

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 adulthood is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decrease in child mortality rates.

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 mothers.

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 lack of access to education, healthcare, and other basic services.

Another challenge is that there are not enough jobs for all of the children. This is particularly true in developing countries, where there is a high level of unemployment. This can lead to children being forced to work, which can have a negative impact on their health and education.

There are a number of ways that we can address these challenges. One way is to improve access to education, healthcare, and other basic services. Another way is to create more jobs for children. This can be done by supporting small businesses and providing training and education for children.

It is important that we take action to address these challenges. If we do not, the number of children in the world will continue to increase, and the challenges will become even more severe. We need to work together to find solutions that will improve the lives of all children.

There are a number of organizations that are working to address these challenges. One of the most well-known is UNICEF. UNICEF is a United Nations agency that is dedicated to the well-being of children. It provides a wide range of services, including education, healthcare, and nutrition.

Another organization that is working to address these challenges is the World Bank. The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans and grants to governments. It also provides technical assistance and advice to governments on a wide range of issues, including education, healthcare, and social services.

There are also a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are working to address these challenges. One of the most well-known is Oxfam. Oxfam is a global organization that is dedicated to ending poverty and injustice. It provides a wide range of services, including education, healthcare, and social services.

It is important that we continue to support these organizations and work together to find solutions that will improve the lives of all children. We need to ensure that every child has the opportunity to live a healthy and happy life.

There are a number of things that we can do to support these organizations. We can donate money, volunteer our time, and raise awareness of the issues. We can also pressure our governments to do more to support these organizations and improve the lives of children.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt and invoice should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This is particularly crucial for businesses that deal with a large volume of transactions or those in highly regulated industries.

Next, the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data. This includes the use of spreadsheets, accounting software, and manual calculations. It stresses the need for consistency in data collection and the importance of regular audits to ensure the accuracy of the information.

The third section focuses on the presentation of financial reports. It provides guidelines on how to format reports, including the use of clear headings, consistent fonts, and the inclusion of necessary footnotes. The goal is to make the reports easy to read and understand for all stakeholders.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of transparency, accuracy, and regular communication in financial reporting. It also offers some final thoughts on the future of financial reporting, including the potential impact of new technologies and regulations.







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 (12.5% 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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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 a vision for the future of older people in the UK. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the community and social activities.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

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

- To reduce the number of older people who are in care homes.
- To increase the number of older people who are able to live in their own homes.
- To increase the number of older people who are able to participate in the community and social activities.
- To increase the number of older people who are able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policy for older people in the UK. It provides a clear vision for the future of older people and sets out the principles and objectives that should guide the development of services and support for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions that should be taken to achieve these objectives, including:

- To improve the quality of care in care homes.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide high quality care.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a range of services and support.
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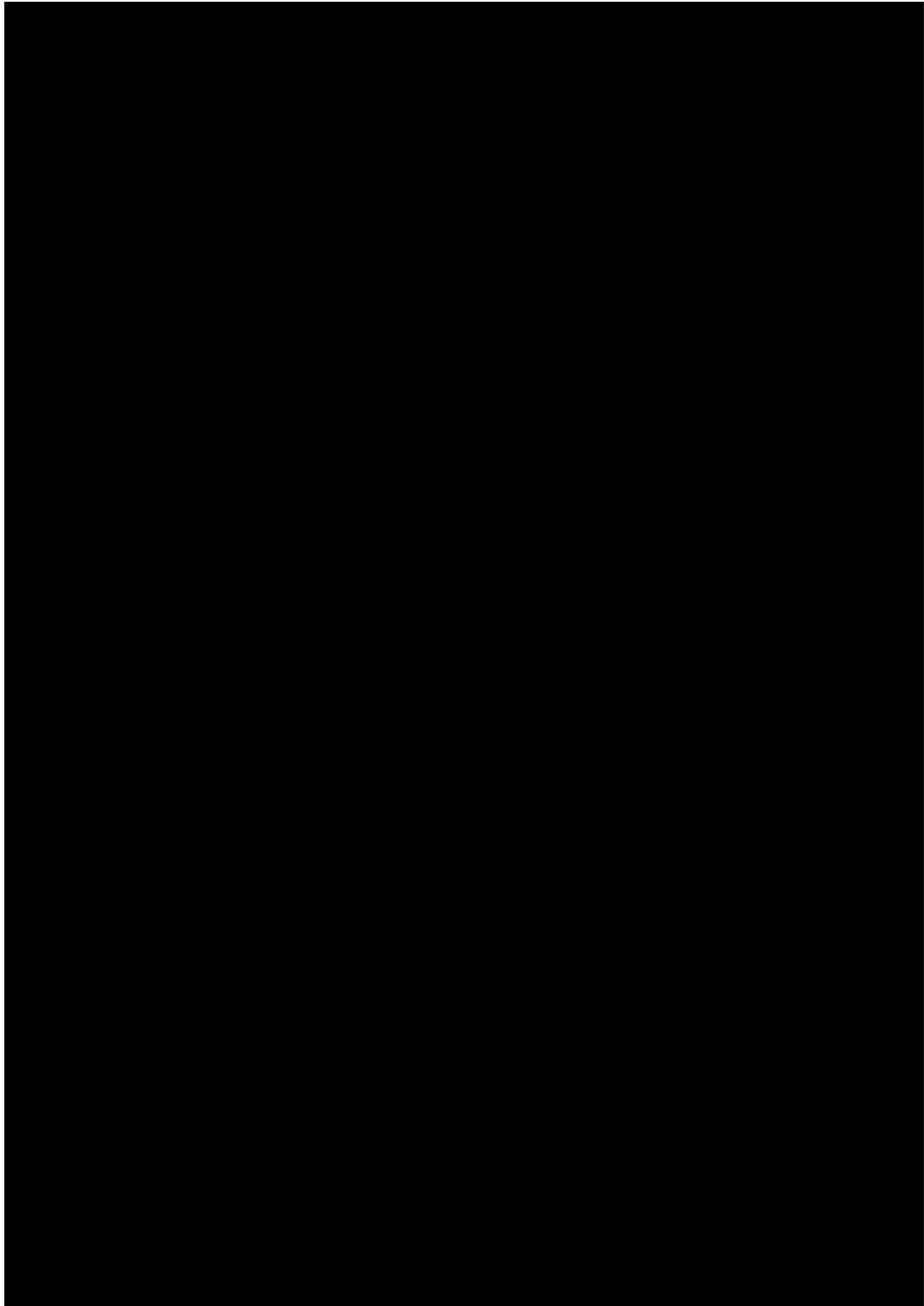
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1998).

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 lack of access to education, healthcare, and other basic services.

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. This means that many children are forced to work in dangerous and exploitative conditions.

There are a number of ways that we can address these challenges. One way is to increase the number of resources that are available to care for children. This can be done by increasing government spending on education, healthcare, and other social services.

Another way is to create more jobs for the children who are growing up. This can be done by supporting small businesses and creating new jobs in the private sector. This will help to reduce the level of unemployment and provide children with a better future.

There are a number of other ways that we can address these challenges. For example, we can provide more support to women who are young mothers. This can help to reduce the number of children who are born to women who are young and who do not have the resources to care for them.

There are a number of other ways that we can address these challenges. For example, we can provide more support to children who are living in poverty. This can help to reduce the number of children who are living in poverty and who are at risk of being exploited.

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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).

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: The Government's Strategy for Older People* (Department of Health, 1999). This strategy is based on the following principles:

- (i) Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- (ii) Older people should be able to live in their own communities.
- (iii) Older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.
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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 (12.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has grown. One reason is that the population has aged. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2000. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are retired and therefore dependent on the state for their income.

Another reason is that the number of people who are unemployed has increased. The number of people who are unemployed has increased from 1.5 million in 1990 to 2.5 million in 2000. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are dependent on the state for their income.

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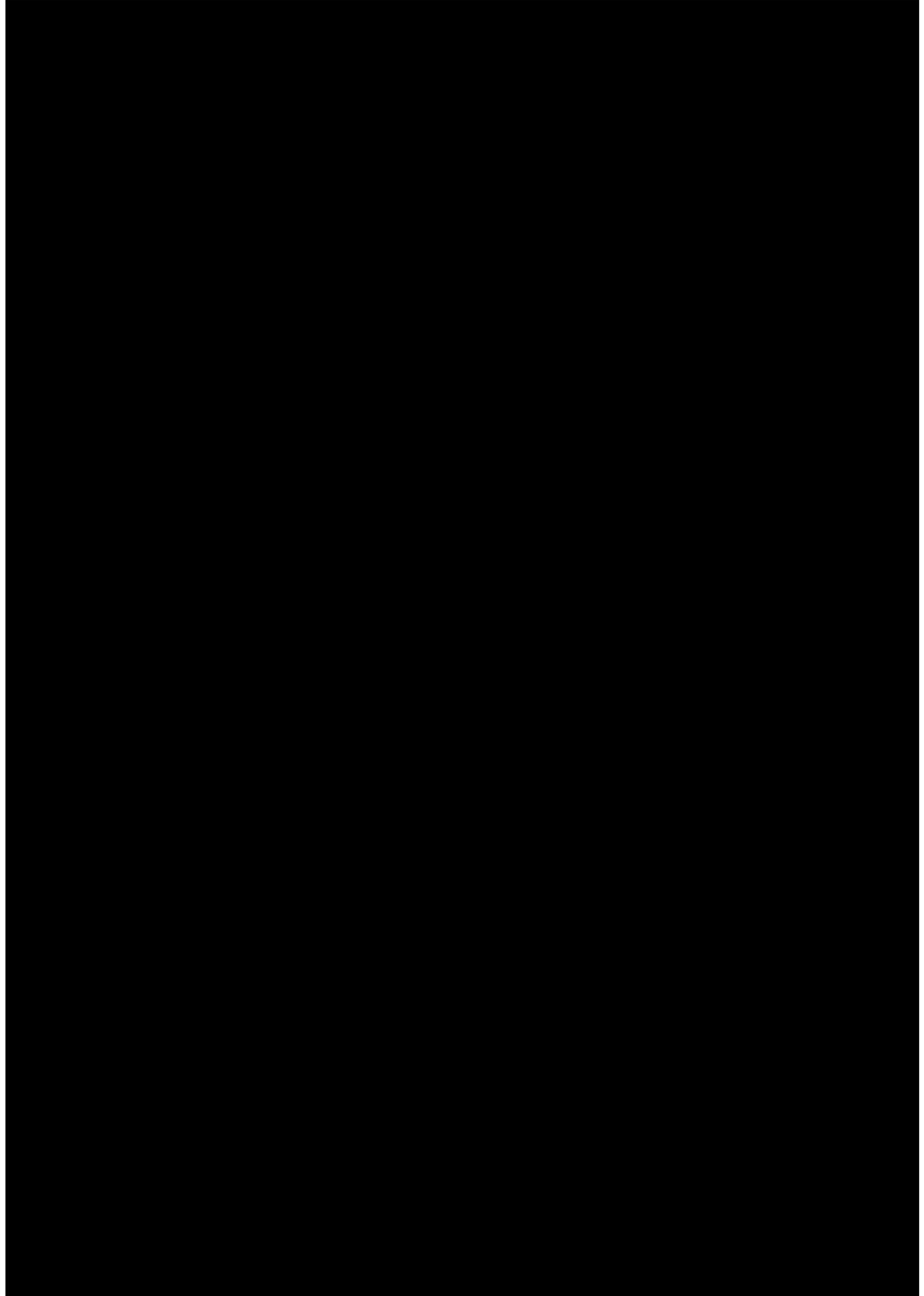


The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The text suggests that a consistent and thorough record-keeping system is essential for identifying trends and making informed decisions.

In addition to record-keeping, the document highlights the need for regular audits. Audits help to verify the accuracy of the records and identify any discrepancies or errors. It is recommended that audits be conducted at regular intervals, such as quarterly or annually, depending on the volume of transactions. The text also notes that audits can provide valuable insights into the financial health of the organization and help to prevent fraud or mismanagement.

Another key aspect of financial management is the use of budgeting. The document explains that a budget provides a clear picture of the organization's financial goals and helps to allocate resources effectively. It suggests that budgets should be based on realistic assumptions and should be reviewed regularly to ensure they remain relevant. The text also mentions that budgeting can help to control costs and improve overall financial performance.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of transparency and communication in financial management. It encourages organizations to be open about their financial status and to provide clear reports to stakeholders. This helps to build trust and ensures that everyone is on the same page. The text concludes by stating that effective financial management is crucial for the long-term success of any organization.





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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).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who need to be treated in hospitals and other health care settings.

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who need to be treated in hospitals and other health care settings.

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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 (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 the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: The Government's Strategy for Older People* (Department of Health, 1999).

The White Paper sets out a number of key objectives for the Government, including:

• to improve the health and well-being of older people, and to reduce the inequalities in health and well-being between different groups of older people;

• to improve the opportunities for older people to participate in society;

• to improve the opportunities for older people to live independently in their own homes;

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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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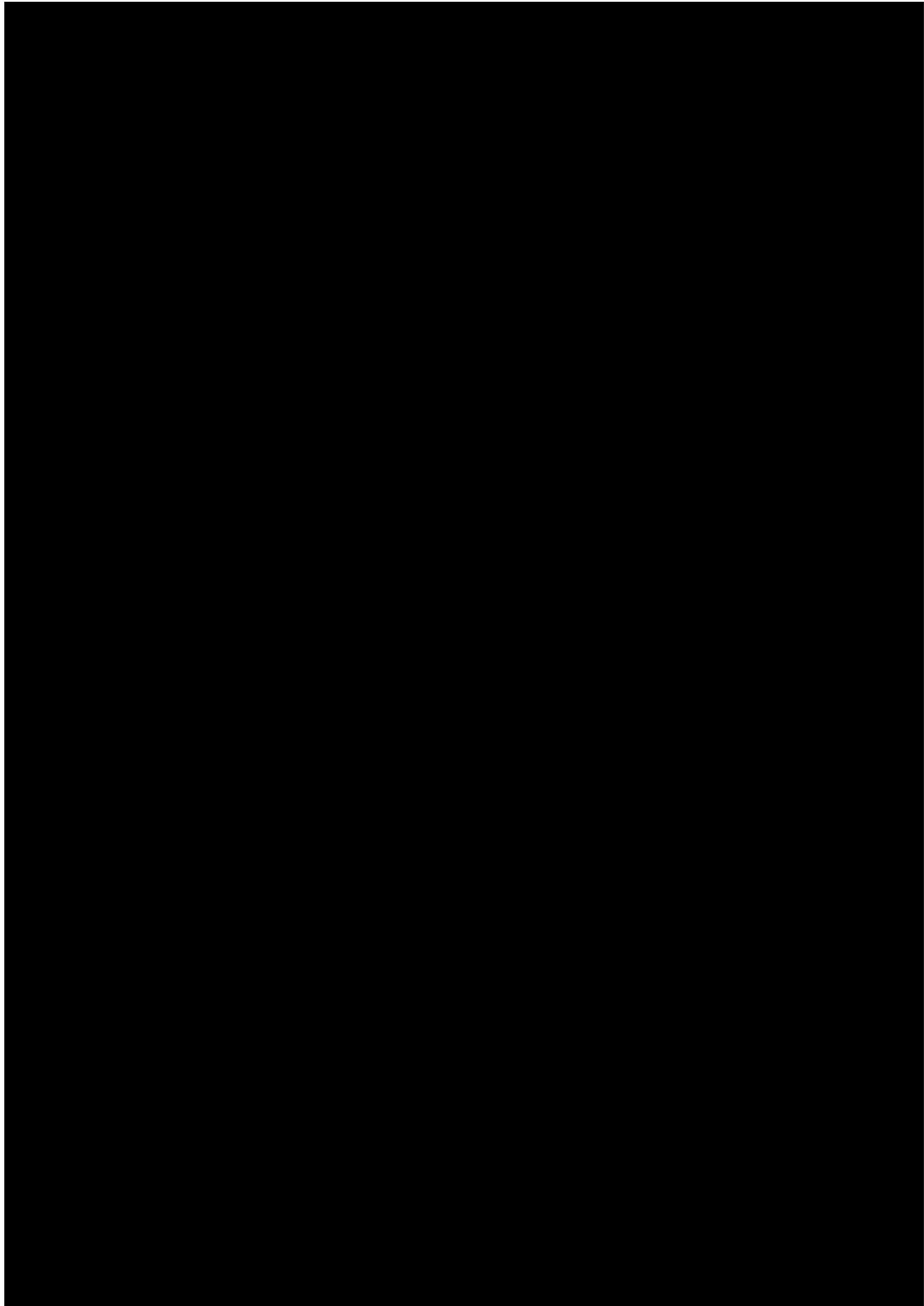
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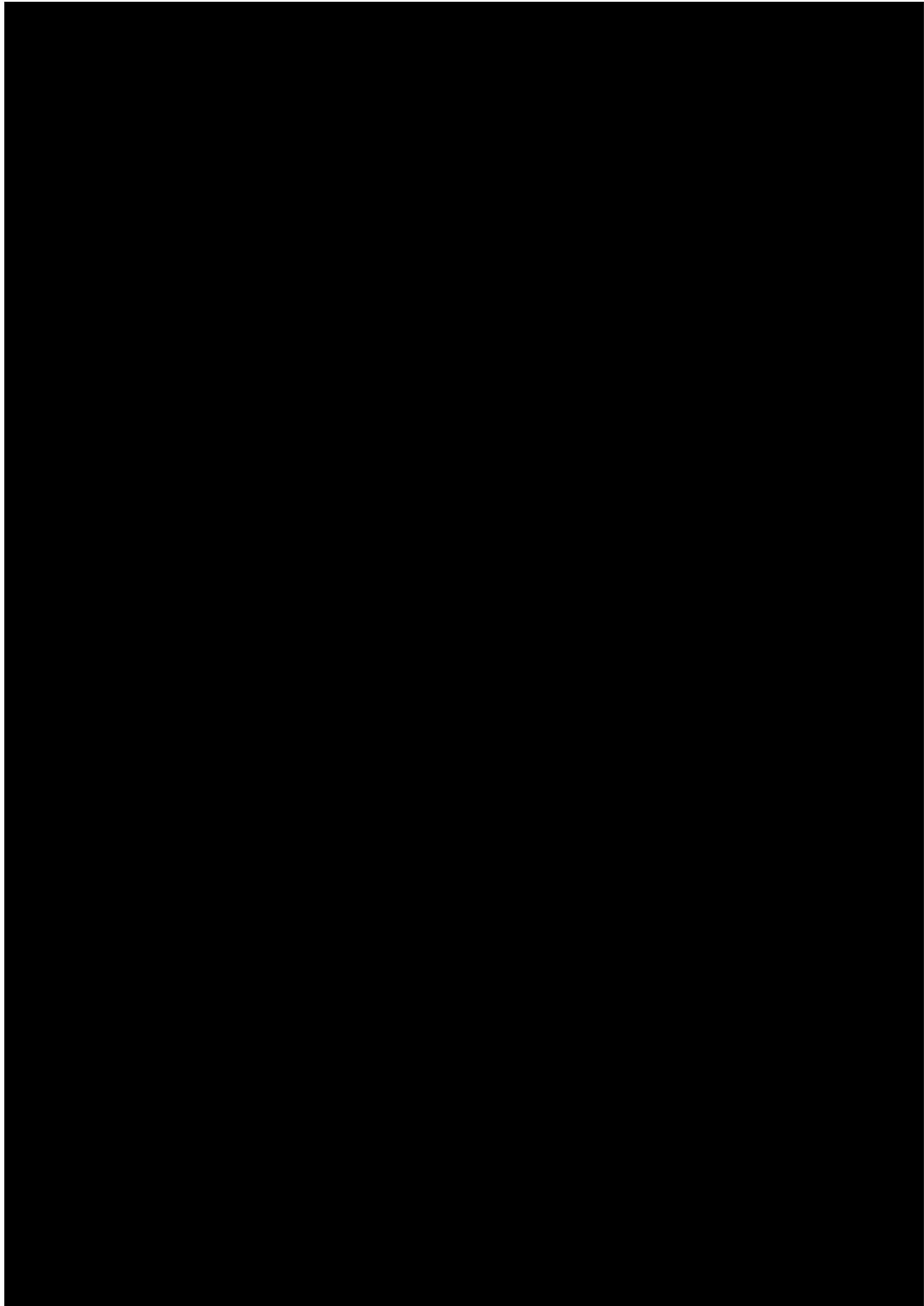
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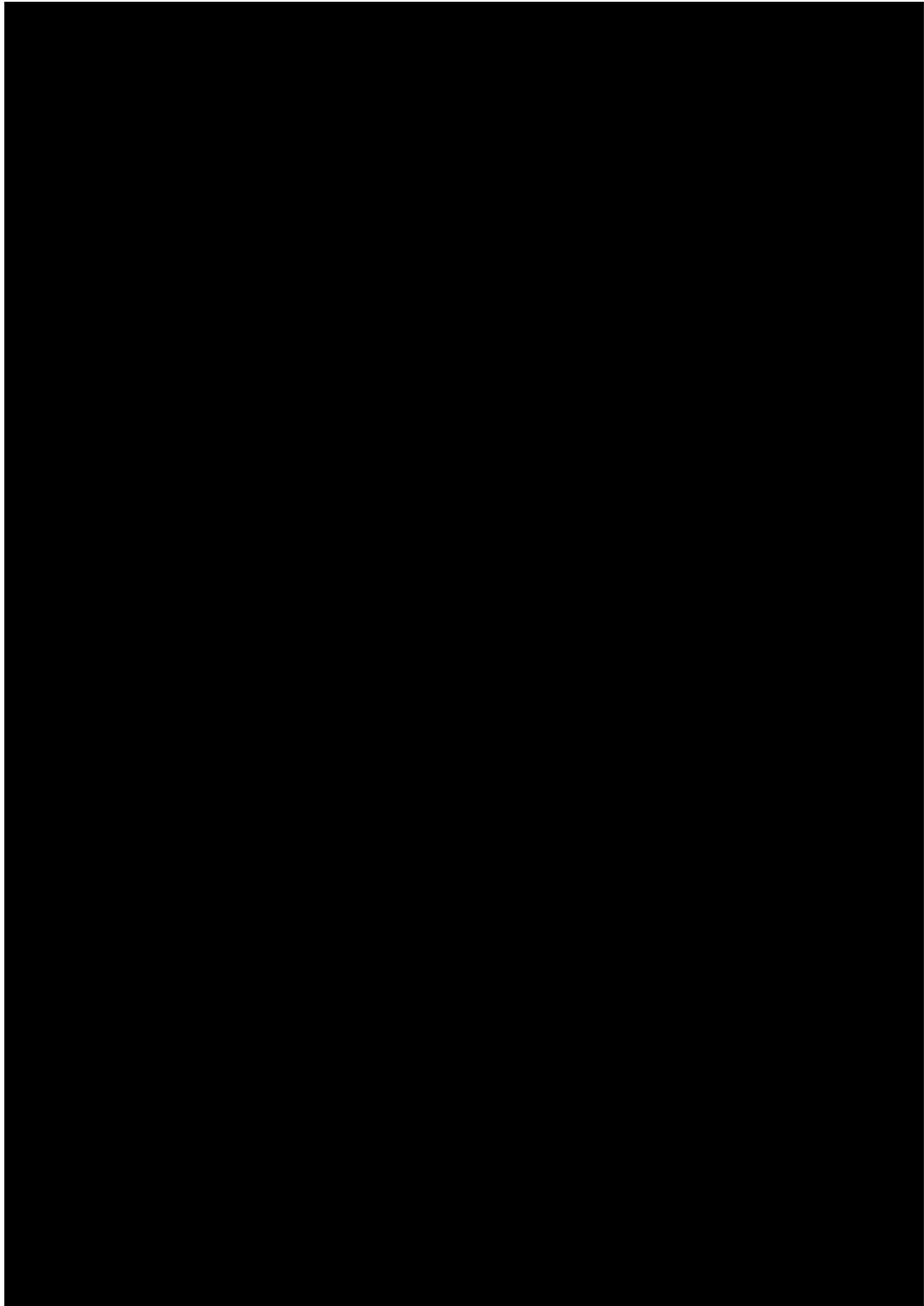
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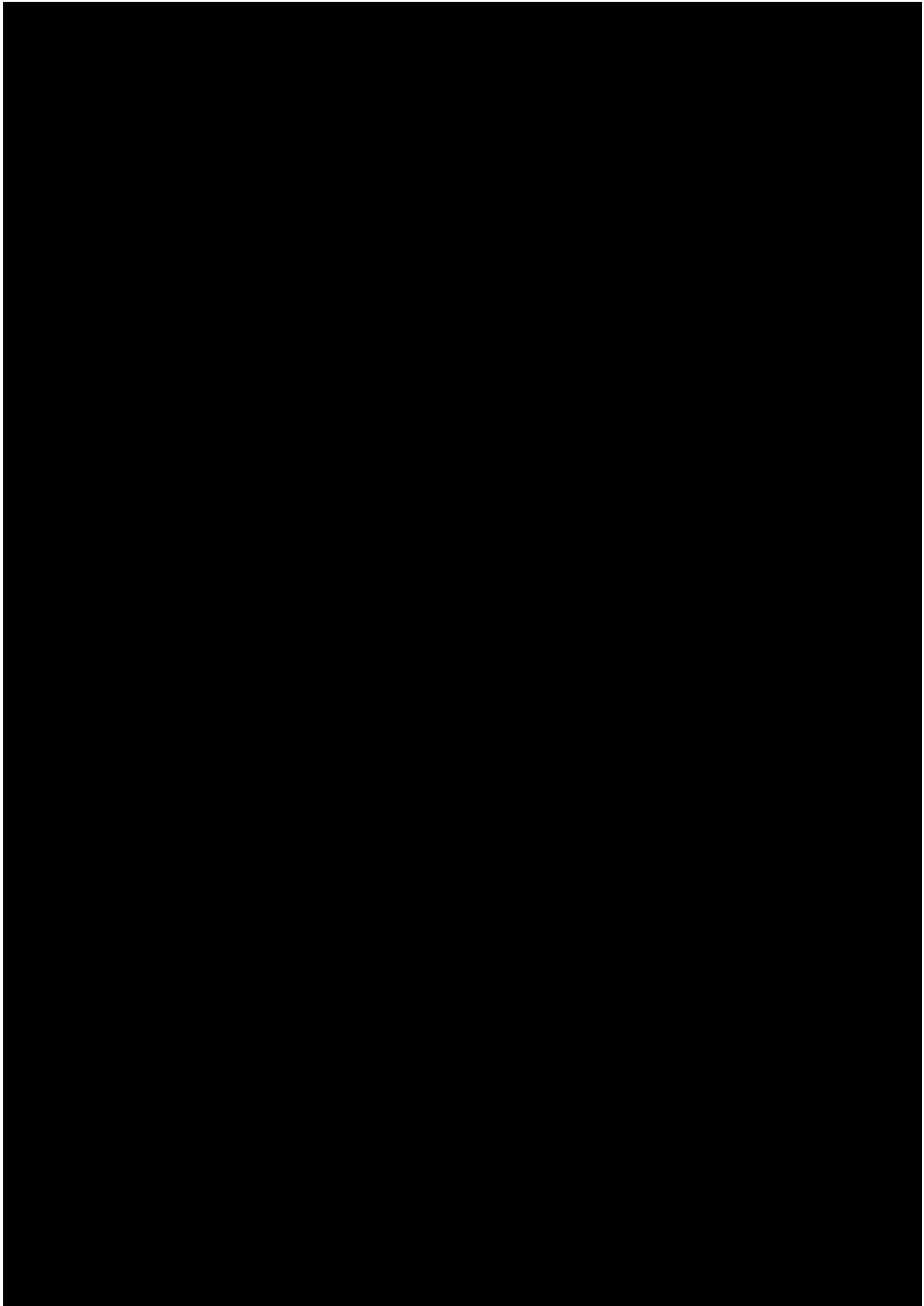
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There are a number of reasons for this increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. A third reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the welfare state.

The public sector has become a more important part of the economy because it has become a more important part of the welfare state. The welfare state is a system of social security that provides a safety net for people who are unable to support themselves. The public sector is the main provider of social security in the UK.

The public sector has become a more attractive place to work because it offers a number of advantages. One advantage is that it offers a secure job. Another advantage is that it offers a good pension. A third advantage is that it offers a good work-life balance.

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There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions who require long-term care. In addition, there is a growing awareness of the importance of preventive health care, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in health care.

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in health care is the increasing number of people who are employed in the public sector. The public sector is the largest employer in the UK, and it has been growing steadily since the 1970s. This growth has been driven by a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services and the increasing number of people who are employed in the public sector.

The increasing number of people employed in health care has led to a number of challenges for the health care system. One of the main challenges is the increasing demand for health care services. The health care system is under increasing pressure to provide care for a growing number of people, and this has led to a number of problems, including long waiting times and a shortage of health care workers.

Another challenge is the increasing number of people who are employed in health care. The health care system is facing a number of problems, including a shortage of health care workers and a growing number of people who are employed in health care. This has led to a number of challenges for the health care system, including the need to recruit and train more health care workers.

The health care system is facing a number of challenges, and it is important to find ways to address these challenges. One of the main ways to address these challenges is to increase the number of people who are employed in health care. This can be done by recruiting and training more health care workers, and by providing incentives for people to work in health care.

Another way to address these challenges is to improve the efficiency of the health care system. This can be done by reducing the number of people who are employed in health care, and by improving the way that health care services are delivered. This can be done by using technology to improve the way that health care services are delivered, and by providing incentives for people to work in health care.

The health care system is facing a number of challenges, and it is important to find ways to address these challenges. One of the main ways to address these challenges is to increase the number of people who are employed in health care. This can be done by recruiting and training more health care workers, and by providing incentives for people to work in health care.

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 are a number of reasons why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased. One of the main reasons is that people are living longer. The life expectancy at birth in the UK is now 78 years for men and 82 years for women. This is an increase of 13 years since 1950.

Another reason is that people are having children later in life. This means that there are more people in the 65-74 age group than there were in the 1950s. This is because people who were born in the 1950s are now in the 65-74 age group.

There are also a number of other factors that contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. These include the fact that people are having fewer children, and that people are living longer in retirement.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has a number of implications for society. One of the main implications is that there is a need for more social care services. This is because people aged 65 and over are more likely to need help with everyday tasks.

There is also a need for more housing for people aged 65 and over. This is because many people aged 65 and over live in overcrowded or unsuitable housing. This is often the case for people who have lived in council housing since the 1950s.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over also has implications for the economy. This is because people aged 65 and over are less likely to be in the workforce, and more likely to be on state benefits.

There are a number of ways in which society can respond to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One way is to provide more social care services. This can be done by increasing the number of care workers, and by providing more services in the community.

Another way is to provide more housing for people aged 65 and over. This can be done by building more new housing, and by providing more services to help people aged 65 and over to live in their own homes.

There are also a number of other ways in which society can respond to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. These include providing more financial support, and providing more opportunities for people aged 65 and over to stay active.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a challenge for society. However, there are a number of ways in which society can respond to this challenge. By providing more social care services, more housing, and more financial support, society can help people aged 65 and over to live well in retirement.

## References

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- 2. Office for National Statistics (ONS). (2010) *Life Expectancy Statistics*. London: ONS.
- 3. Office for National Statistics (ONS). (2010) *Retirement Statistics*. London: ONS.

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 (12.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is that the public sector has become a major employer of young people. In 1990, only 1.5 million young people were employed in the public sector, but by 2000, this number had risen to 3.5 million (30% of all young people in the UK).

Another reason for the increase is that the public sector has become a major employer of women. In 1990, only 4.5 million women were employed in the public sector, but by 2000, this number had risen to 7.5 million (75% of all women in the UK).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is that the public sector has become a major employer of women in the health and social care sectors. In 1990, only 1.5 million women were employed in these sectors, but by 2000, this number had risen to 4.5 million (45% of all women in the UK).

Another reason for the increase is that the public sector has become a major employer of women in the education sector. In 1990, only 1.5 million women were employed in this sector, but by 2000, this number had risen to 3.0 million (30% of all women in the UK).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is that the public sector has become a major employer of women in the teaching profession. In 1990, only 1.5 million women were employed as teachers, but by 2000, this number had risen to 3.0 million (30% of all women in the UK).

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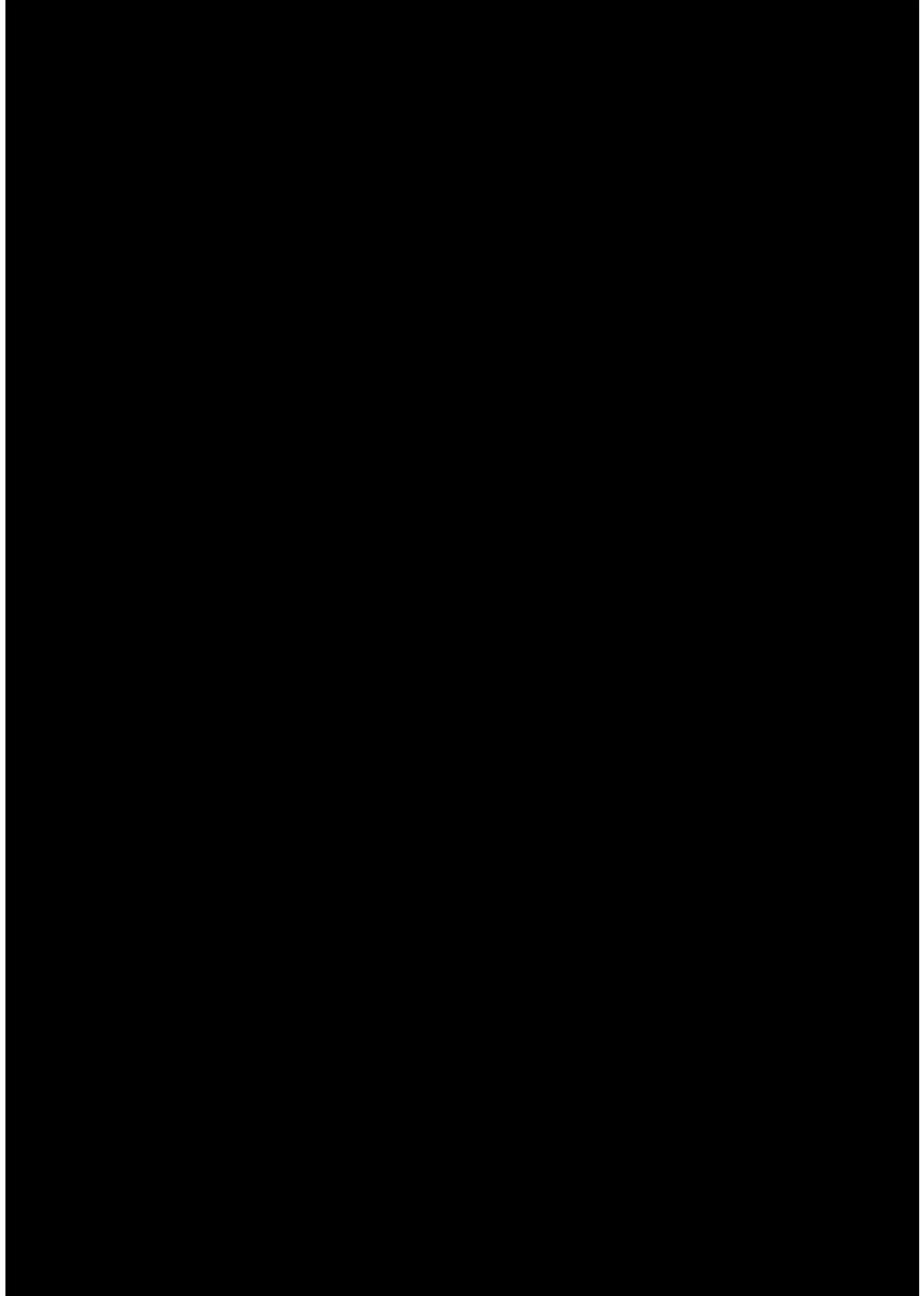
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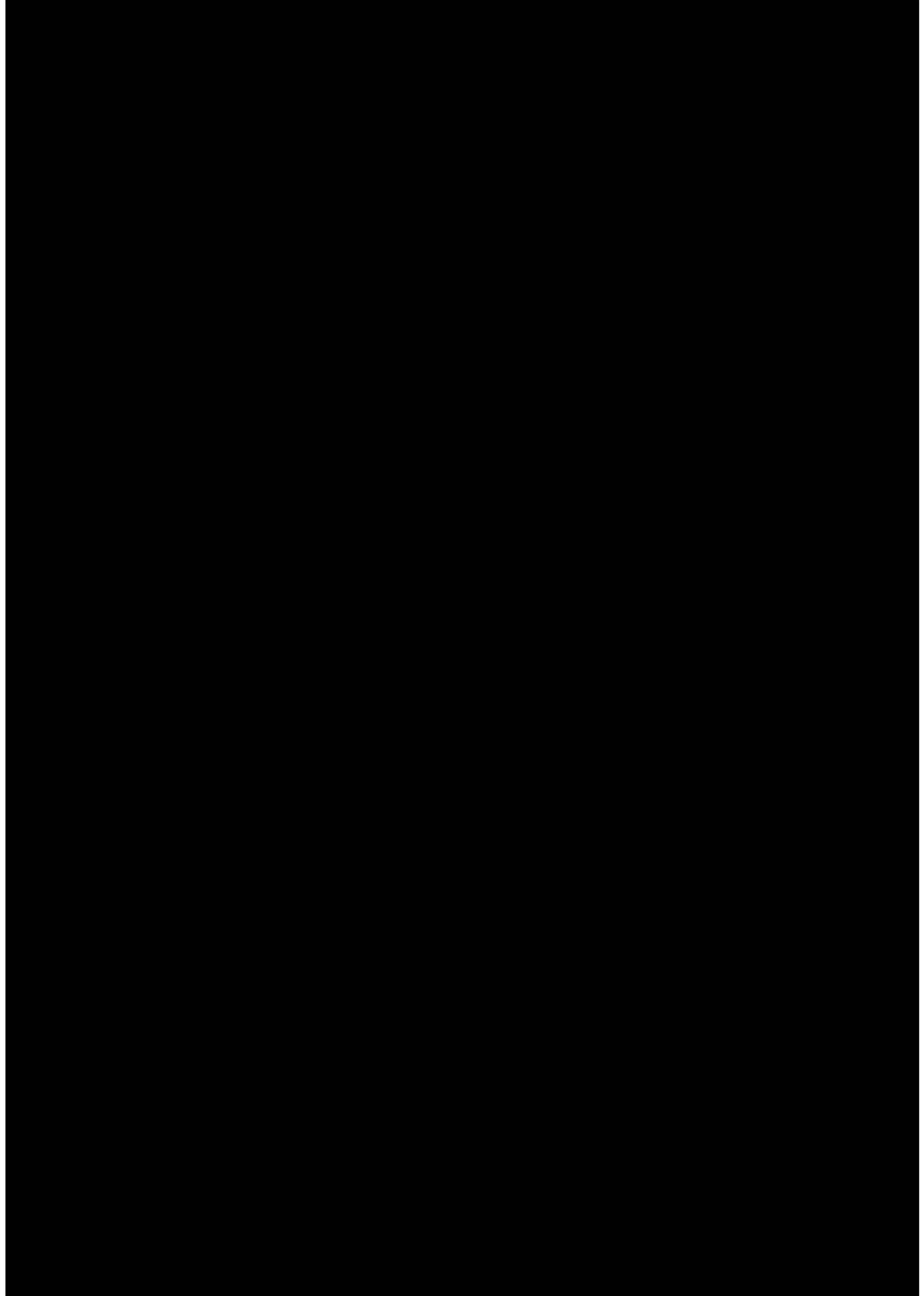
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There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who need to be treated in hospitals and other health care settings.

Another reason for the increase is the expansion of the public sector. The government has invested heavily in health care over the past few years, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector. This includes not only those who are employed in health care, but also those who are employed in other public sector organisations such as the police, the fire service, and the local authorities.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in the future. One of the main challenges is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions. This will lead to an increase in the number of people who need to be treated in hospitals and other health care settings.

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There are a number of ways in which the public sector can meet these challenges. One way is to invest in research and development. This will help to develop new treatments and technologies that can be used to treat people with chronic conditions. Another way is to invest in training and education. This will help to ensure that there are enough people who are qualified to work in the public sector.

There are a number of other ways in which the public sector can meet these challenges. One way is to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This can be done by reducing waste and improving the way in which resources are used. Another way is to improve the quality of the public sector. This can be done by ensuring that people who are employed in the public sector are well paid and well treated.

There are a number of other ways in which the public sector can meet these challenges. One way is to improve the way in which the public sector is governed. This can be done by ensuring that there is a clear line of responsibility and that people who are employed in the public sector are held accountable for their actions. Another way is to improve the way in which the public sector is funded. This can be done by ensuring that there is enough money available to fund the public sector.

There are a number of other ways in which the public sector can meet these challenges. One way is to improve the way in which the public sector is organised. This can be done by ensuring that there is a clear structure and that people who are employed in the public sector are working together to achieve common goals. Another way is to improve the way in which the public sector is evaluated. This can be done by ensuring that there is a clear way in which the performance of the public sector is measured.

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A fifth reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who need to be treated in hospitals and other health care settings.

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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).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are admitted to hospital and the length of their stays. In addition, there has been a growing emphasis on preventive care, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are seen by their general practitioners and other health care professionals.

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... and the ...

the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries, and this increase is continuing to rise.

Diabetes is a chronic disease, and the consequences of the disease are often severe. The most common complications of diabetes are cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, eye disease, and nerve damage. These complications can lead to disability and even death. The risk of complications is highest in people with type 1 diabetes, but it is also high in people with type 2 diabetes. The risk of complications is also higher in people who have had diabetes for a long time.

The most common complication of diabetes is cardiovascular disease. This is because diabetes can damage the blood vessels, which can lead to heart disease and stroke.

Diabetes can also lead to kidney disease. This is because diabetes can damage the kidneys, which are responsible for filtering waste from the blood. If the kidneys are damaged, waste can build up in the blood, which can lead to kidney failure.

Diabetes can also lead to eye disease. This is because diabetes can damage the blood vessels in the eye, which can lead to blindness. The most common eye disease in people with diabetes is diabetic retinopathy.

Diabetes can also lead to nerve damage. This is because diabetes can damage the nerves, which can lead to numbness and tingling in the hands and feet. This is known as diabetic neuropathy.

The risk of complications is highest in people with type 1 diabetes, but it is also high in people with type 2 diabetes. The risk of complications is also higher in people who have had diabetes for a long time.

There are several things that you can do to reduce your risk of complications. The most important thing is to keep your blood sugar under control. This can be done by eating a healthy diet, exercising regularly, and taking your medication as prescribed.

It is also important to get regular checkups with your doctor. This will help you to catch any complications early, so that you can start treatment as soon as possible.

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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 (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 the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: A Strategy for the 21st Century* (Department of Health, 1999). This strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to live in their own communities.
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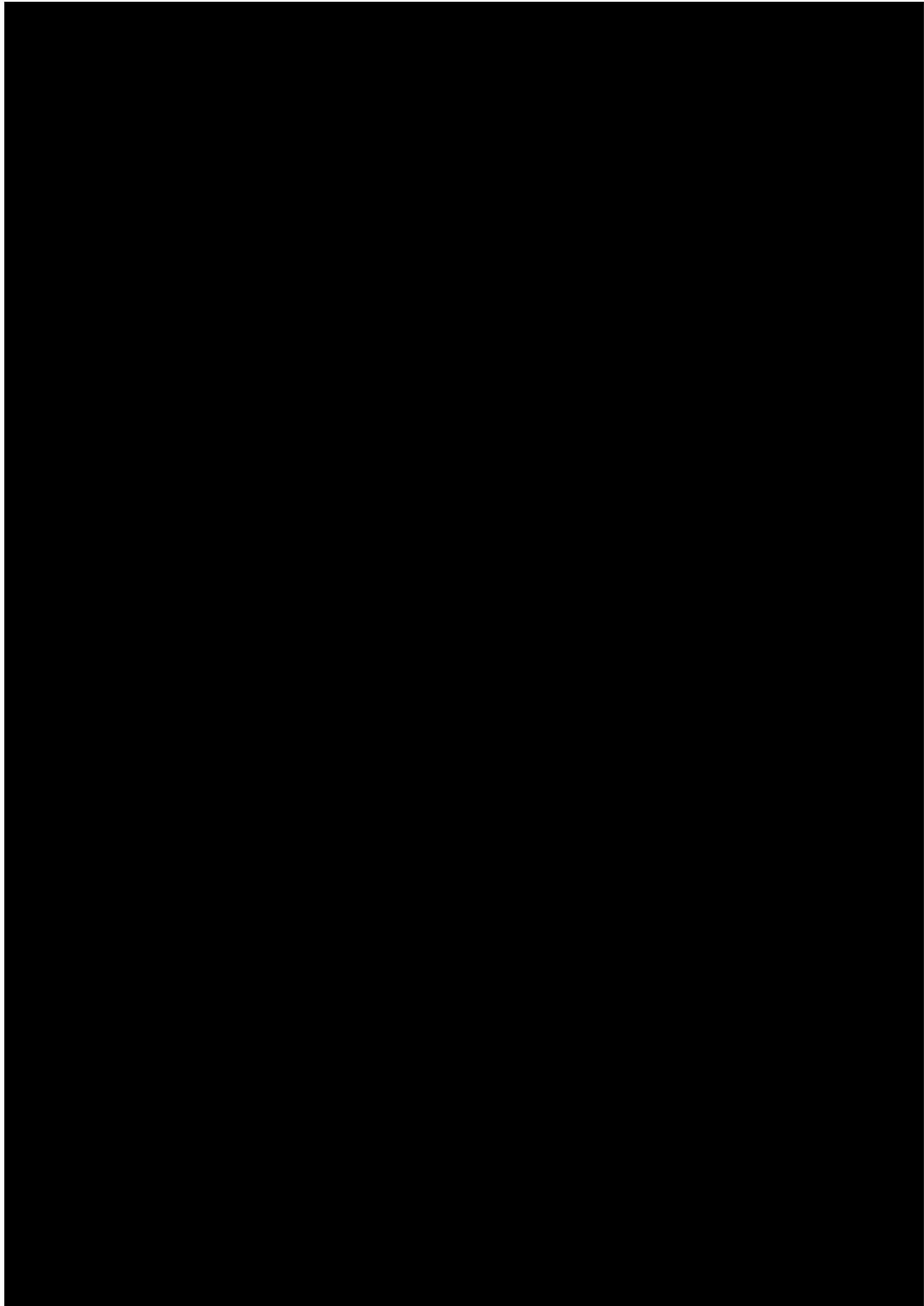
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are living in poverty has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.6 billion.

The World Bank has estimated that the number of people living in extreme poverty (less than \$1 per day) has increased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2001. This is a 27% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$2 per day) has increased from 1.8 billion in 1990 to 2.3 billion in 2001. This is a 28% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$3 per day) has increased from 2.4 billion in 1990 to 2.9 billion in 2001. This is a 21% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$4 per day) has increased from 2.9 billion in 1990 to 3.4 billion in 2001. This is a 17% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$5 per day) has increased from 3.4 billion in 1990 to 3.9 billion in 2001. This is a 15% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$6 per day) has increased from 3.9 billion in 1990 to 4.4 billion in 2001. This is a 13% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$7 per day) has increased from 4.4 billion in 1990 to 4.9 billion in 2001. This is a 11% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$8 per day) has increased from 4.9 billion in 1990 to 5.4 billion in 2001. This is a 10% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$9 per day) has increased from 5.4 billion in 1990 to 5.9 billion in 2001. This is a 9% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$10 per day) has increased from 5.9 billion in 1990 to 6.4 billion in 2001. This is a 8% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$11 per day) has increased from 6.4 billion in 1990 to 6.9 billion in 2001. This is a 8% increase in 11 years.

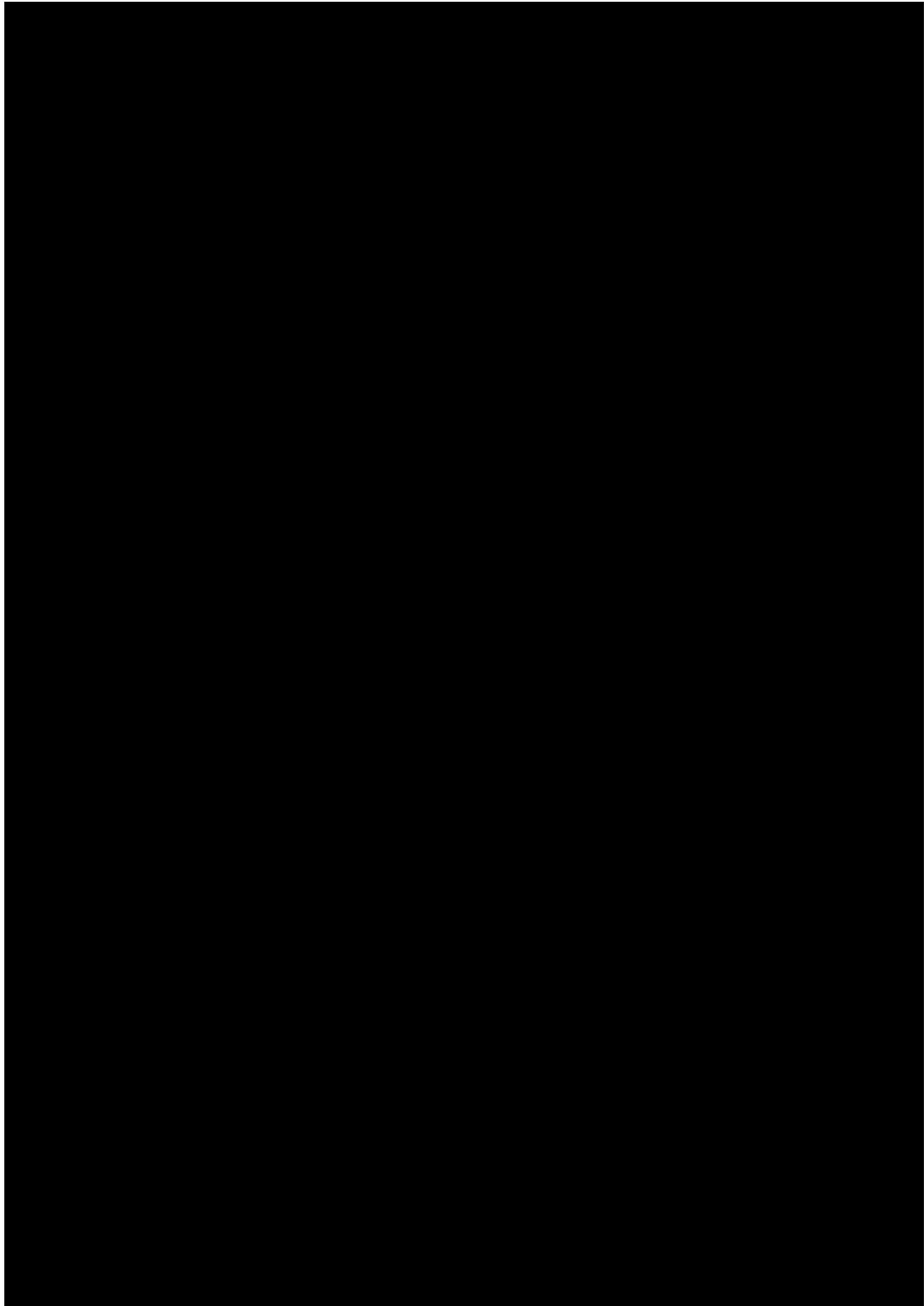
The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$12 per day) has increased from 6.9 billion in 1990 to 7.4 billion in 2001. This is a 7% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$13 per day) has increased from 7.4 billion in 1990 to 7.9 billion in 2001. This is a 7% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$14 per day) has increased from 7.9 billion in 1990 to 8.4 billion in 2001. This is a 6% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$15 per day) has increased from 8.4 billion in 1990 to 8.9 billion in 2001. This is a 6% increase in 11 years.

The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people living in poverty (less than \$16 per day) has increased from 8.9 billion in 1990 to 9.4 billion in 2001. This is a 6% increase in 11 years.



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 Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- (i) People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.
- (ii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care and treatment.
- (iii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live as fully as possible in their own homes and communities.

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- (iv) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live as fully as possible in their own homes and communities.
- (v) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care and treatment.
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- (xi) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care and treatment.
- (xii) People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.

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- (xviii) People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.



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.

The public sector has become a more important part of the economy. This is because the public sector has become more efficient.

The public sector has become more efficient. This is because the public sector has become more attractive to workers.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. This is because the public sector has become more diverse.

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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 attractive place to work. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector is now a more diverse and dynamic environment, and that it offers a range of career opportunities that were not available in the past.

Another reason for the increase is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. This is due to the fact that the public sector now provides a range of services that are essential to the well-being of the population, such as health care, education, and social care.

Finally, the increase in public sector employment is also due to the fact that the public sector has become a more important part of the political system. This is due to the fact that the public sector now plays a central role in the delivery of public services, and that it is therefore a key focus of government policy.

The increase in public sector employment has a number of implications for the economy and for society. One is that it has led to a reduction in the unemployment rate, which has helped to reduce poverty and inequality. Another is that it has led to an increase in the size of the public sector, which has increased the cost of government and has led to a reduction in the size of the private sector.

Finally, the increase in public sector employment has led to a change in the way that public services are delivered. This is due to the fact that the public sector is now a more diverse and dynamic environment, and that it offers a range of career opportunities that were not available in the past.

The increase in public sector employment is a reflection of the fact that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy and of the political system. This is due to the fact that the public sector now provides a range of services that are essential to the well-being of the population, and that it is therefore a key focus of government policy.

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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). 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 has a significant impact on the economy. The public sector is a major source of government revenue, and it is also a major source of government expenditure. The public sector is also a major source of public services, and it is a major source of public goods.

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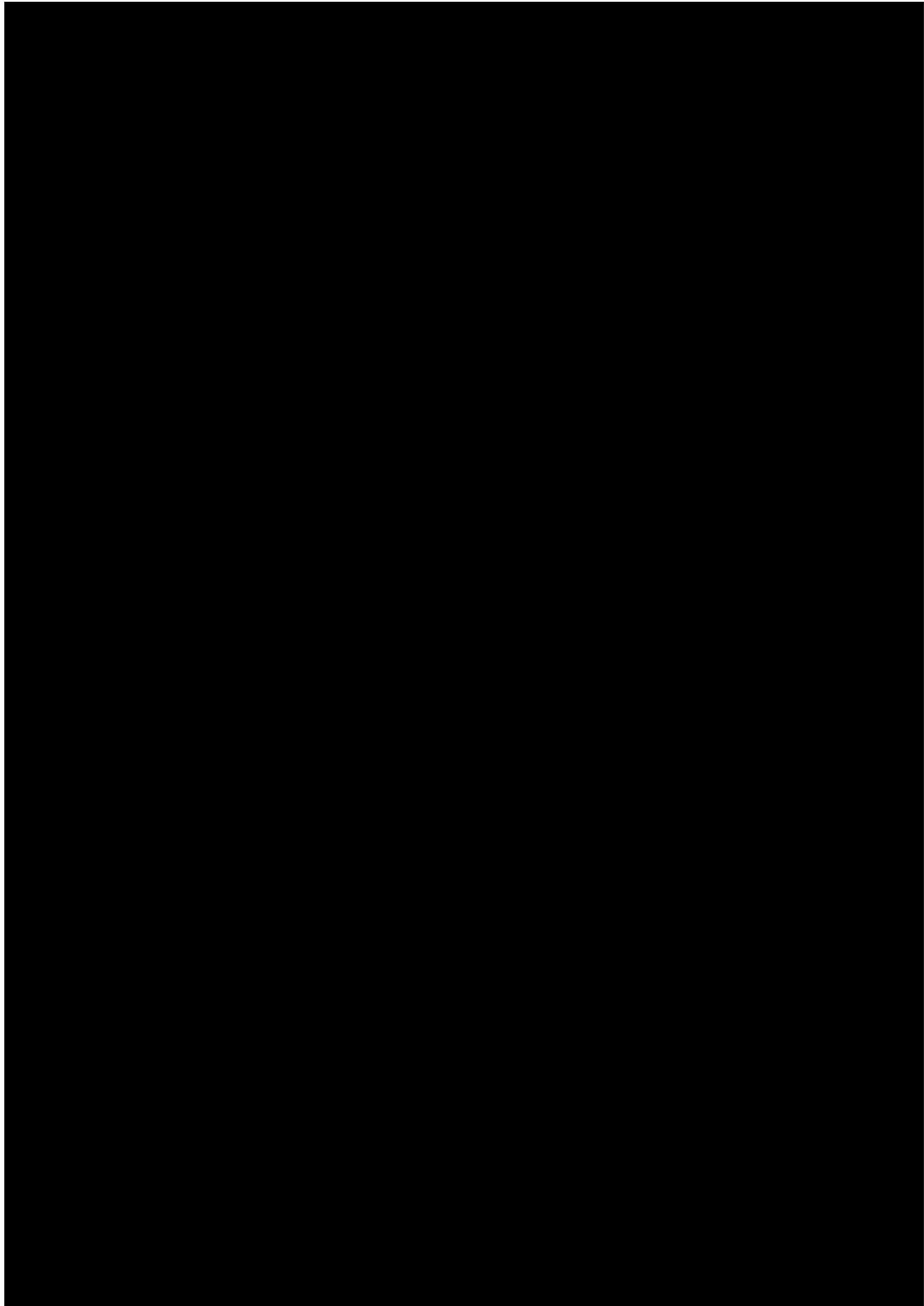
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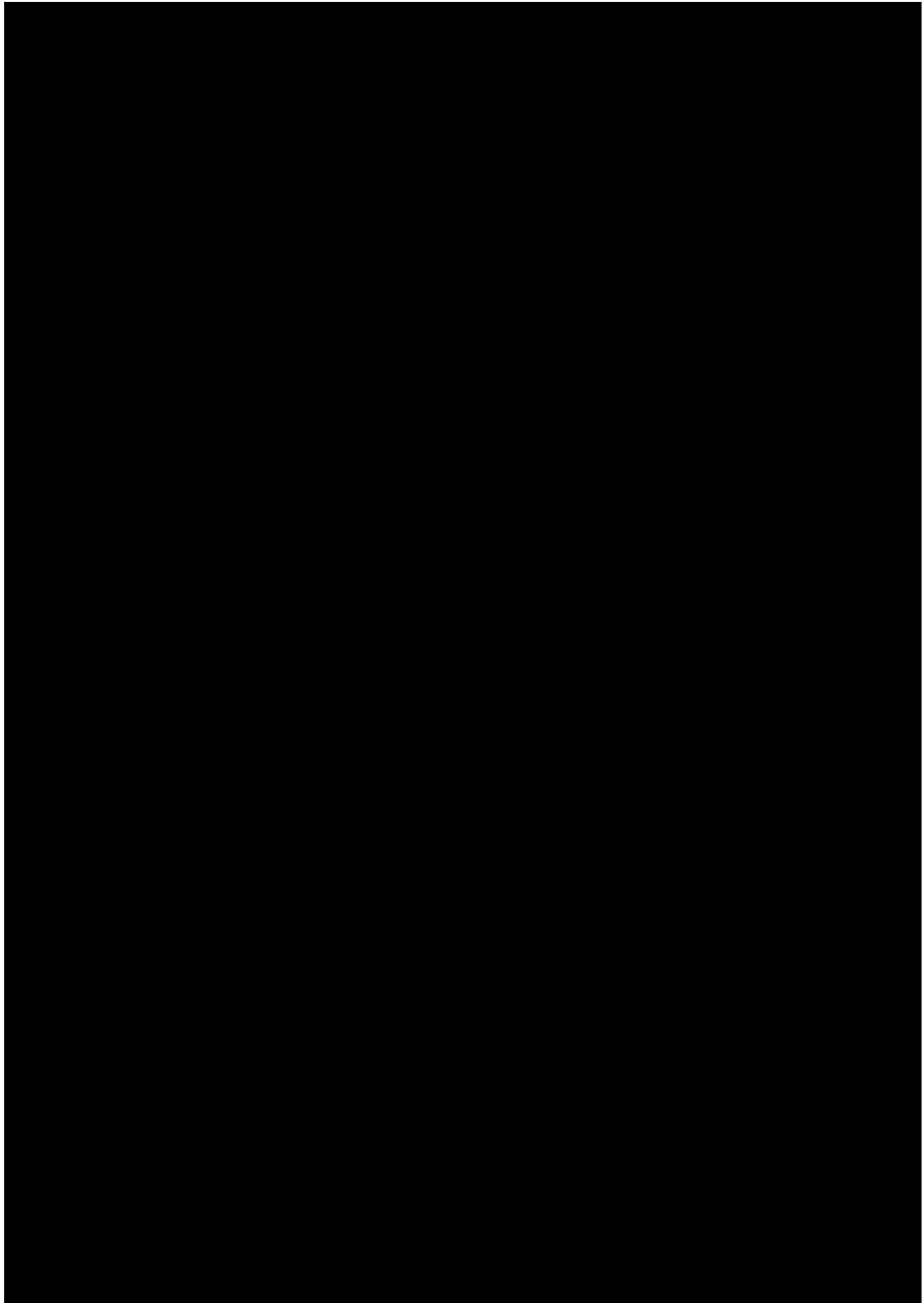
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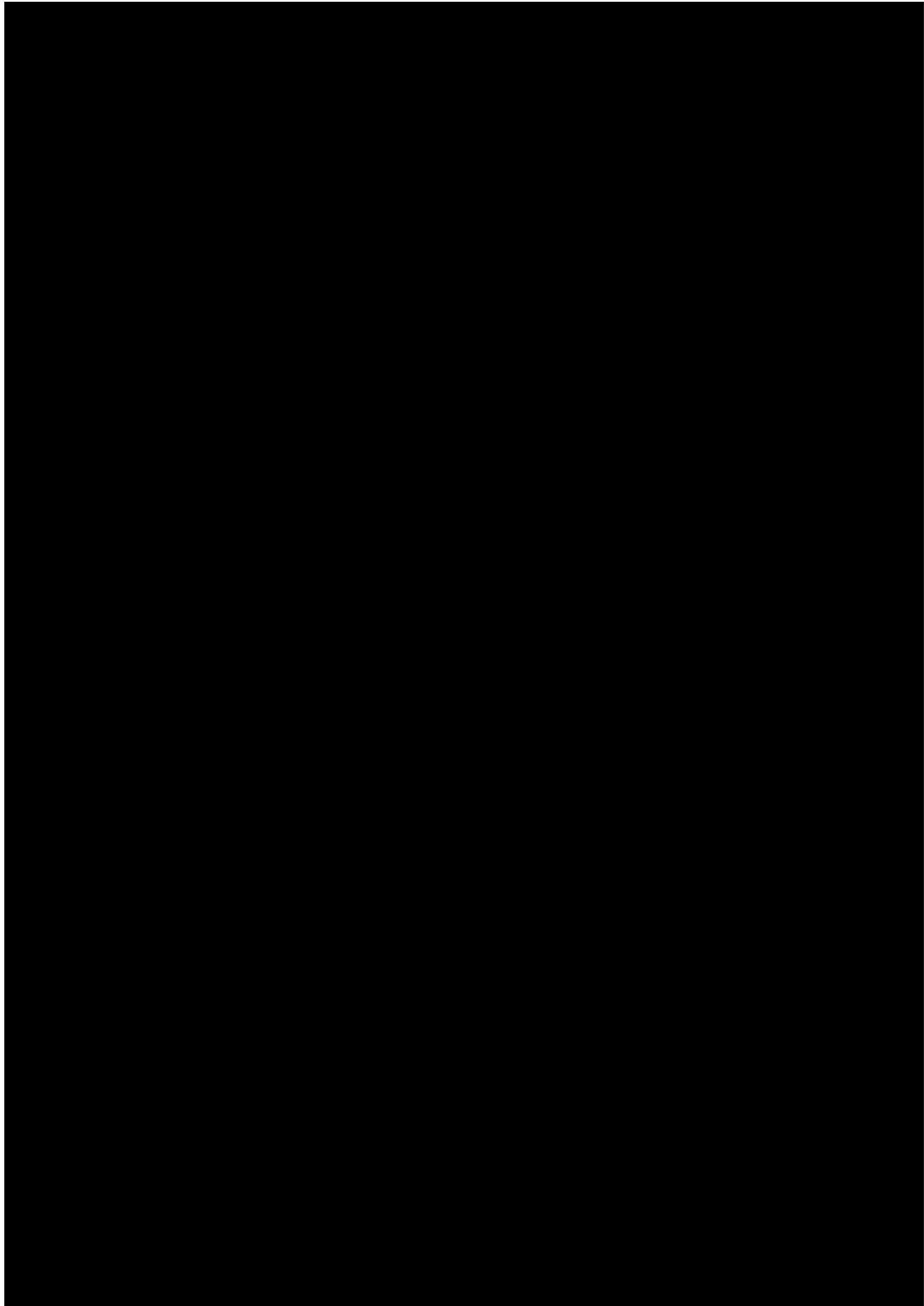
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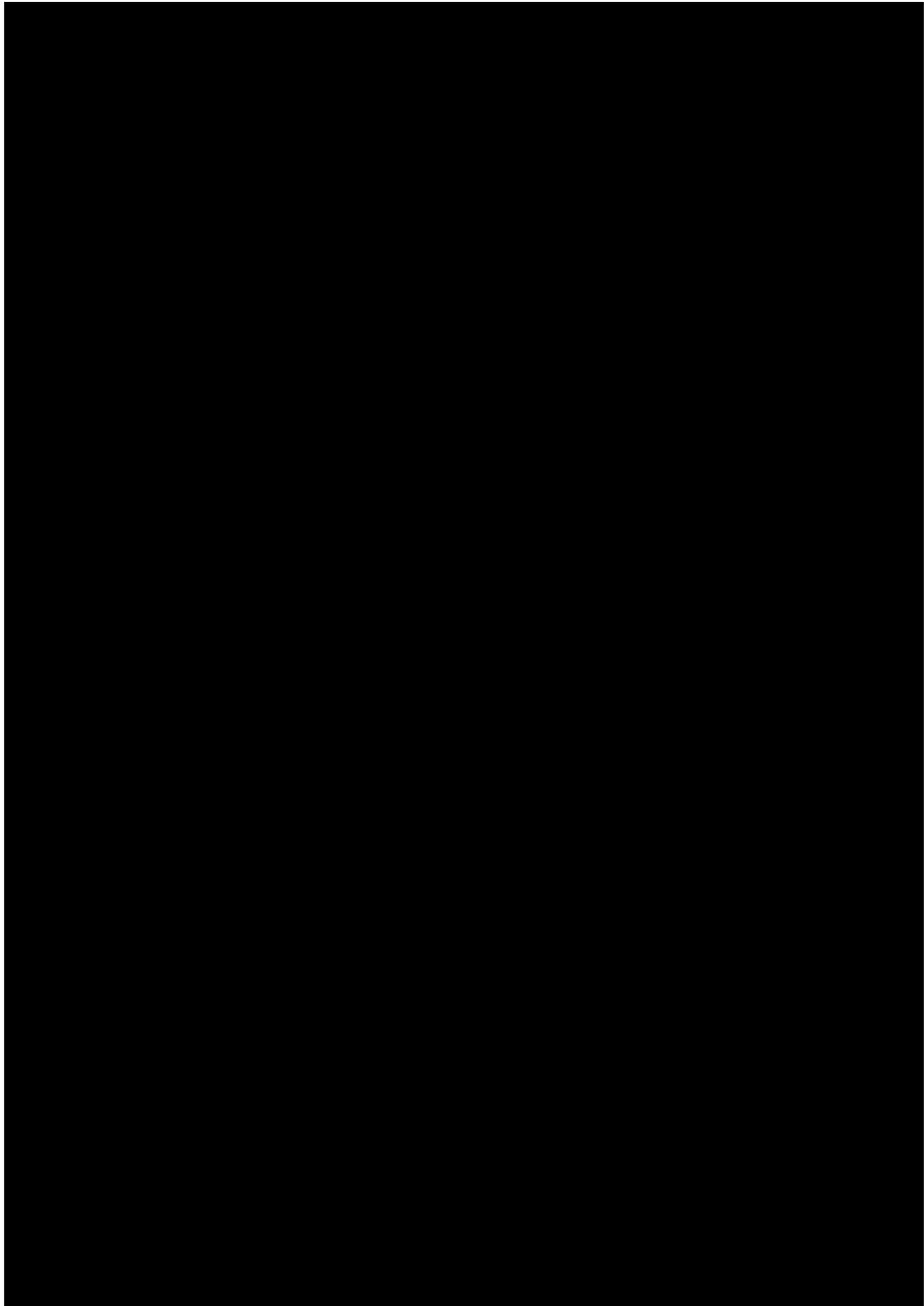
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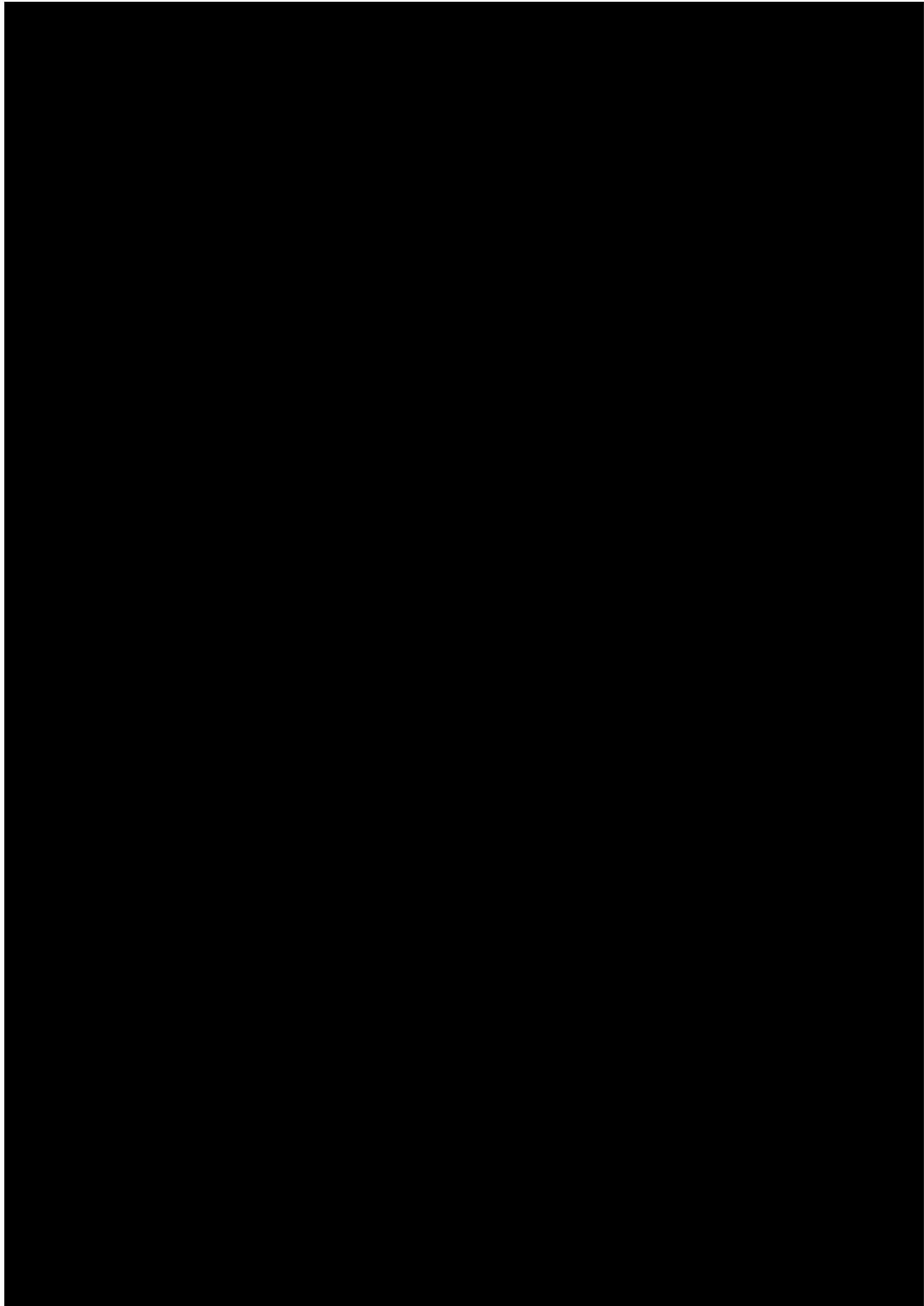
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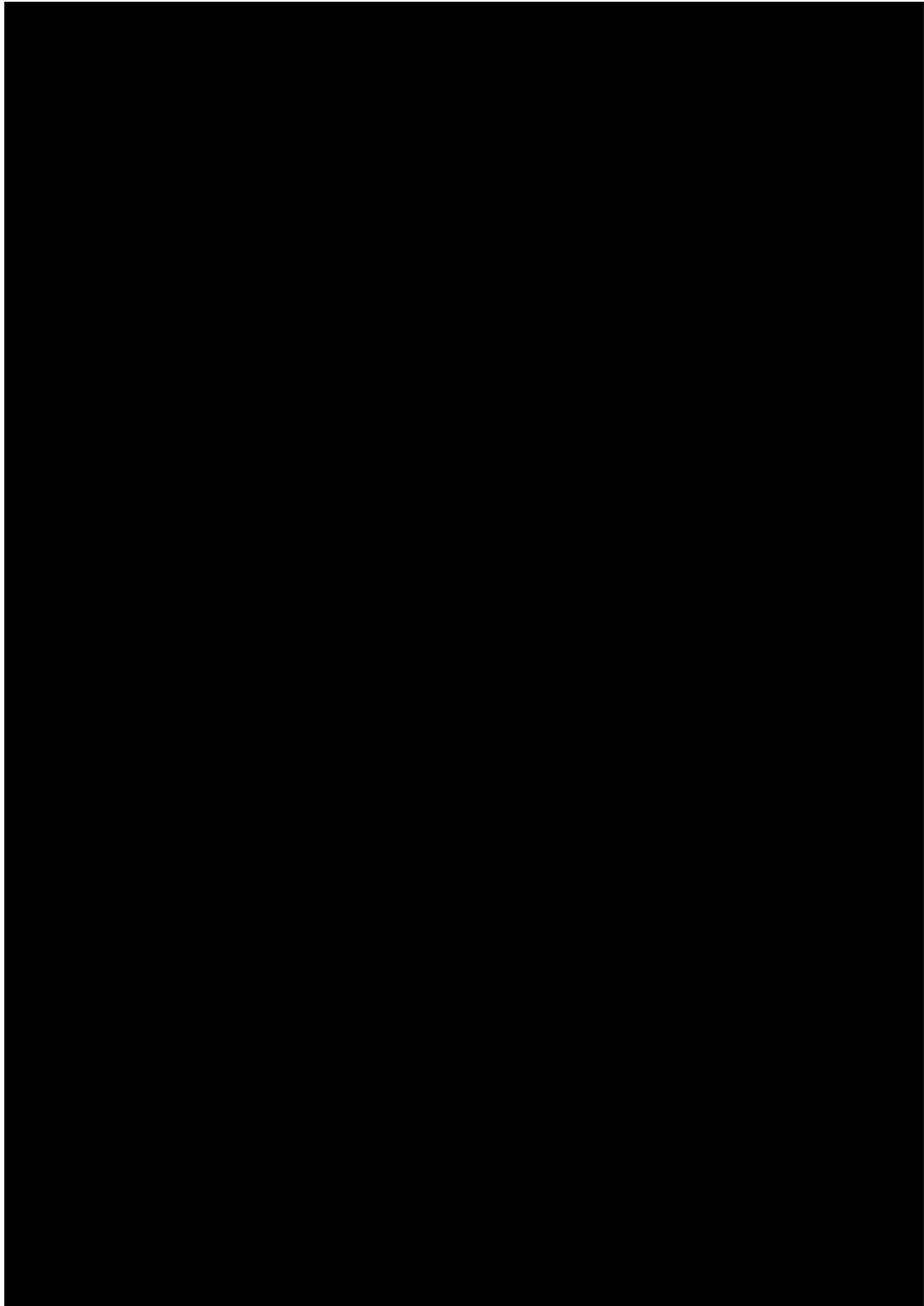
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There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who need to be treated in hospitals and other health care settings.

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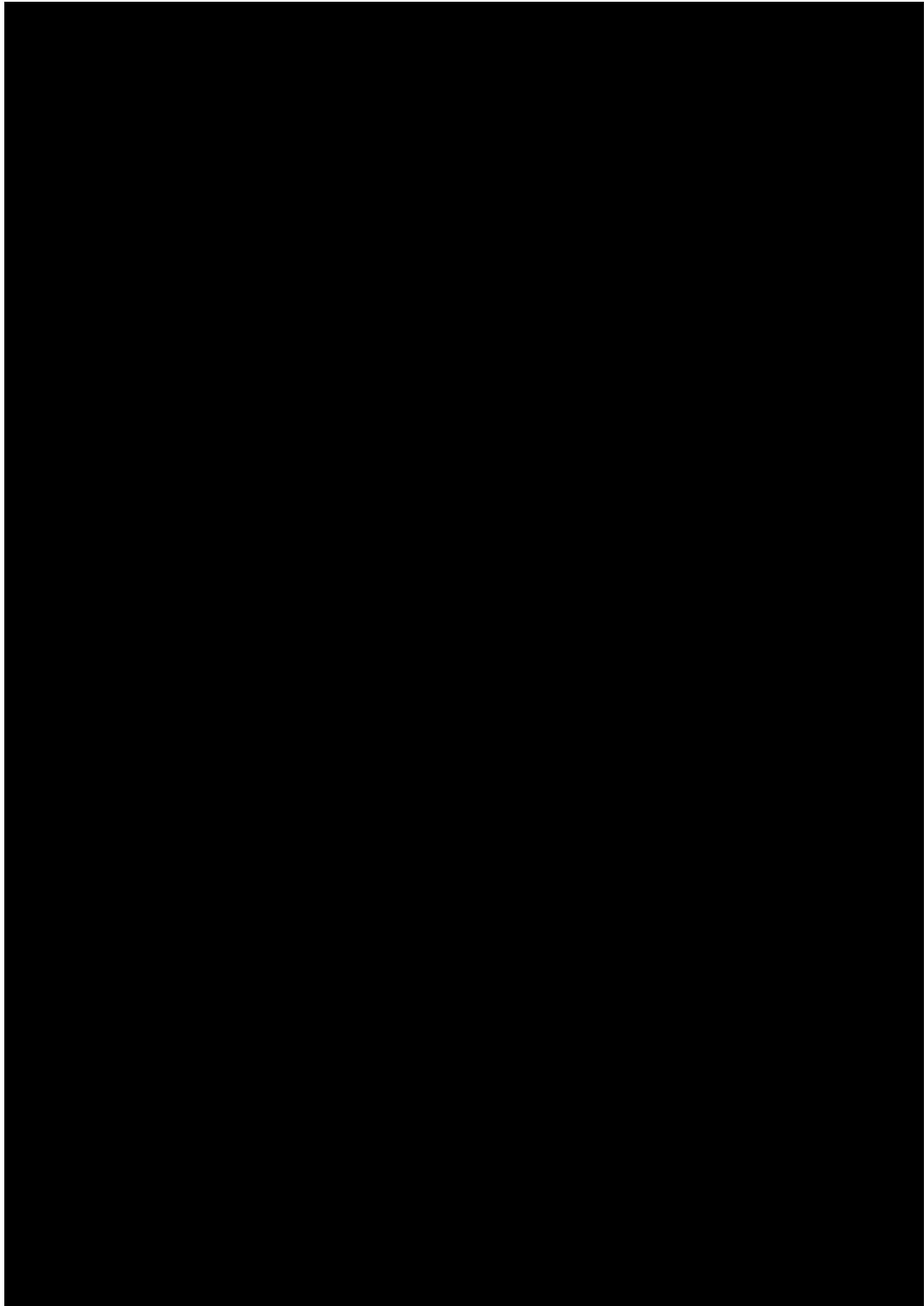
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations. This includes documenting all financial transactions, contracts, and communications.

The second part of the document outlines the various roles and responsibilities of the staff members involved in the project. It details the specific tasks assigned to each team member and the deadlines for completing these tasks. This section also includes a list of the resources and materials required for the project's successful completion.

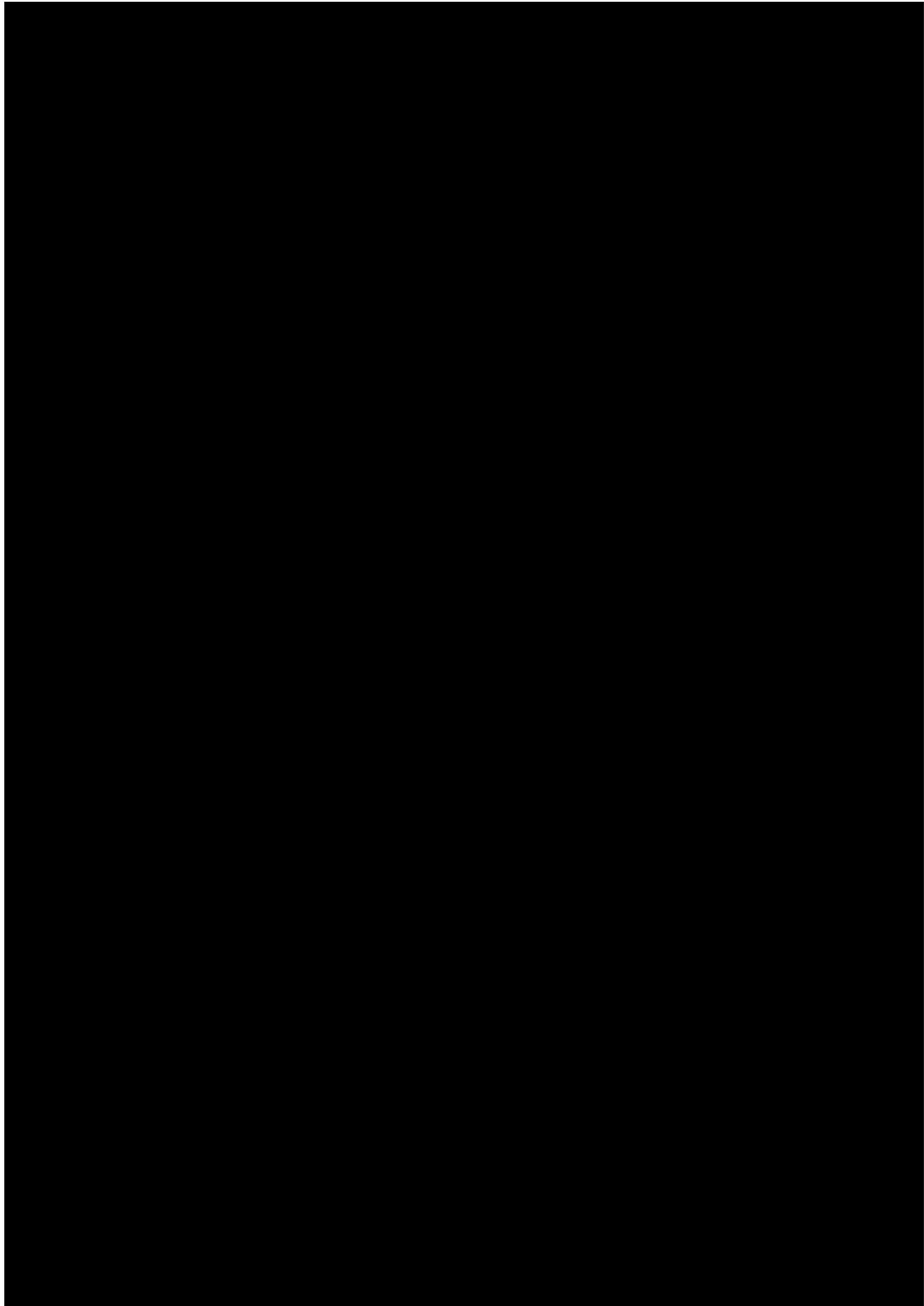
The third part of the document provides a detailed overview of the project's progress to date. It includes a timeline of key milestones and a comparison of actual performance against the original plan. This section also identifies any challenges or risks that have been encountered and discusses the strategies being implemented to address these issues.

The final part of the document summarizes the overall findings and conclusions of the project. It highlights the key achievements and lessons learned throughout the process. This section also includes recommendations for future projects and a final report on the project's overall success.

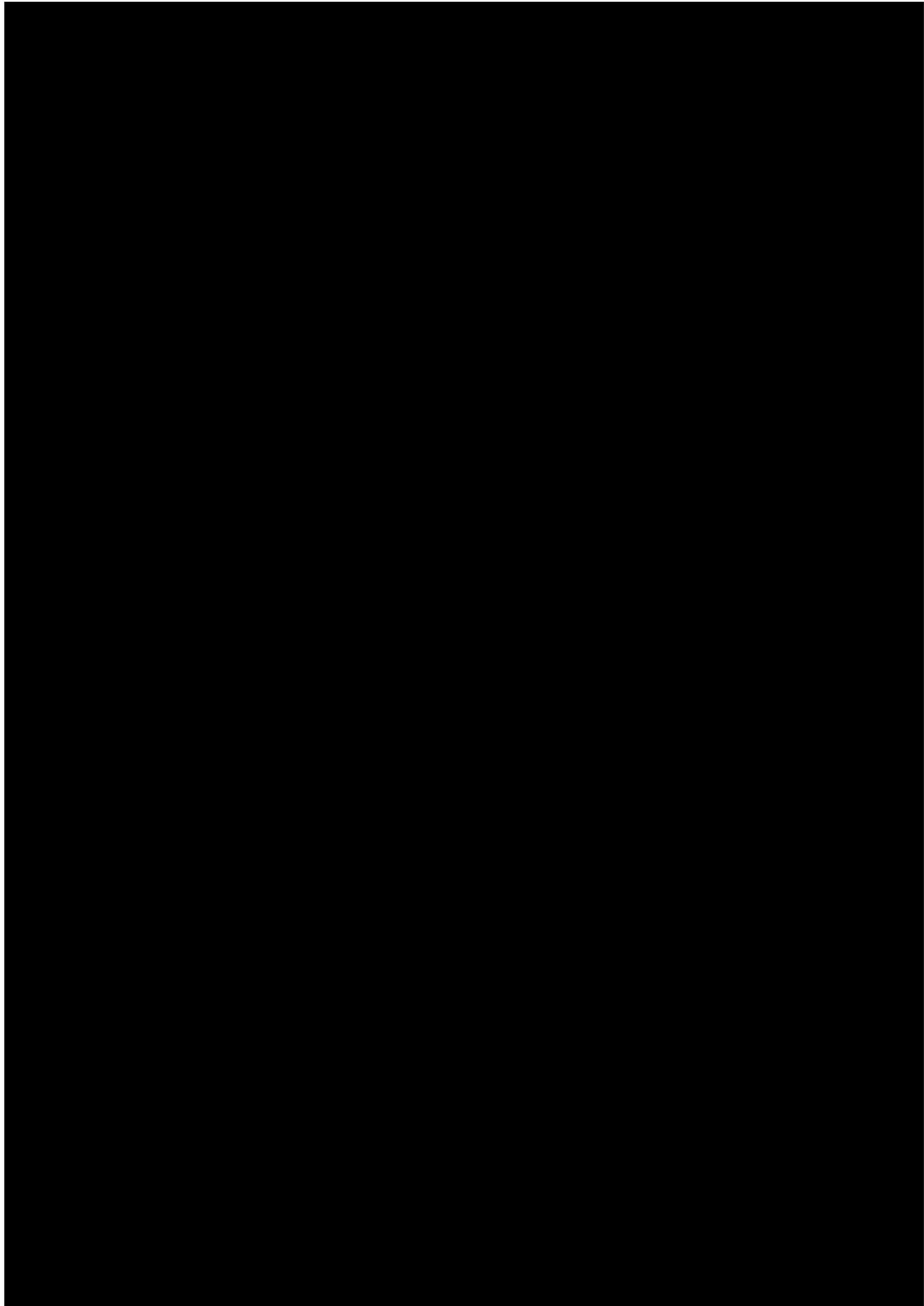








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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people aged 65 and over is increasing. One of the main reasons is that people are living longer. The life expectancy at birth in the UK is now 78 years for men and 82 years for women. This is an increase of 10 years since 1950.

Another reason is that people are having children later in life. This means that there are more people aged 65 and over who have children who are still alive.

There are also a number of reasons why the number of people aged 65 and over is increasing who are not living in their own homes. One of the main reasons is that people are living longer.

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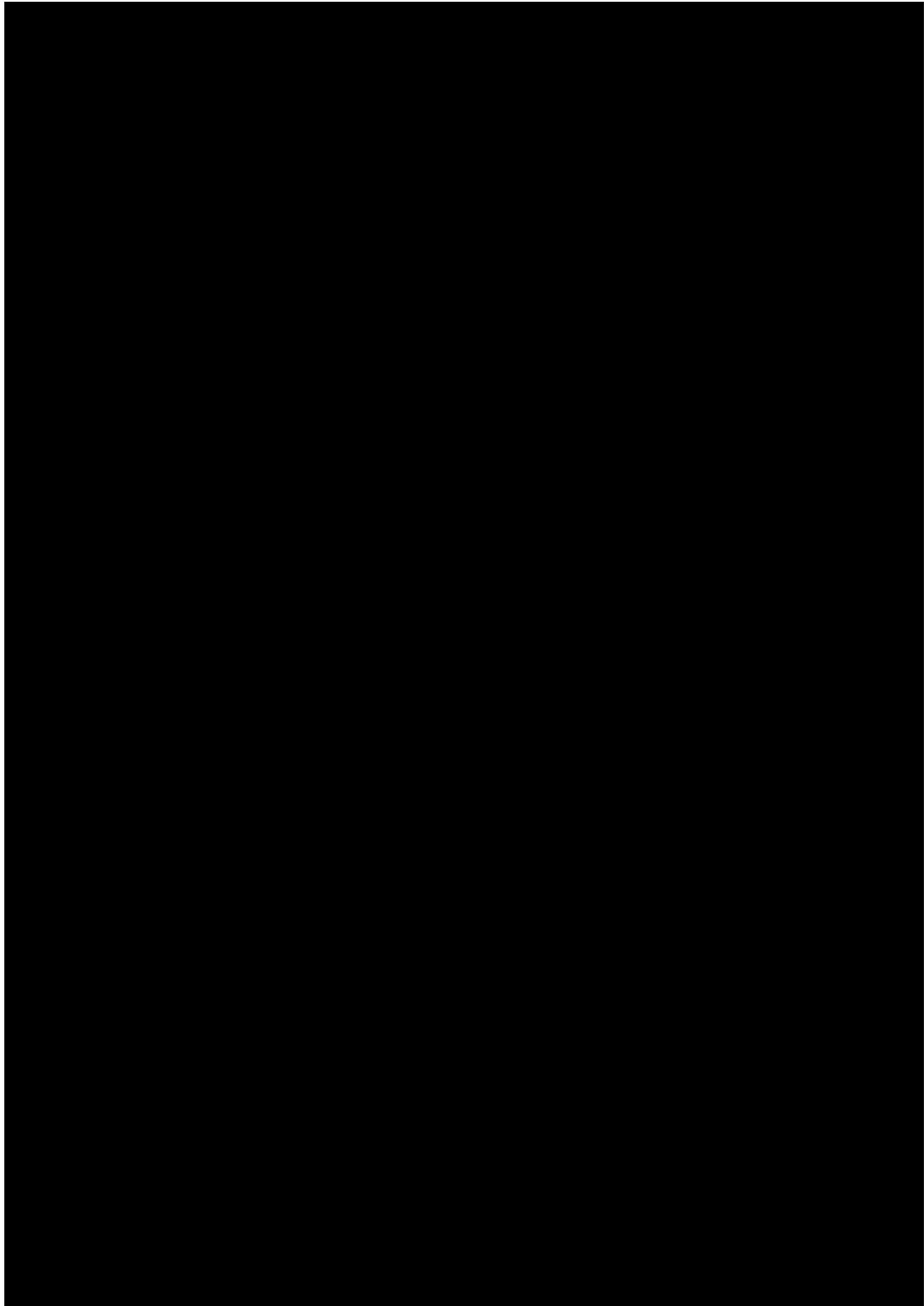
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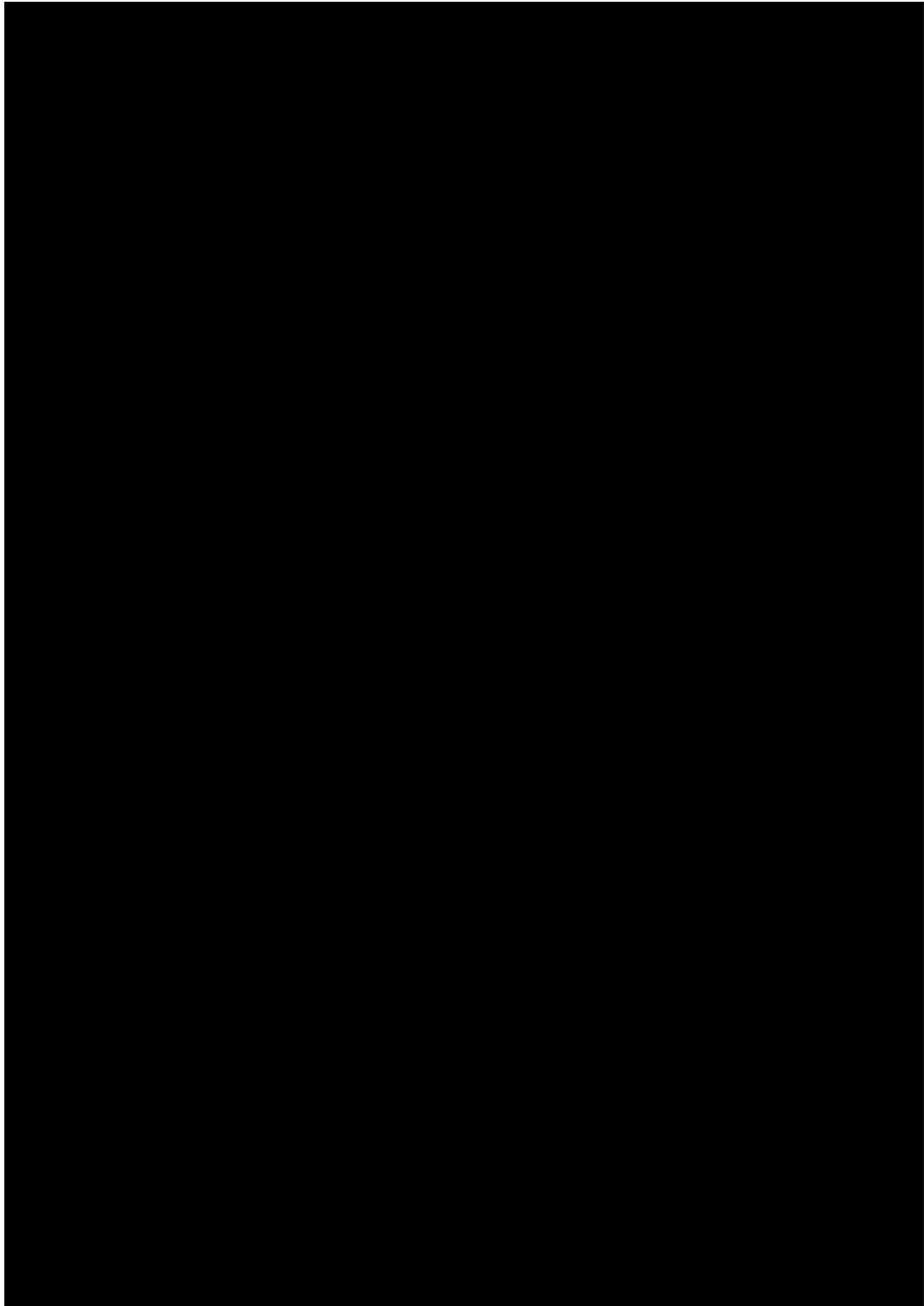
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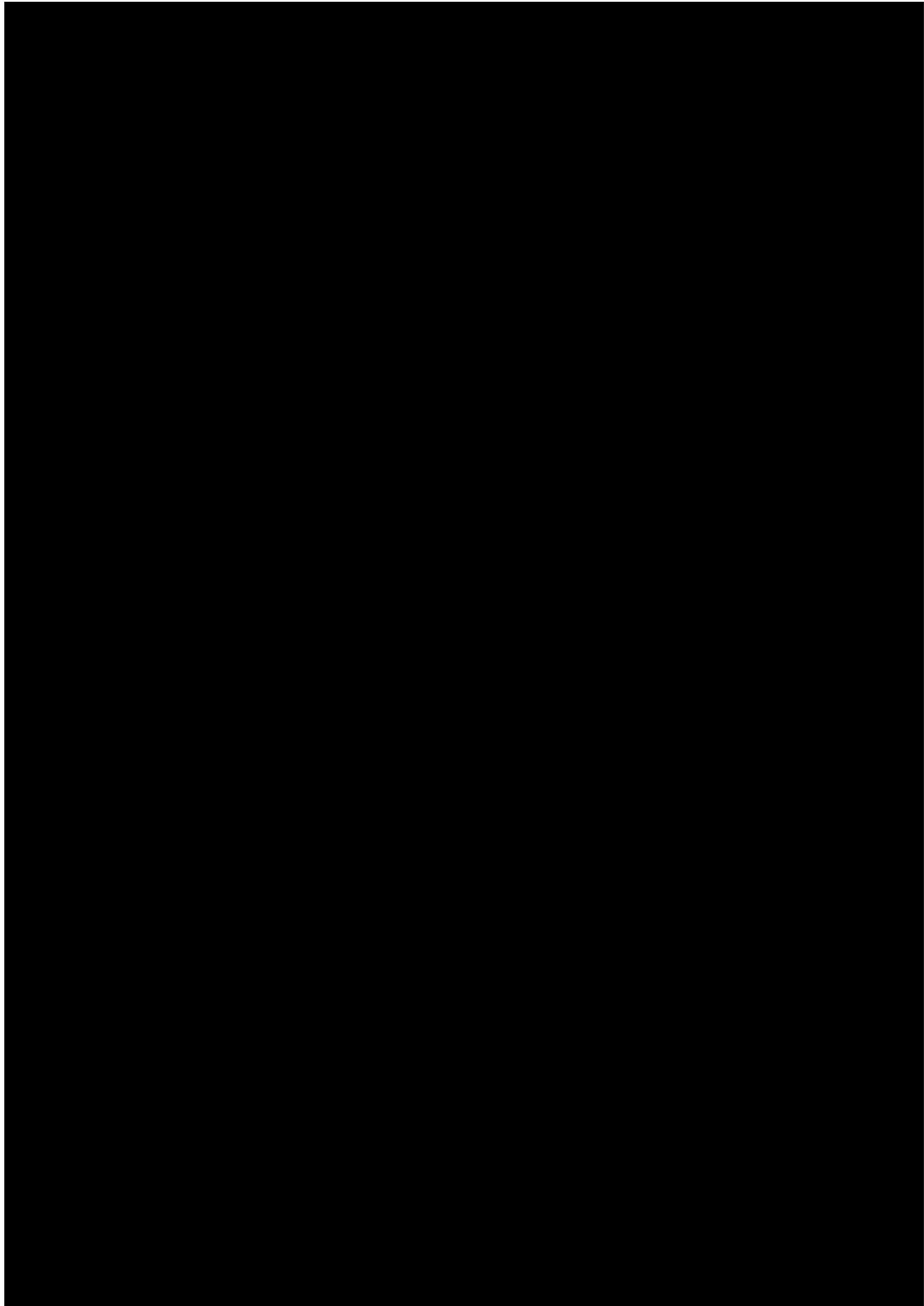
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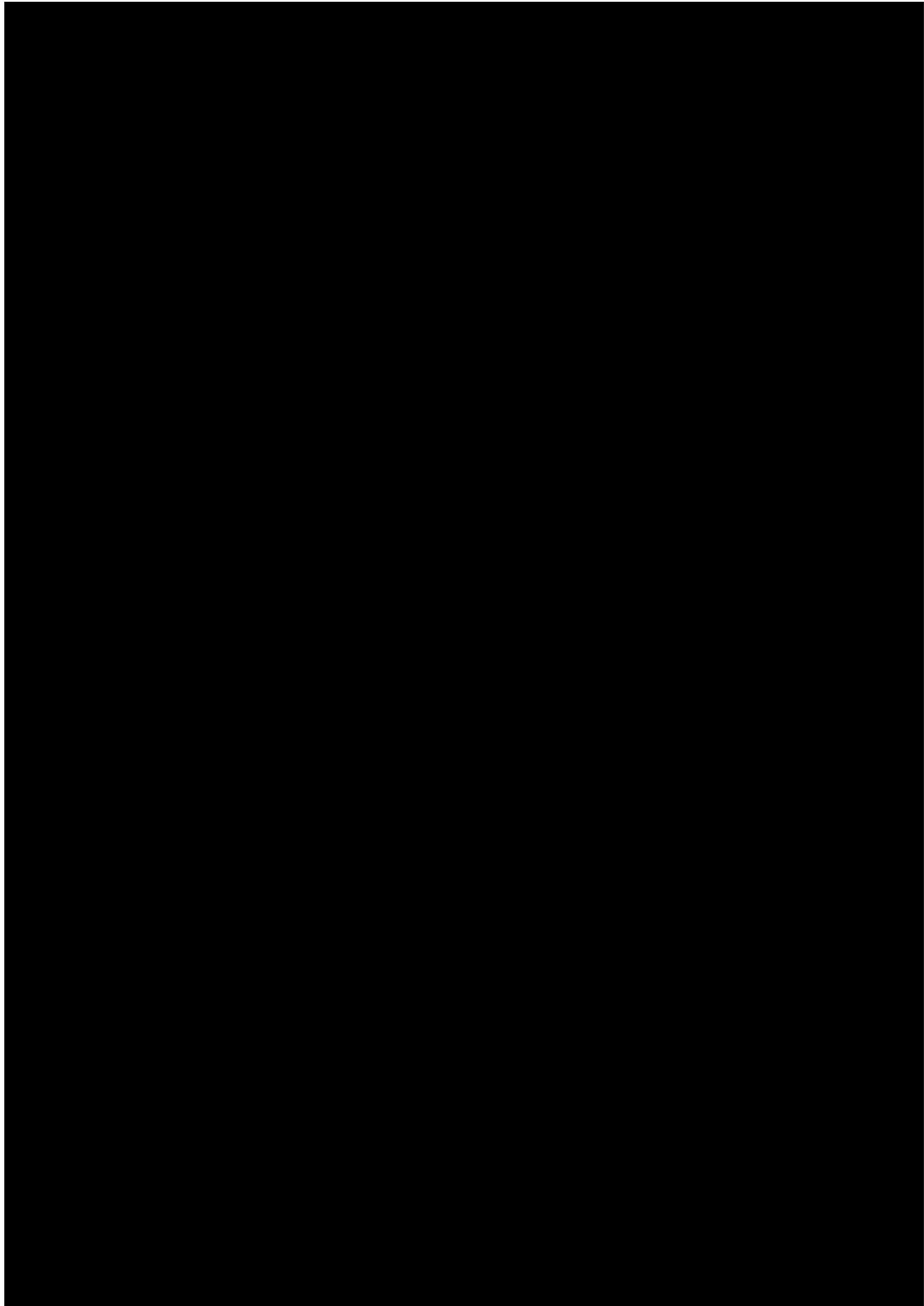


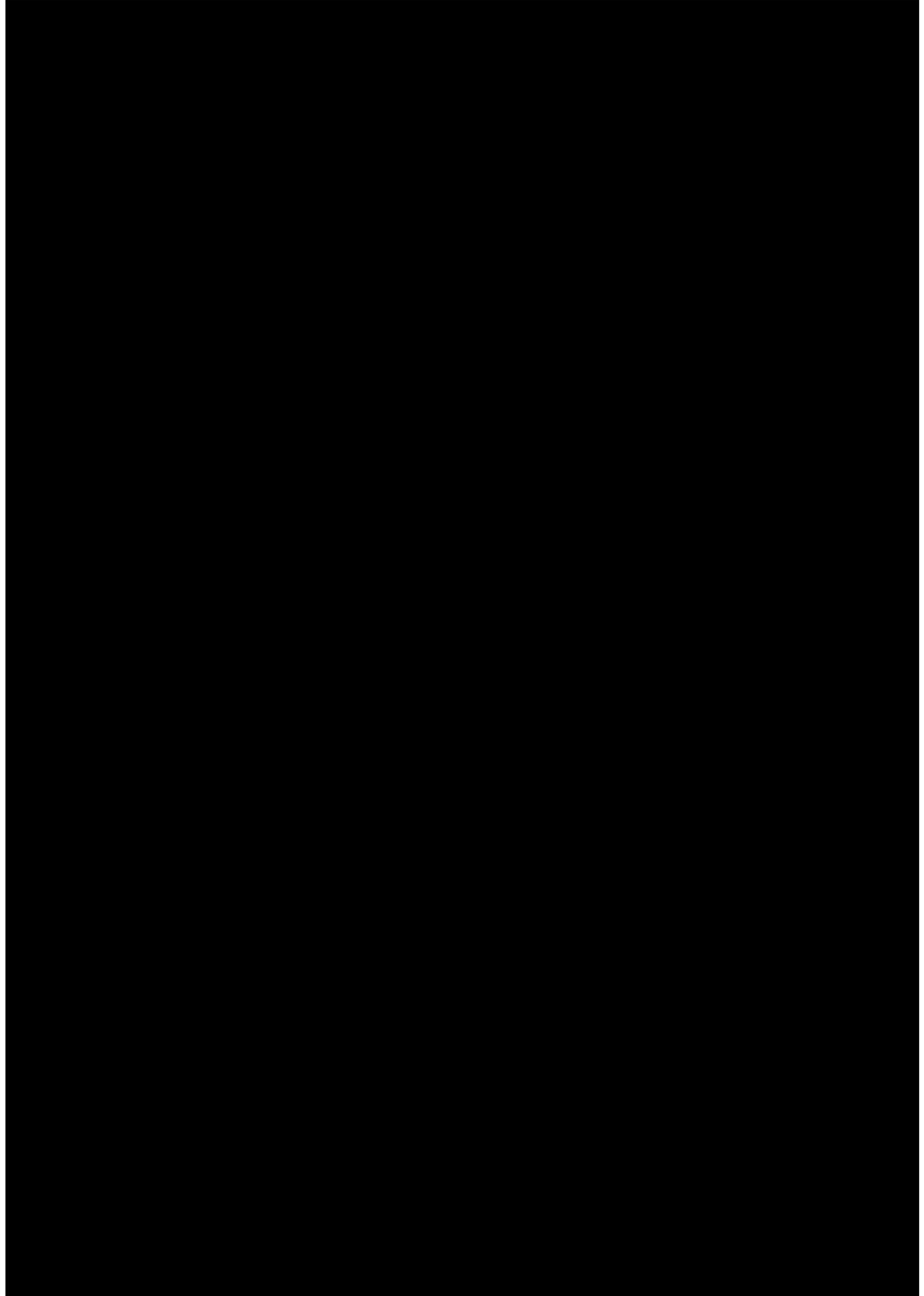












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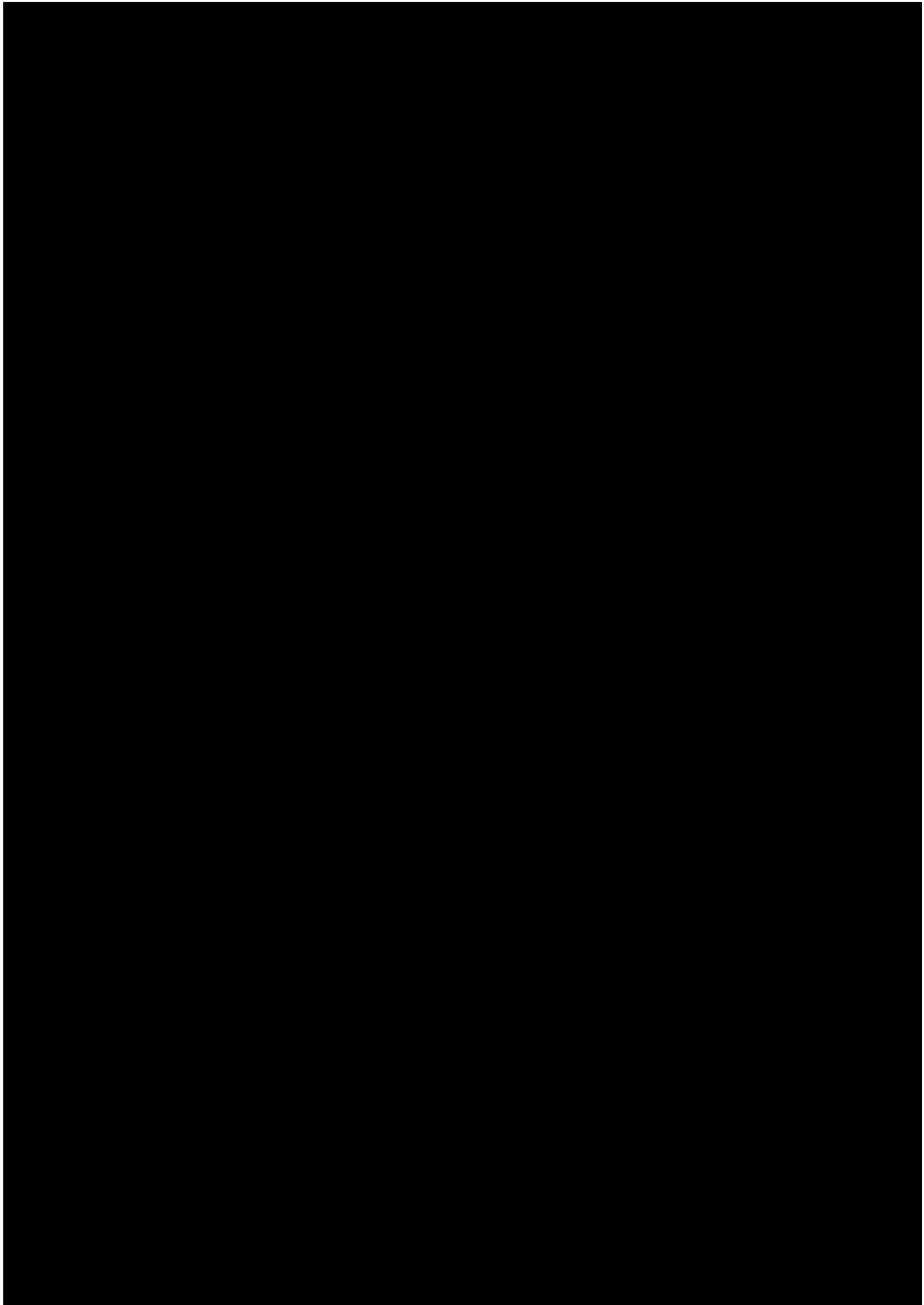
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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- (i) People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.
- (ii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care and treatment.
- (iii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

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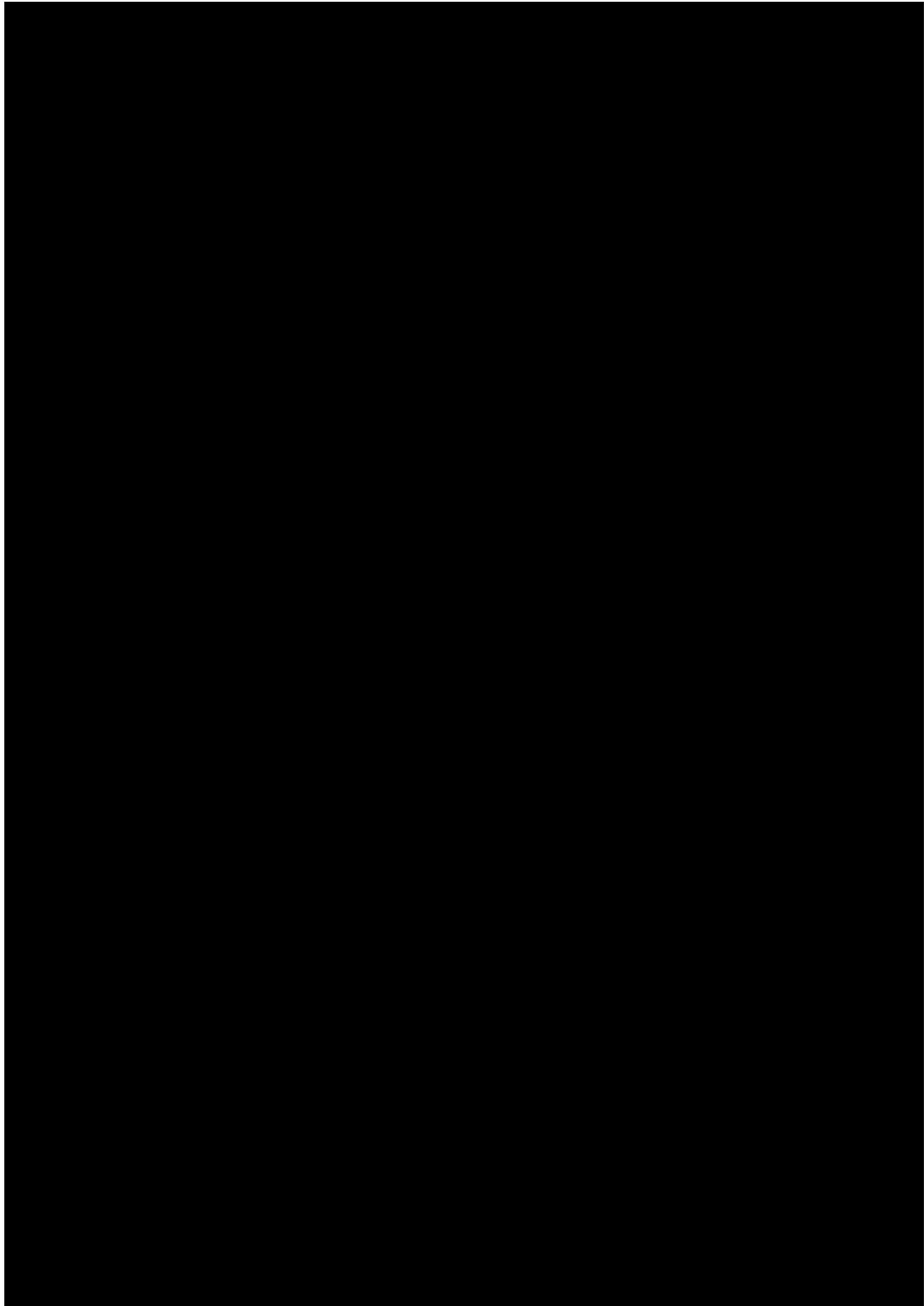
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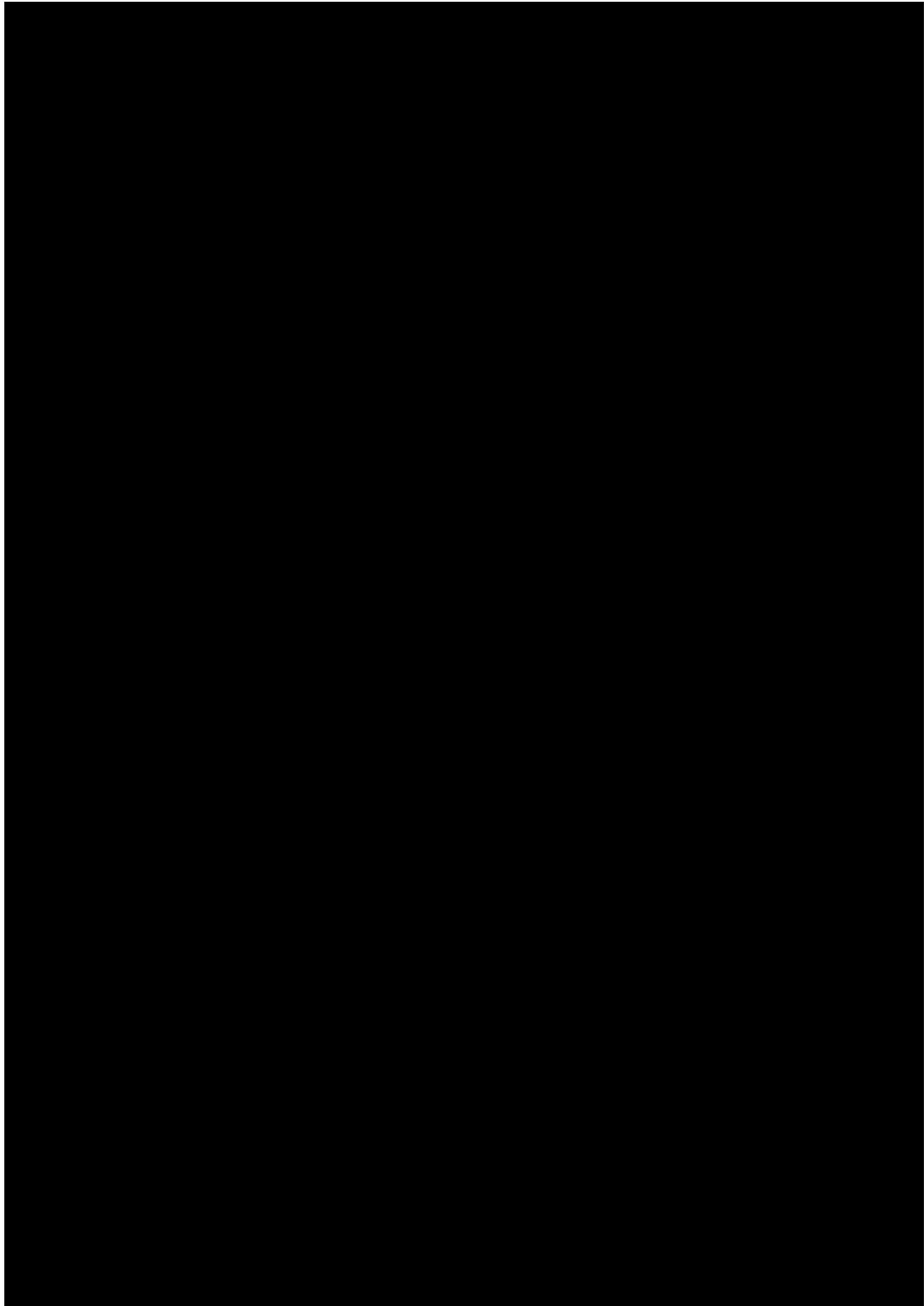
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which public services are delivered.

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 has a significant impact on the economy. The public sector is a major source of government revenue, and it is also a major source of government expenditure. The public sector is also a major source of public services, and it is a major source of public goods.

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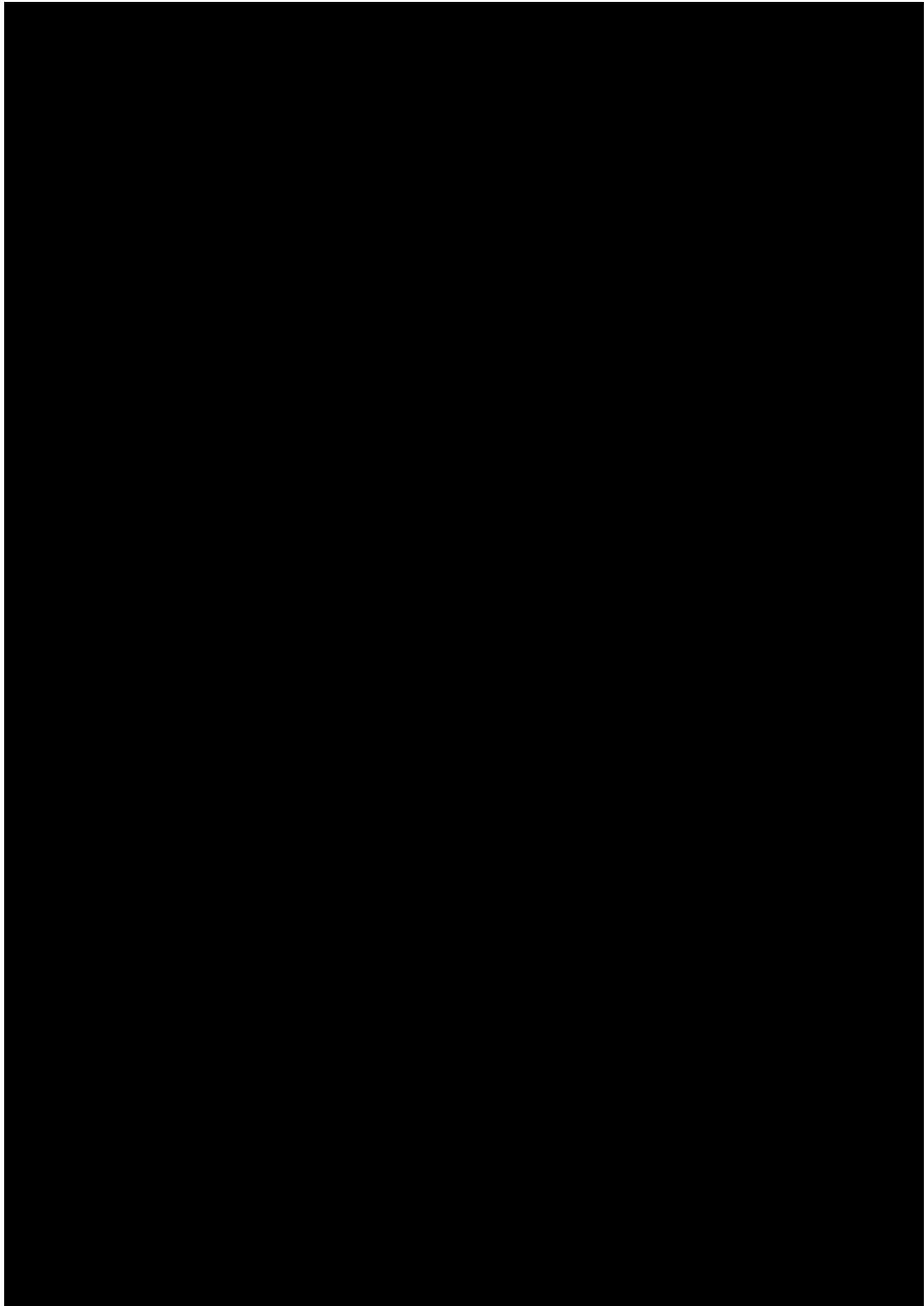
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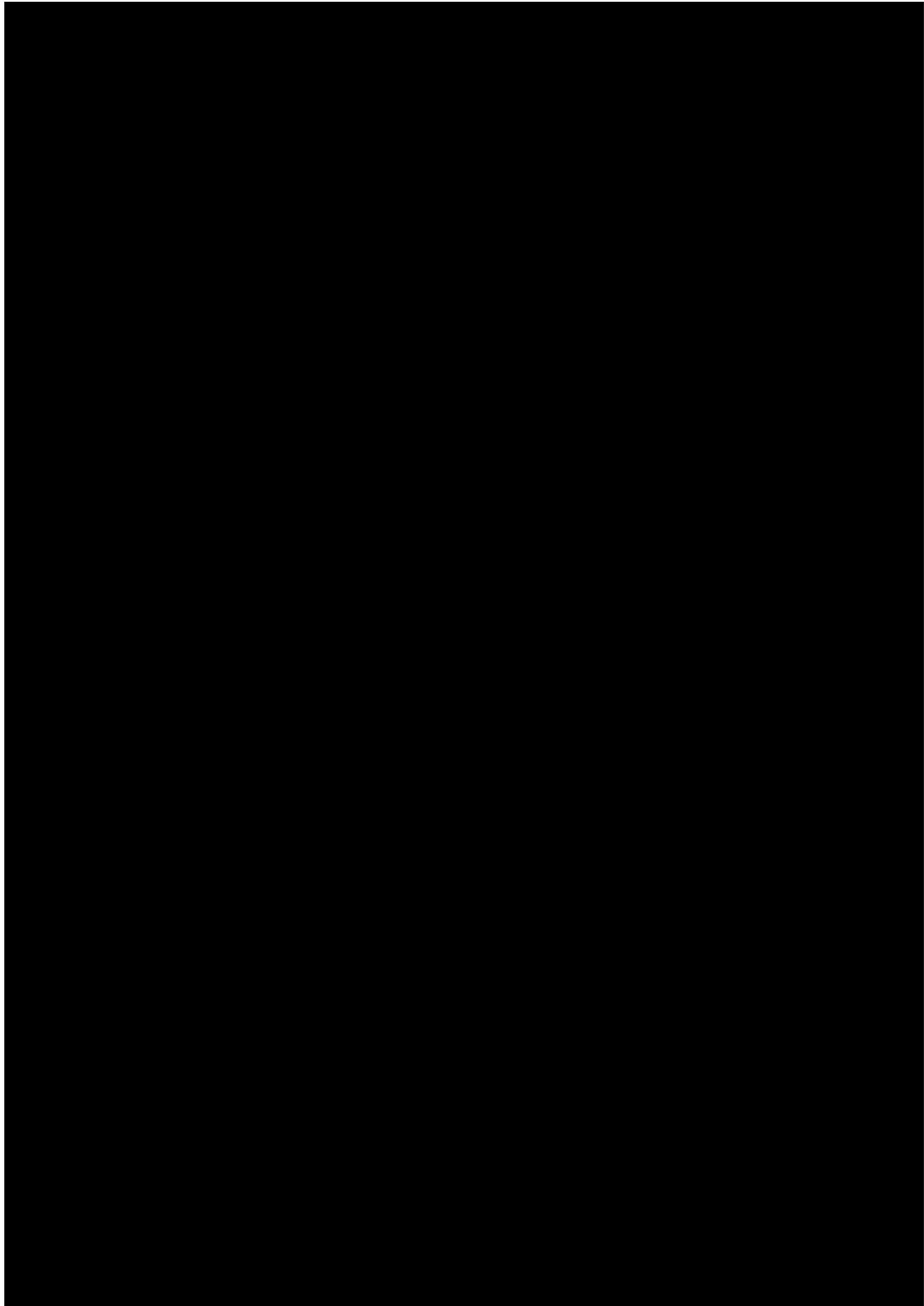
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector is now seen as a more secure place to work, and that it offers a better work-life balance.

Another reason for the increase is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. This is due to the fact that the public sector now provides a large number of services that are essential to the economy, such as health care and education.

Finally, the increase in the public sector is also due to the fact that the government has increased its spending on public services. This has led to a growth in the number of public sector employees.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One is that the public sector is facing a number of financial challenges, including a reduction in government spending and an increase in public sector costs.

Another challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of demographic challenges, including an increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over, and a decrease in the number of people who are aged 16 and under.

Finally, the public sector is facing a number of technological challenges, including the need to invest in new technologies and to develop new skills for its employees.

Despite these challenges, the public sector remains an important part of the economy and a source of employment for many people. It is therefore important that the government continues to support the public sector and to invest in its future.

The public sector is also an important part of the social fabric of the UK. It provides a number of services that are essential to the well-being of the population, and it is therefore important that the public sector continues to provide these services in a high-quality and efficient manner.

In conclusion, the public sector in the UK has grown significantly in the 1990s, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector is now seen as a more attractive place to work, and that it provides a large number of essential services.

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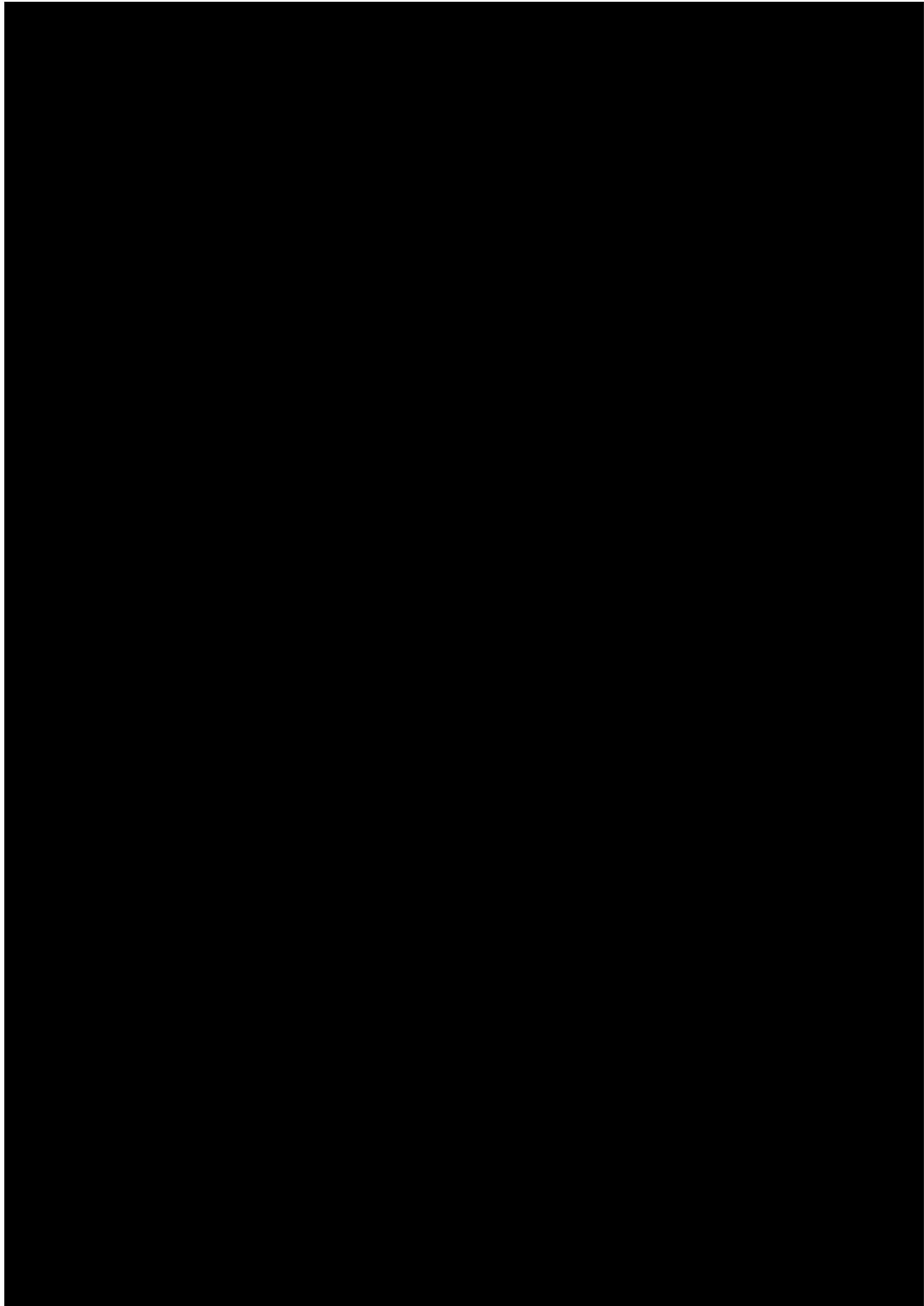
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: Our Future, Our Choice* (Department of Health, 2000). The White Paper sets out a vision of a society in which older people are able to live well, and to contribute to society. It also sets out a number of key objectives for the Government, including:

• to ensure that older people are able to live well, and to contribute to society;  
• to ensure that older people are able to live independently, and to participate in the life of their communities;  
• to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes, and to receive the care and support they need.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key actions for the Government, including:

• to improve the lives of older people by ensuring that they have access to the services and support they need;  
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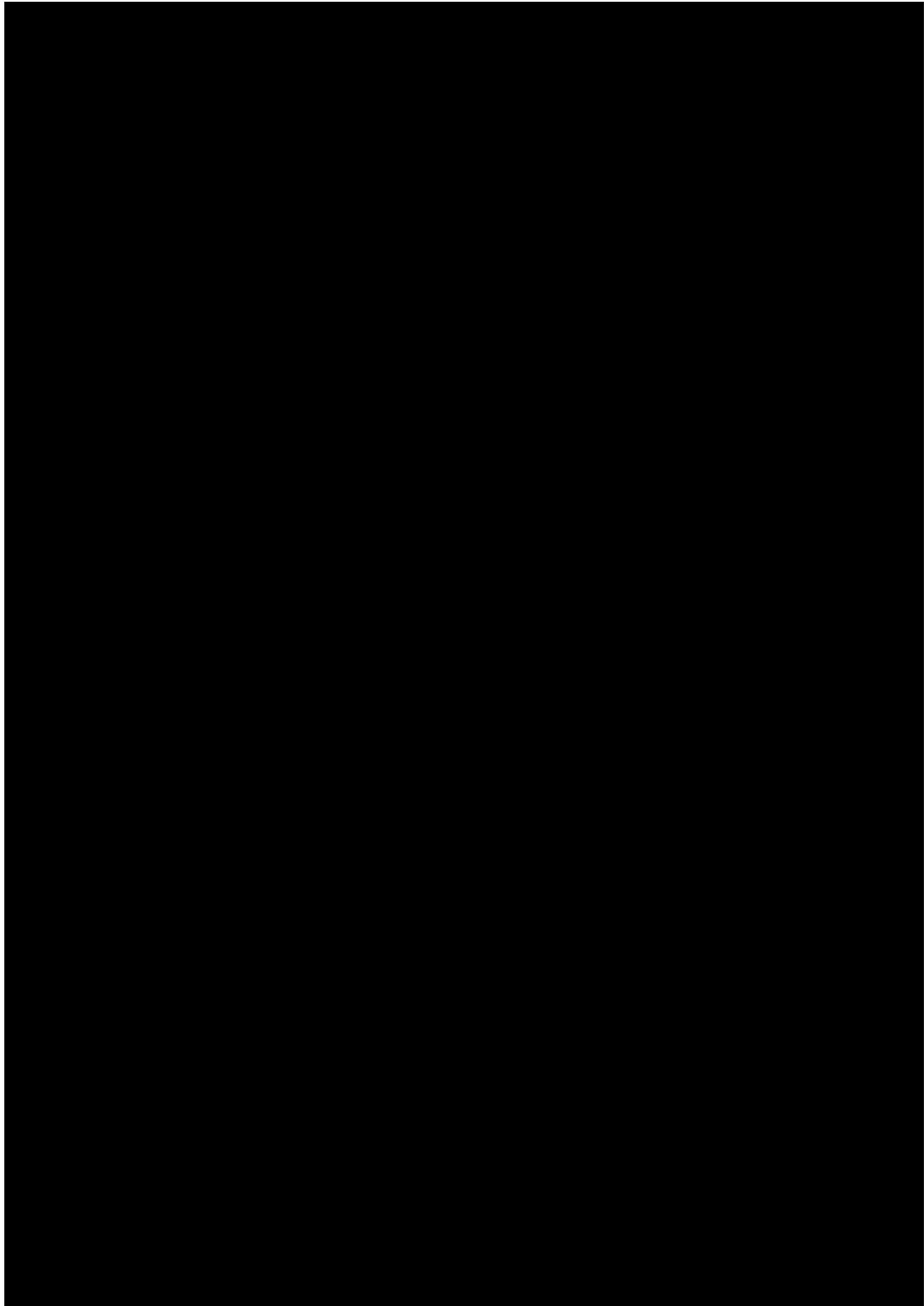
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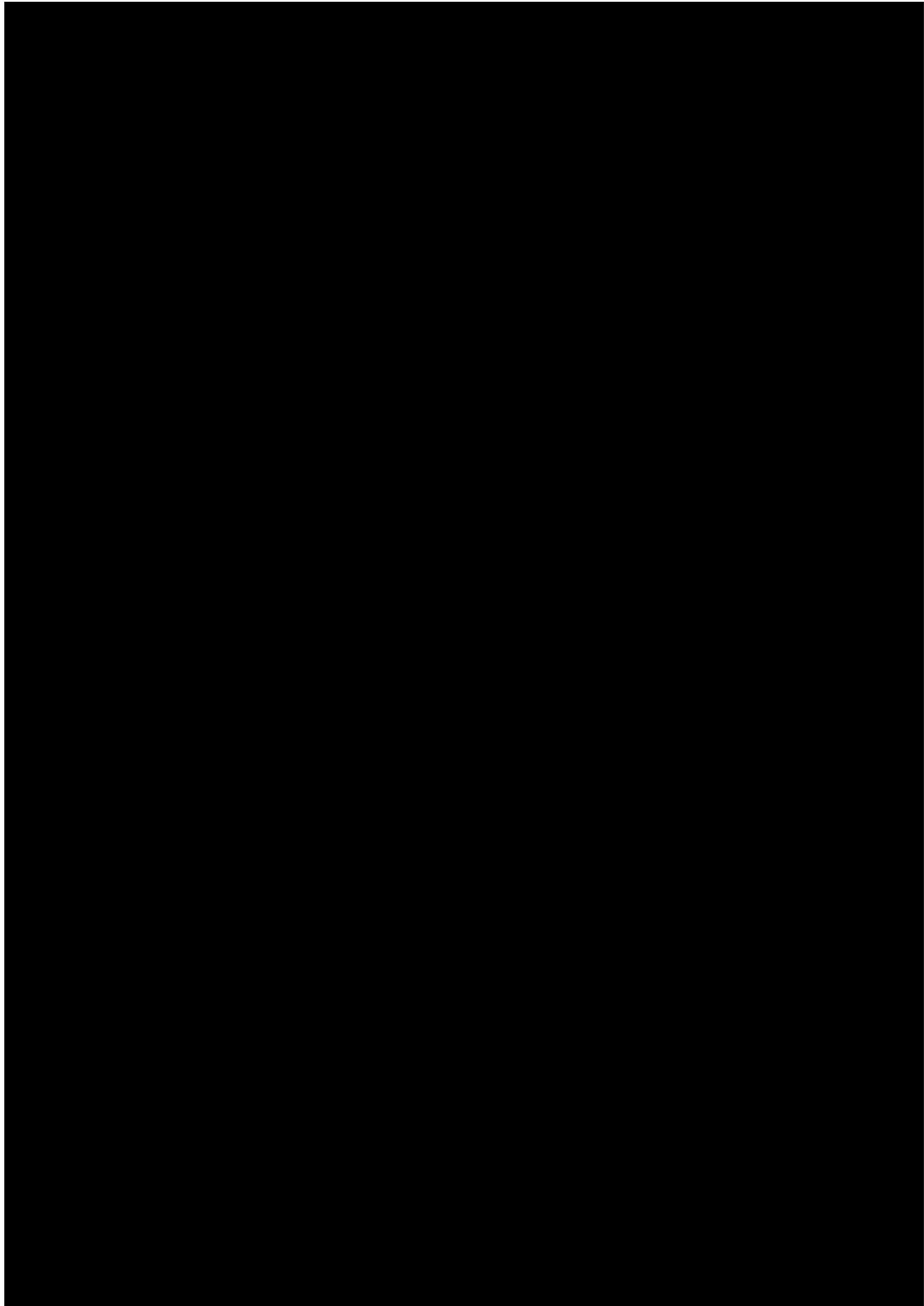
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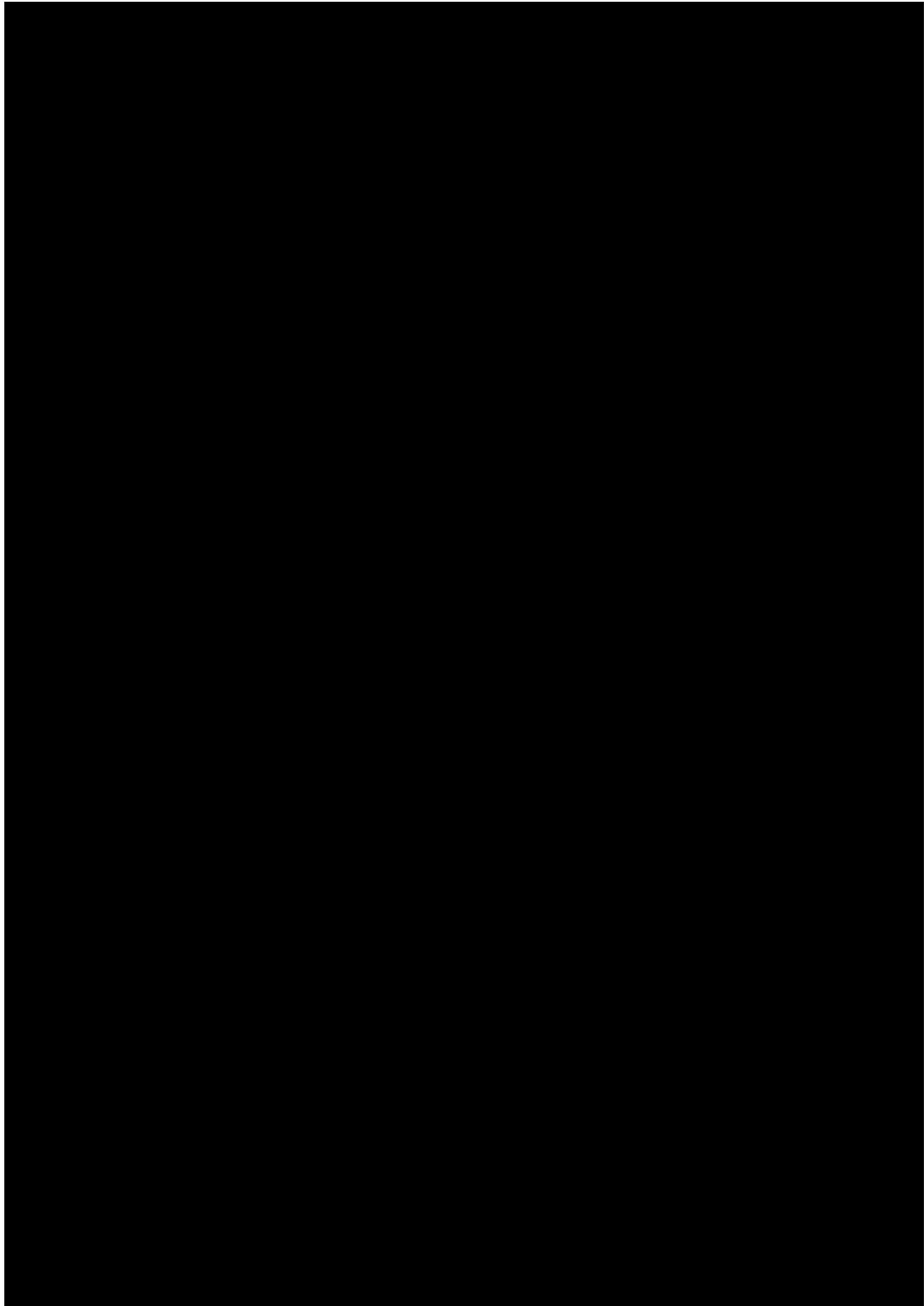
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The public sector is becoming more important in the economy. This is because the public sector is providing more services than in the past.

The public sector is becoming more efficient. This is because the public sector is using more resources than in the past.

The public sector is becoming more attractive to workers. This is because the public sector is offering better pay and benefits than in the past.

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The public sector is becoming more efficient. This is because the public sector is using more resources than in the past.

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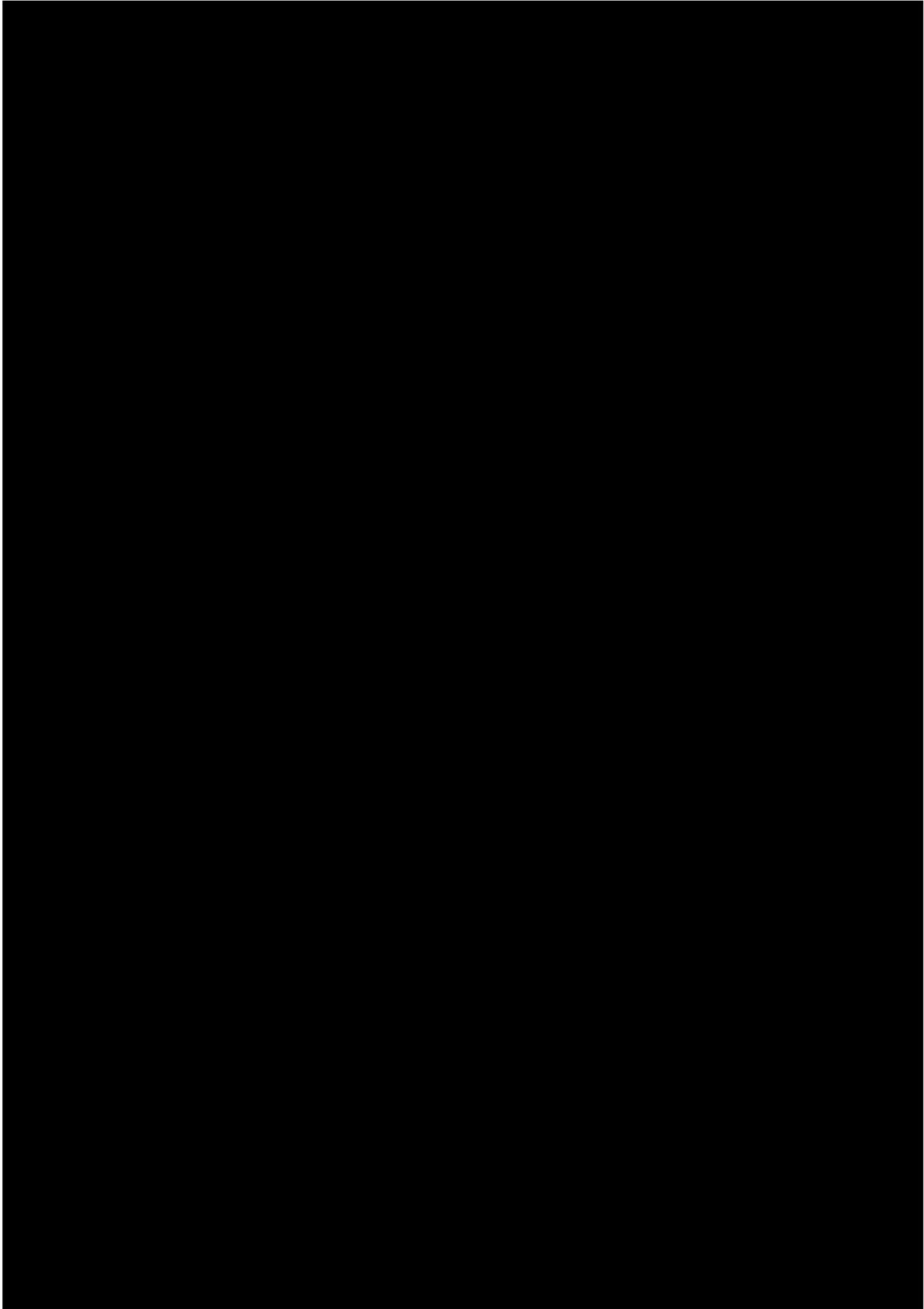
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million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

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who need to be treated in hospitals and other health care settings.

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who need to be treated in hospitals and other health care settings.

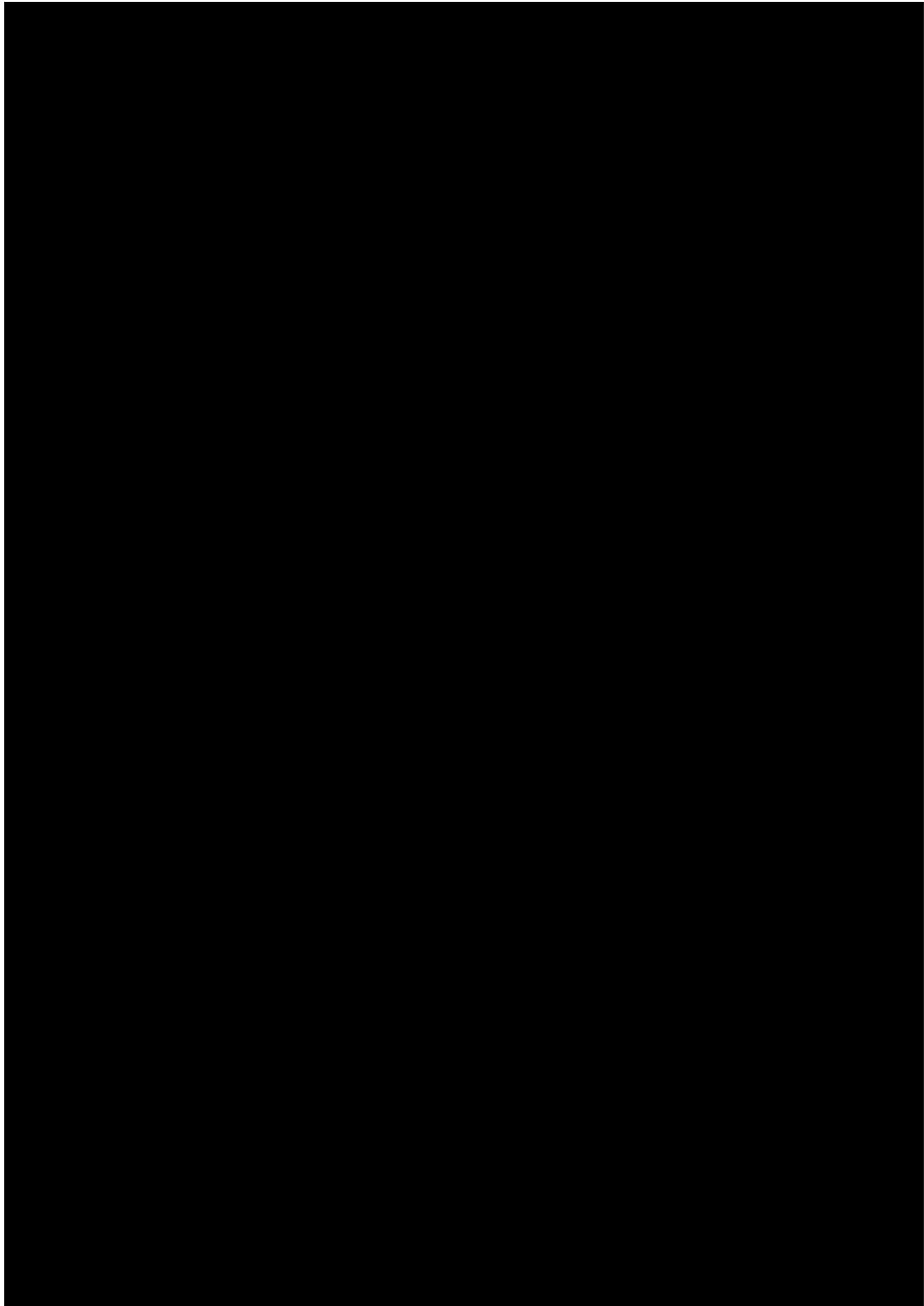
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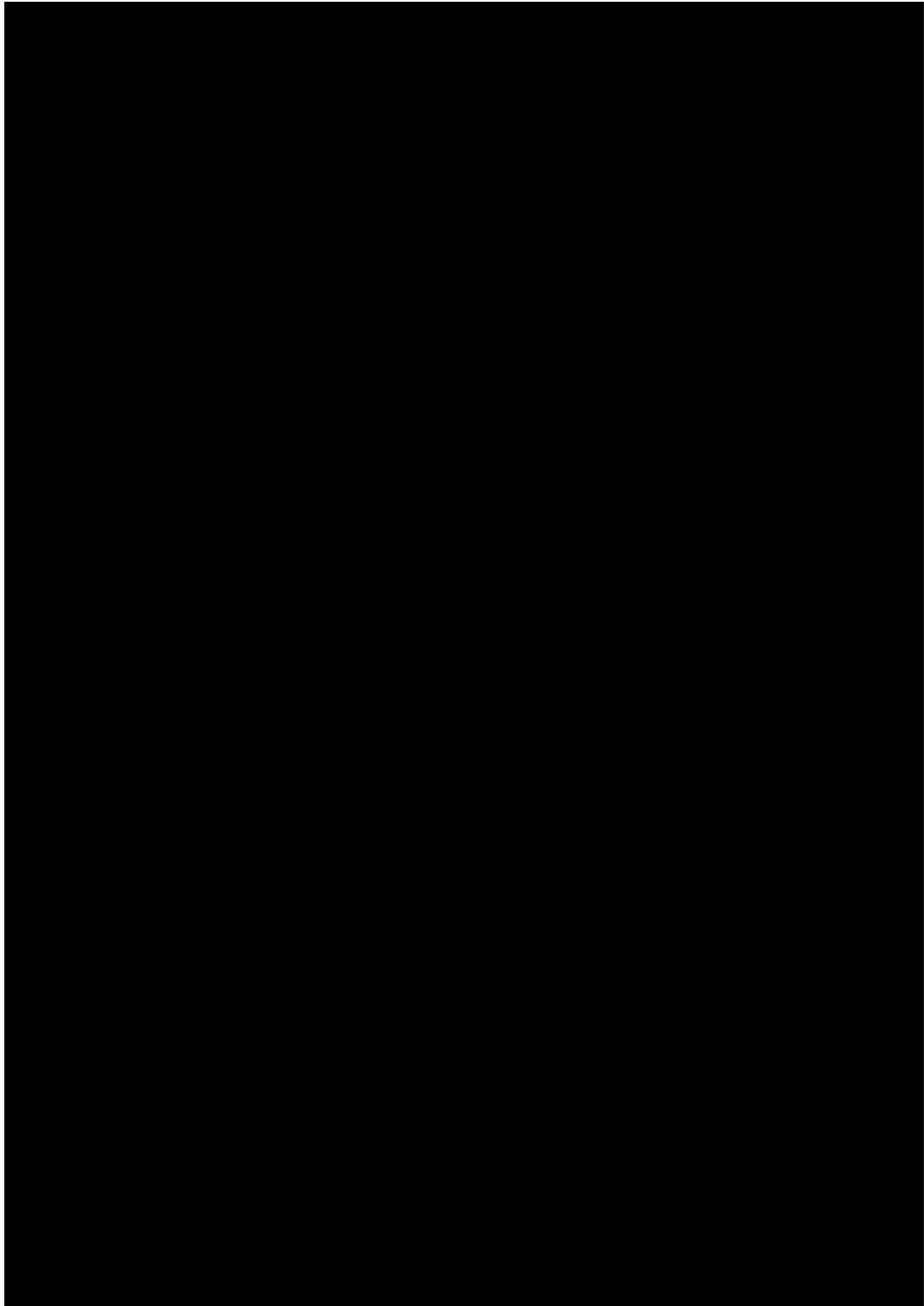
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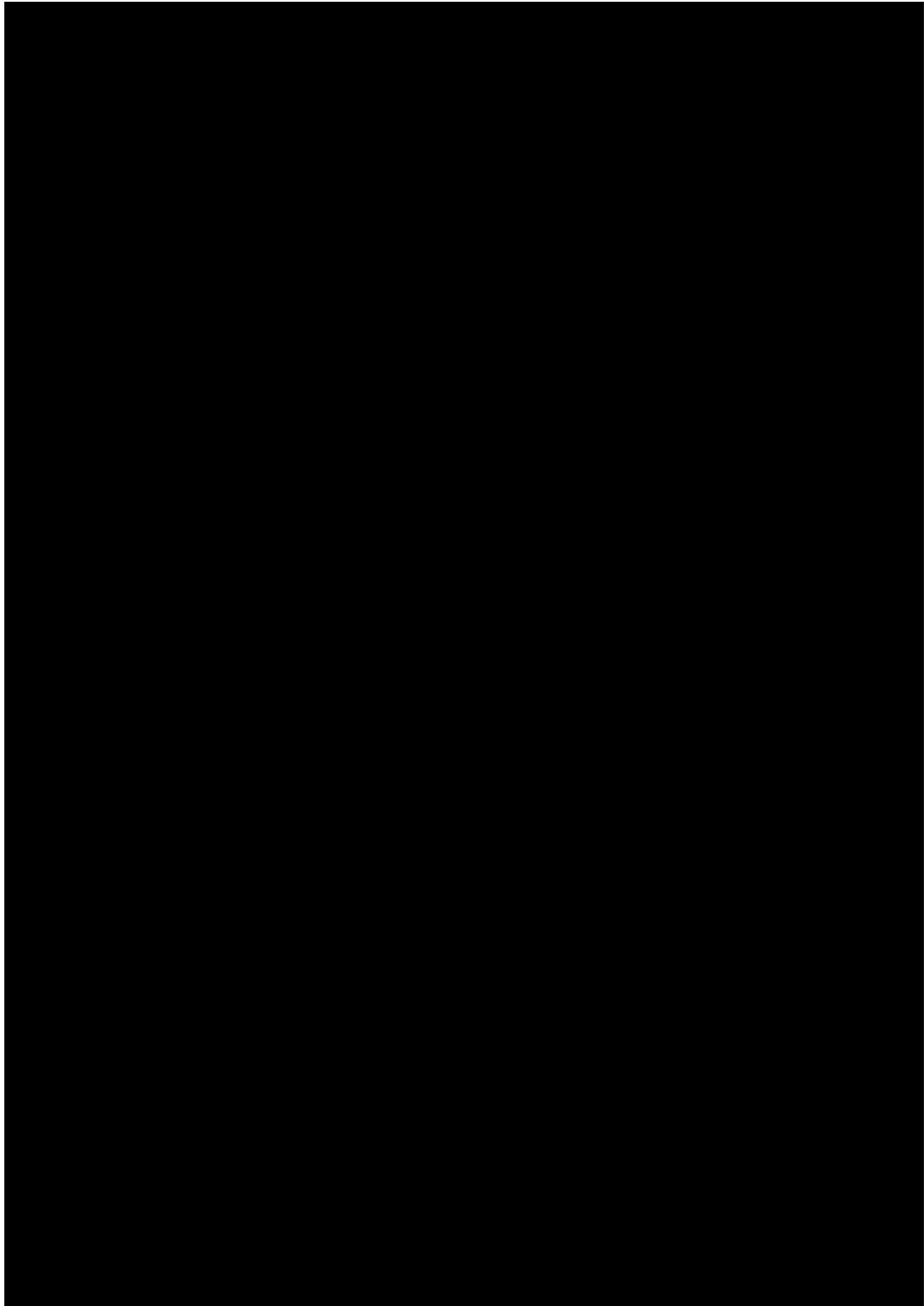
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There are a number of reasons for this increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. A third reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the welfare state.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is organized. One change is that the public sector has become more decentralized. Another change is that the public sector has become more market-oriented. A third change is that the public sector has become more customer-oriented.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is funded. One change is that the public sector has become more dependent on government funding. Another change is that the public sector has become more dependent on private funding. A third change is that the public sector has become more dependent on user fees.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is managed. One change is that the public sector has become more professionalized. Another change is that the public sector has become more bureaucratic. A third change is that the public sector has become more hierarchical.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is evaluated. One change is that the public sector has become more subject to performance measurement. Another change is that the public sector has become more subject to external evaluation. A third change is that the public sector has become more subject to public scrutiny.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is perceived. One change is that the public sector has become more respected. Another change is that the public sector has become more valued. A third change is that the public sector has become more trusted.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is viewed. One change is that the public sector has become more important. Another change is that the public sector has become more central. A third change is that the public sector has become more essential.

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The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is organized. One change is that the public sector has become more decentralized. Another change is that the public sector has become more competitive. A third change is that the public sector has become more customer-oriented.

The changes in the way that the public sector is organized have led to a number of challenges for the public sector. One challenge is that the public sector has become more complex. Another challenge is that the public sector has become more expensive. A third challenge is that the public sector has become more difficult to manage.

The challenges facing the public sector have led to a number of reforms. One reform is that the public sector has been reorganized. Another reform is that the public sector has been privatized. A third reform is that the public sector has been restructured.

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