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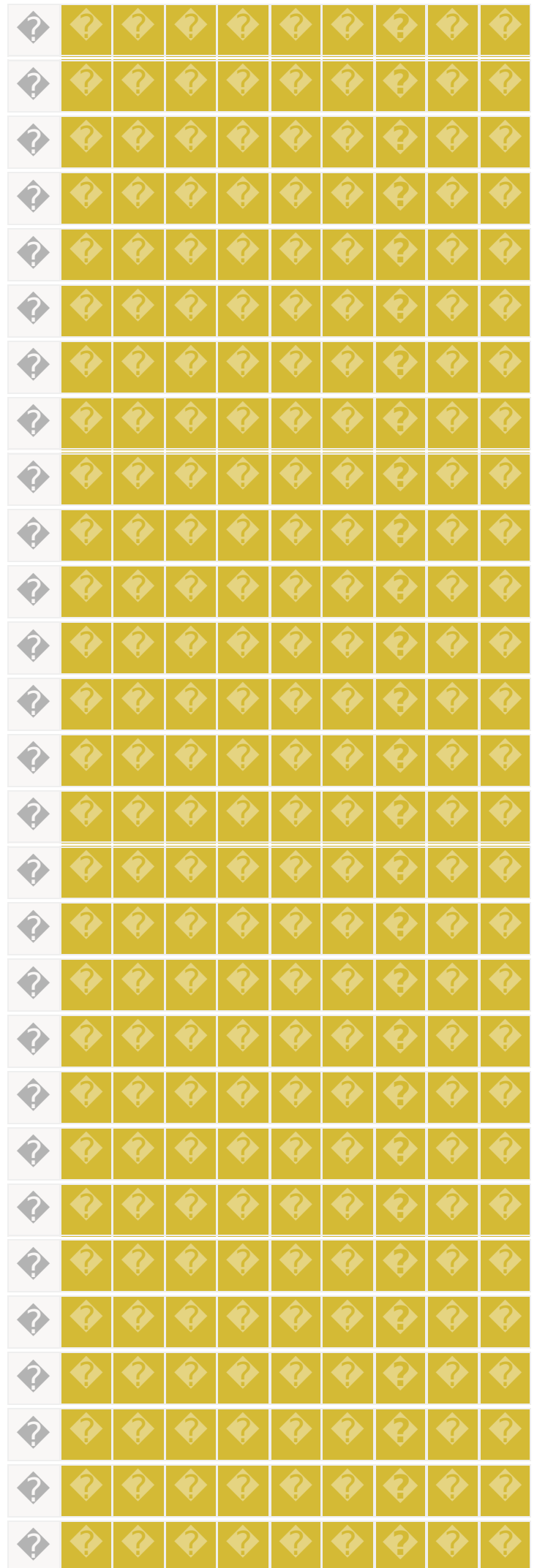
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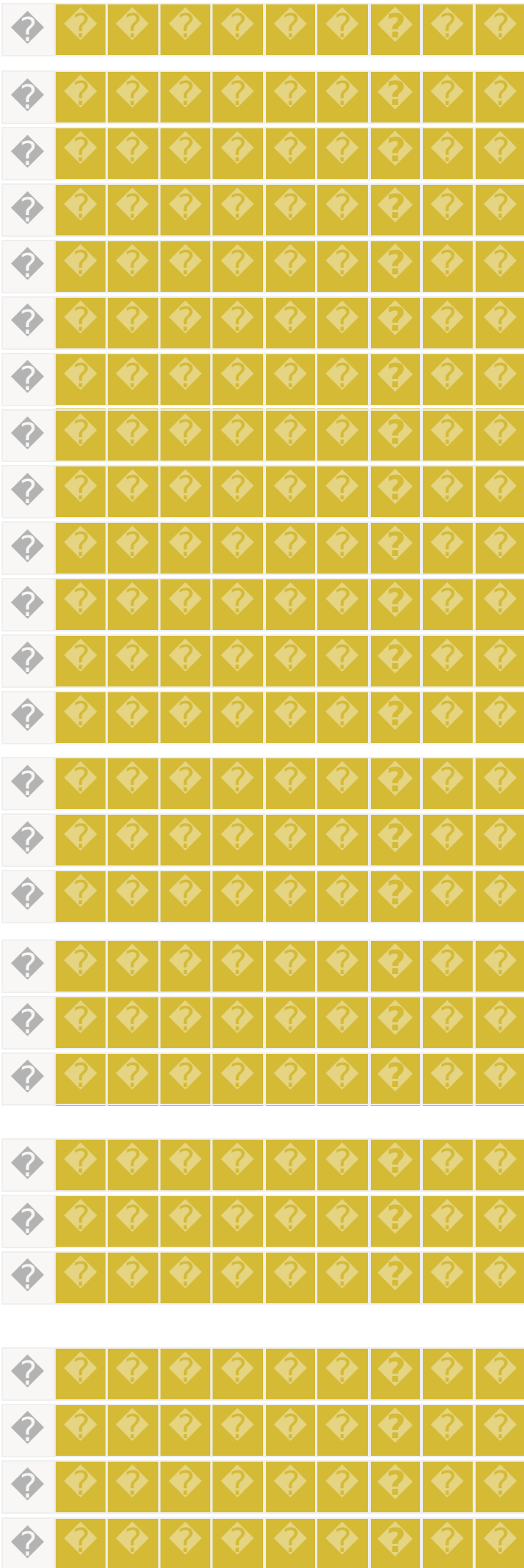
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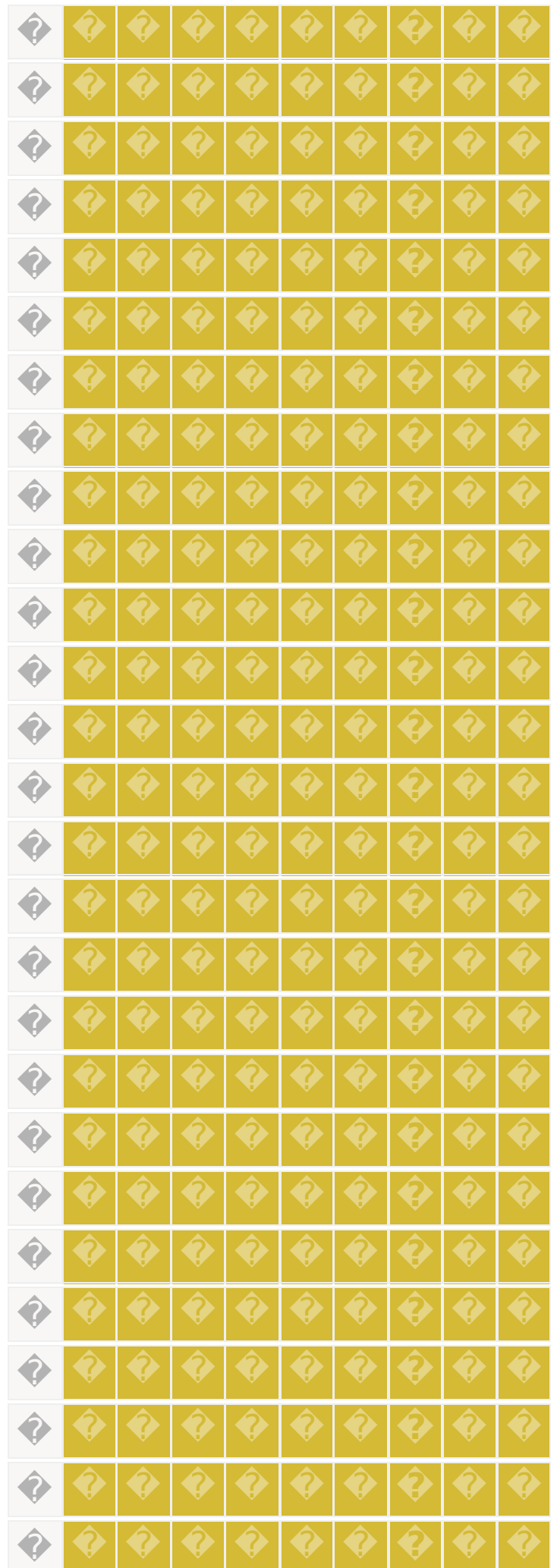
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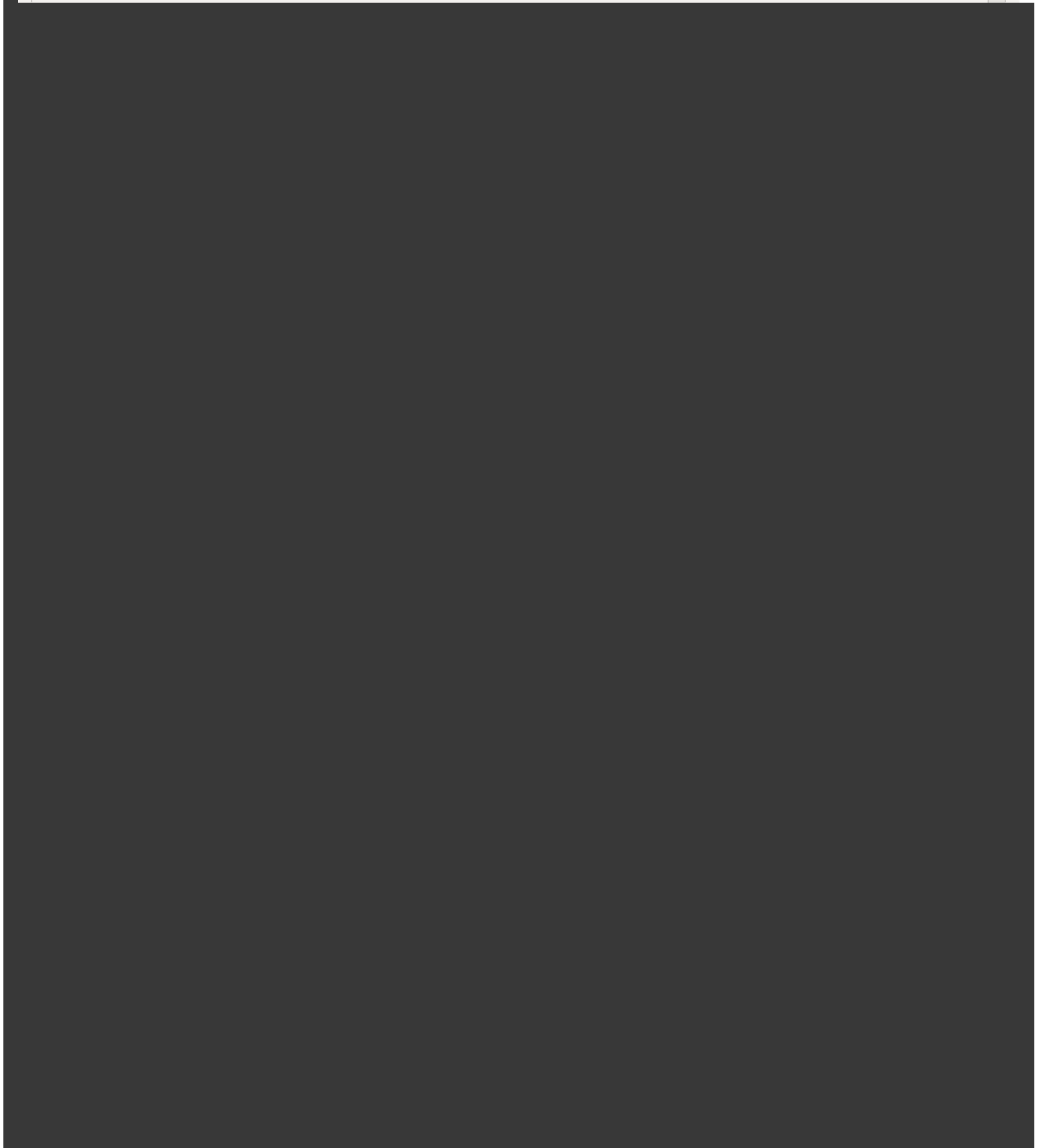
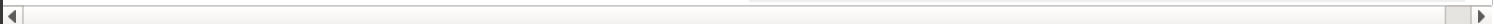
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS) and the creation of the Department of Health. The NHS is a public sector organization that provides health care to the population of the UK. The Department of Health is a government department that is responsible for the health of the population of the UK.

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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 1.6 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 1999). The United Nations predicts that by 2025, the number of people aged 65 and over will have increased to 1.1 billion, and the number of people under 15 years of age will have decreased to 1.4 billion.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 71 years for men and 76 years for women. By 2025, it is predicted that the life expectancy at birth will be 75 years for men and 80 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 more active lifestyle.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is the decrease in the number of people in the working age population. In 1990, the number of people aged 15 and over was 2.7 billion. By 2025, it is predicted that the number of people aged 15 and over will be 2.4 billion (United Nations, 1999). This decrease is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the birth rate and a decrease in the number of people who are employed.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has a number of implications for society. One of the main implications is the need for more social security and health care services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people who are dependent on social security and health care services will also increase. This will put a greater burden on the government and the private sector to provide these services.

Another implication of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is the need for more housing and care services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people who need housing and care services will also increase. This will put a greater burden on the government and the private sector to provide these services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a challenge for society. However, it is also an opportunity. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people who are experienced and skilled will also increase. This will be a valuable asset for society, and it is important that we make the most of this opportunity.

There are a number of ways in which we can address the challenges of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One way is to improve social security and health care services. This can be done by increasing the contributions to social security and health care services, and by improving the efficiency of these services.

Another way to address the challenges of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is to improve housing and care services. This can be done by increasing the number of housing and care services, and by improving the quality of these services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a challenge for society, but it is also an opportunity. By addressing the challenges of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over, we can ensure that everyone has a good quality of life in the 21st century.

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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 71 years for men and 76 years for women. By 2025, it is predicted that the life expectancy at birth will be 75 years for men and 80 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 more active lifestyle.

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The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has a number of implications for society. One of the main implications is the need for more social security and health care services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people who are dependent on social security and health care services will also increase. This will put a greater burden on the government and the private sector to provide these services.

Another implication of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is the need for more housing and transportation services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people who are unable to live in their own homes and who are unable to get to work or school will also increase. This will put a greater burden on the government and the private sector to provide these services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a major challenge for society. It is important that we take steps to address this challenge in order to ensure that we can provide the services that are needed by the growing number of people aged 65 and over. This will require a combination of government action and private sector action.

One of the ways in which the government can address this challenge is by increasing the number of people who are employed. This can be done by creating more jobs and by providing training and education for people who are unemployed. The private sector can also play a role in addressing this challenge by providing more social security and health care services to people aged 65 and over.

Another way in which the government can address this challenge is by providing more housing and transportation services to people aged 65 and over. This can be done by building more affordable housing and by providing more public transportation services. The private sector can also play a role in addressing this challenge by providing more housing and transportation services to people aged 65 and over.

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The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has a number of implications for society. One of the main implications is the need for more social security and health care services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people who are dependent on social security and health care services will also increase. This will place a greater burden on governments and society as a whole.

Another implication is the need for more housing and care services for the elderly. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people who need housing and care services will also increase. This will place a greater burden on governments and society as a whole.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a challenge for society. However, it is also an opportunity. By providing more social security and health care services, housing and care services for the elderly, we can ensure that the elderly are able to live a healthy and active life.

There are a number of ways in which we can address the challenges posed by the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One way is to improve the quality of social security and health care services. Another way is to provide more housing and care services for the elderly. We can also encourage the elderly to remain active and engaged in society.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a challenge for society. However, it is also an opportunity. By providing more social security and health care services, housing and care services for the elderly, we can ensure that the elderly are able to live a healthy and active life.

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 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of these initiatives on the public sector, and to discuss the implications for the future of the public sector.

The paper is organised as follows. Section 2 discusses the impact of competition on the public sector. Section 3 discusses the impact of restructuring on the public sector. Section 4 discusses the impact of performance targets on the public sector. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of the public sector.

2. Competition

The introduction of competition into the public sector has been a major initiative in the 1990s. This has led to a number of changes in the way that public sector organisations operate, and has led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the introduction of competition is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets.

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The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of these initiatives on the public sector, and to discuss the implications for the future of the public sector.

The paper is organised as follows. Section 2 discusses the impact of competition on the public sector. Section 3 discusses the impact of restructuring on the public sector. Section 4 discusses the impact of performance targets on the public sector. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of the public sector.

2. The impact of competition on the public sector

The introduction of competition into the public sector has been a major initiative in the UK since the early 1990s. The aim of this initiative is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

The introduction of competition has led to a number of changes in the public sector, including the restructuring of public sector organisations, the introduction of performance targets, and the introduction of competition for the provision of public services.

The impact of competition on the public sector has been mixed. On the one hand, competition has led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector, and to a number of improvements in the quality of the services that are provided by the public sector.

On the other hand, competition has also led to a number of problems, including the loss of jobs, the loss of services, and the loss of public control over the public sector.

The impact of competition on the public sector is a complex issue, and it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions. However, it is clear that competition has had a significant impact on the public sector, and it is likely to continue to have a significant impact in the future.

3. The impact of restructuring on the public sector

The restructuring of public sector organisations has been a major initiative in the UK since the early 1990s. The aim of this initiative is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

The restructuring of public sector organisations has led to a number of changes in the public sector, including the merging of public sector organisations, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets.

The impact of restructuring on the public sector has been mixed. On the one hand, restructuring has led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector, and to a number of improvements in the quality of the services that are provided by the public sector.

On the other hand, restructuring has also led to a number of problems, including the loss of jobs, the loss of services, and the loss of public control over the public sector.

The impact of restructuring on the public sector is a complex issue, and it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions. However, it is clear that restructuring has had a significant impact on the public sector, and it is likely to continue to have a significant impact in the future.

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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 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are single, with 1.5 million single people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are married, with 1.5 million married people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are divorced, with 1.5 million divorced people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are widowed, with 1.5 million widowed people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are cohabiting, with 1.5 million cohabiting people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living alone, with 1.5 million people living alone employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a partner, with 1.5 million people living with a partner employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a family, with 1.5 million people living with a family employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a child, with 1.5 million people living with a child employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a great-grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a great-grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a great-great-grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a great-great-grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are married, with 1.5 million married people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are single, with 1.5 million single people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are parents, with 1.5 million parents employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are non-parents, with 1.5 million non-parents employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are car owners, with 1.5 million car owners employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are non-car owners, with 1.5 million non-car owners employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are smokers, with 1.5 million smokers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are non-smokers, with 1.5 million non-smokers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are drinkers, with 1.5 million drinkers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are non-drinkers, with 1.5 million non-drinkers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

