

NOTA: Este simulador só se aplica aos seguintes rendimentos: Categoria A - Trabalho Dependente / Categoria H - Pensões / Anexo J - Rendimentos Obtidos no Estrangeiro / Não Residentes, a entregar em 2011 (1ª Fase).

Versão: 2010.02

Estado Civil do(s) Sujeito(s) Passivo(s)

☒ Casados, se ocorreu o Óbito de um dos cônjuges, clique aqui também. (Ver Códigos 401,404 e 416).
☐ Solteiro, Viúvo, Divorciado ou Separado Judicialmente
☐ Separado de Facto
☐ Unidos de Facto

Residência Fiscal

Continente

Ano dos Rendimentos 2010

IRS Apurado:

0,00 Euros

NÃO RECEBE, NEM PAGA :

Número de Dependentes com idade superior a 3 anos a seu cargo, e que façam parte do agregado familiar (Filhos)

0

Número de Dependentes a seu cargo com despesas de Educação, e que façam parte do agregado familiar (Filhos)

0

Número de Dependentes que não ultrapassem três anos de idade até 31 de Dezembro do ano a que respeita o imposto (Filhos)

0

Número de Ascendentes que vivem em comunhão de Habitação com o(s)Sujeito(s) Passivo(s) (Pais e Avós)

0

DEDUÇÕES PREVISTAS NO CÓDIGO DO IRS PARA CONTRIBUINTES COM DEFICIÊNCIA

Sujeito Passivo A (Cat. A) com deficiência igual ou superior a 60%.

Sujeito Passivo B (Cat. A) com deficiência igual ou superior a 60%.

Sujeito Passivo A (Cat. H) com deficiência igual ou superior a 60%.

Sujeito Passivo B (Cat. H) com deficiência igual ou superior a 60%.

Número de Dependentes e/ou Ascendentes com deficiência igual ou superior a 60%.

Deduções com o Acompanhamento dos Sujeitos Passivos e/ou Dependentes com deficiência igual ou superior a 90%.

Número de Deficientes das Forças Armadas abrangidos pelos Decretos - Leis n.os 43/76 de 20/JAN, e 314/90 de 13/OUT.

RENDIMENTOS/RETENÇÕES/CONTRIBUIÇÕES OBRIGATÓRIAS/QUOTIZAÇÕES SINDICAIS DA CATEGORIA A - TRABALHO DEPENDENTE

DESCRIÇÃO	Cód.	Sujeito Passivo A	Cód.	Sujeito Passivo B	Cód.	Dependente 1	Cód.	Dependente 2
Rendimentos Brutos da Categoria A	401		401		401		401	
Gratificações não atribuídas pela entidade patronal	402		402		402		402	
Quotizações Sindicais (Valor Pago)	409		409		409		409	
Indemnizações pagas pelo trabalhador ao Patrão	410		410		410		410	
Quotizações ordens profissionais e Despesas F. Profissional	411		411		411		411	
Despesas de valorização profissional de juízes	412		412		412		412	
Prémios de seguros profissões desgaste rápido	413		413		413		413	
Retenções na Fonte de IRS								
Contribuições Obrigatórias para Regimes Protecção Social								
Rendimentos de Anos Anteriores (Incluídos no Campo 401)	Qua.		Qua.		Qua.		Qua.	
Número de Anos	5		5		5		5	

RENDIMENTOS OBTIDOS NO ESTRANGEIRO/IMPOSTO PAGO NO ESTRANGEIRO CATEGORIA A - TRABALHO DEPENDENTE/ANEXO J

NATUREZA DO RENDIMENTO	Segurança Social	Cód.	Montante do Rendimento	IRS pago no Estrangeiro
Sujeito Passivo A - Anexo J - Rendimentos Obtidos no Estrangeiro (Categoria A)		401		
Sujeito Passivo B - Anexo J - Rendimentos Obtidos no Estrangeiro (Categoria A)		401		

RENDIMENTOS/RETENÇÕES/CONTRIBUIÇÕES OBRIGATÓRIAS/QUOTIZAÇÕES SINDICAIS DA CATEGORIA H - PENSÕES

DESCRIÇÃO	Cód.	Sujeito Passivo A	Cód.	Sujeito Passivo B	Cód.	Dependente 1	Cód.	Dependente 2
Pensões da Categoria H	404	6.445,60 €	404	3.449,04 €	404		404	
Pensões de Sobrevivência	405		405		405		405	
Pensões de Alimentos	406		406		406		406	
Rendas Temporárias e Vitalícias	407		407		407		407	
Quotizações Sindicais (Valor Pago)	409		409		409		409	
Retenções na Fonte de IRS								
Contribuições Obrigatórias para Regimes Protecção Social								
Rendimentos de Anos Anteriores (Incluídos no Campo 404)	Qua.		Qua.		Qua.		Qua.	
Número de Anos	5		5		5		5	

RENDIMENTOS OBTIDOS NO ESTRANGEIRO/IMPOSTO PAGO NO ESTRANGEIRO CATEGORIA H - PENSÕES/ANEXO J

NATUREZA DO RENDIMENTO	Segurança Social	Cód.	Montante do Rendimento	IRS pago no Estrangeiro
Sujeito Passivo A - Anexo J - Rendimentos Obtidos no Estrangeiro (Categoria H)		416		
Sujeito Passivo B - Anexo J - Rendimentos Obtidos no Estrangeiro (Categoria H)		416		

SAÚDE/EDUCAÇÃO/LARES/DEDUÇÕES AMBIENTAIS/ABATIMENTOS

	Camp.	VALOR PAGO
Despesas de saúde (bens e serviços isentos de IVA ou sujeitos à taxa de 6%) e juros contraídos para pagamento das mesmas. (alíneas a), b) e c) do n.º 1, do art. 82.º do CIRS).	801	982,50 €
Despesas de saúde com a aquisição de outros bens e serviços justificados através de receita médica. (alínea d), do n.º 1, do art. 82.º do CIRS).	802	
Despesas de educação e de formação profissional dos sujeitos passivos e dependentes. (art. 83.º do CIRS).	803	
Encargos com lares de apoio à terceira idade, e apoio domiciliário relativos aos sujeitos passivos, seus ascendentes e colaterais até ao 3.º grau. (art. 84.º do CIRS).	804	
Despesas com a aquisição de equipamentos novos para a utilização de energias renováveis (Inclui gás natural). (alínea a), do n.º 2 do art.º 85.º do CIRS).	809	
Aquisição de veículos sujeitos a matrícula exclusivamente eléctricos ou movidos a energias renováveis não combustíveis. (alínea b), do n.º 2 do art.º 85.º do CIRS).	809	
Equipamentos e obras de melhoria das condições de comportamento térmico de edifícios, dos quais resulte directamente o seu maior isolamento. (n.º 2 do art.º 85.º do CIRS).	810	

Encargos com pensões de alimentos a que o sujeito passivo esteja obrigado por sentença judicial ou por acordo homologado nos termos da lei civil. (art. 83.º A do CIRS).	601	
DEDUÇÕES À COLECTA E BENEFÍCIOS FISCAIS	Cód.	VALOR PAGO
Sujeito Passivo A - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (Menos de 35 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).	701 e 711	
Sujeito Passivo B - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (Menos de 35 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Sujeito Passivo A - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (De 35 a 50 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Sujeito Passivo B - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (De 35 a 50 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Sujeito Passivo A - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (Mais de 50 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Sujeito Passivo B - (PPR) Planos individuais de poupança-reforma (art. 21.º, n.º 2, do EBF) (Mais de 50 anos) (PPE, PPR/E) Contribuições individuais para fundos de pensões e outros regimes complementares de segurança social (art.º 16.º do EBF).		
Despesas com a educação e reabilitação do sujeito passivo ou dependentes deficientes ≥ 60%. (art.º 87.º n.º 2 do CIRS).	706	
Prémios de seguros em que figurem como primeiros beneficiários sujeitos passivos ou dependentes deficientes ≥ 60%. (art.º 87.º n.º 2 do CIRS).	707	
Donativos a igrejas e a instituições religiosas. (n.º 2 do art. 63.º do EBF). Majoração 130%	715	
Mecenato científico – Donativos a fundações, instituições de ensino superior, laboratórios, órgãos de comunicação social, etc., – de natureza científica – (Estatuto do Mecenato Científico) Sem Majoração	717	
Mecenato cultural – Donativos concedidos no âmbito do mecenato cultural, ambiental, desportivo e educacional. (n.º 6 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 120%	718	
Mecenato – Contratos plurianuais – Donativos concedidos no âmbito do mecenato cultural, ambiental, desportivo e educacional, atribuídos ao abrigo de contratos plurianuais. (n.ºs 6 e 7 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 130%	719	
Mecenato social – Donativos atribuídos no âmbito do mecenato social. (n.º 3 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 130%	720	
Mecenato social de apoio especial – Donativos atribuídos no âmbito do mecenato social, para apoio à infância, tratamento de toxicodependentes e criação de oportunidades de trabalho. (n.ºs 4 e 6 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 140%	721	
Mecenato Familiar – Donativos concedidos no âmbito do mecenato familiar. (n.º 5 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 150%	722	
Estado – Mecenato científico – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza científica – (Estatuto do Mecenato Científico) Sem Majoração	724	
Estado – Mecenato cultural – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza cultural, ambiental, desportiva e educacional. (n.ºs 1 e 2 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 120%	725	
Estado – Contratos plurianuais – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza cultural, ambiental, desportiva e educacional com contratos plurianuais. (n.ºs 1 e 2 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 130%	726	
Estado – Mecenato social – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza social. (n.ºs 1 e 2 e c) do n.º 7 do art. 62.º do EBF). Majoração 140%	727	
Estado – Mecenato Familiar – Donativos ao Estado, Regiões Autónomas, autarquias locais, associações de municípios e de freguesias, fundações – de natureza familiar. (n.º 5 do art. 62.º do EBF). Sem Majoração	728	
Seguros de acidentes pessoais e de vida que garantam exclusivamente riscos de morte, de invalidez ou de reforma por velhice. (n.ºs 1, 2 e 4 do art.º 86.º do CIRS).	729	
Seguros que cubram exclusivamente riscos de saúde. (n.º 3 do art.º 86.º do CIRS).	730	
Juros e amortizações de dívidas com aquisição, construção, beneficiação de imóveis e prestações de contratos celebrados com cooperativas de habitação ou no regime de compras em grupo, com imóveis para habitação própria e permanente. (art. 85.º, n.º 1 alíneas a) e b) do CIRS).	731	
No caso do imóvel para habitação própria e permanente ter obtido a classificação energética (A ou A+) nos termos do Dec.-Lei n.º 78/2006 de 04 de Abril, acrescem 10% , aos limites estabelecidos no n.º 1 do art.º 85.º do CIRS. Escreva o valor dos juros e amortizações pagos, ali →		
Rendas pagas, deduzidas de subsídios ou comparticipações oficiais, de prédio urbano ou de fracção autónoma para habitação permanente, referentes a contratos de arrendamento celebrados a coberto do RAU ou NRAU. (alínea c), do n.º 1, do art. 85.º do CIRS).	732	
No caso do imóvel arrendado para habitação própria e permanente ter obtido a classificação energética (A ou A+) nos termos do Dec.-Lei n.º 78/2006 de 04 de Abril, acrescem 10% , aos limites estabelecidos no n.º 1 do art.º 85.º do CIRS. Escreva o valor das rendas pagas, ali →		
Sujeito Passivo A - Regime Público de Capitalização – valores aplicados em contas individuais geridas em regime público de capitalização. (art. 17.º, n.º 1, do EBF).	733	
Sujeito Passivo B - Regime Público de Capitalização – valores aplicados em contas individuais geridas em regime público de capitalização. (art. 17.º, n.º 1, do EBF).		
São dedutíveis à colecta, em sede de IRS, os encargos suportados pelo proprietário relacionados com a reabilitação de Imóveis, localizados em áreas de reabilitação urbana. (art. 71.º, n.º 4, do EBF).	736	
Os Municípios podem prescindir até 5% do IRS cobrado para municípios com domicílio fiscal no concelho, nos termos do rtigo 20º da Lei das Finanças Locais (Lei 2/2007 de 15/01).		TAXA Município
		0,00%
A taxa do IRS aplicada pelo seu Município bem como o cálculo será assumido automaticamente depois de seleccionar o concelho da sua morada fiscal.		
	Clique ali no seu concelho	

Demonstração detalhada do cálculo do IRS de 2010 para: O Continente	
Descrição	Valores
1 - Rendimento Global	9.894,64 €
2 - Deduções Específicas	9.449,04 €
3 - Rendimento Líquido (1) - (2)	445,60 €
4 - Abatimentos	- €
5 - Rendimento Colectável (3) - (4)	445,60 €
6 - Coeficiente Conjugal (5) ÷ 2 Casados	222,80 €
7 - Taxa de IRS para o Continente	11,08% = 2
8 - Aplicação da Taxa (6) x (7)	24,69 €
9 - Parcela a Abater	- €
10 - Valor Apurado (8) - (9)	24,69 €
11 - Colecta (10) × 2	49,37 €
12 - Deduções à Colecta	817,25 €
13 - Colecta Líquida (11) - (12)	- 767,88 €
14 - Valor do IRS que prescindiu o Município da área da sua residência a seu favor	- €
15 - Retenções na Fonte	- €
16 - Imposto Apurado:	NÃO RECEBE, NEM PAGA : - €

Para imprimir tudo: (Vá a Imprimir Página 1 de 2). Para imprimir a página da demonstração do cálculo: (Vá a Imprimir Página 2 de 2).

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1998, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1998, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health service has increased by 1.2 million, from 1.8 million in 1980 to 3 million in 1998.

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the health service, and to ensure that the health service is able to meet the needs of the population in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 1999. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way the health service is organised and managed, and to a number of changes in the way the health service is funded.

The Health Service Act 1990 introduced a number of changes to the way the health service is organised and managed. It introduced the concept of the health service as a single entity, and it introduced the concept of the health service as a single employer. It also introduced the concept of the health service as a single funder. These changes have led to a number of changes in the way the health service is organised and managed, and to a number of changes in the way the health service is funded.

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Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1998, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 28% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1998, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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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 65 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 72 years.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the increase in the number of people who are surviving to old age. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.5 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 1.1 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world.

Another factor that is contributing to the increase in the number of people who are surviving to old age is that the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.5 million deaths from non-communicable diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 1.1 million deaths from non-communicable diseases in the world.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the decrease in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are vaccinated against infectious diseases has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was vaccinated against infectious diseases. In 1999, 25% of the world population was vaccinated against infectious diseases.

Another factor that is contributing to the decrease in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases is that the number of people who are using antibiotics has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was using antibiotics. In 1999, 25% of the world population was using antibiotics.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the decrease in the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was eating a healthy diet. In 1999, 25% of the world population was eating a healthy diet.

Another factor that is contributing to the decrease in the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases is that the number of people who are exercising regularly has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was exercising regularly. In 1999, 25% of the world population was exercising regularly.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the increase in the number of people who are eating a healthy diet. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet. In 1999, 25% of the world population was aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet.

Another factor that is contributing to the increase in the number of people who are eating a healthy diet is that the number of people who are using healthy cooking methods has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was using healthy cooking methods. In 1999, 25% of the world population was using healthy cooking methods.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 1.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1999, 75% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 65% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1999, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1999, 45% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 35% in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1999, compared with 55% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a growing need for services such as health care, social care, and education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in terms of employment. One challenge is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which can make it difficult to attract and retain staff. Another challenge is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which can be a less attractive sector for some people.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can address these challenges. One way is to offer more full-time jobs. Another way is to offer more flexible working arrangements. A third way is to offer more training and development opportunities for staff.

The public sector has a long way to go in terms of employment. However, it is clear that the public sector is becoming an increasingly important employer of women, and it is important that the public sector continues to work to address the challenges it faces in terms of employment.

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The public sector has become an increasingly important employer of women in the UK, and this trend is likely to continue in the future. There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women, and there are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in terms of employment.

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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, 2002).

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There are a number of reasons why the number of children in the world is increasing. One reason is that the number of children who are born in the world is increasing. The number of children born in the world in 1999 was 1.2 billion, compared with 1.1 billion in 1980. The number of children born in the world is projected to increase to 1.5 billion by 2015 (United Nations, 1999).

Another reason why the number of children in the world is increasing is that the number of children who are surviving is increasing. The number of children who are surviving in the world in 1999 was 1.1 billion, compared with 0.9 billion in 1980. The number of children who are surviving in the world is projected to increase to 1.4 billion by 2015 (United Nations, 1999).

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in the workforce. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are more likely than men to work in the public sector, and the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of part-time jobs, which are more likely to be held by women.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it provides a range of services that are essential to the community. These services include education, health care, and social care. As a result, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are essential to the community, and this makes it an attractive employer for women.

Finally, the public sector has become an important employer of women because it provides a range of benefits that are attractive to women. These benefits include a high level of job security, a high level of pay, and a range of other benefits, such as pension schemes and sick leave. As a result, the public sector has become an important employer of women, and this trend is likely to continue in the future.

Conclusion

The public sector has become an important employer of women in the UK, and this trend is likely to continue in the future. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are more likely than men to work in the public sector, and the fact that the public sector provides a range of services that are essential to the community.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world who are under 5 years of age has increased by 1 billion in the same period (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to protect children from the harmful effects of violence. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) states that children have the right to be protected from violence. The Convention also states that children have the right to be educated and to participate in cultural life. The Convention is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world, with over 110 countries having signed it.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights. It sets out the basic principles of children's rights and provides a framework for the development of national laws and policies. The Convention is a key instrument in the protection of children's rights and is a cornerstone of the international human rights system.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (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 identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the ability of older people to live independently and to participate in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community.

One of the key areas for action is the need to develop strategies to promote the health and well-being of older people. This includes the need to develop strategies to prevent the onset of chronic disease and to manage chronic disease when it does occur. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community.

Another key area for action is the need to ensure that older people have access to the services and resources they need. This includes the need to develop strategies to ensure that older people have access to housing, transport, and social services. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are full-time. In 1999, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed full-time, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are essential to the functioning of the state, such as the police, the fire service, and the health service.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. In 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as the senior civil service and the senior judiciary.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are essential to the functioning of the state, such as the police, the fire service, and the health service.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are flexible. In 1999, 12% of the public sector workforce were employed on flexible contracts, compared with 2% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are essential to the functioning of the state, such as the police, the fire service, and the health service.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-located. In 1999, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed in the London region, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are essential to the functioning of the state, such as the police, the fire service, and the health service.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-qualified. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are essential to the functioning of the state, such as the police, the fire service, and the health service.

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).

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 2000, life expectancy at birth had increased to 72 years for men and 77 years for women (United Nations, 2002).

Second, 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 2000, life expectancy at birth had increased to 72 years for men and 77 years for women (United Nations, 2002).

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Seventh, 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 2000, life expectancy at birth had increased to 72 years for men and 77 years for women (United Nations, 2002).

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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 55 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 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 following table shows the results of the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the number of days of absence due to illness. The independent variables are the age, sex, and education of the respondent, and the number of children in the household. The results show that the number of days of absence due to illness increases with age, and is higher for women than for men. Education has a negative effect on the number of days of absence due to illness, and the number of children in the household has a positive effect.

the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10].

There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [11]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12].

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The study was designed to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom in the 1990s, and to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom in the 1990s.

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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).

There is a growing concern that the world's children are not getting the best start in life. The World Bank (1994) has estimated that 1 billion children are at risk of not reaching their full potential because of inadequate health care, malnutrition, and lack of access to education. The World Bank (1994) also estimates that 1 billion children are at risk of not reaching their full potential because of inadequate health care, malnutrition, and lack of access to education.

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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 250 million to 450 million (United Nations 1999).

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 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 people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

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. In the 20th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as teachers, nurses, and social workers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of advantages over the private sector. One advantage is that the public sector is not subject to the same profit pressures as the private sector. This means that the public sector can afford to pay people with disabilities a fair wage, even if they are not as productive as people without disabilities. Another advantage is that the public sector has a number of policies in place that make it easier for people with disabilities to work there.

One of these policies is the Public Sector Equality Duty, which requires public sector employers to make sure that people with disabilities are not discriminated against in the workplace. Another policy is the Public Sector Equality Duty, which requires public sector employers to make sure that people with disabilities are not discriminated against in the workplace. Another policy is the Public Sector Equality Duty, which requires public sector employers to make sure that people with disabilities are not discriminated against in the workplace.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1999, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1999, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

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The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) (Department of Social Security 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. The Health Care Act 1999 also aims to improve the quality of care and services provided by the private sector.

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Second, the public sector has a high proportion of part-time jobs. In 1999, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed on a part-time basis, compared with 28% in the private sector. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

Third, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are not full-time. In 1999, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed on a part-time basis, compared with 28% in the private sector. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

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Fifth, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are not full-time. In 1999, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed on a part-time basis, compared with 28% in the private sector. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

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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 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million, from 1.8 million in 1980 to 3 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the health sector. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a number of key objectives for the health sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the health sector. The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key principles for the health sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, and to be accountable.

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There is a significant increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 15 years and over, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999. This increase is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the birth rate, a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the rate of migration. The decline in the birth rate is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, a decline in the number of children born to men, and a decline in the number of children born to couples.

The decline in the death rate is due to a combination 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. The decline in the rate of migration is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the number of people who migrate from one country to another, a decline in the number of people who migrate from one region to another, and a decline in the number of people who migrate from one social class to another.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 15 years and over is a significant demographic change. It is a change that has a number of important implications for the world. One of the most important implications is that it has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are in the workforce. This increase has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are contributing to the world's economy.

Another important implication is that it has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are in the population. This increase has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are contributing to the world's population. This increase has also led to a significant increase in the number of people who are contributing to the world's culture.

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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, 2002).

There are a number of reasons why the world's 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 2000, life expectancy at birth had increased to 73 years for men and 78 years for women (United Nations, 2002). 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 2000, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. 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 2000, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. 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.

Fourth, 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 2000, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. 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.

Fifth, 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 2000, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. 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.

Sixth, 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 2000, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. 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.

Seventh, 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 2000, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. 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.

Eighth, 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 2000, there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. 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.

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 having children at a younger age. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are having children at a younger age than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are surviving into old age. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are living longer than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are having children at a younger age than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past.

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 requires a number of different approaches to be taken. One of the main approaches is to improve the quality of education for children. This is important because it helps to ensure that children are able to learn and develop their skills and abilities.

Another approach is to improve the health care system. This is important because it helps to ensure that children are able to stay healthy and live longer. This is important because it helps to ensure that children are able to learn and develop their skills and abilities. This is important because it helps to ensure that children are able to learn and develop their skills and abilities.

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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).

There are a number of reasons why the world's 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 2000, life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations, 2002).

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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 4.7 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 5.1 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 67 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 72 years.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer for women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer for women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer for women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer for women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1999, the average salary for a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is increasing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the death rate.

Another reason why the world population is increasing so rapidly is that the number of people who are having children is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the age at which people are having children, and a decline in the number of children who are dying in infancy.

There are a number of other factors that are contributing to the rapid increase in the world population. These include a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the number of people who are having children.

The rapid increase in the world population is a cause for concern. It is likely to lead to a number of problems, including a shortage of food, a shortage of water, and a shortage of housing.

It is important that we take action to address these problems. We need to find ways to increase the production of food, water, and housing. We also need to find ways to reduce the number of people who are having children.

There are a number of things that we can do to address these problems. We can improve the way that we produce food, water, and housing. We can also encourage people to have fewer children.

It is important that we take action now. If we do not, the world population will continue to increase rapidly, and the problems will become even more serious.

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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.

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 infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 10 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 5 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world.

Another reason why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased is that the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 10 million deaths from non-infectious diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 5 million deaths from non-infectious diseases in the world.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are smoking has decreased. In 1980, there were 1 billion smokers in the world. In 1999, there were 500 million smokers in the world.

Another reason why the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases has decreased is that the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating a healthy diet. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating a healthy diet.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are eating more fruits and vegetables has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating more fruits and vegetables. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating more fruits and vegetables.

Another reason why the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased is that the number of people who are eating less fat and sugar has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating less fat and sugar. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating less fat and sugar.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are eating less fat and sugar has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are eating more whole grains has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating more whole grains. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating more whole grains.

Another reason why the number of people who are eating less fat and sugar has increased is that the number of people who are eating less meat has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating less meat. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating less meat.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are eating less meat has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are eating more plant-based proteins has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating more plant-based proteins. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating more plant-based proteins.

Another reason why the number of people who are eating less meat has increased is that the number of people who are eating less dairy has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating less dairy. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating less dairy.

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 become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 future. It is important that we take action now to address the challenges that it presents. This includes increasing access to education, improving medical care, and promoting sustainable development.

There are a number of ways in which we can address the challenges that the rapid growth of the world population presents. One way is to increase access to education. This will help to ensure that all children have the opportunity to learn and to develop their skills.

Another way is to improve medical care. This will help to ensure that all people have access to the care that they need to stay healthy and to live long lives.

A third way is to promote sustainable development. This will help to ensure that we are using resources in a way that is sustainable for the future.

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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. In many parts of the world, having a large number of children is still seen as a desirable thing, and women are encouraged to have as many children as possible.

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. In many parts of the world, people are now living longer than ever before, and this is leading to a rapid increase in the number of people aged 65 and over.

The rapid growth of the world population is a cause for concern. It is leading to a number of problems, including increased demand for food, water, and energy, increased pollution, and increased competition for resources. It is also leading to a number of social problems, including increased poverty, increased crime, and increased social inequality. It is important that we take action to address these problems, and to ensure that the world population can grow in a sustainable way.

One of the main ways that we can address the problems caused by rapid population growth is by improving access to contraception. This will help to reduce the number of children born to each woman, and will help to slow down the growth of the world population. It is also important to improve access to health care, and to ensure that people are living longer and healthier lives. This will help to reduce the number of people who are dying in old age, and will help to slow down the growth of the world population.

Another way that we can address the problems caused by rapid population growth is by improving access to food, water, and energy. This will help to ensure that everyone has enough to eat, and that there is enough water and energy to go around. It is also important to reduce pollution, and to ensure that we are using resources in a sustainable way. This will help to ensure that the world population can grow in a sustainable way.

It is important that we take action to address the problems caused by rapid population growth. We need to improve access to contraception, health care, food, water, and energy. We need to reduce pollution, and we need to ensure that we are using resources in a sustainable way. Only by taking these steps can we ensure that the world population can grow in a sustainable way.

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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, 2002).

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 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are a set of 17 goals that are intended to be achieved by 2030. The SDGs are a key part of the United Nations' agenda for the 21st century, and they provide a framework for addressing the needs of the young and the old.

The SDGs are a set of 17 goals that are intended to be achieved by 2030. The goals are: 1. No poverty, 2. Zero hunger, 3. Good health and well-being, 4. Quality education, 5. Gender equality, 6. Clean water and sanitation, 7. Affordable and clean energy, 8. Decent work and economic growth, 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure, 10. Reduced inequalities, 11. Sustainable cities and communities, 12. Responsible consumption and production, 13. Climate action, 14. Life below water, 15. Life on land, 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions, and 17. Partnerships for the goals.

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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 people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

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. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to employ people with disabilities, but in a more limited capacity. It was not until the 1970s that the public sector began to employ people with disabilities in a more significant way.

One of the main reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a large and growing workforce. The public sector is one of the largest employers in the UK, with over 4 million people employed in the public sector in 1998. This large workforce provides a significant opportunity for people with disabilities to find employment. In addition, the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities, which has helped to create a supportive environment for people with disabilities in the workplace.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a strong commitment to equality and diversity. The public sector is a public body, and it has a duty to provide services to all members of the public, regardless of their disability. This commitment to equality and diversity has helped to create a supportive environment for people with disabilities in the workplace. In addition, the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities, which has helped to create a supportive environment for people with disabilities in the workplace.

There are a number of other 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. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to employ people with disabilities, but in a more limited capacity. It was not until the 1970s that the public sector began to employ people with disabilities in a more significant way.

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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 increase the demand for resources, such as food, water, and shelter. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's resources.

Another implication is that it will increase the demand for education. This will put pressure on the world's education system and on the world's resources. It will also increase the demand for health care, which will put pressure on the world's health care system and on the world's resources.

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 the world to work together to find solutions. The world must find ways to meet the needs of the growing population, while also protecting the environment and the world's resources.

The world must also find ways to ensure that everyone has access to education and health care. This will require the world to work together to find solutions. The world must find ways to ensure that everyone has access to the resources they need to live a good life.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1999, compared with 55% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public service, which is a sector that is traditionally held by women. The public service is a sector that is responsible for providing services to the public, such as health care, education, and social services. The public service has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including: 'to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care'.

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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 52 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 57 years.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the increase in the number of people surviving to old age. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.5 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 1.1 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world.

Another factor that is contributing to the increase in the number of people surviving to old age is that the number of people who are dying from non-communicable diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.5 million deaths from non-communicable diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 1.1 million deaths from non-communicable diseases in the world.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from infectious diseases. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are vaccinated against infectious diseases has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was vaccinated against infectious diseases. In 1999, 25% of the world population was vaccinated against infectious diseases.

Another factor that is contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from infectious diseases is that the number of people who are using antibiotics has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was using antibiotics. In 1999, 25% of the world population was using antibiotics.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from non-communicable diseases. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was eating a healthy diet. In 1999, 25% of the world population was eating a healthy diet.

Another factor that is contributing to the decrease in the number of people dying from non-communicable diseases is that the number of people who are exercising regularly has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was exercising regularly. In 1999, 25% of the world population was exercising regularly.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the increase in the number of people who are eating a healthy diet. One of the main factors is that the number of people who are aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet. In 1999, 25% of the world population was aware of the importance of eating a healthy diet.

Another factor that is contributing to the increase in the number of people who are eating a healthy diet is that the number of people who are using healthy cooking methods has increased. In 1980, only 10% of the world population was using healthy cooking methods. In 1999, 25% of the world population was using healthy cooking methods.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1998, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1998, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of health care, and this has led to a number of initiatives to improve the quality of health care. The Department of Health has set up the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) to monitor and improve the quality of health care. The NPSA has a number of initiatives to improve the quality of health care, including the National Patient Safety Programme (NPSP) and the National Patient Safety Forum (NPSF). The NPSP is a programme of initiatives to improve the quality of health care, and the NPSF is a forum for the health service to discuss and improve the quality of health care.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1998, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 28% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1998, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well located. In 1998, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed in London, compared with 28% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well matched to women's skills. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1998, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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.

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 55. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and violence at the age of 65.

Another reason why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased 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 55. 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 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 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.

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