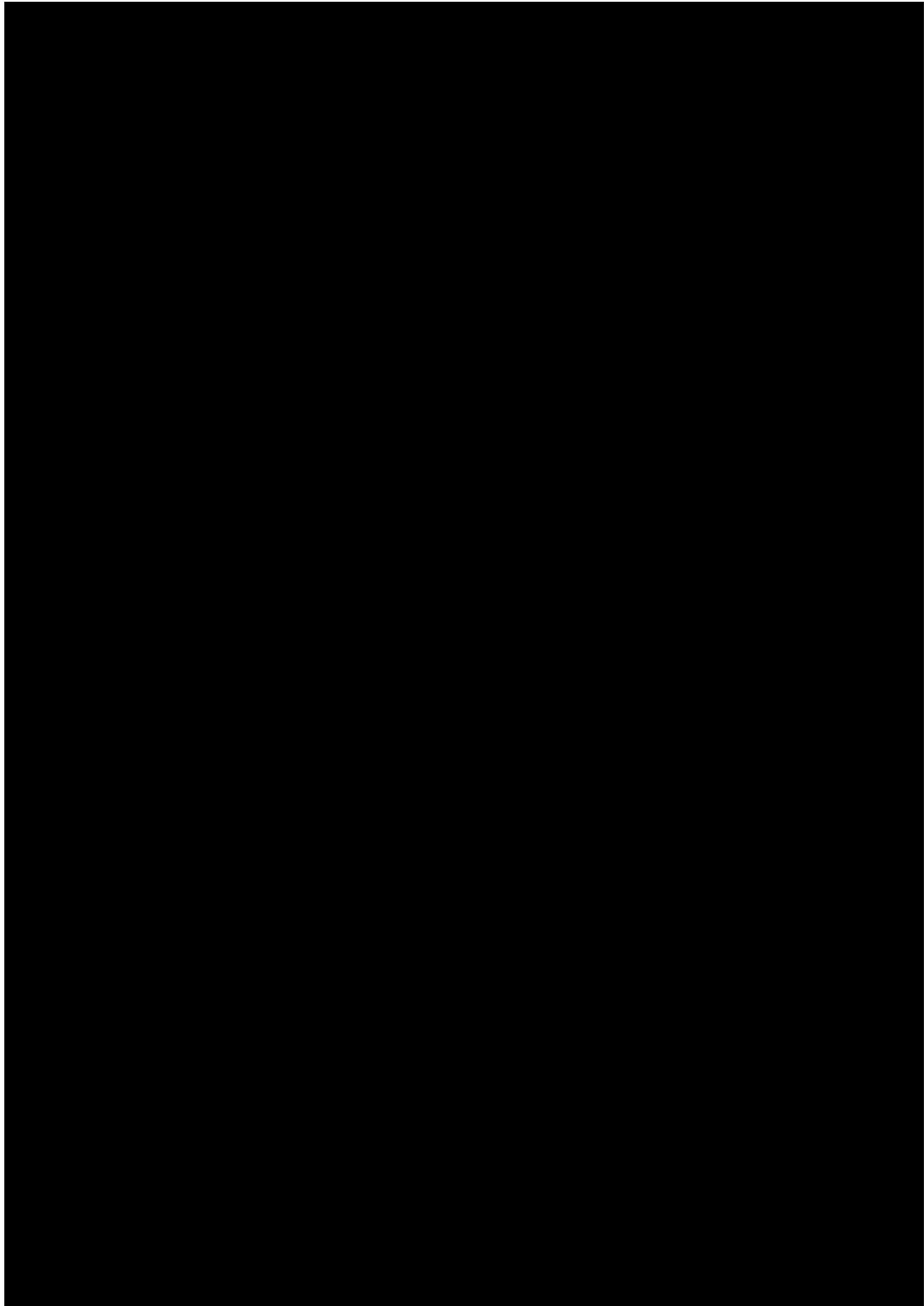
There are a number of ways in which the world can ensure that everyone has access to the food that they need. One way is to increase the amount of food that is produced in rural areas. Another way is to increase the amount of food that is produced in urban areas. A third way is to increase the amount of food that is produced in coastal areas.

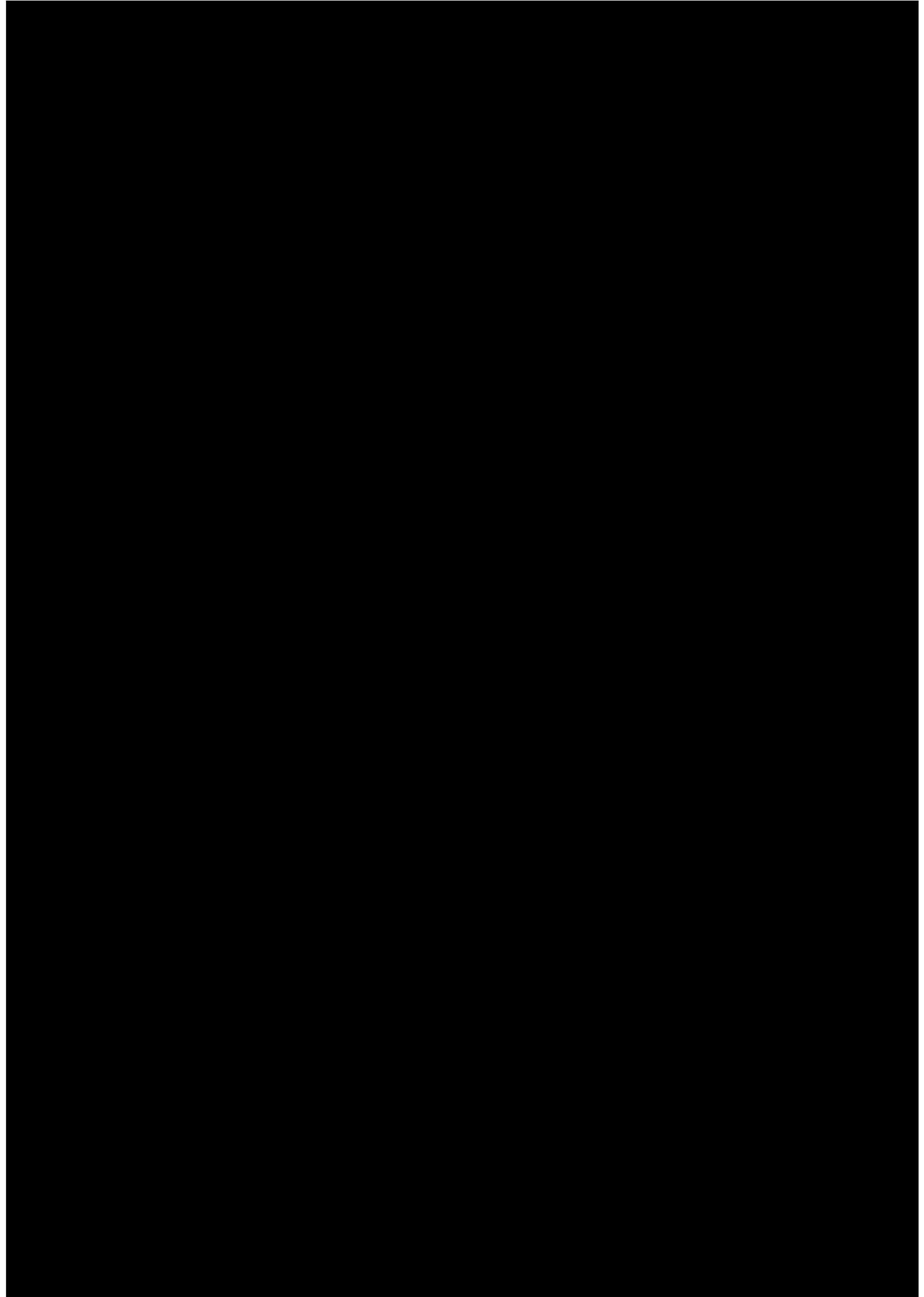
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector 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. However, it is generally understood to include the following: the NHS, local government, the police, the fire service, the prison service, and the civil service. The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and it is a major source of public funds.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1998).

There are a number of reasons why the number of children in the world is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of children who are surviving to the age of 5 has increased significantly in the past few decades. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decrease in the number of children who are dying from preventable diseases.

Another reason why the number of children in the world is increasing is that the number of children who are being born is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the number of children who are being aborted, and an increase in the number of children who are being born to women who are younger than in the past.

There are a number of challenges that are associated with the increasing number of children in the world. One of the main challenges is that there are not enough resources to care for all of the children. This is particularly true in developing countries, where there is a high level of poverty and a lack of access to basic services such as education and health care.

Another challenge is that there are not enough jobs for the children who are growing up. This is particularly true in developing countries, where there is a high level of unemployment and a lack of opportunities for young people to find work.

There are a number of ways that we can address these challenges. One way is to improve the quality of education and health care for children. This can be done by increasing the number of teachers and health workers, and by providing better training and resources for them.

Another way is to create more jobs for young people. This can be done by providing training and support for young people to start their own businesses, and by creating more opportunities for young people to work in the private sector.

There are a number of other ways that we can address these challenges, including providing better nutrition and housing for children, and increasing the number of children who are being adopted.

The increasing number of children in the world is a major challenge that we must address. It is our responsibility to ensure that all children have the opportunity to live a healthy and happy life.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another is that the public sector has become more efficient. A third is that the public sector has become more attractive to workers.

The public sector has become a more important part of the economy because of the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has become more efficient because of the increasing competition from the private sector.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK, and the number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has also increased. This is reflected in the fact that the number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has increased from 1.2 million in 1990 to 1.8 million in 2000 (Mental Health Act Commission 2001).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million (16% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One is that the public sector has become a major employer of young people, particularly women. This is because the public sector is seen as a 'safe' place to work, with a high level of job security and a good work-life balance. This is particularly attractive to young people who are looking for a stable career path.

Another reason for the increase in public sector employment is that the public sector has become a major employer of people with disabilities. This is because the public sector is seen as a 'safe' place to work, with a high level of job security and a good work-life balance. This is particularly attractive to people with disabilities who are looking for a stable career path.

A third reason for the increase in public sector employment is that the public sector has become a major employer of people who are over 50 years old. This is because the public sector is seen as a 'safe' place to work, with a high level of job security and a good work-life balance. This is particularly attractive to people who are over 50 years old who are looking for a stable career path.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Government has set out a strategy for mental health care in the UK (Department of Health 1999). This strategy is based on the following principles:

- People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care is expected to increase further in the next 10 years (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care is expected to increase. One reason is that the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care is expected to increase as a result of the increasing number of people who are aged 65 and over. The number of people in the public sector who are aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 10.5 million in 1995 to 12.5 million in 2010 (Department of Health 2000).

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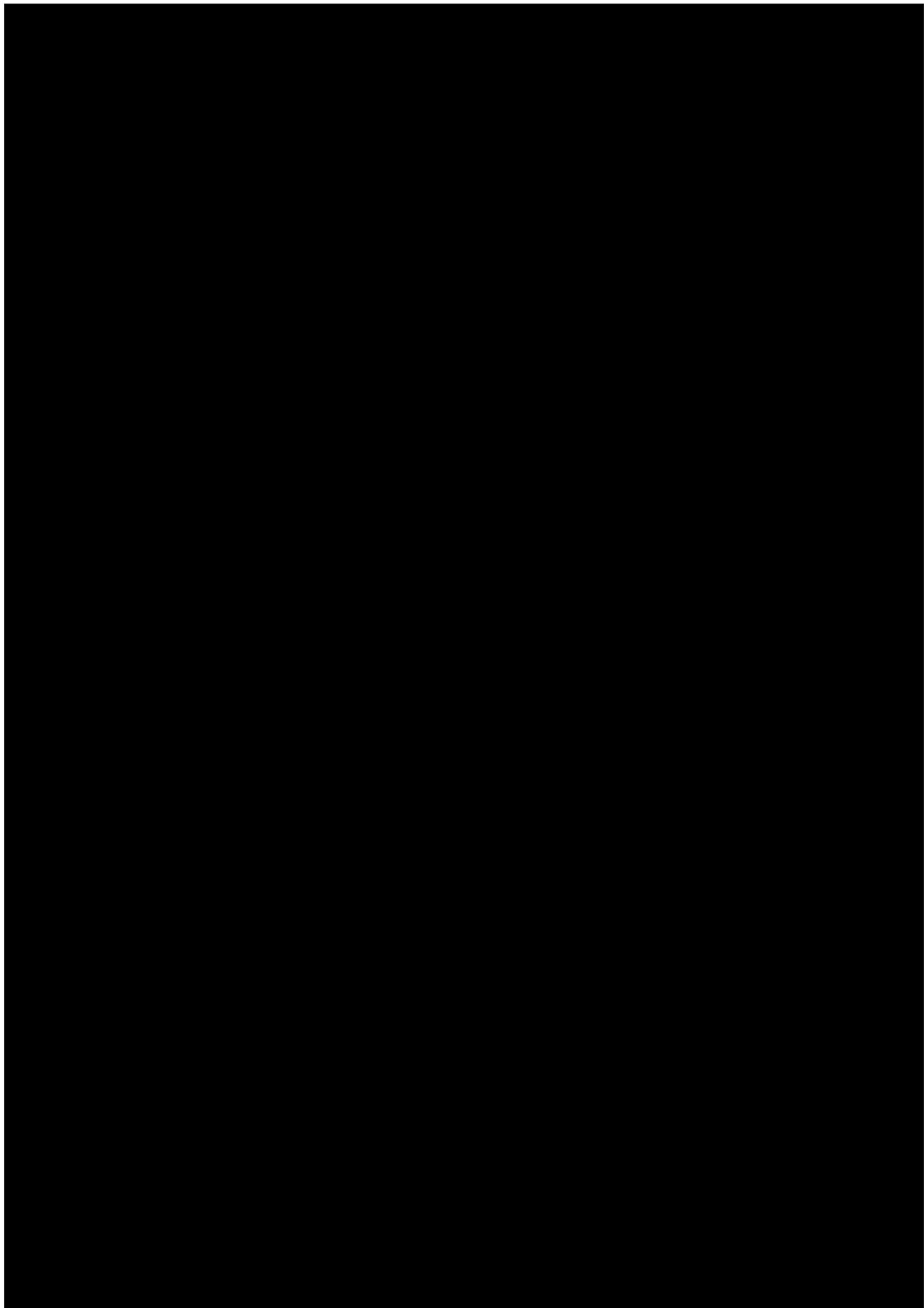
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The public sector is a complex and diverse organisation, and it is difficult to define what it is. However, it is generally understood to include the following:

- The central government and its departments.
- The local authorities and their departments.
- The public corporations and their subsidiaries.
- The public service broadcasters.
- The public service pension schemes.

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. This paper will discuss the challenges of managing the public sector and the implications of the increasing size of the public sector.

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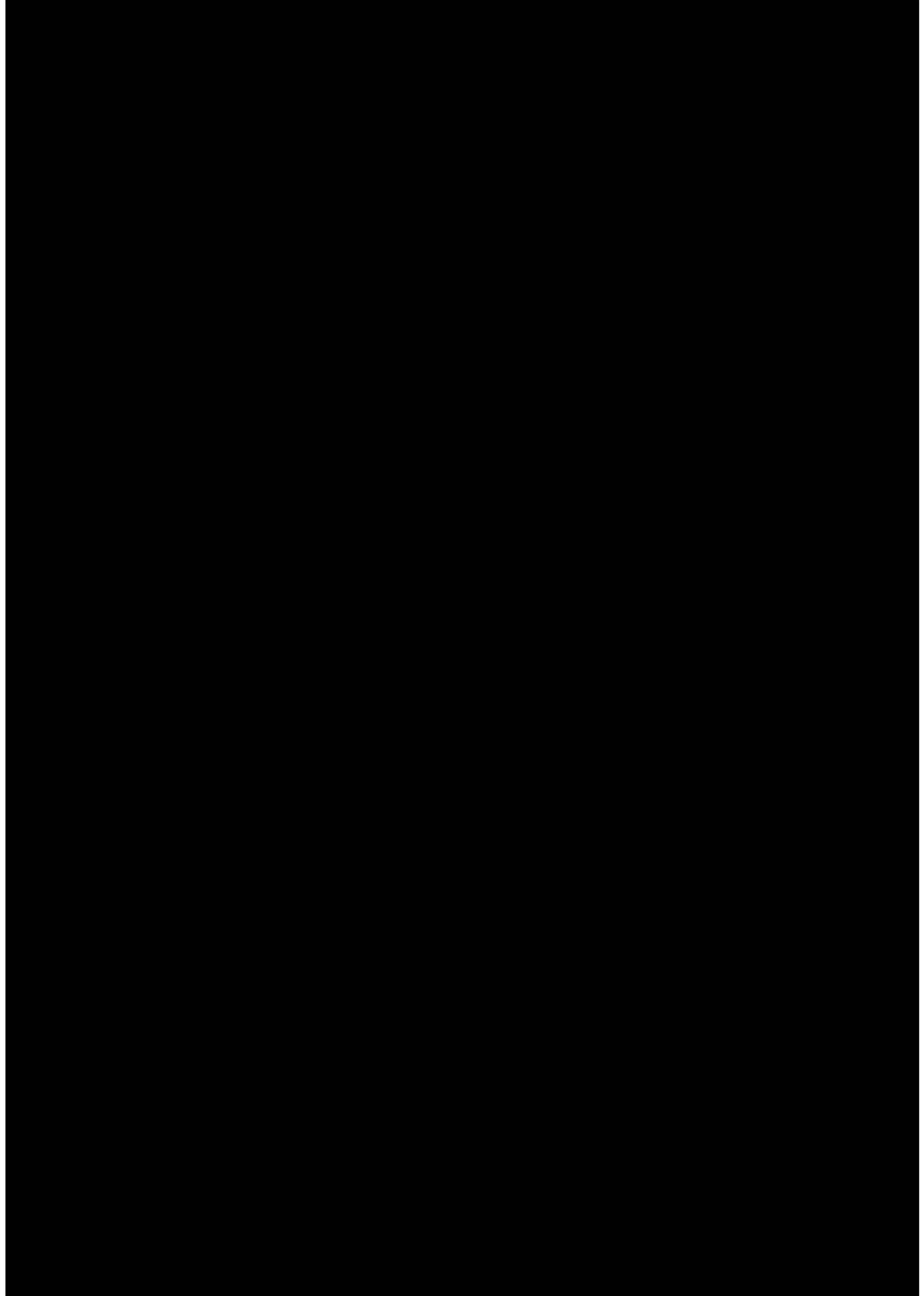
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are living in poverty has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.6 billion.

The World Bank has estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 2.1 billion by the year 2020. This is a significant increase, and it is a cause for concern.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 2.6 billion by the year 2030.

This is a significant increase, and it is a cause for concern.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 3.1 billion by the year 2040.

This is a significant increase, and it is a cause for concern.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 3.6 billion by the year 2050.

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The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 4.1 billion by the year 2060.

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The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 4.6 billion by the year 2070.

This is a significant increase, and it is a cause for concern.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 5.1 billion by the year 2080.

This is a significant increase, and it is a cause for concern.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 5.6 billion by the year 2090.

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The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 6.1 billion by the year 2100.

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The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 6.6 billion by the year 2110.

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The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 7.1 billion by the year 2120.

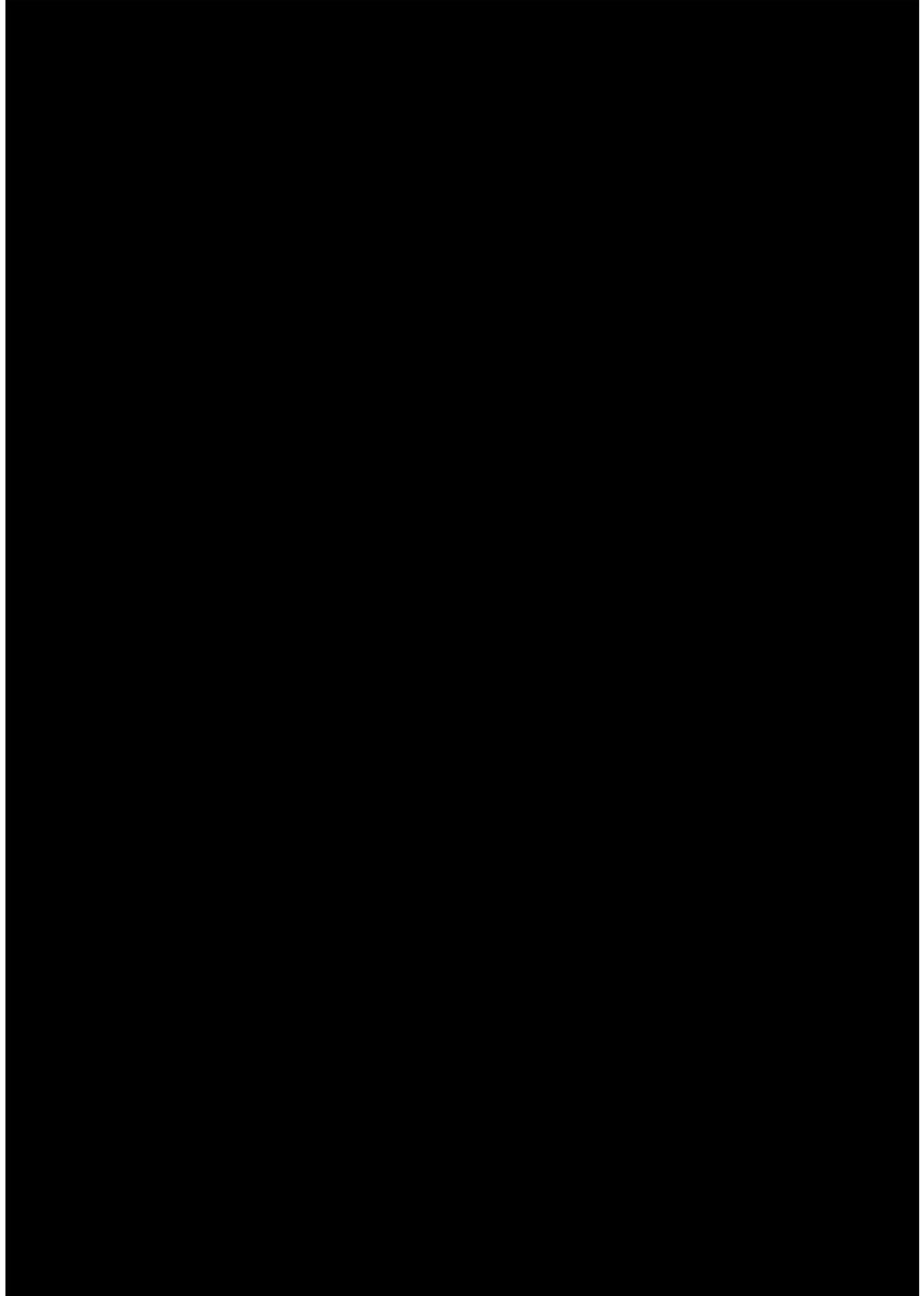
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The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 7.6 billion by the year 2130.

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The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty in the world will increase to 8.1 billion by the year 2140.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million. 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. However, it is generally understood to include the following:

- The government and its departments.
- The civil service.
- The armed forces.
- The police.
- The fire service.
- The health service.
- The education system.
- 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 funded. This paper will discuss the challenges of managing the public sector and the implications of the increasing size of the public sector.

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... (text continues) ...

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another is that the public sector has become more efficient. A third is that the public sector has become more attractive to workers. A fourth is that the public sector has become more diverse.

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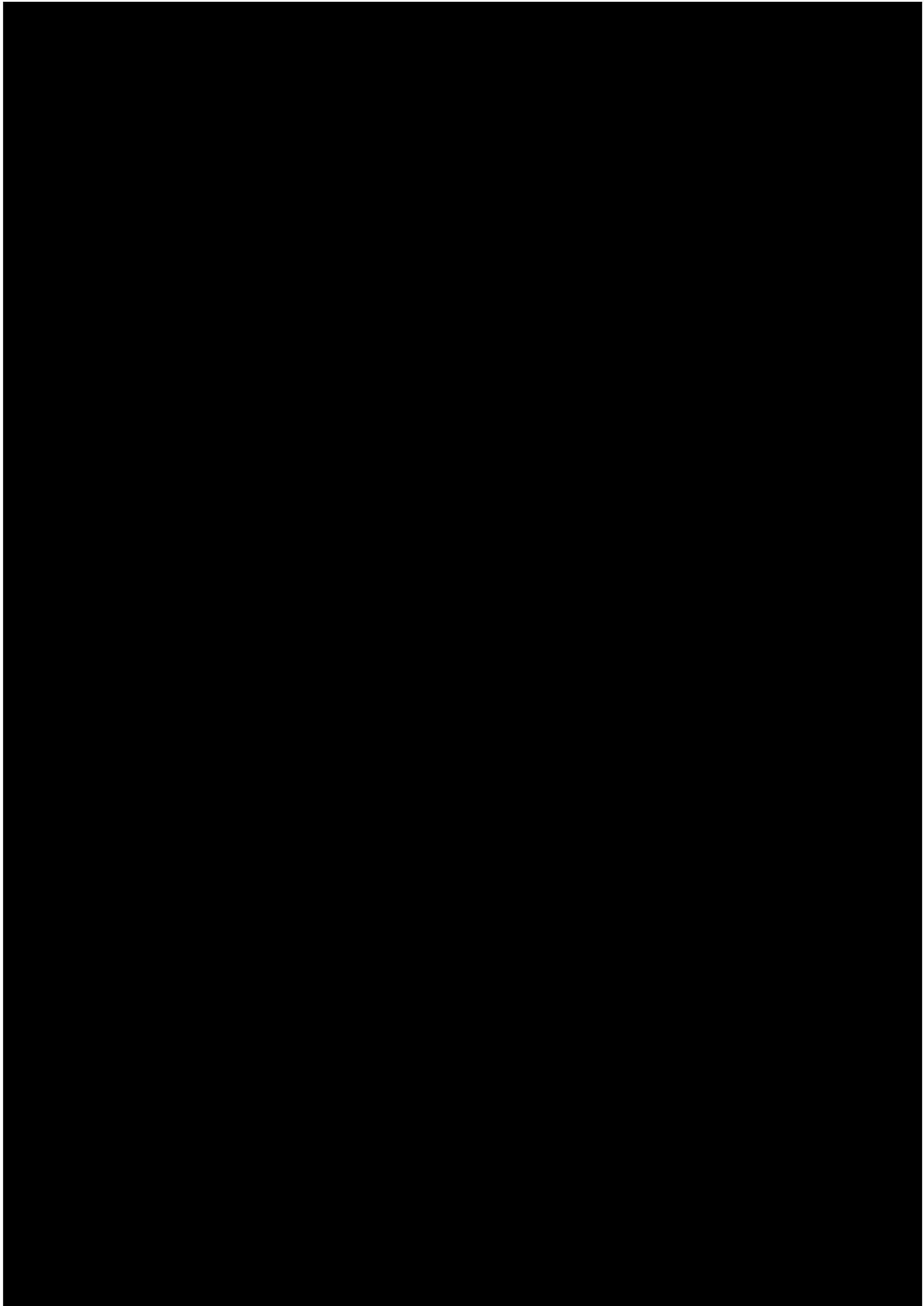
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There are a number of reasons why the number of children in the world is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of children who are surviving to adulthood is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decrease in child mortality.

Another reason why the number of children in the world is increasing is that the number of children who are being born is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the age at which women are having children, and an increase in the number of children who are being born to women who are already having children.

There are a number of challenges that are associated with the increasing number of children in the world. One of the main challenges is that there is a need for more resources to care for these children. This includes more schools, more teachers, and more social services.

Another challenge is that there is a need for more resources to care for the children who are most in need. This includes children who are living in poverty, children who are disabled, and children who are at risk of abuse and neglect.

There are a number of ways in which we can address these challenges. One way is to invest in education. This includes building more schools, training more teachers, and providing more resources to schools.

Another way is to invest in social services. This includes providing more resources to social workers, and providing more resources to child protective services.

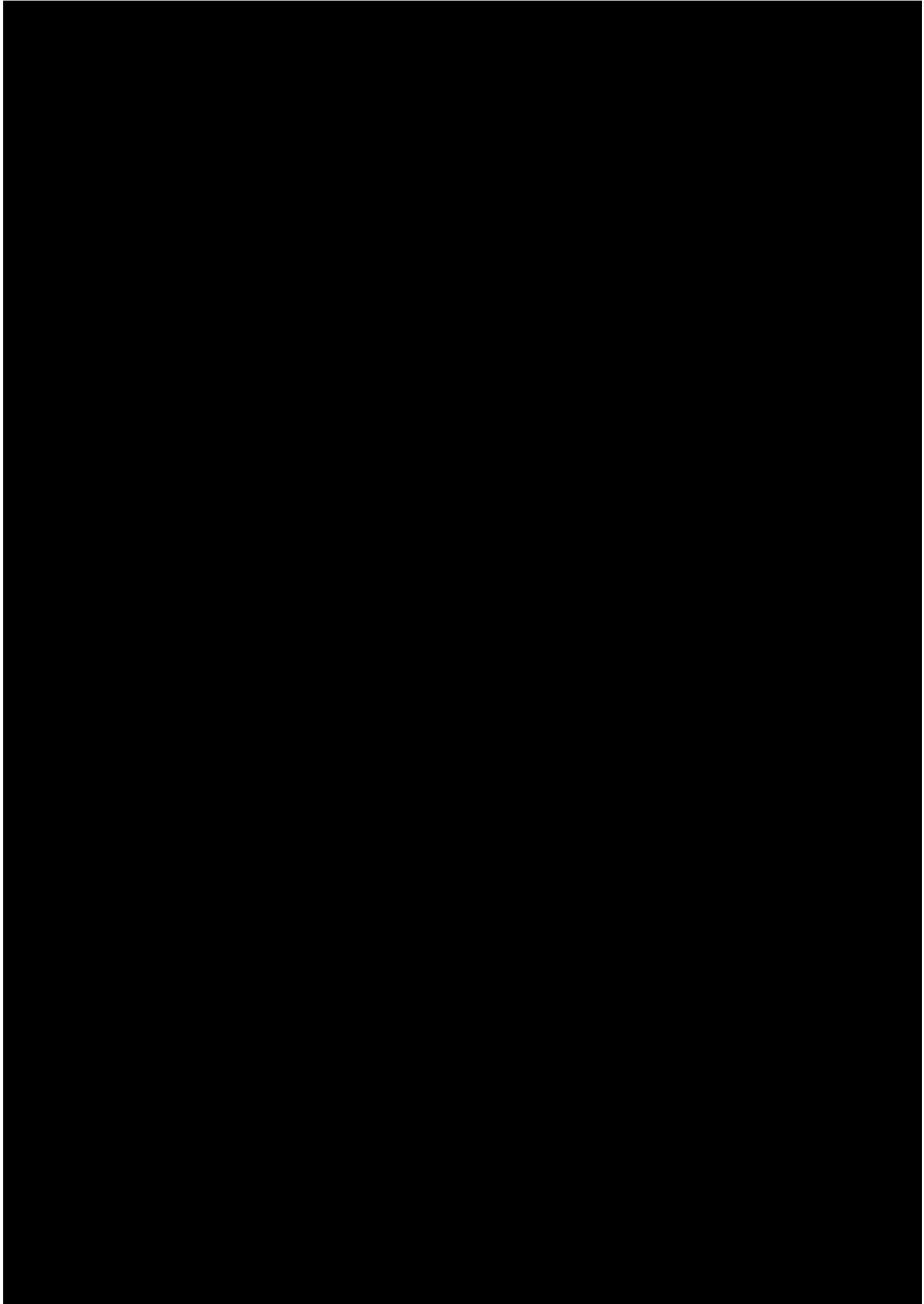
There are a number of other ways in which we can address these challenges. This includes providing more resources to parents, and providing more resources to children who are most in need.

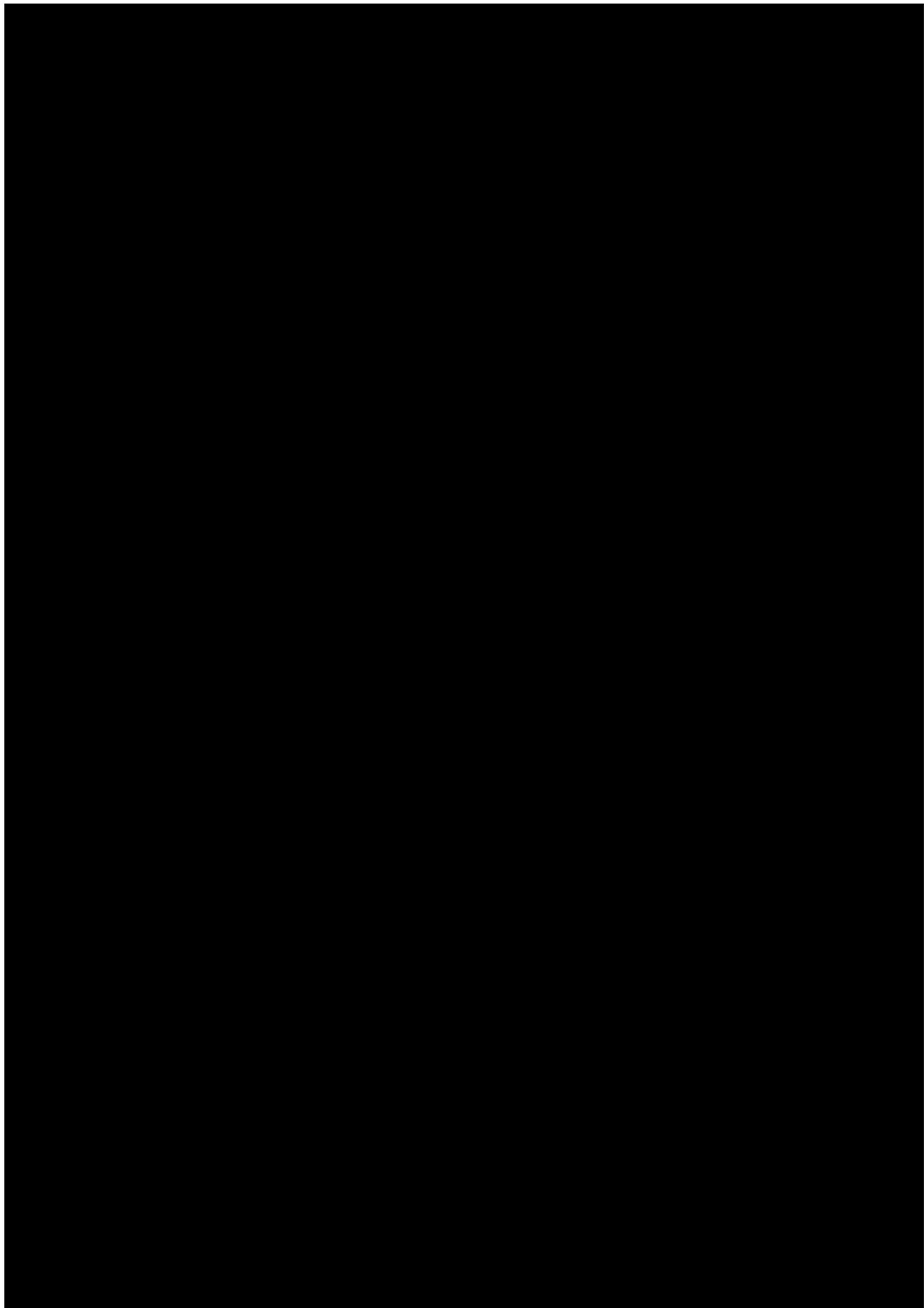
It is important that we take action to address these challenges. If we do not, the number of children in the world who are living in poverty, who are disabled, and who are at risk of abuse and neglect will continue to increase.

There are a number of things that we can do to help these children. We can provide them with the resources that they need to live a better life. We can provide them with the education that they need to succeed in life.

We can provide them with the love and support that they need to grow up healthy and happy. We can provide them with the resources that they need to reach their full potential.

It is our responsibility to care for these children. We must take action to address the challenges that they face. We must provide them with the resources that they need to live a better life.





... (text continues) ...

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 (19.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for doing so in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: Our Future, Our Choice* (Department of Health, 2002). This paper sets out the authors' views on the implications of the White Paper for the development of a new generation of health professionals.

Introduction

The White Paper on *Ageing Better: Our Future, Our Choice* (Department of Health, 2002) sets out the Government's strategy for addressing the needs of older people. It is a landmark document in the history of health care in the UK, and it is important to consider its implications for the development of a new generation of health professionals.

The White Paper is based on the principle that older people should be able to live as independently as possible, and that health care should be tailored to their needs. It sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the quality of life of older people; to reduce the number of older people who are dependent on others; and to ensure that older people have access to the services they need.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key actions that the Government will take to achieve these objectives. These include: to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to care for older people; to improve the training of health professionals in the care of older people; and to ensure that health professionals are equipped with the skills and knowledge they need to care for older people.

The White Paper is a landmark document in the history of health care in the UK, and it is important to consider its implications for the development of a new generation of health professionals. This paper sets out the authors' views on the implications of the White Paper for the development of a new generation of health professionals.

Background

The number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2000 (19.5% of the population). This increase is due to a combination of factors, including: a decline in the death rate; an increase in life expectancy; and a decline in the birth rate.

The increase in the number of older people has led to a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for doing so in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: Our Future, Our Choice* (Department of Health, 2002). This paper sets out the authors' views on the implications of the White Paper for the development of a new generation of health professionals.

Conclusion

The White Paper on *Ageing Better: Our Future, Our Choice* (Department of Health, 2002) sets out the Government's strategy for addressing the needs of older people. It is a landmark document in the history of health care in the UK, and it is important to consider its implications for the development of a new generation of health professionals.

This paper sets out the authors' views on the implications of the White Paper for the development of a new generation of health professionals. It is important to consider the implications of the White Paper for the development of a new generation of health professionals, and to ensure that they are equipped with the skills and knowledge they need to care for older people.

References

- Department of Health (2002) *Ageing Better: Our Future, Our Choice*. London: Department of Health.
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