

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights. The Convention has been ratified by 113 countries, including all of the member states of the United Nations.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to 'improve the health and well-being of older people and to ensure that they are able to live in dignity and security, and to participate in the life of their communities'.

The WHO has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve these aims. These include: (1) 'improving the health and well-being of older people'; (2) 'ensuring that older people are able to live in dignity and security'; and (3) 'ensuring that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities'.

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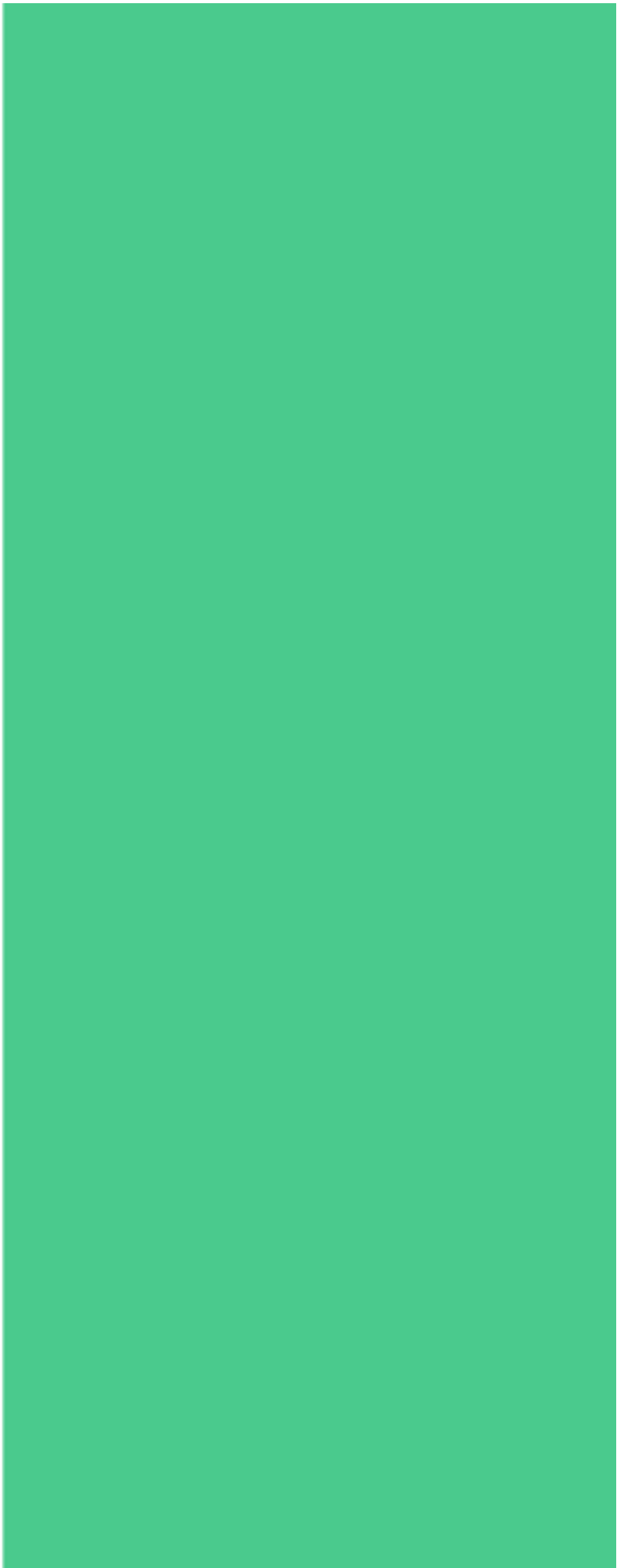
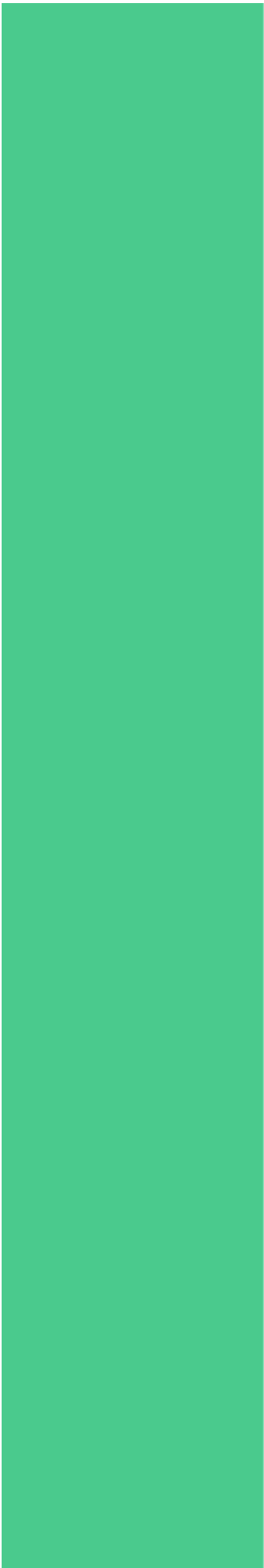
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There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving into old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to health care, and a shift in cultural values.

The rapid growth of the world population has a number of implications for the future. One of the main implications is that there will be a need for more resources to support the growing population. This includes food, water, and energy.

Another implication is that there will be a need for more jobs to support the growing population. This is because the number of people who are entering the workforce is increasing, while the number of people who are leaving the workforce is decreasing.

The rapid growth of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that we must face if we are to ensure a sustainable future for all.

There are a number of ways in which we can address this challenge. One way is to improve medical care and health care. Another way is to increase access to contraception. A third way is to shift cultural values.

It is important that we take action now to address this challenge. If we do not, the world will be a much poorer place in the future.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are working. This is because people who are aged 65 and over are less likely to be working than people who are aged 15 and under. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy, and it will also lead to a decline in the number of people who are paying taxes.

Another implication of the ageing of the world population is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves. This is because people who are aged 65 and over are more likely to be poor than people who are aged 15 and under. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are able to work, and a decline in the number of people who are able to receive social security benefits.

The ageing of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of solutions. One of the main solutions is to improve the health care of people who are aged 65 and over. This will help to ensure that they are able to live longer and healthier lives. Another solution is to improve the social security system. This will help to ensure that people who are aged 65 and over are able to support themselves.

The ageing of the world population is a complex issue. It is an issue that will require a number of solutions. It is an issue that will require the cooperation of all countries. It is an issue that will require the cooperation of all people. It is an issue that will require the cooperation of all governments. It is an issue that will require the cooperation of all citizens.

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There is a growing concern that the rapid increase in the number of children in the world is leading to a decline in the quality of life for children. This is because the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the resources available to each child. This is particularly true in developing countries, where the resources available to each child are already limited.

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There are a number of ways in which the quality of life for children can be improved. One way is to increase the resources available to each child. This can be done by increasing the number of schools and teachers, and by increasing the number of health care workers. Another way is to improve the quality of the resources available to each child. This can be done by improving the quality of the schools and health care workers.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world, and the United Nations has developed a series of goals for the year 2015, known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs are a set of eight goals that are intended to be achieved by the year 2015, and they are designed to address the most pressing development issues of the world.

The first goal of the MDGs is to eradicate poverty and hunger. The second goal is to achieve universal primary education. The third goal is to promote gender equality and empower women. The fourth goal is to reduce child mortality. The fifth goal is to improve maternal health. The sixth goal is to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases. The seventh goal is to ensure environmental sustainability. The eighth goal is to develop a global partnership for development.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1990, it had increased to 68 years for men and 74 years for women (United Nations, 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. In 1950, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 1990, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over (United Nations, 1999). This increase is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Third, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. In 1950, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 1990, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over (United Nations, 1999). This increase is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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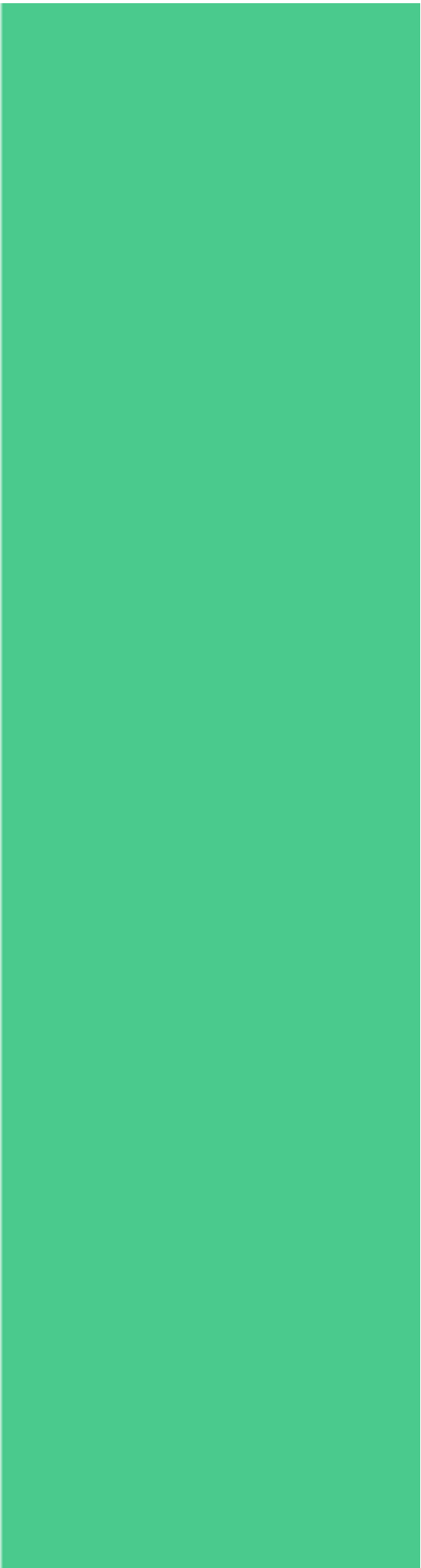
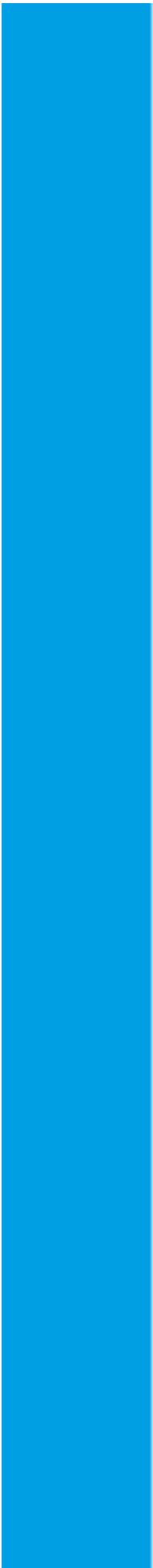
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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are working. This is because the number of people who are working is decreasing, while the number of people who are retired is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy, and a decline in the number of people who are paying taxes.

Another implication is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves. This is because the number of people who are able to support themselves is decreasing, while the number of people who are unable to support themselves is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for their own care, and a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for the care of others.

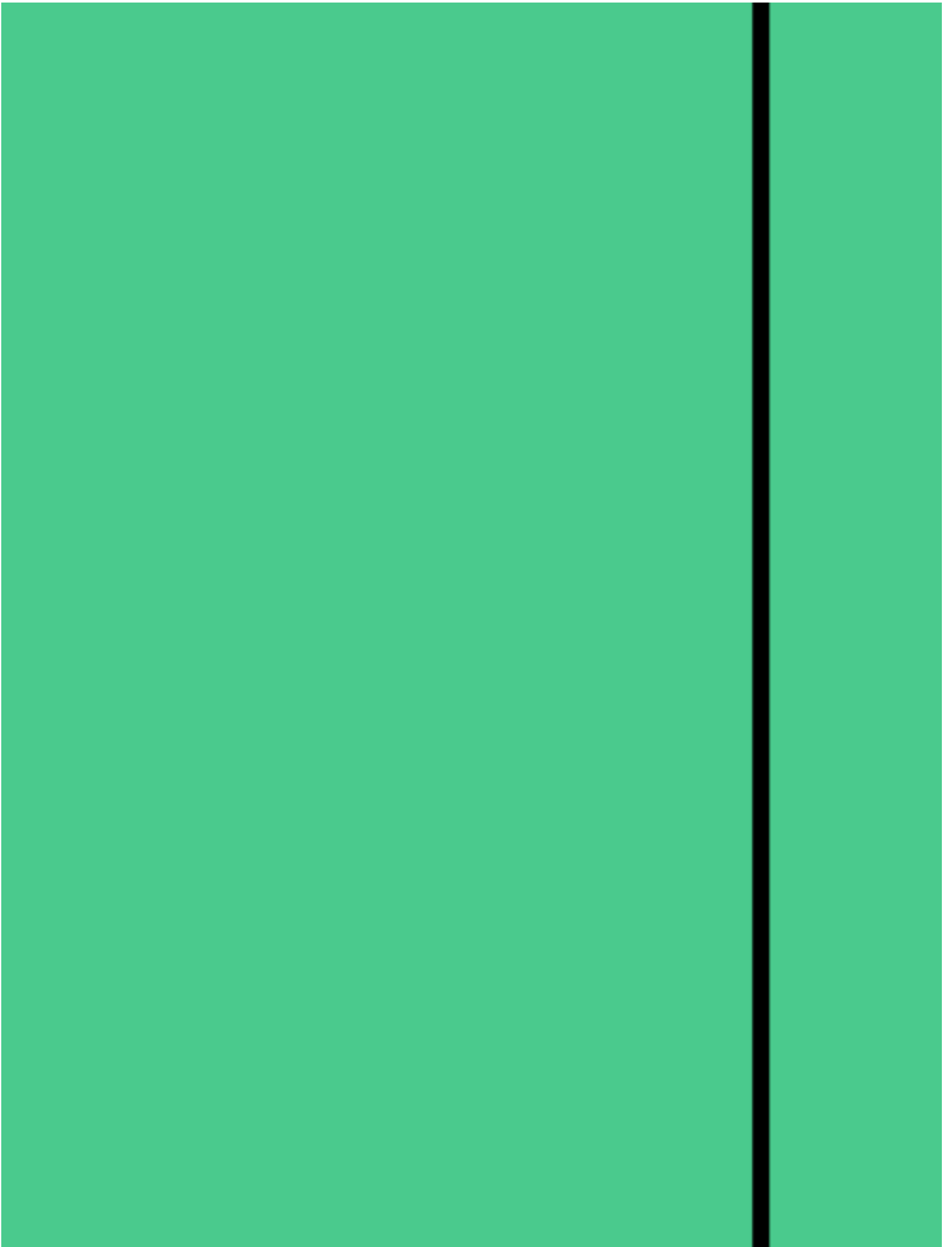
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The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. First, it will increase the demand for health care and social services. Second, it will increase the demand for housing and infrastructure. Third, it will increase the demand for education and training. Fourth, it will increase the demand for retirement and pension schemes. Fifth, it will increase the demand for long-term care services.

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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 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) 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 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 the decisions that affect their lives.

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.
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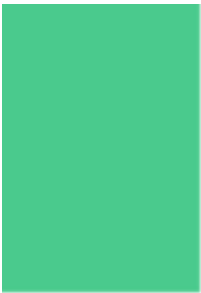
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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The world population is ageing, and this is a trend that is likely to continue for many years to come. This has a number of implications for the world, including a need for more social security, a need for more health care, and a need for more education. It also has a number of implications for the economy, including a need for more workers, and a need for more capital.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1995, life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations, 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. In 1950, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 1995, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over in the world (United Nations, 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases.

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The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that there will be a need for more people to work in order to support the growing number of people who are retired. This will require a number of changes, including a decline in the number of people who are retiring, and a decline in the number of people who are working in the public sector. Another implication is that there will be a need for more people to live in retirement homes. This will require a number of changes, including a decline in the number of people who are living in retirement homes, and a decline in the number of people who are living in the public sector.

The ageing of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of changes, including a decline in the number of people who are retiring, and a decline in the number of people who are working in the public sector. It is a challenge that will require a number of changes, including a decline in the number of people who are living in retirement homes, and a decline in the number of people who are living in the public sector.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 0.9 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the birth rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, a decline in the number of children born to women who are under 15 years of age, and a decline in the number of children born to women who are over 35 years of age.

Second, the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who die from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who die from accidents.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old in the context of the ageing of the population. The United Nations (2002) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century. The World Health Organization (2002) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 2.8 billion by 2015 (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world. The United Nations has established the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1989, which is the first legally binding international instrument to set out the rights of children. The CRC has been ratified by 112 countries, and is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. The CRC sets out the rights of children in the areas of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and the rights of the child to a high standard of living, to education, to health, to play, to be heard, to be protected from violence, and to be protected from exploitation.

The CRC has been a catalyst for the development of national legislation and policies to protect the rights of children. In many countries, the CRC has been used as a basis for the development of national child protection systems. The CRC has also been used as a basis for the development of international child protection standards, such as the International Guidelines on the Measurement of Child Protection (UNICEF 1996).

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1990, it had increased to 67 years for men and 73 years for women (United Nations, 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and 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 organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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.

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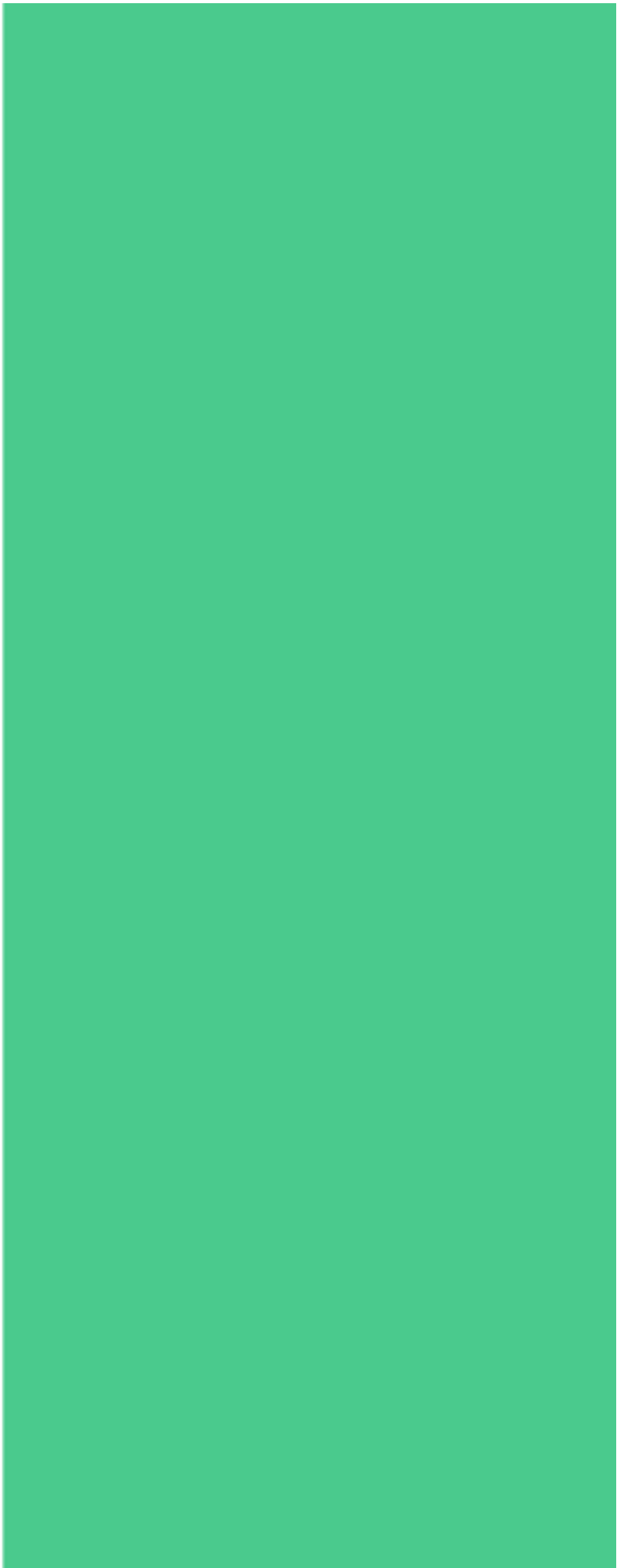
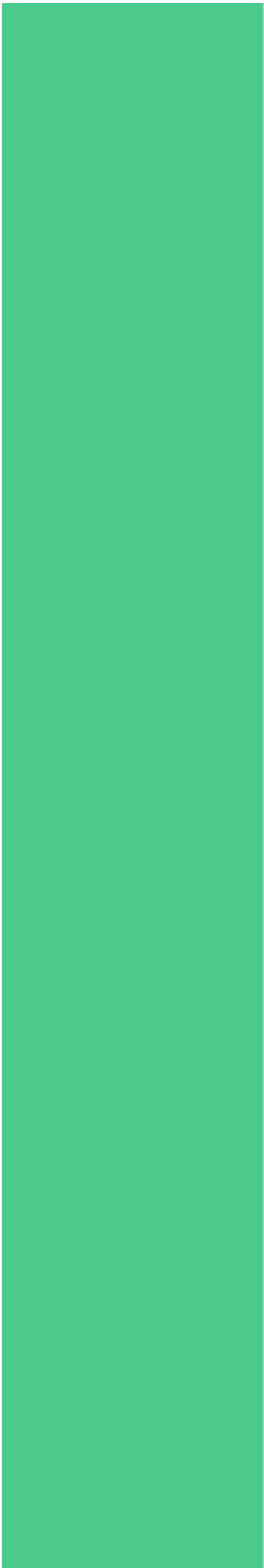
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There are a number of reasons why the ageing population is a concern. First, the ageing population is a concern because of the increasing costs of health care and social services for the elderly. Second, the ageing population is a concern because of the increasing costs of pension payments. Third, the ageing population is a concern because of the increasing costs of housing and transportation for the elderly. Fourth, the ageing population is a concern because of the increasing costs of education for the young.

There are a number of ways in which the ageing population can be managed. First, the ageing population can be managed by increasing the number of people who are working. Second, the ageing population can be managed by increasing the number of people who are retired. Third, the ageing population can be managed by increasing the number of people who are unemployed. Fourth, the ageing population can be managed by increasing the number of people who are disabled.

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The increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over has a number of implications for the world. First, it means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are dependent on others for their care. Second, it means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are in need of social services. Third, it means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are in need of financial support.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are working. This is because the number of people who are working is declining, while the number of people who are retired is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are paying into the social security system, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to pay for social security benefits.

Another implication is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves. This is because the number of people who are able to support themselves is declining, while the number of people who are unable to support themselves is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for their own care, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to pay for care.

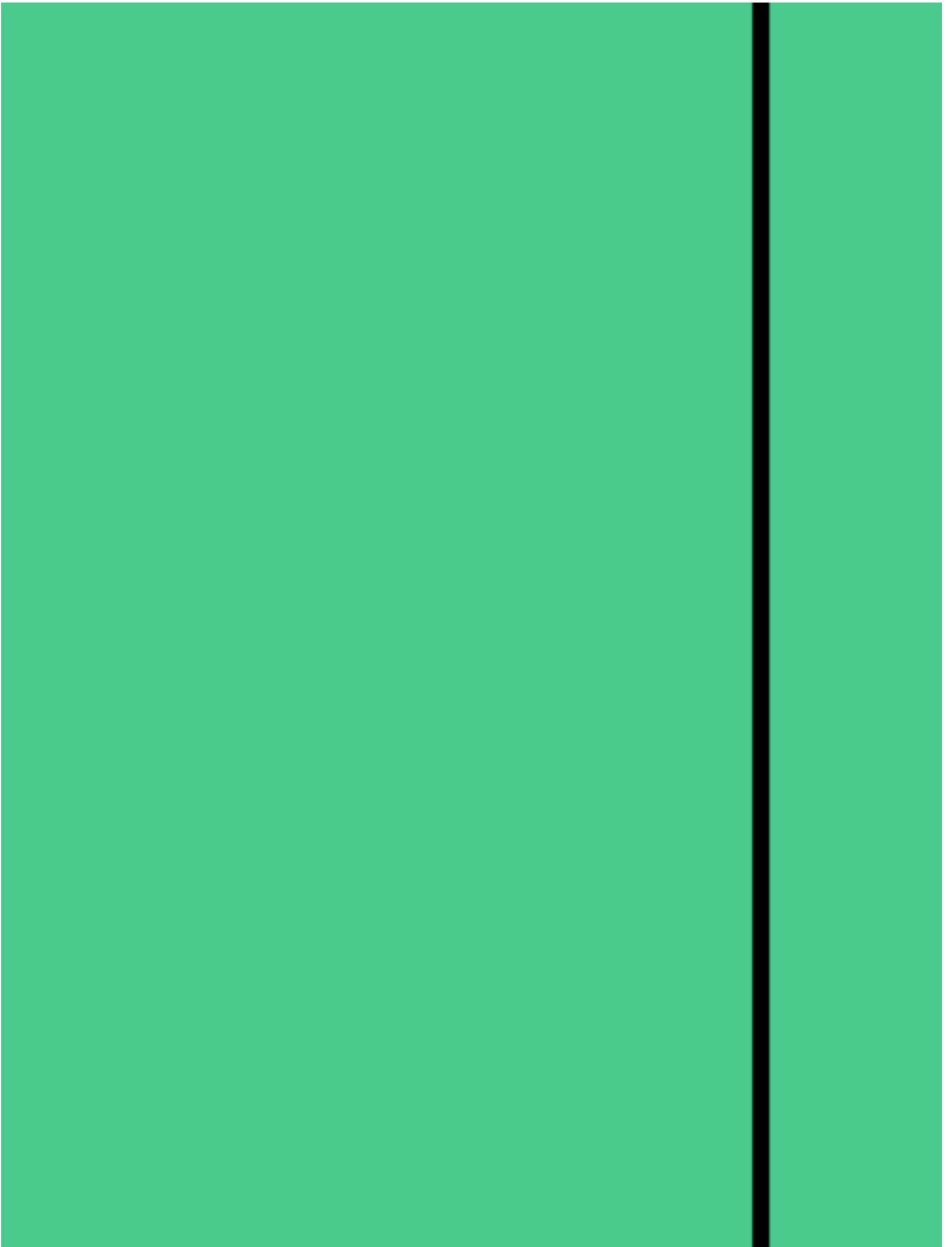
The ageing of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of solutions. One of the main solutions is to improve the health care system. This will involve a number of things, including increasing the number of health care workers, improving the quality of health care, and increasing the amount of money that is available to pay for health care.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1995, the life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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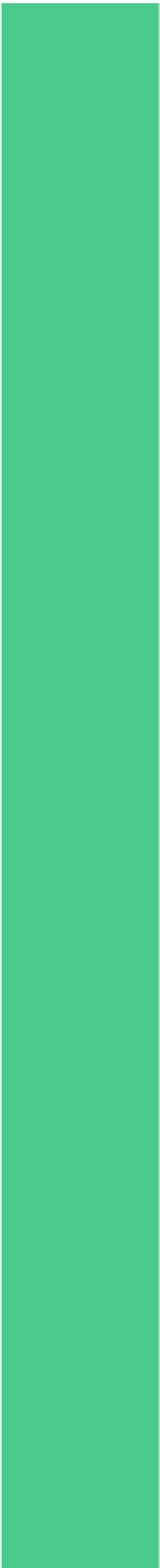
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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a number of advantages over the private sector. One advantage is that the public sector is not subject to the same level of competition as the private sector. This means that the public sector can often pay higher wages than the private sector, which can be a significant advantage for people with disabilities who may have difficulty finding employment in the private sector.

Another advantage of the public sector is that it has a number of different types of employment opportunities. This means that people with disabilities can often find employment in the public sector that is well suited to their needs and abilities. For example, the public sector often employs people with disabilities in roles that are less physically demanding than those in the private sector.

Finally, the public sector has a number of different types of support services available to its employees. This means that people with disabilities can often find the support they need to be successful in their jobs. For example, the public sector often provides people with disabilities with access to a range of support services, including counselling, training, and job coaching.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999). The United Nations (1999) also predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in the life expectancy of people in the world. As people live longer, they are more likely to have children. Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are in the reproductive age group (15-49 years of age). The number of people in this age group is projected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 2.5 billion in 2025 (United Nations 1999).

The increase in the number of children in the world is a major challenge for the world's governments. The United Nations (1999) has identified a number of key areas where the world's governments need to focus their efforts. These areas include: (1) improving the health and education of children, (2) reducing the number of children who are in poverty, and (3) increasing the number of children who are employed. The United Nations (1999) also identifies a number of key areas where the world's governments need to focus their efforts in order to achieve these goals. These areas include: (1) improving the health and education of children, (2) reducing the number of children who are in poverty, and (3) increasing the number of children who are employed.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2010, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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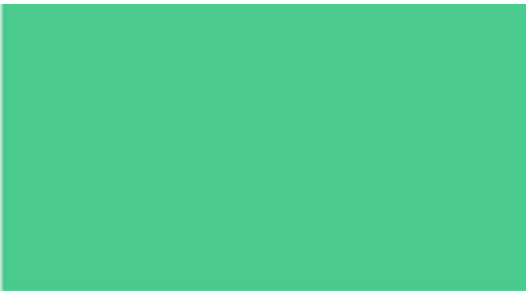
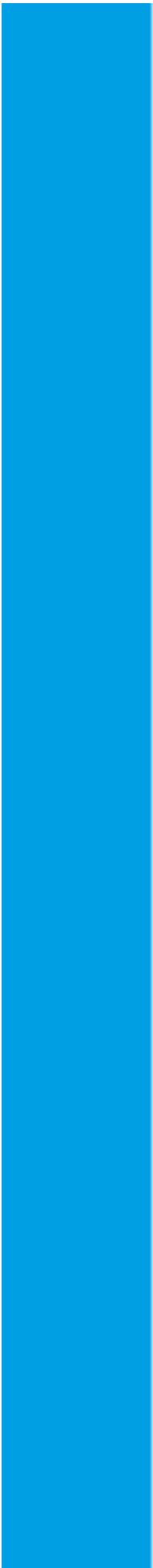
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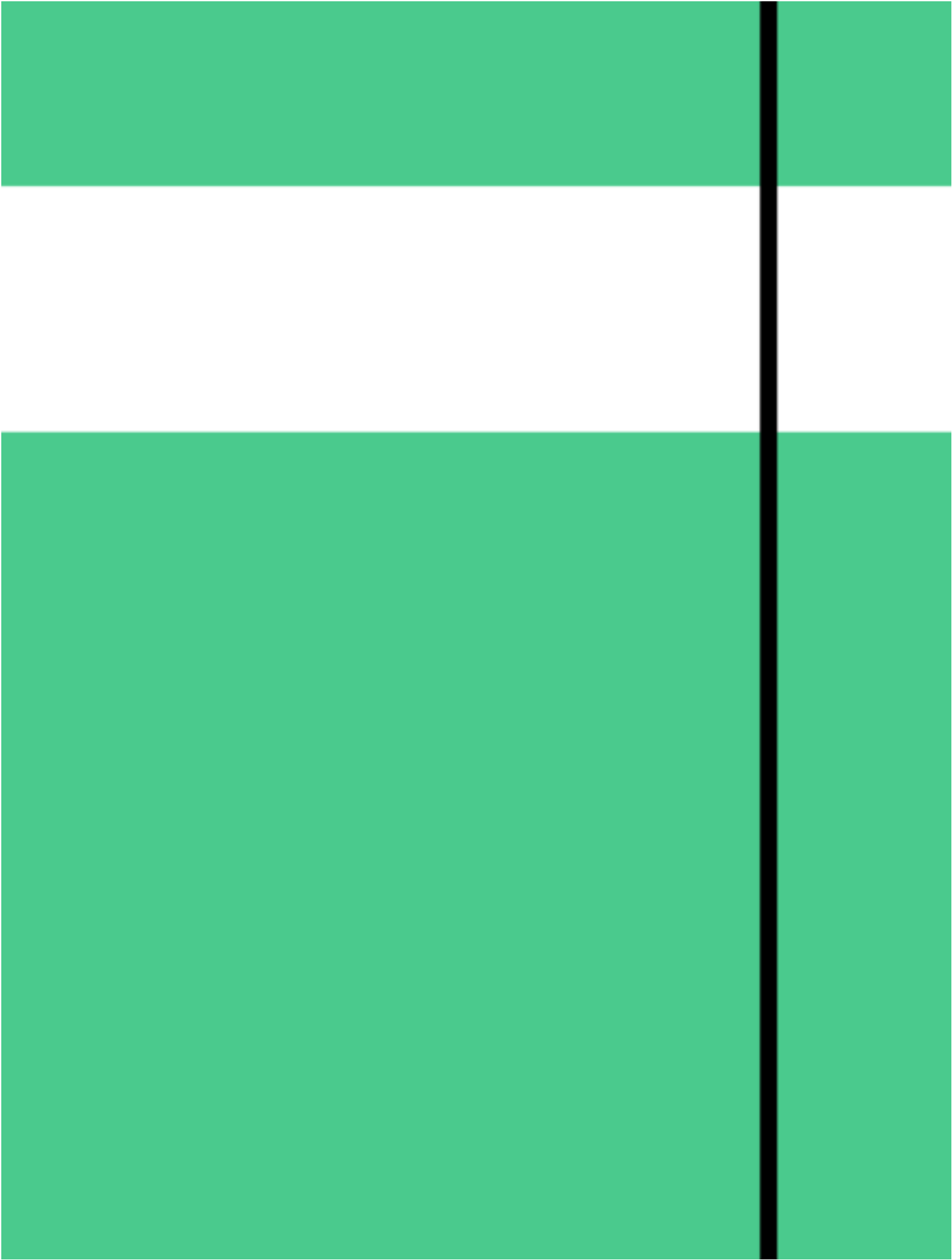
























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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations has set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's youth' (United Nations, 1999). The World Bank has also set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's elderly' (World Bank, 1999).

The need to address the needs of the young and the old is a global issue. It is a challenge that we must all face. We must find ways to improve the lives of the world's youth and the world's elderly. We must find ways to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live a good life.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations has set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's youth' (United Nations, 1999). The World Bank has also set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's elderly' (World Bank, 1999).

The need to address the needs of the young and the old is a global issue. It is a challenge that we all face. We need to find ways to improve the lives of the world's youth and the world's elderly. We need to find ways to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live a good life.

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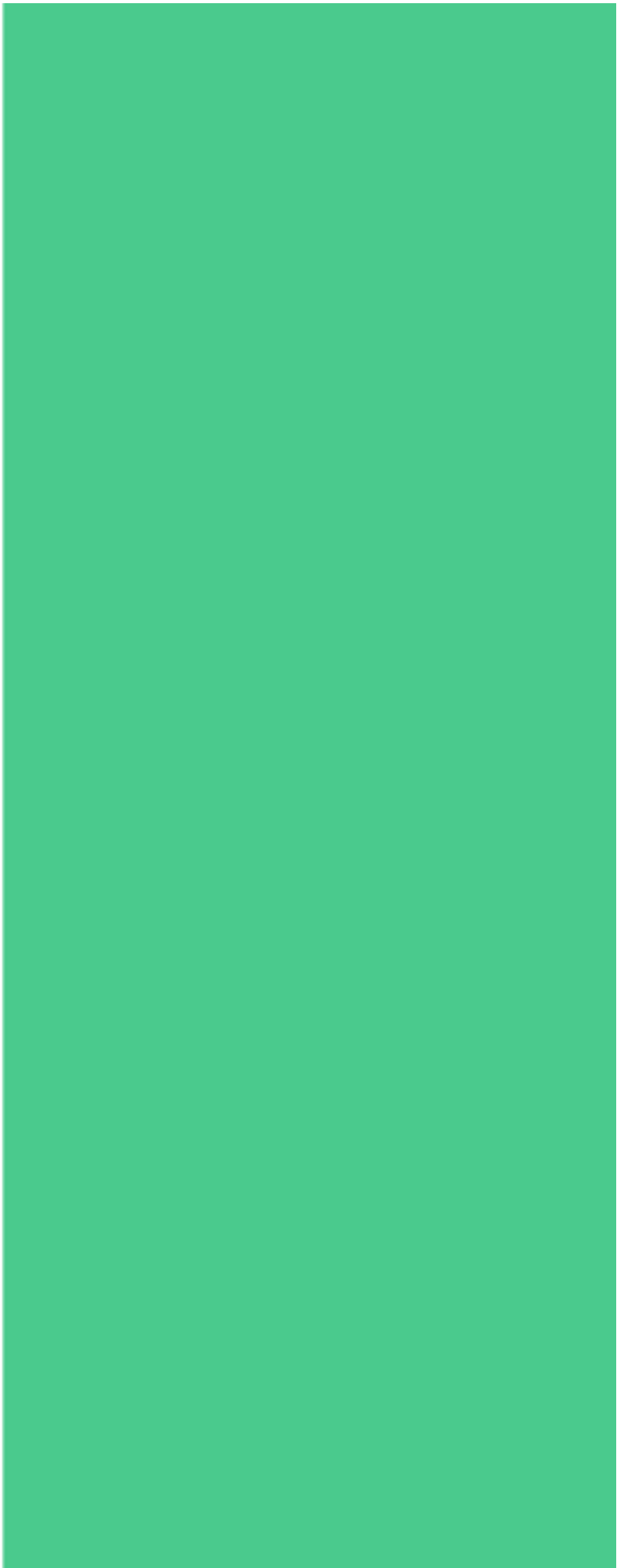
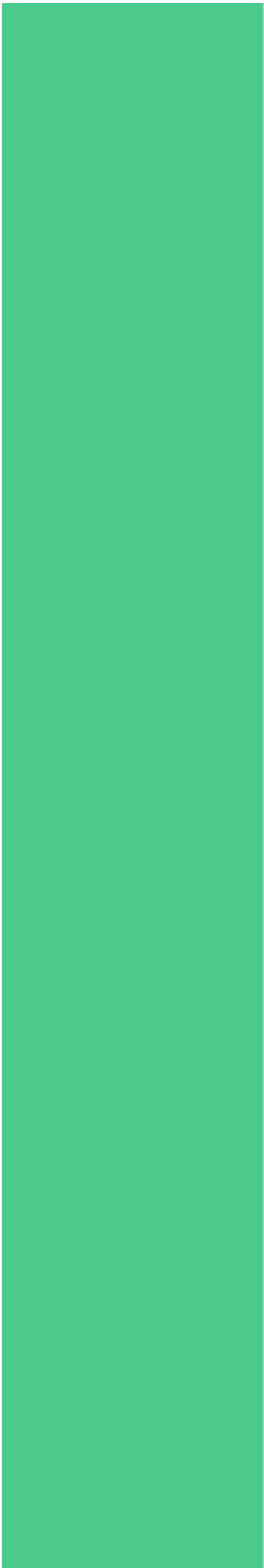
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There are a number of reasons why the ageing of the population is important. First, the ageing of the population is a reflection of the fact that the world is becoming more developed. As a country becomes more developed, the life expectancy of its people increases. This is because of a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a more stable environment.

Second, the ageing of the population is important because it has a number of economic implications. As the population ages, the number of people who are in the labour force decreases. This can lead to a shortage of labour, which can in turn lead to higher wages and higher prices. Additionally, as the population ages, the number of people who are retired increases. This can lead to a higher demand for social security and other retirement benefits.

Third, the ageing of the population is important because it has a number of social implications. As the population ages, the number of people who are dependent on others increases. This can lead to a higher demand for social services, such as nursing homes and home care. Additionally, as the population ages, the number of people who are able to work decreases. This can lead to a higher demand for social services, such as unemployment benefits and job training programs.

Fourth, the ageing of the population is important because it has a number of health implications. As the population ages, the number of people who have chronic diseases increases. This can lead to a higher demand for medical care and a higher cost of health care. Additionally, as the population ages, the number of people who are able to take care of themselves decreases. This can lead to a higher demand for social services, such as home care and nursing homes.

Fifth, the ageing of the population is important because it has a number of cultural implications. As the population ages, the number of people who are able to work decreases. This can lead to a higher demand for social services, such as unemployment benefits and job training programs. Additionally, as the population ages, the number of people who are able to take care of themselves decreases. This can lead to a higher demand for social services, such as home care and nursing homes.

Sixth, the ageing of the population is important because it has a number of environmental implications. As the population ages, the number of people who are able to work decreases. This can lead to a higher demand for social services, such as unemployment benefits and job training programs. Additionally, as the population ages, the number of people who are able to take care of themselves decreases. This can lead to a higher demand for social services, such as home care and nursing homes.

Seventh, the ageing of the population is important because it has a number of political implications. As the population ages, the number of people who are able to work decreases. This can lead to a higher demand for social services, such as unemployment benefits and job training programs. Additionally, as the population ages, the number of people who are able to take care of themselves decreases. This can lead to a higher demand for social services, such as home care and nursing homes.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The world population is ageing, and this is a trend that is likely to continue for many years to come. This has a number of implications for the world, including a need for more social security, a need for more health care, and a need for more education. It also has a number of implications for the economy, including a need for more workers and a need for more capital.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases. Second, the number of people who are born has decreased. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the birth rate, a decline in the number of children who survive to old age, and a decline in the number of people who are born.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. First, it will increase the demand for health care and social services. Second, it will increase the demand for housing and transportation. Third, it will increase the demand for retirement income. Fourth, it will increase the demand for long-term care. Fifth, it will increase the demand for education and training.

The ageing of the world population is a challenge for the world. It is a challenge that requires a coordinated effort by governments, the private sector, and civil society. It is a challenge that requires a commitment to the well-being of all people, regardless of their age.

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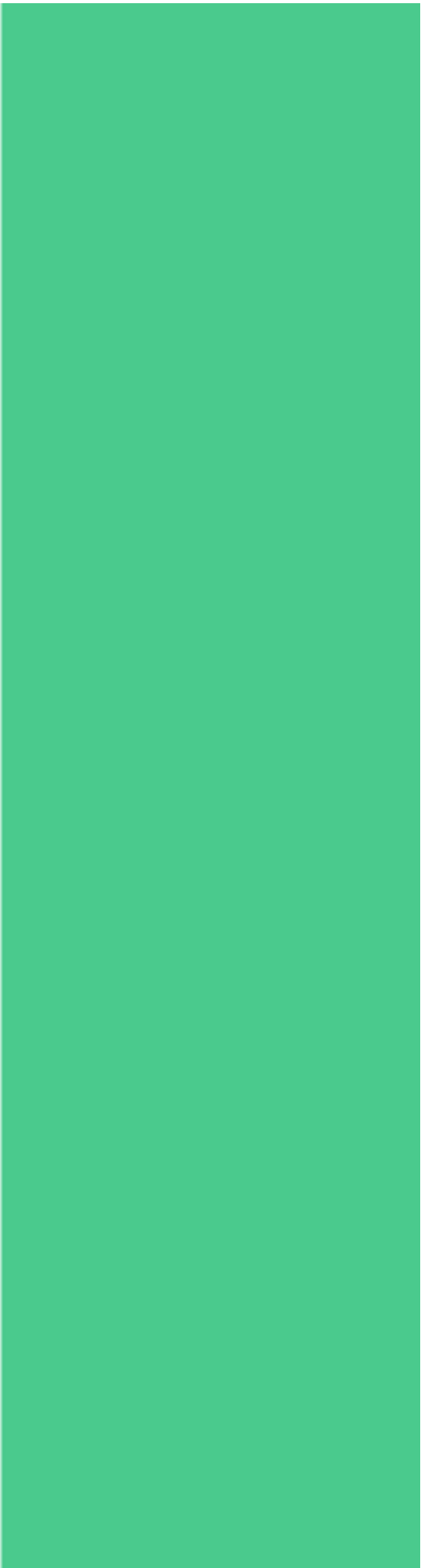
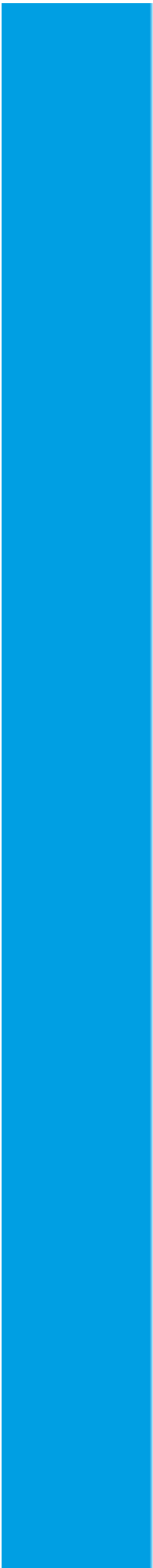
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There is a growing awareness that the needs of children and young people are different from those of adults, and that the needs of children and young people are different from those of older people. This has led to a growing emphasis on the need for services to be tailored to the needs of children and young people, and to the need for services to be tailored to the needs of older people.

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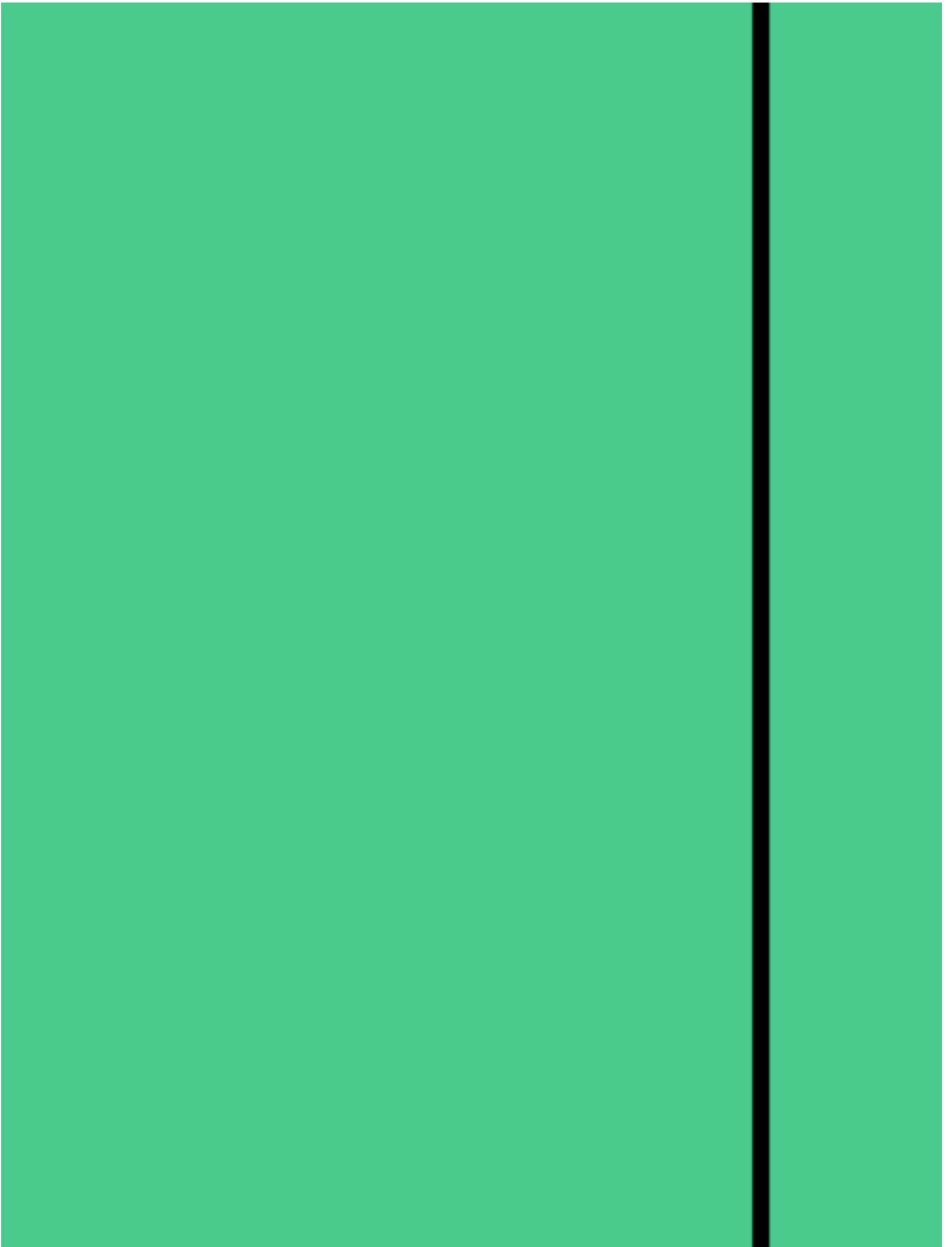
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 60 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from disease and violence has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world died from disease and violence at the age of 60. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and violence at the age of 65.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are working. This is because people who are older are less likely to be working. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy. Another implication is that it will lead to an increase in the number of people who are dependent on others. This is because people who are older are more likely to be dependent on others for care and support.

There are a number of ways in which the world population can be managed to deal with the ageing of the world population. One way is to improve medical care, so that people can live longer. Another way is to improve nutrition, so that people can live longer. A third way is to decline the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. A fourth way is to decline the number of people who are having children at a young age. A fifth way is to decline the number of people who are having children at all.

The ageing of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of solutions. One of the main solutions is to improve medical care, so that people can live longer. Another solution is to improve nutrition, so that people can live longer. A third solution is to decline the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. A fourth solution is to decline the number of people who are having children at a young age. A fifth solution is to decline the number of people who are having children at all.

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There are a number of ways in which the world population can be managed to deal with the ageing of the world population. One way is to improve the health care system. This can be done by increasing the number of health care workers, and by improving the quality of health care. Another way is to improve the nutrition of the population. This can be done by increasing the number of people who are growing food, and by improving the quality of the food that is being grown.

The ageing of the world population is a global issue that will have a major impact on the world in the future. It is important that we take action now to deal with this issue, so that we can ensure a better future for all people. There are a number of ways in which we can deal with the ageing of the world population, and it is important that we choose the best way to deal with this issue.

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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 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the life of their communities; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1995, life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations, 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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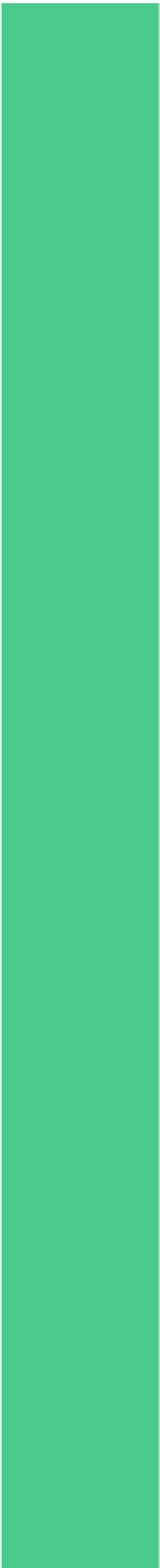
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Second, the number of people who are aged 15 and under is increasing, and this is likely to lead to an increase in the number of people who are entering the workforce. This increase in the number of people who are entering the workforce is likely to lead to an increase in the number of people who are paying taxes, which is likely to lead to an increase in the amount of money that is available to fund social security programs.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to 'enable older people to live longer, healthier, and more active lives'. The WHO strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live longer, healthier, and more active lives; (2) older people should be able to live in their own homes; (3) older people should be able to participate in social and community life; (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment; (5) older people should be able to live in a supportive environment.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases. Second, the number of people who are born has decreased. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the birth rate, a decline in the number of children who survive to old age, and a decline in the number of people who are born.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. First, it will increase the demand for health care and social services. Second, it will increase the demand for housing and infrastructure. Third, it will increase the demand for education and training. Fourth, it will increase the demand for retirement and pension schemes. Fifth, it will increase the demand for health care and social services.

The ageing of the world population is a challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of solutions. First, the world must improve its health care and social services. Second, the world must improve its housing and infrastructure. Third, the world must improve its education and training. Fourth, the world must improve its retirement and pension schemes. Fifth, the world must improve its health care and social services.

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These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.

The decline in the death rate has been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The death rate has declined from 19.5 per 1,000 people in 1980 to 10.5 per 1,000 people in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate from infectious diseases, a decline in the death rate from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the death rate from violence.

The decline in the birth rate has also been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The birth rate has declined from 2.5 children per woman in 1980 to 1.5 children per woman in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the birth rate from developed countries, a decline in the birth rate from developing countries, and a decline in the birth rate from the least developed countries.

The decline in the age at which people are having children has also been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The age at which people are having children has declined from 25 years in 1980 to 20 years in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the age at which people are having children from developed countries, a decline in the age at which people are having children from developing countries, and a decline in the age at which people are having children from the least developed countries.

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The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are in the labour force. The number of people in the labour force has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 1.5 billion to 2.1 billion.

There are a number of factors that have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. One of the main factors is the increase in the number of people who are surviving into old age. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are having children. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are having abortions, and a decline in the number of people who are using contraception.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will lead to a increase in the number of people who are dependent on others for support. This is because people under 15 years of age are not able to support themselves and they are not able to work.

Another implication is that it will lead to a increase in the number of people who are in need of education. This is because people under 15 years of age are not able to work and they are not able to support themselves. They need to be educated so that they can be able to support themselves when they are older.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of solutions. One of the main solutions is to improve the number of people who are surviving into old age. This can be done by improving medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases.

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There is a growing awareness that the needs of children and young people are different from those of adults, and that the needs of children and young people are different from those of older people. This has led to a growing emphasis on the need for services to be tailored to the needs of children and young people, and to the need for services to be tailored to the needs of older people.

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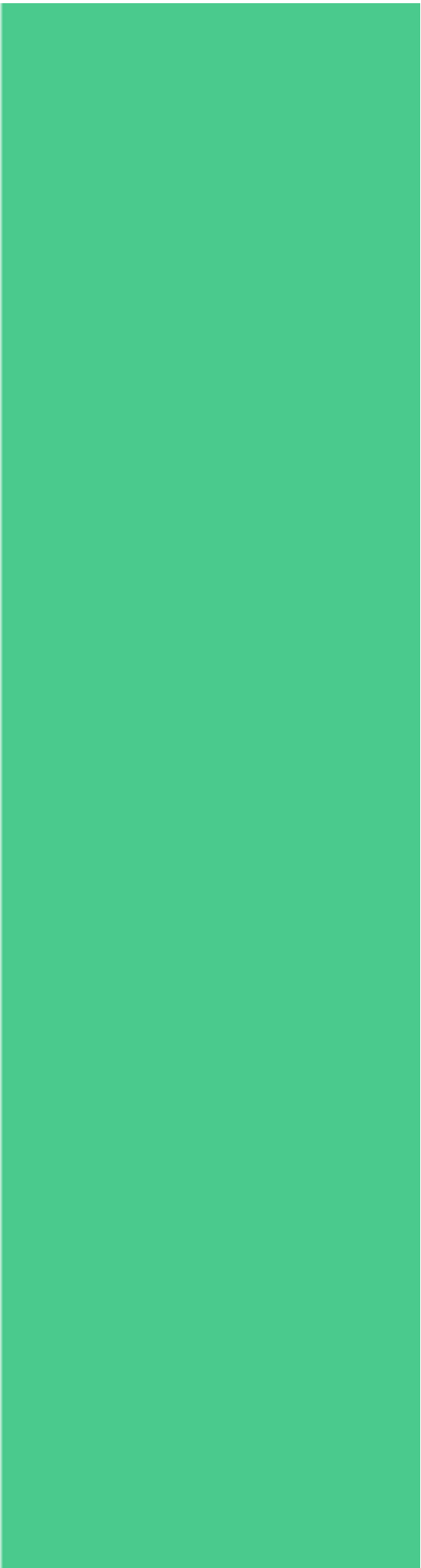
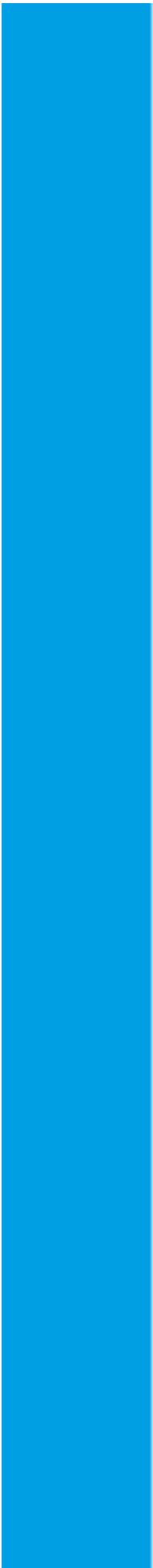












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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the most important is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are working. This is because the number of people who are working is declining, while the number of people who are retired is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are paying into the social security system, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to pay for the retirement of people.

Another implication is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves. This is because the number of people who are able to support themselves is declining, while the number of people who are unable to support themselves is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for their own care, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to pay for the care of people.

The ageing of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of solutions. One of the most important is to improve the medical care of people who are old. This will help to keep people healthy for longer, which will help to keep them able to support themselves. Another important solution is to improve the nutrition of people who are old. This will help to keep people healthy for longer, which will help to keep them able to support themselves.

There are a number of other solutions that can be used to deal with the ageing of the world population. These include improving the social security system, and improving the care of people who are unable to support themselves. These solutions will help to ensure that people who are old are able to live a good life, and that they are able to support themselves.

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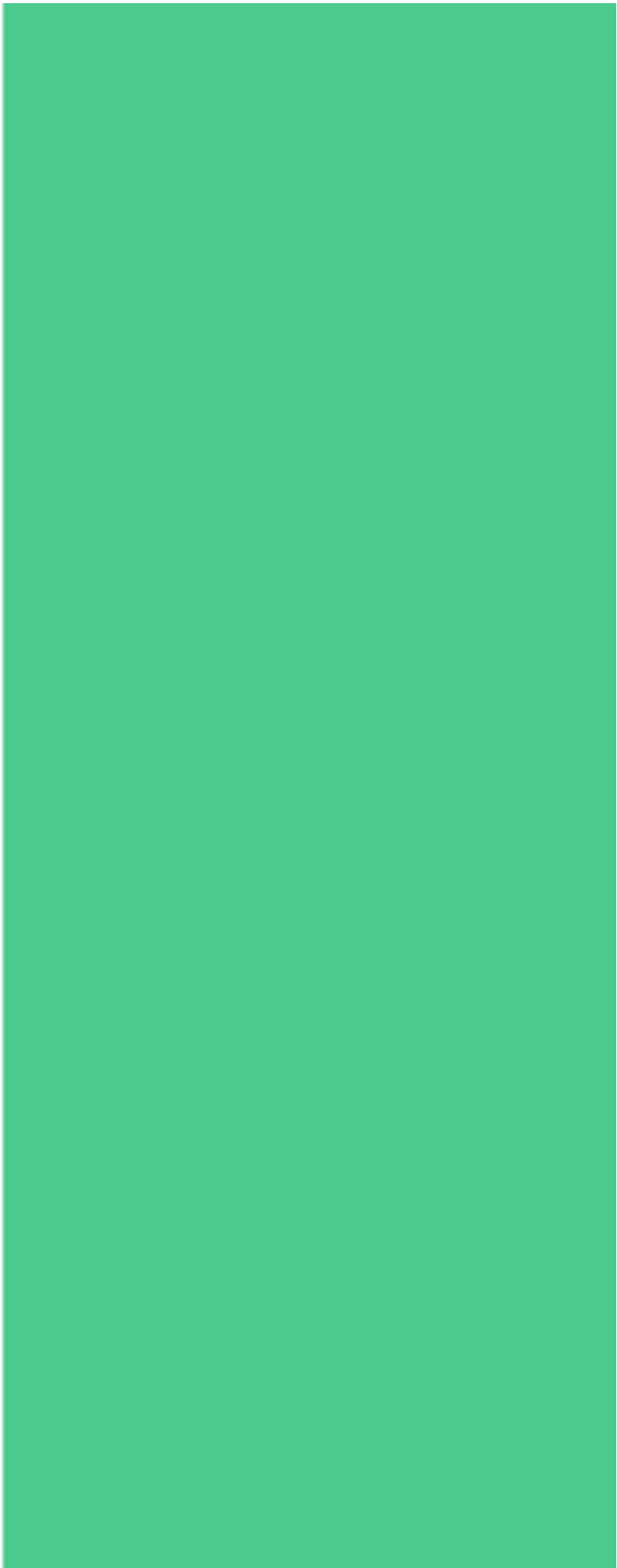
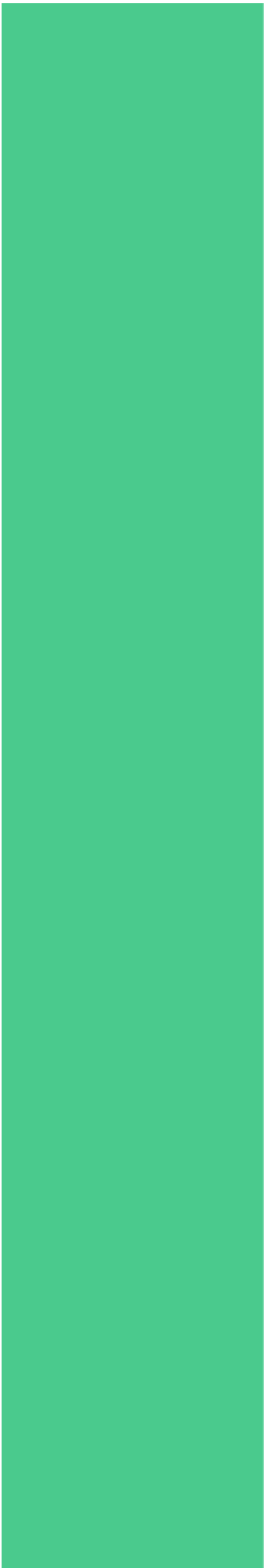
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These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, and a significant increase in the number of people who are aged 15 years and over. The number of people aged 65 years and over has also increased, but at a much slower rate than the other two groups.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age is due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a high life expectancy. The increase in the number of people who are aged 15 years and over is due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a high life expectancy.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1998, compared with 50% in 1980.

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in providing services to the community, and in particular in providing services to the elderly. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people with disabilities, and in particular of people with mental health problems. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, and in particular of people from the Caribbean and South Asian communities.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are single parents, and in particular of people who are single mothers. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are young people, and in particular of people who are young women.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that the number of people who are dependent on others is increasing. This is because older people are more likely to be unable to support themselves, and more likely to need care from others. This has a number of implications for society, including a need for more social services, and a need for more people to work in the care sector.

Another implication is that the number of people who are able to work is decreasing. This is because older people are more likely to be retired, and more likely to be unable to work. This has a number of implications for the economy, including a need for more people to work, and a need for more people to be able to work longer.

The ageing of the world population is a major challenge for society. It is a challenge that requires a number of solutions, including a need for more social services, a need for more people to work in the care sector, a need for more people to work longer, and a need for more people to be able to support themselves.

There are a number of ways in which society can address the challenge of the ageing world population. One way is to improve the quality of life for older people. This can be done by providing them with better medical care, better nutrition, and better social services. Another way is to encourage older people to work longer. This can be done by providing them with more opportunities to work, and by providing them with more support to be able to work longer.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations has set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's poor' (United Nations, 2002). The World Bank has also set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'reducing poverty and improving living standards' (World Bank, 2002).

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations has set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'improving the quality of life for all' (United Nations, 2002). This goal is reflected in the World Health Organization's (WHO) 'Health for All' strategy, which aims to 'achieve the highest attainable state of health for all people' (WHO, 1999).

The WHO has identified a number of key areas for action, including: (1) 'improving the health of the poor', (2) 'strengthening health systems', (3) 'promoting mental health', and (4) 'improving the health of the elderly' (WHO, 1999). The WHO has also identified a number of key areas for research, including: (1) 'the health of the poor', (2) 'the health of the elderly', and (3) 'the health of the young' (WHO, 1999).

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1995, life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations, 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. In 1950, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 1995, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over in the world (United Nations, 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases.

Third, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under in the world. By 1995, there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under in the world (United Nations, 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 15 and under is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases.

The world population is ageing, and this has a number of implications for the world. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over will continue to increase. This will have a number of implications for the world, including a need for more medical care, a need for more social services, and a need for more housing. Second, the number of people who are aged 15 and under will continue to increase. This will have a number of implications for the world, including a need for more education, a need for more employment opportunities, and a need for more housing.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1998, compared with 50% in 1980.

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in providing services to the community, and in particular in providing services to the elderly. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people with disabilities, and in particular of people with mental health problems. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, and in particular of people from the Caribbean and South Asian communities.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are single parents, and in particular of people who are single mothers. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are young people, and in particular of people who are young women.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are people of colour, and in particular of people who are people of African Caribbean descent. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are people of Asian descent, and in particular of people who are people of Indian descent. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are people of Pakistani descent, and in particular of people who are people of Bangladeshi descent.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 0.2 billion, from 0.2 billion in 1980 to 0.4 billion in 1999.

These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, and a significant increase in the number of people who are aged 15 years and over. The number of people aged 65 years and over has also increased, but at a much slower rate than the other two groups.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age is due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a high life expectancy. The increase in the number of people who are aged 15 years and over is due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a high life expectancy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 4.7 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 5.1 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 52 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 67 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from disease and injury has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world died from disease and injury at the age of 45 years. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and injury at the age of 67 years.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1995, the life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations, 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the most important is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are working. This is because the number of people who are working is decreasing, while the number of people who are retired is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are paying into the social security system, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to pay for social security benefits.

Another implication is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves. This is because the number of people who are able to support themselves is decreasing, while the number of people who are unable to support themselves is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for their own care, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to pay for care.

The ageing of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of solutions. One of the most important is to improve the quality of life for people who are aged. This can be done by improving medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another important solution is to increase the number of people who are working. This can be done by encouraging people to work longer, and by increasing the number of people who are having children.

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The world population is ageing, and this has a number of implications for the world's economies and societies. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over is increasing, and this is leading to a decline in the number of people who are of working age. This is a problem for many countries, as it means that there are fewer people who are able to work and pay taxes, and more people who are dependent on social security.

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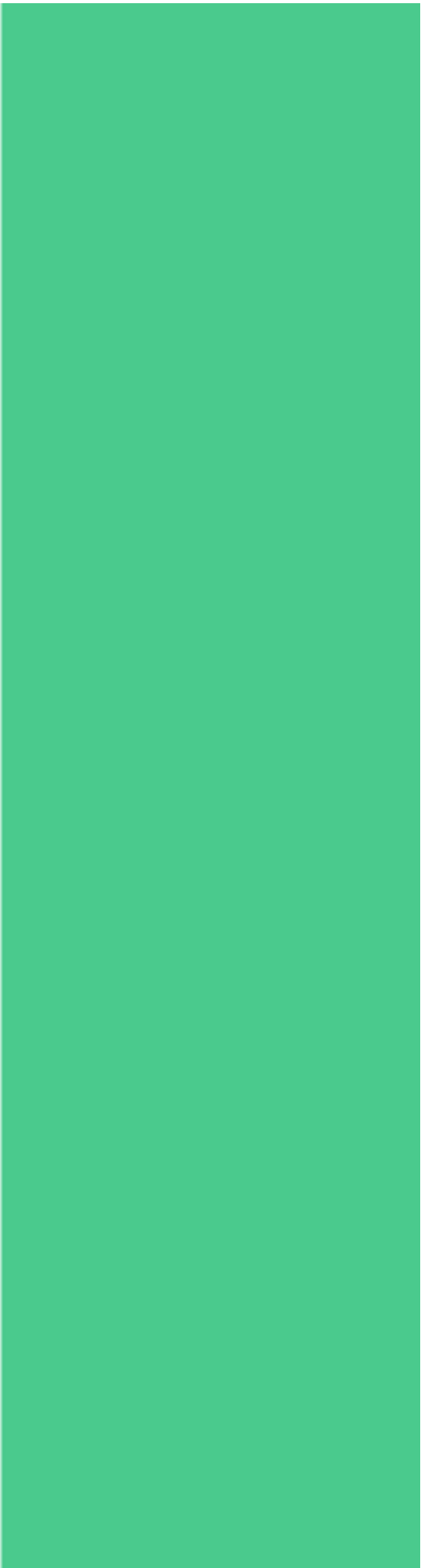
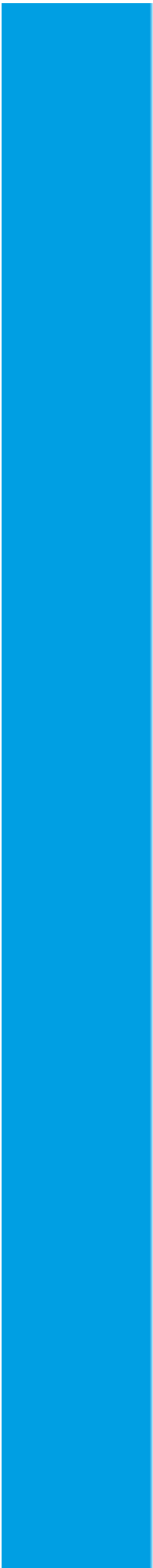
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 2002). The United Nations predicts that by 2050, the number of people aged 65 and over will be 1.1 billion, and the number of people under 15 years of age will be 1.2 billion (United Nations, 2002).

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One factor is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 71 years for men and 76 years for women. By 2050, the life expectancy at birth is predicted to be 78 years for men and 83 years for women (United Nations, 2002).

Another factor is the decrease in fertility. In 1990, the total fertility rate was 2.8 children per woman. By 2050, the total fertility rate is predicted to be 1.5 children per woman (United Nations, 2002). This decrease in fertility is likely to be due to a number of factors, including the increase in the age at which women have children, and the decrease in the number of children born to each woman.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to have a number of implications for society. One implication is the increase in the demand for social services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the demand for social services such as housing, healthcare, and social security is likely to increase. This is likely to place a greater burden on governments and the private sector to provide these services.

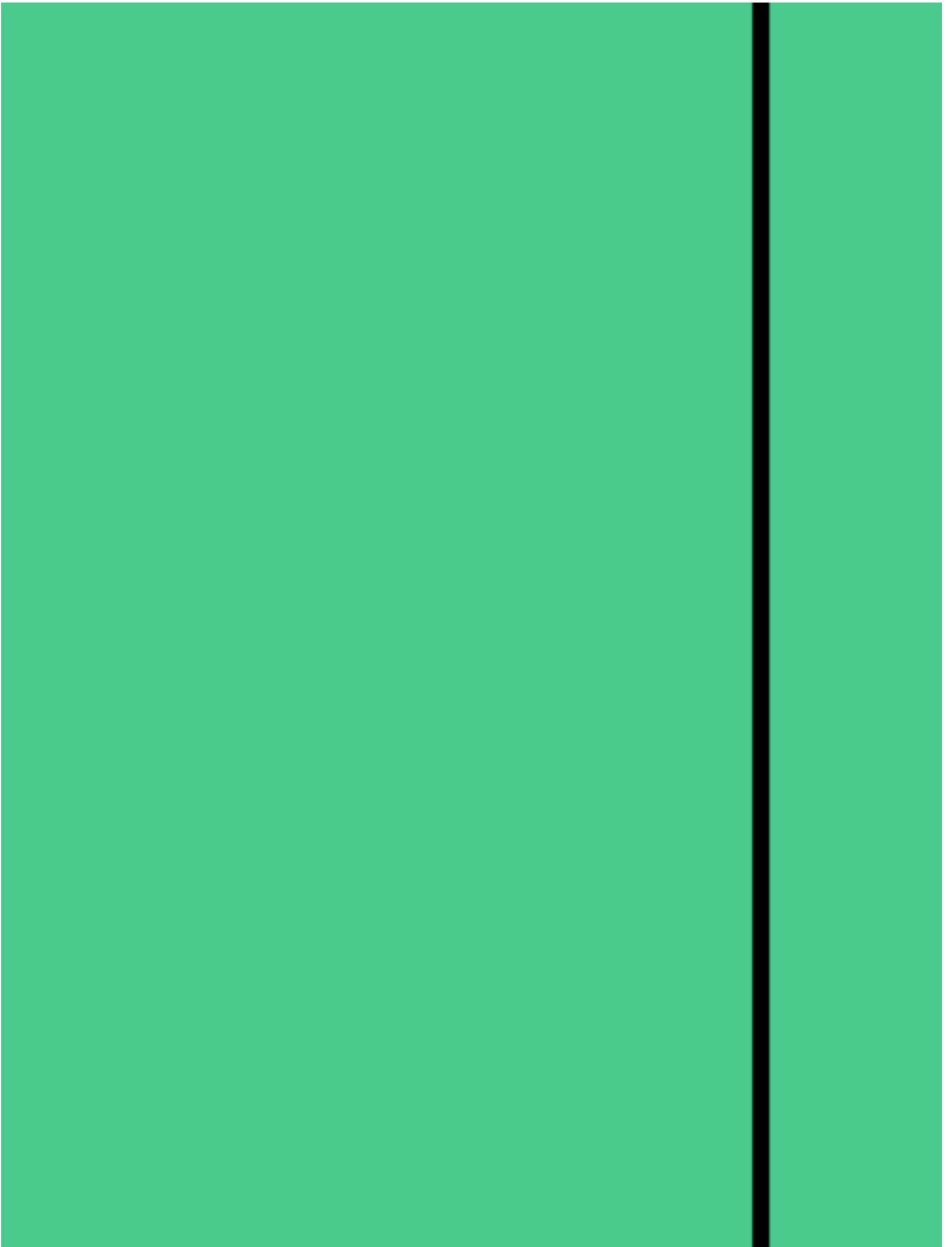
Another implication is the increase in the demand for labour. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the demand for labour is likely to increase. This is likely to be due to the fact that older people are likely to have more experience and skills than younger people, and are likely to be able to perform a wider range of tasks. This could lead to a shortage of labour in some sectors of the economy.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the environment. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the demand for resources such as water, energy, and land is likely to increase. This is likely to place a greater burden on the environment, and could lead to a number of environmental problems such as deforestation, desertification, and global warming.

There are a number of ways in which society can prepare for the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One way is to increase the age at which people retire. This could help to reduce the demand for social services, and could also help to increase the demand for labour. Another way is to increase the number of people aged 65 and over who are employed. This could help to reduce the demand for social services, and could also help to increase the demand for labour.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that the number of people who are dependent on others is increasing. This is because older people are more likely to be unable to support themselves, and more likely to need care from others. This has a number of implications for society, including a need for more social services, and a need for more people to work in the care sector.

Another implication is that the number of people who are able to work is decreasing. This is because older people are more likely to be retired, and less likely to be able to work. This has a number of implications for the economy, including a need for more people to work in the service sector, and a need for more people to work in the manufacturing sector.

The ageing of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that requires a number of solutions, including a need for more social services, a need for more people to work in the care sector, and a need for more people to work in the service sector. It is a challenge that requires the attention of the world's leaders, and the attention of the world's people.

References United Nations (1999) *World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as one of the eight Millennium Development Goals. The United Nations (1999) has also identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as one of the eight Millennium Development Goals.

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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 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently in their own homes; older people should be able to access the services they need; and older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and social care of older people; to ensure that older people are able to live independently in their own homes; to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of older people's services and sets out the principles and objectives that should guide the development of these services.

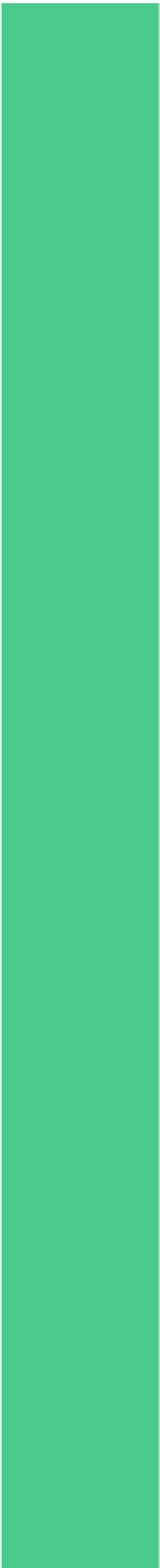
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The world's population is ageing, and this has a number of implications for the world's economy and society. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased, and this has led to a decline in the number of people who are in the labour force. This has led to a decline in the number of people who are paying taxes, and this has led to a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the social security system.

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The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. First, it will increase the demand for health care and social services. Second, it will increase the demand for retirement income. Third, it will increase the demand for housing and transportation. Fourth, it will increase the demand for education and training. Fifth, it will increase the demand for employment opportunities.

There are a number of ways in which the world population can be managed to meet the needs of the ageing population. First, the birth rate can be reduced. This can be done by providing family planning services, by increasing the age at which people are allowed to marry, and by increasing the number of years of schooling. Second, the number of people who survive to old age can be increased by improving medical care, by improving nutrition, and by reducing the incidence of infectious diseases.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in life expectancy. Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are still alive. Third, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are still alive.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999). The United Nations (1999) also predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This is because more children are surviving to the age of 15, and more are surviving to the age of 20.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. This is because more women are having children at a younger age, and more children are surviving to adulthood.

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There is a growing concern that the rapid increase in the number of children in the world is leading to a decline in the quality of life for children. This is because the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the resources available for each child. This is particularly true in developing countries, where the resources available for each child are already limited.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1990, it had increased to 67 years for men and 73 years for women (United Nations, 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1995, life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations, 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. In 1950, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 1995, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over in the world (United Nations, 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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Third, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under in the world. By 1995, there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under in the world (United Nations, 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 15 and under is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases.

The world population is ageing, and this has a number of implications for the world economy. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased, and this has led to a decline in the number of people who are in the labour force. This has led to a decline in the number of people who are able to work and produce goods and services, which has led to a decline in the world economy.

Second, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are dependent on the labour force. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are unable to work and produce goods and services, which has led to a decline in the world economy.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases. Second, the number of people who are born has decreased. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the birth rate, a decline in the number of children who survive to old age, and a decline in the number of people who are born.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. First, it will increase the demand for health care and social services. Second, it will increase the demand for housing and infrastructure. Third, it will increase the demand for education and training. Fourth, it will increase the demand for retirement and pension schemes. Fifth, it will increase the demand for health care and social services.

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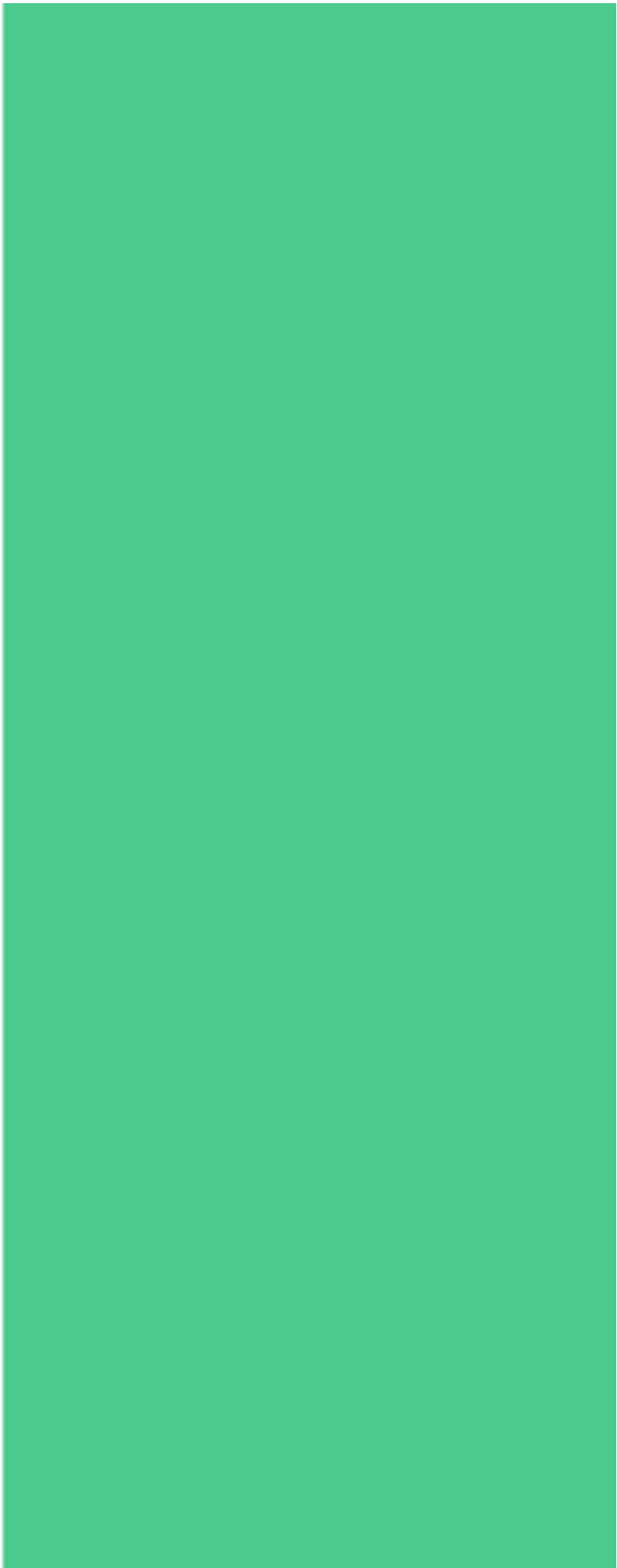
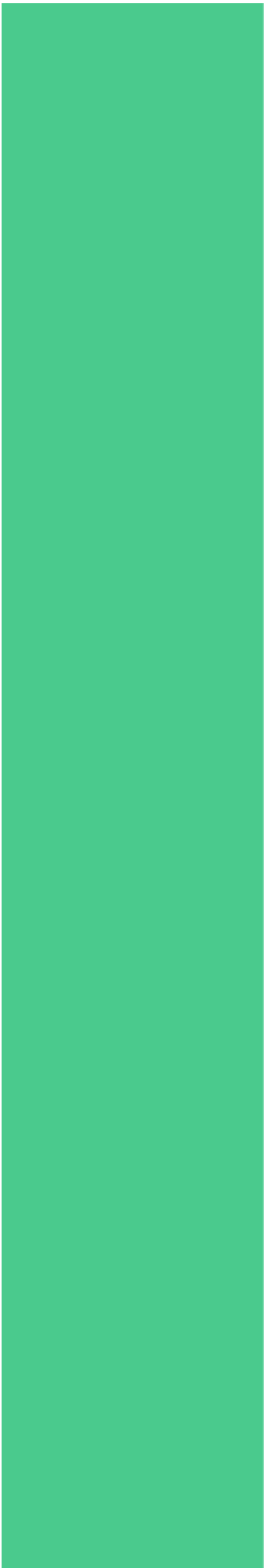
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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 0.9 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the birth rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, a decline in the number of children born to women who are under 15 years of age, and a decline in the number of children born to women who are over 35 years of age.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who die from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who die from accidents.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are working. This is because people who are older are less likely to be working than people who are younger. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy, and it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are paying taxes. This will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to pay for social security and other social services.

Another implication of the ageing of the world population is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to care for themselves. This is because people who are older are more likely to have health problems than people who are younger. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to take care of themselves, and it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to live independently. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to live in their own homes, and it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to live in the community.

The ageing of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of solutions. One of the main solutions is to improve the health care system. This will involve a number of things, including increasing the number of health care workers, improving the quality of health care, and increasing the number of people who are able to pay for health care. Another solution is to improve the social security system. This will involve a number of things, including increasing the number of people who are able to pay for social security, and increasing the number of people who are able to receive social security benefits.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations has set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's youth' (United Nations, 1999). The World Bank has also set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's elderly' (World Bank, 1999).

The need to address the needs of the young and the old is a global issue. It is a challenge that we must all face. We must find ways to improve the lives of the world's youth and the world's elderly. We must find ways to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live a good life.

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Third, the number of people who are aged 65 and over as a proportion of the total population has increased. In 1950, 4.7% of the world population was aged 65 and over. By 1995, 2.7% of the world population was aged 65 and over (United Nations, 1999). This increase in the proportion of the world population aged 65 and over is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases.

There are a number of challenges associated with an ageing world population. First, there is a need to ensure that there are enough people of working age to support the elderly. Second, there is a need to ensure that the elderly have access to the services and resources they need to live well in old age. Third, there is a need to ensure that the elderly are able to contribute to society in meaningful ways.

There are a number of ways in which we can address these challenges. First, we can improve the health and productivity of people of working age. Second, we can improve the health and quality of life of the elderly. Third, we can create opportunities for the elderly to contribute to society in meaningful ways.

There are a number of ways in which we can improve the health and productivity of people of working age. First, we can improve access to health care. Second, we can improve access to education and training. Third, we can improve access to employment opportunities.

There are a number of ways in which we can improve the health and quality of life of the elderly. First, we can improve access to health care. Second, we can improve access to social services. Third, we can improve access to housing and transportation.

There are a number of ways in which we can create opportunities for the elderly to contribute to society in meaningful ways. First, we can create opportunities for the elderly to volunteer. Second, we can create opportunities for the elderly to work. Third, we can create opportunities for the elderly to participate in community activities.

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There are a number of challenges associated with an ageing world population. First, there is a need to ensure that there are enough people of working age to support the needs of the elderly. Second, there is a need to ensure that the elderly have access to the services and resources they need to live well in old age. Third, there is a need to ensure that the elderly are able to participate in the life of the community.

There are a number of ways in which we can address these challenges. First, we can improve the health and well-being of the elderly by providing them with access to medical care, social services, and other resources. Second, we can encourage the elderly to remain active and engaged in the life of the community. Third, we can ensure that there are enough people of working age to support the needs of the elderly by encouraging people to work longer hours and by providing training and education for young people.

There are a number of ways in which we can ensure that the elderly have access to the services and resources they need to live well in old age. First, we can provide them with access to medical care, social services, and other resources. Second, we can encourage the elderly to remain active and engaged in the life of the community. Third, we can ensure that there are enough people of working age to support the needs of the elderly by encouraging people to work longer hours and by providing training and education for young people.

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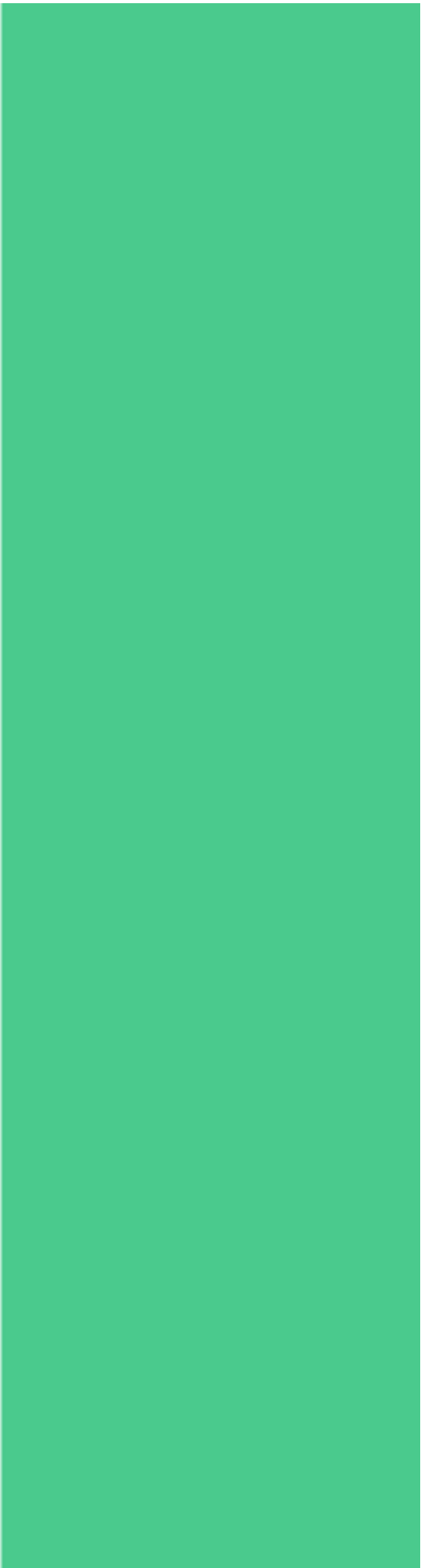
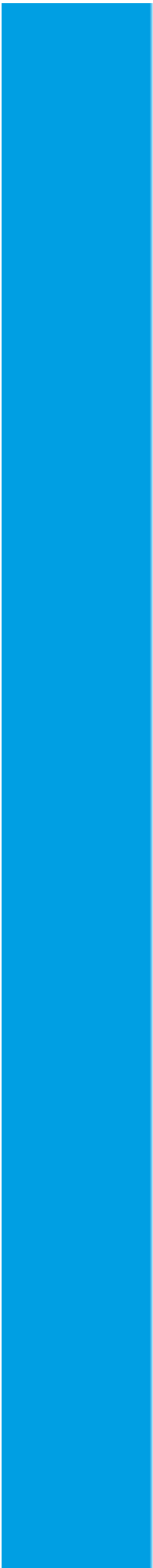
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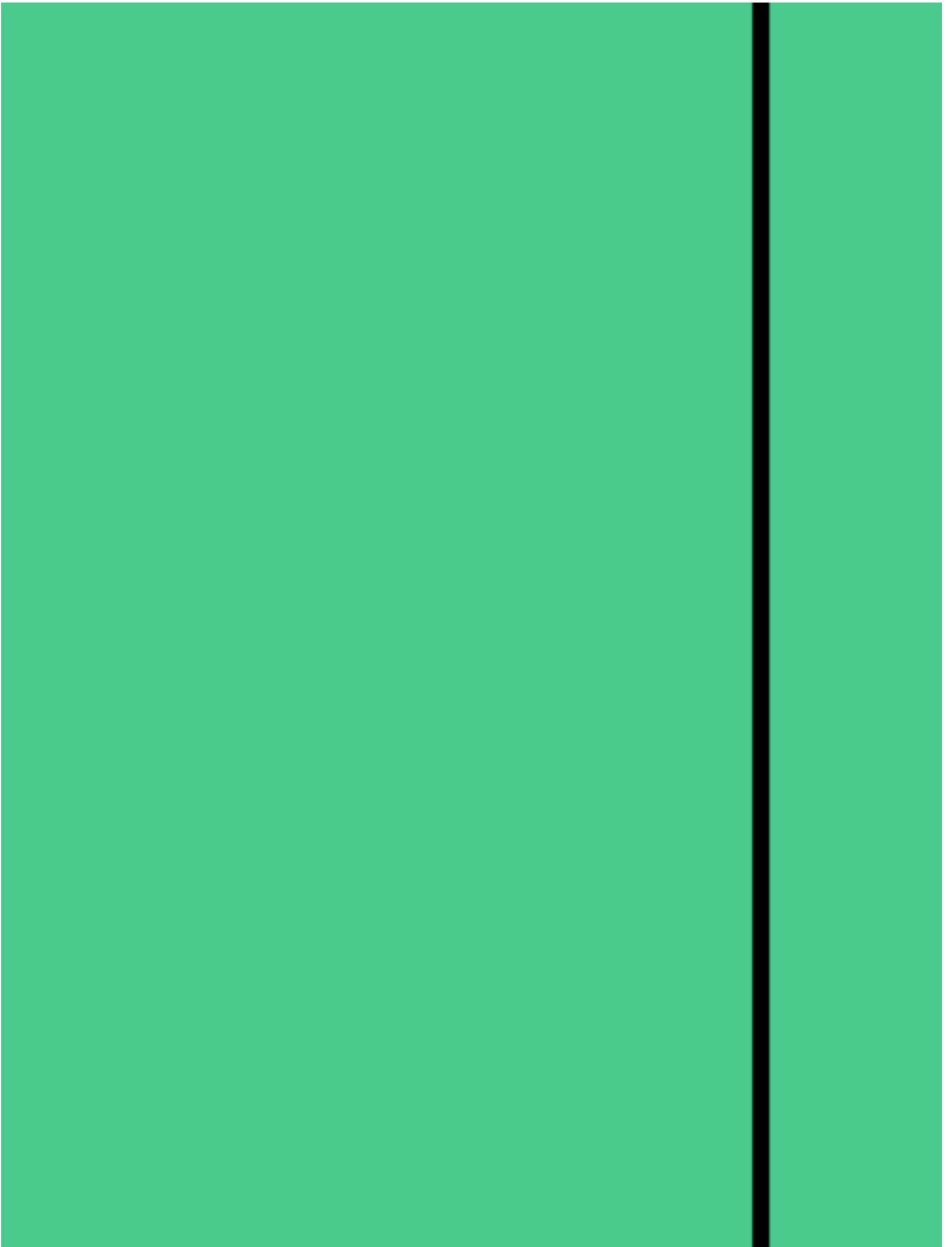
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There are a number of reasons why the world population is increasing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is increasing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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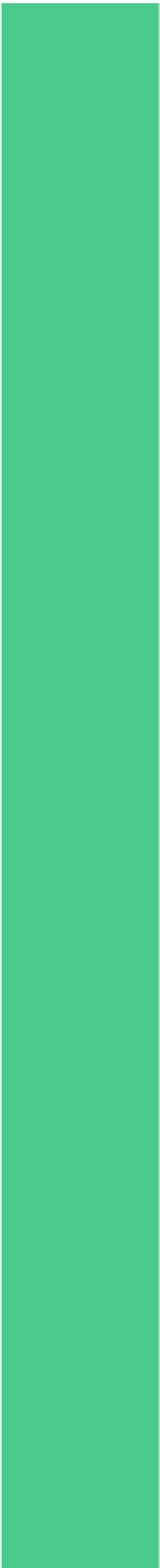
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness that the needs of children and young people are different from those of adults, and that the needs of children and young people are different from those of older people. This has led to a growing emphasis on the need for services to be tailored to the needs of children and young people, and to the need for services to be tailored to the needs of older people.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old in the context of the ageing population. The United Nations (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century. The World Bank (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations has set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'improving the quality of life for all' (United Nations, 1999). This goal is reflected in the World Health Organization's (WHO) 'Health for All' strategy, which aims to 'achieve the highest attainable state of health for all people' (WHO, 1999).

The WHO's 'Health for All' strategy is based on the principle of 'primary health care' (PHC), which is defined as 'the essential health care based on self-care and the active participation of the community' (WHO, 1999). PHC is a key component of the WHO's 'Health for All' strategy, and it is the focus of this paper.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 0.9 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the birth rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, a decline in the number of children born to women who are under 15 years of age, and a decline in the number of children born to women who are over 35 years of age.

Second, the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who die from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who die from accidents.

Third, the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who die from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who die from accidents.

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