

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

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has grown so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the government has increased its spending on health, education and social services. This has led to a large increase in the number of people employed in these sectors. Another reason is that the government has created new public sector jobs in areas such as the police, fire service and the NHS.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become so important in the UK. One of the main reasons is that the government has a responsibility to provide a wide range of public services. This includes health care, education, social services, and the police. The public sector is also important because it provides a source of employment for many people.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the UK. One of the main challenges is that the government has to find a way to pay for the services it provides. This is a difficult task because the government has to balance its budget. Another challenge is that the public sector has to provide services that are of a high quality and are accessible to all people.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be improved. One way is to increase efficiency. This can be done by reducing waste and by using resources more effectively. Another way is to improve the quality of services. This can be done by investing in training and development for public sector employees.

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

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is that people are living longer. The life expectancy at birth in the UK is now 77 years for men and 81 years for women. This is a significant increase from 1950, when life expectancy at birth was 71 years for men and 75 years for women.

Another reason for the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is that people are having children later in life. This means that there are more people in the 65-74 age group than there were in the 1950s.

There are also a number of other factors that contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. These include the fact that people are getting married later in life, and that there is a higher divorce rate than in the past.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has a number of implications for society. One of the main implications is that there is a need for more social care services for older people.

Another implication is that there is a need for more housing for older people. This is because many older people live in overcrowded and unsuitable housing.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over also has implications for the economy. One of the main implications is that there is a need for more pension schemes to support older people.

Another implication is that there is a need for more financial services for older people. This is because many older people have limited financial resources.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a significant demographic change. It is important that we understand the reasons for this increase and the implications for society.

There are a number of ways in which we can address the needs of older people. One of the main ways is to provide more social care services for older people.

Another way is to provide more housing for older people. This can be done by building new housing specifically for older people, or by adapting existing housing to be more suitable for older people.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a challenge for society. It is important that we take action to address the needs of older people.





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

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

- People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals and not as a group.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

The strategy also sets out a number of objectives for the mental health services:

- To reduce the number of people with mental health problems who are admitted to hospital.
- To improve the quality of care for people with mental health problems.
- To improve the support and services available to people with mental health problems.

The strategy also sets out a number of actions that need to be taken to achieve these objectives:

- To improve the training and skills of mental health professionals.
- To improve the coordination of services between different agencies.
- To improve the availability of services in rural and inner city areas.

The strategy also sets out a number of measures that need to be taken to improve the support and services available to people with mental health problems:

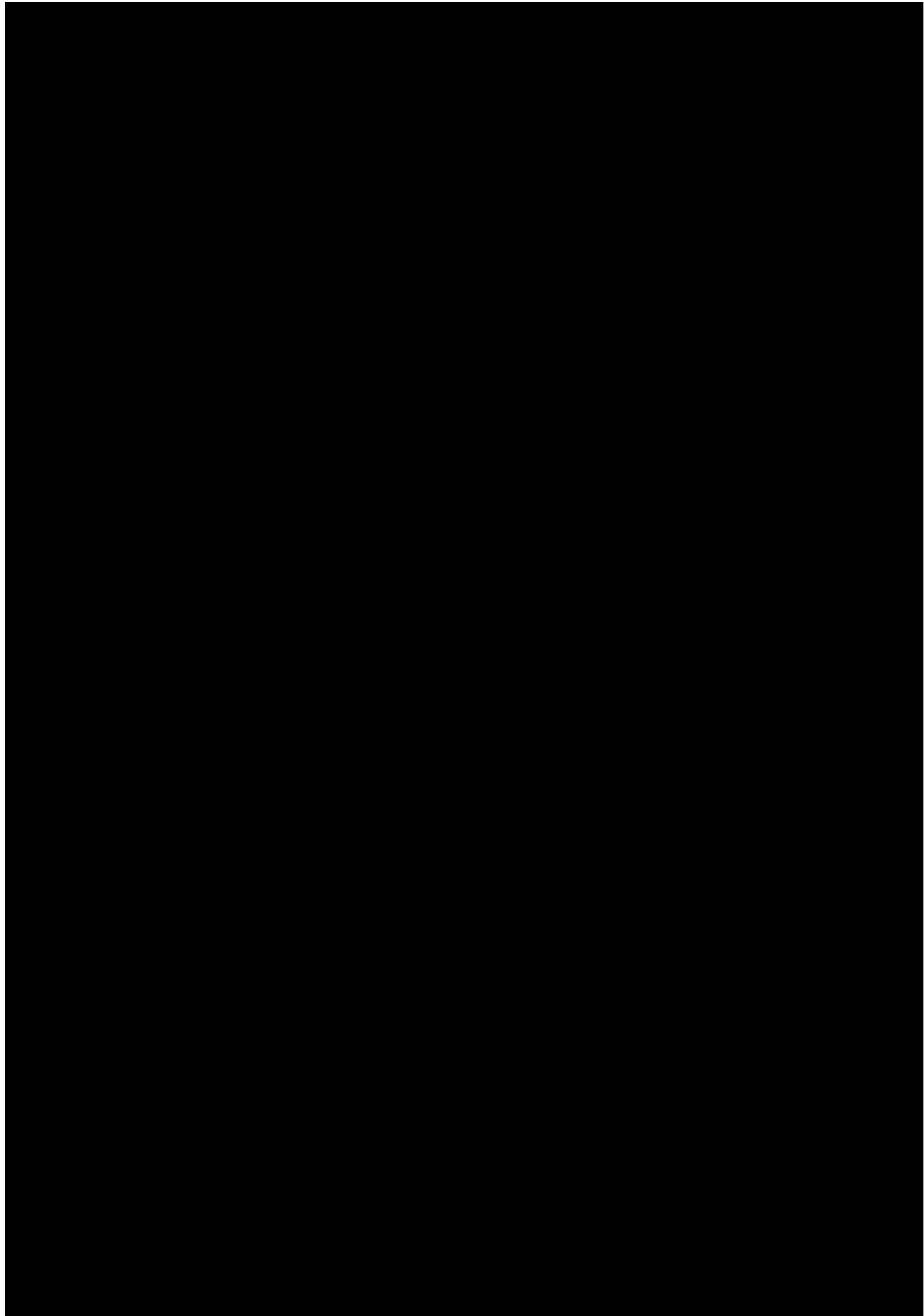
- To improve the availability of housing for people with mental health problems.
- To improve the availability of day care services for people with mental health problems.
- To improve the availability of support groups for people with mental health problems.

The strategy also sets out a number of measures that need to be taken to improve the quality of care for people with mental health problems:

- To improve the quality of care in mental health hospitals.
- To improve the quality of care in community mental health teams.
- To improve the quality of care in primary care settings.

The strategy also sets out a number of measures that need to be taken to improve the support and services available to people with mental health problems:

- To improve the availability of information and advice services for people with mental health problems.
- To improve the availability of self-help materials for people with mental health problems.
- To improve the availability of peer support services for people with mental health problems.





the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries (1).

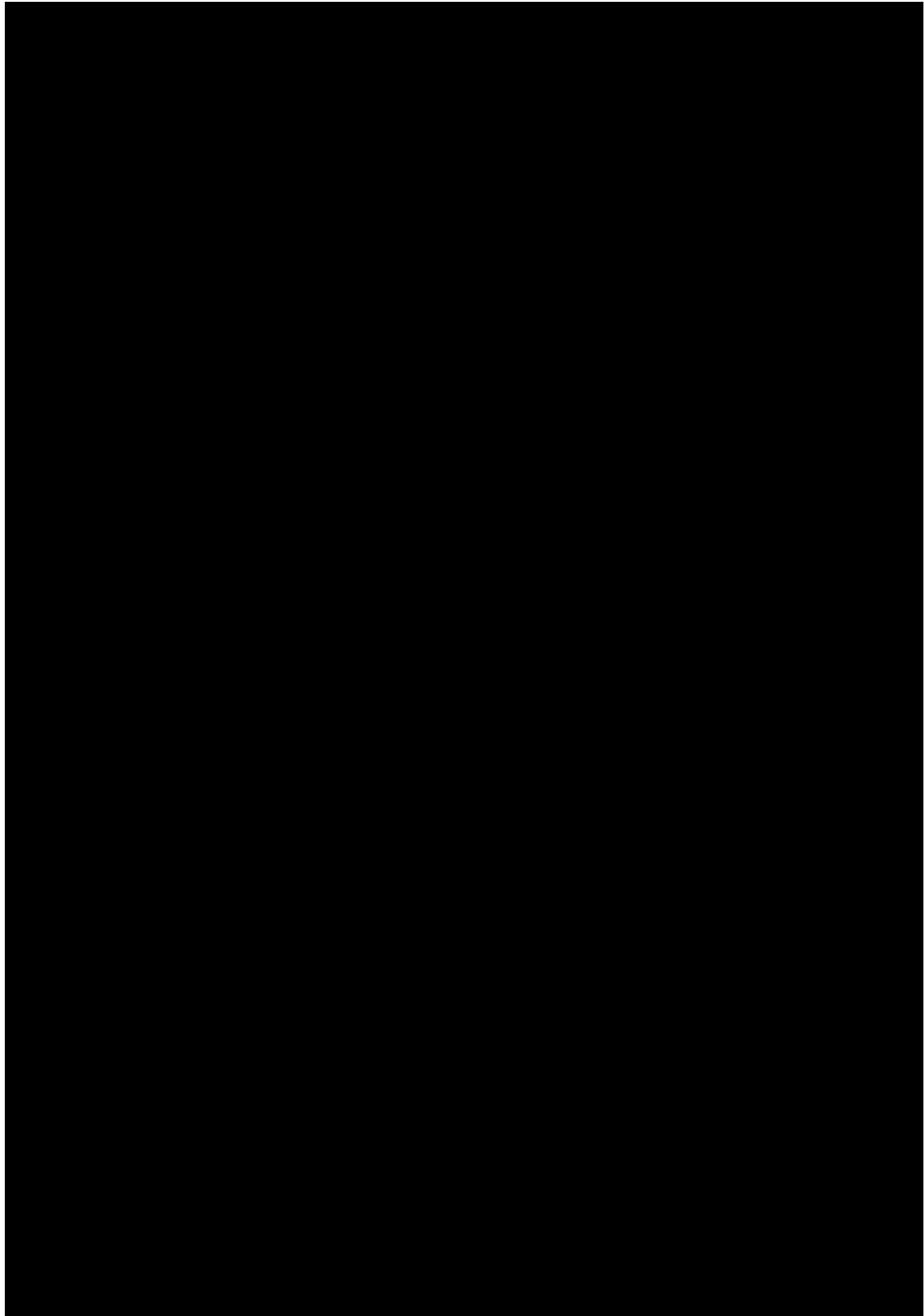
Diabetes is a chronic disease with a high prevalence and a high mortality. The prevalence of diabetes is increasing in all industrialized countries, and is expected to reach 10% of the population by the year 2025 (2). The mortality of diabetes is also increasing, and is expected to reach 10% of the population by the year 2025 (3). The prevalence of diabetes is increasing in all industrialized countries, and is expected to reach 10% of the population by the year 2025 (4). The mortality of diabetes is also increasing, and is expected to reach 10% of the population by the year 2025 (5).

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Another reason for the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is that people are having children later in life. This means that there are more people in the 65-74 age group than there were in the 1950s.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has led to a number of changes in the way that society is organised. For example, there is now a greater emphasis on providing services for older people, such as care homes and day centres.

There are also a number of challenges facing society as a result of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. For example, there is a need to ensure that older people have access to the services and resources that they need to live well in old age.

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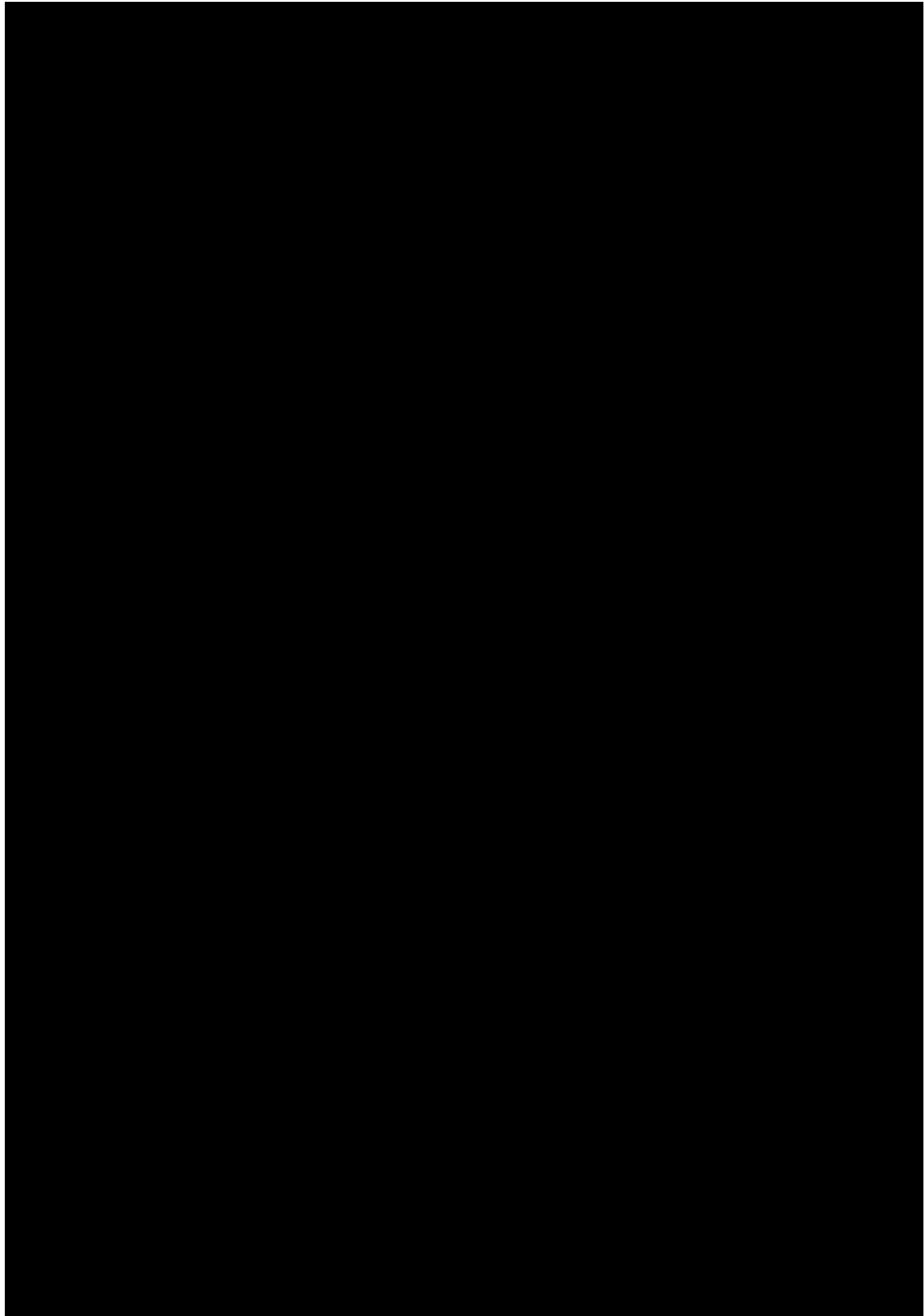
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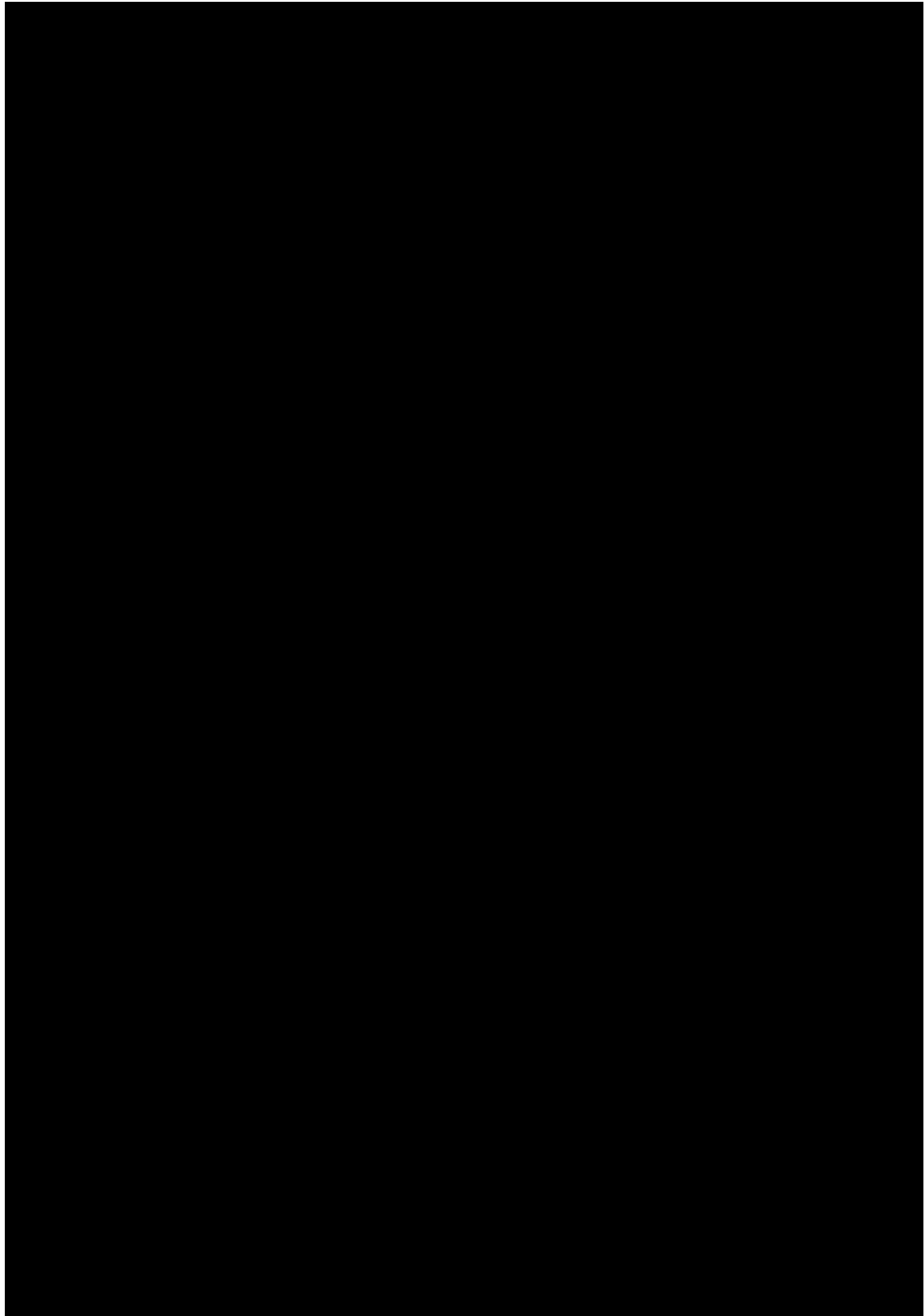
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There are a number of reasons for this increase. One is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another is that the public sector has become more efficient. A third is that the public sector has become more attractive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

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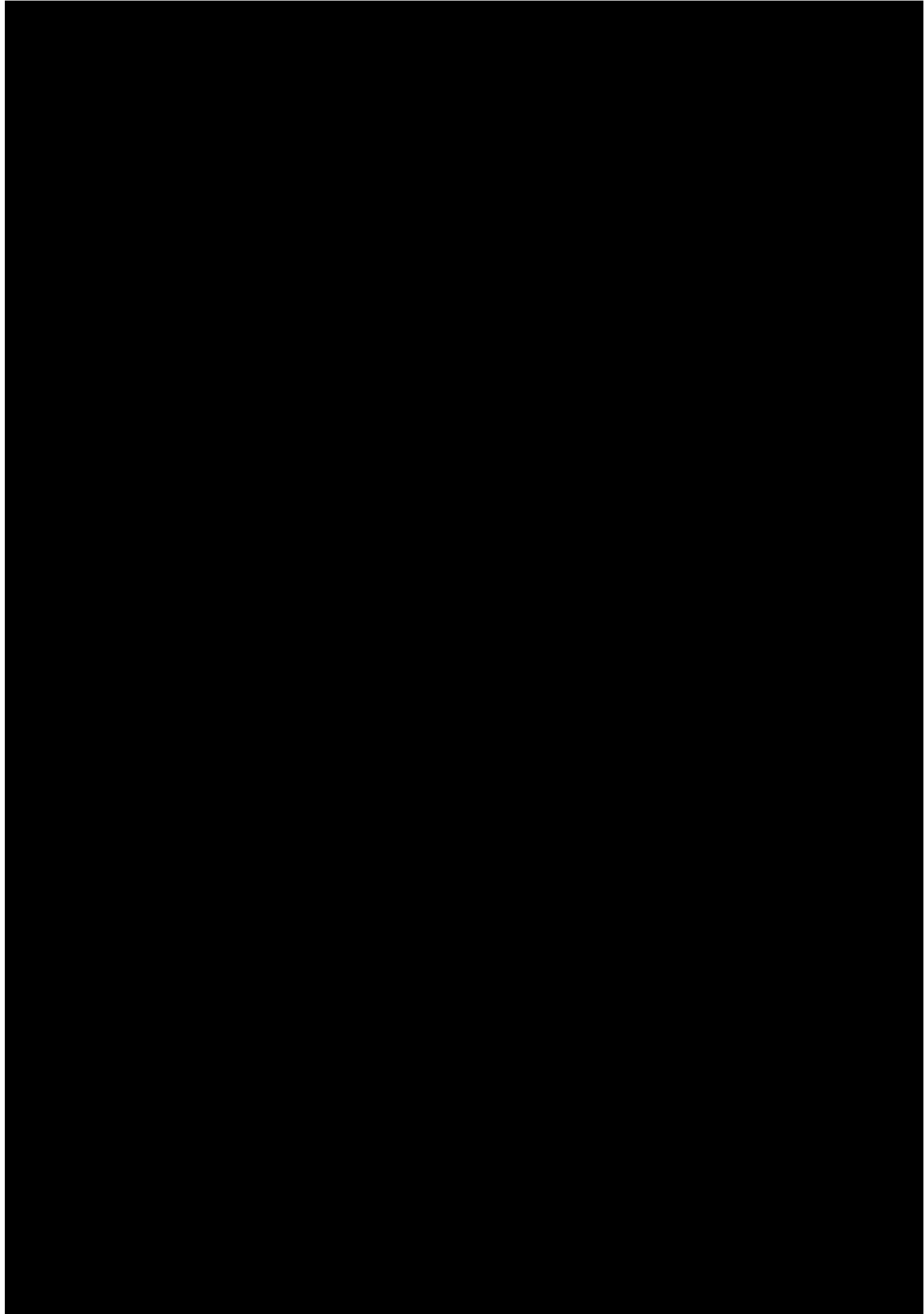
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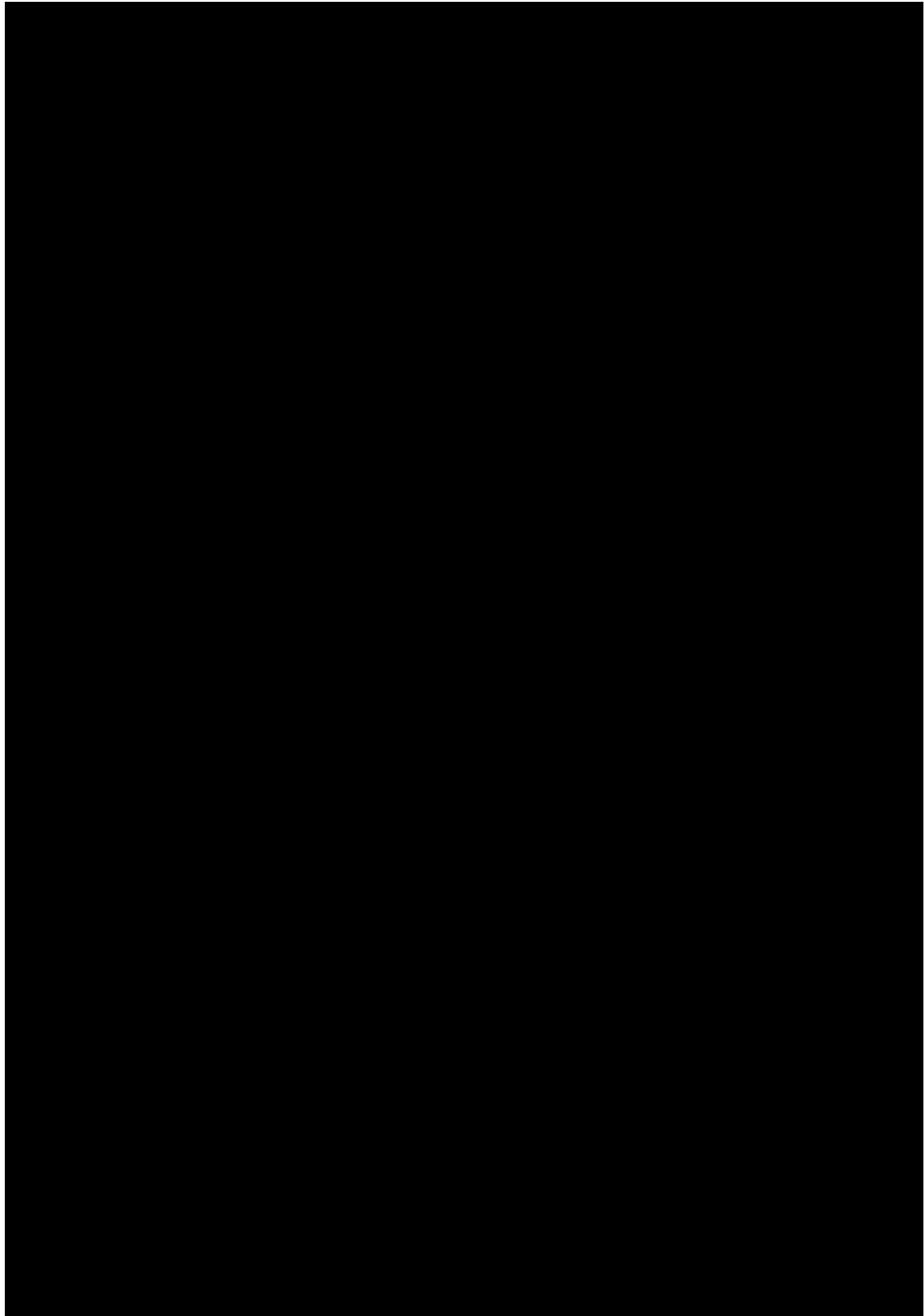
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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has expanded. One reason is that the population is ageing. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2000. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are eligible for state pension and other social security benefits.

Another reason is that the government has increased its spending on health care, education and other public services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in these sectors. For example, the number of people employed in health care has increased from 1.5 million in 1990 to 2.5 million in 2000.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become more important in the UK. One reason is that the private sector has become more important in the economy. This has led to a decline in the number of people employed in the public sector. For example, the number of people employed in the public sector has declined from 12.5 million in 1990 to 11.5 million in 2000.

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

The public sector is a complex and diverse organisation, and it is difficult to define what it is. However, it is generally understood to include the following: the central government, the local authorities, the health service, the education system, and the social services. The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and it is also a major provider of public services.

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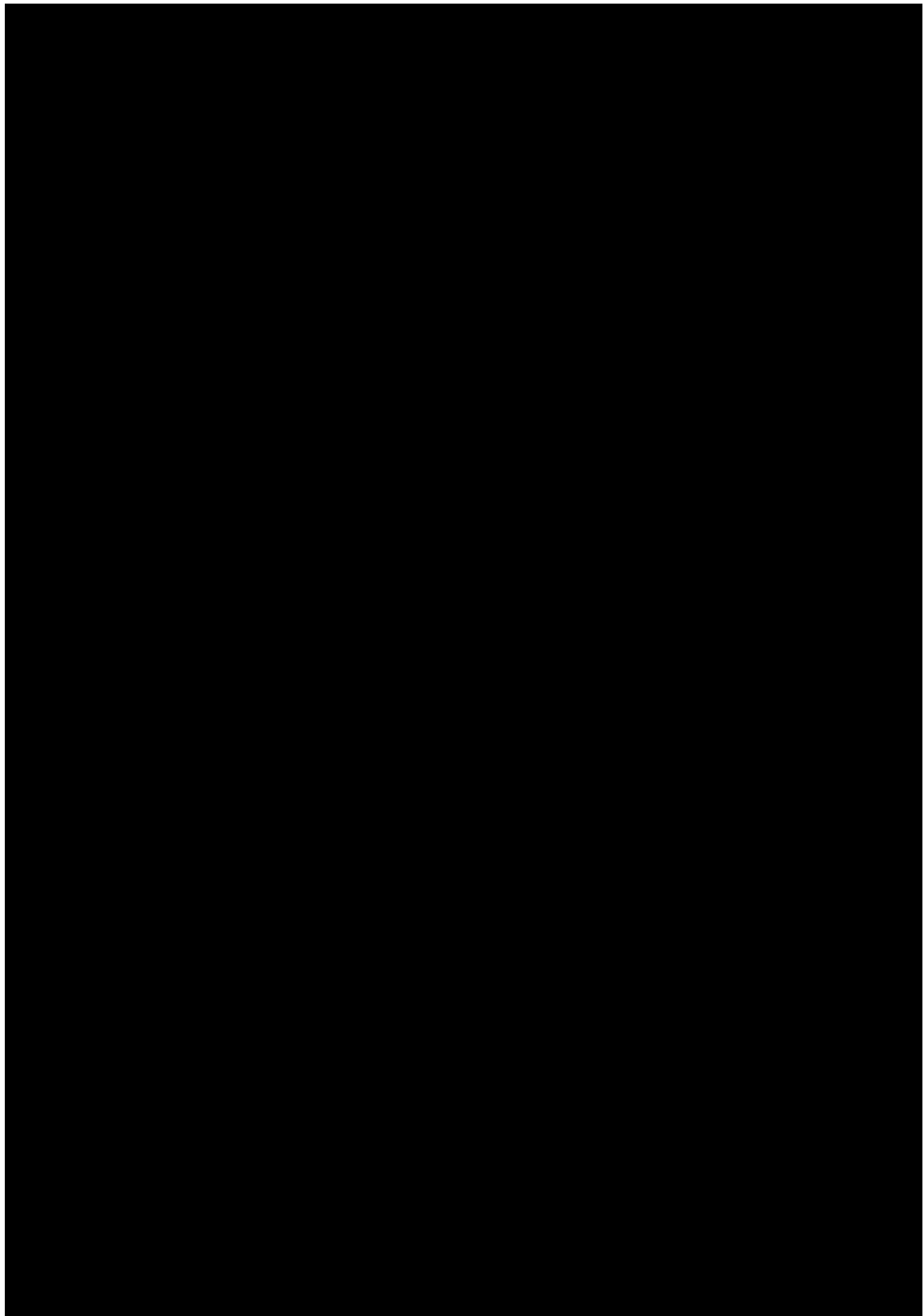
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There are a number of reasons for this increase. One is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector is seen as a more secure place to work, and that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

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One is that the public sector is facing a number of financial challenges, including the fact that it is facing a number of budget cuts. Another challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of demographic challenges, including the fact that it is facing a number of changes in the population.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can meet these challenges. One way is to improve the efficiency of the public sector. Another way is to increase the transparency of the public sector. A third way is to increase the accountability of the public sector.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can improve its efficiency. One way is to reduce the number of employees. Another way is to reduce the number of services. A third way is to reduce the cost of services.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can increase its transparency. One way is to publish more information. Another way is to hold more public consultations. A third way is to increase the number of public audits.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can increase its accountability. One way is to increase the number of public inquiries. Another way is to increase the number of public complaints. A third way is to increase the number of public investigations.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can improve its work-life balance. One way is to increase the number of flexible working arrangements. Another way is to increase the number of part-time working arrangements. A third way is to increase the number of job-sharing arrangements.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can improve its security. One way is to increase the number of security checks. Another way is to increase the number of security training courses. A third way is to increase the number of security audits.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for doing so in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: A New Vision for Older People* (Department of Health, 2000). The White Paper sets out a vision for older people that is based on the following principles:

- (i) Older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably in their own homes.
- (ii) Older people should be able to live in their own communities, and be able to participate in the life of their communities.
- (iii) Older people should be able to live in good health, and be able to enjoy a good quality of life.

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

- (i) To ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes, and are able to live in their own communities.
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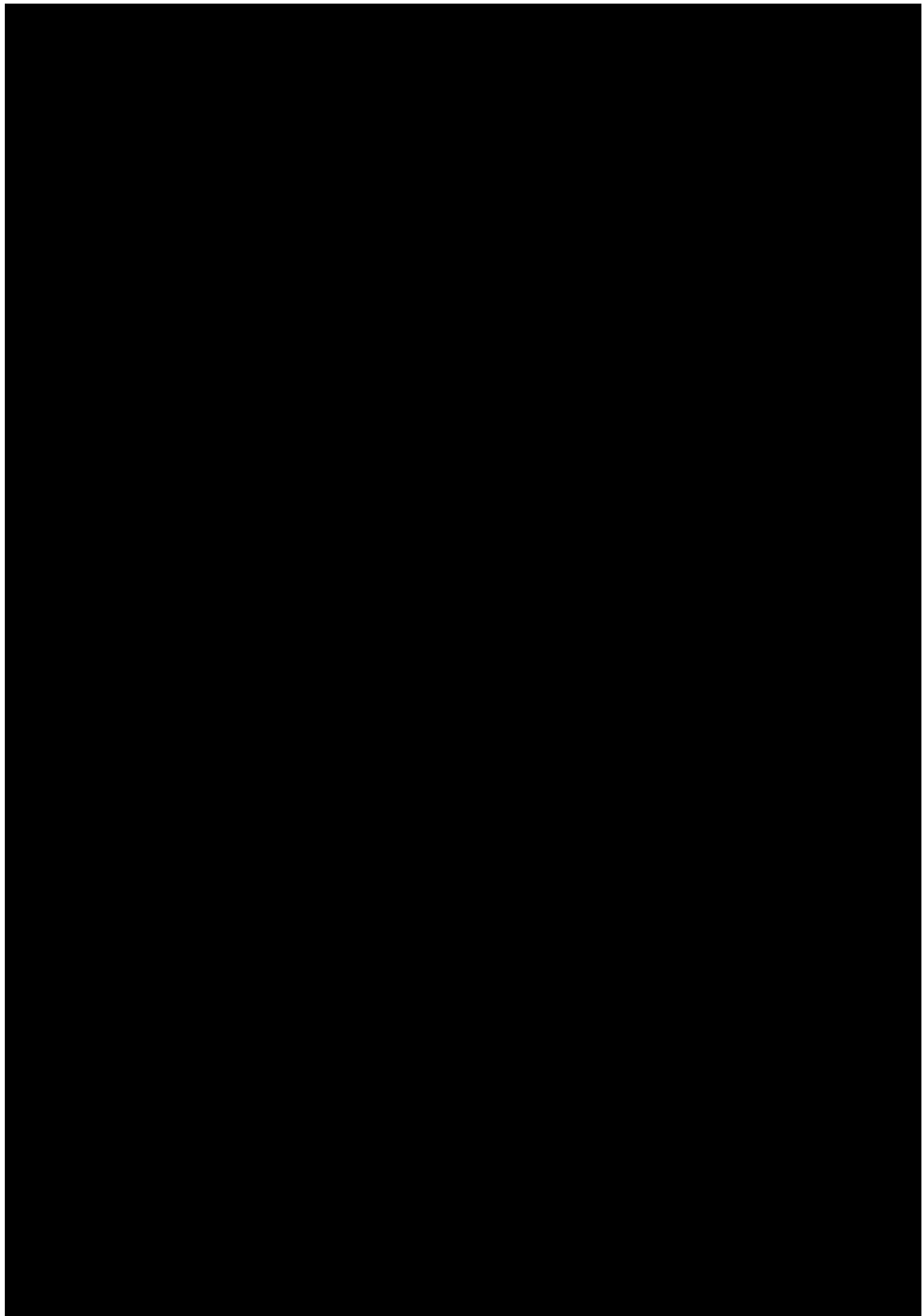
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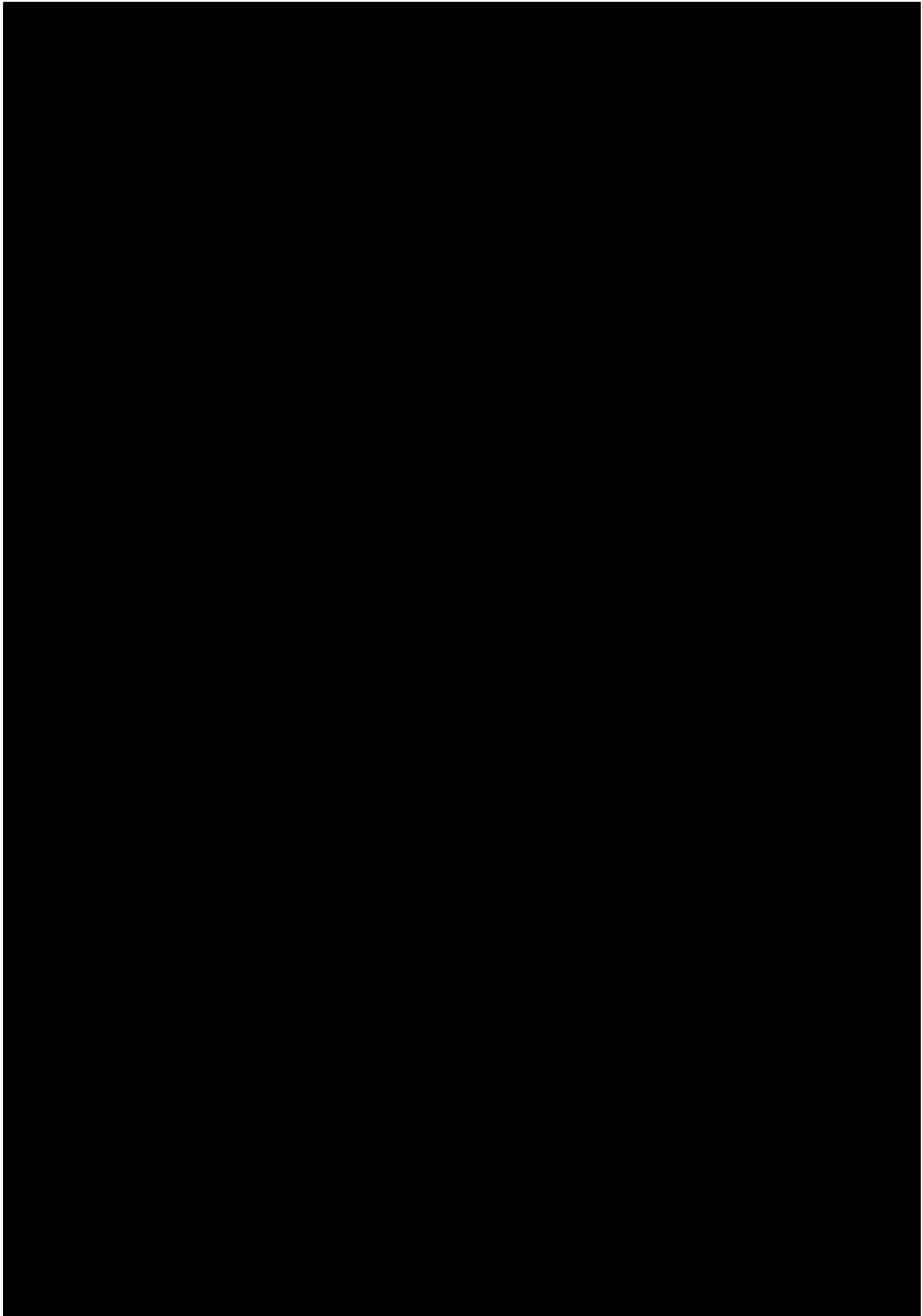
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- (ii) To ensure that older people are able to live in good health, and are able to enjoy a good quality of life.
- (iii) To ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.









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

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

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

- The government and its departments.
- The public services provided by the government, such as the police, the fire service, and the health service.
- The public utilities, such as the water supply, the gas supply, and the electricity supply.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and it has a significant impact on the economy. The public sector is a major source of revenue for the government, and it is also a major source of employment. The public sector is a complex and diverse organisation, and it is difficult to define what it is. However, it is generally understood to include the following:

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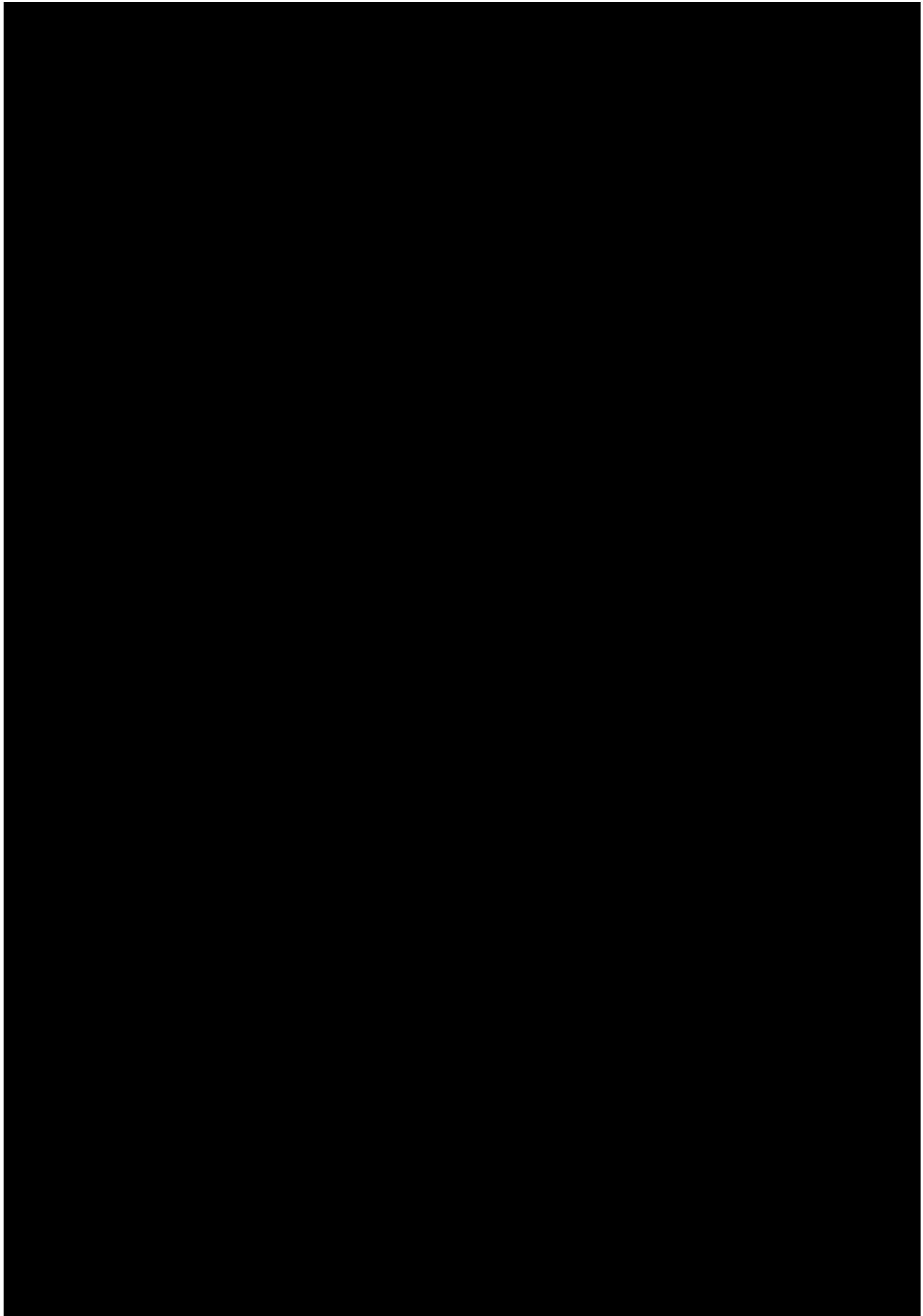
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The public sector is a complex and diverse organisation, and it is difficult to define what it is. The public sector is often defined as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. This includes the government, local authorities, and public corporations. The public sector is responsible for providing a wide range of services, including education, health care, and social services.

The public sector is often criticised for being inefficient and wasteful. However, it is important to remember that the public sector is responsible for providing essential services that would otherwise be provided by the private sector. The public sector is also responsible for providing services that are not profitable, but which are in the public interest. For example, the public sector provides education and health care, which are essential for the well-being of the population.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has expanded. One reason is that the population has increased. Another reason is that the government has increased its spending on public services. A third reason is that the private sector has not been able to provide enough services to meet the needs of the population. A fourth reason is that the government has decided to provide services that the private sector would not provide.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is that the population is ageing. Another challenge is that the government has to provide services to a larger population. A third challenge is that the private sector is not providing enough services to meet the needs of the population. A fourth challenge is that the government has to provide services that the private sector would not provide.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has grown so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the government has increased its spending on health, education and social services. This has led to a large increase in the number of people employed in these sectors. Another reason is that the government has created new public sector jobs in areas such as the police, fire service and the NHS.

The growth of the public sector has also been driven by the need to provide services to an ageing population. As the population ages, there is a need for more social care services, which are provided by the public sector. This has led to a large increase in the number of people employed in social care services.

Finally, the growth of the public sector has been driven by the need to provide services to a growing population. As the population grows, there is a need for more services, which are provided by the public sector. This has led to a large increase in the number of people employed in the public sector.

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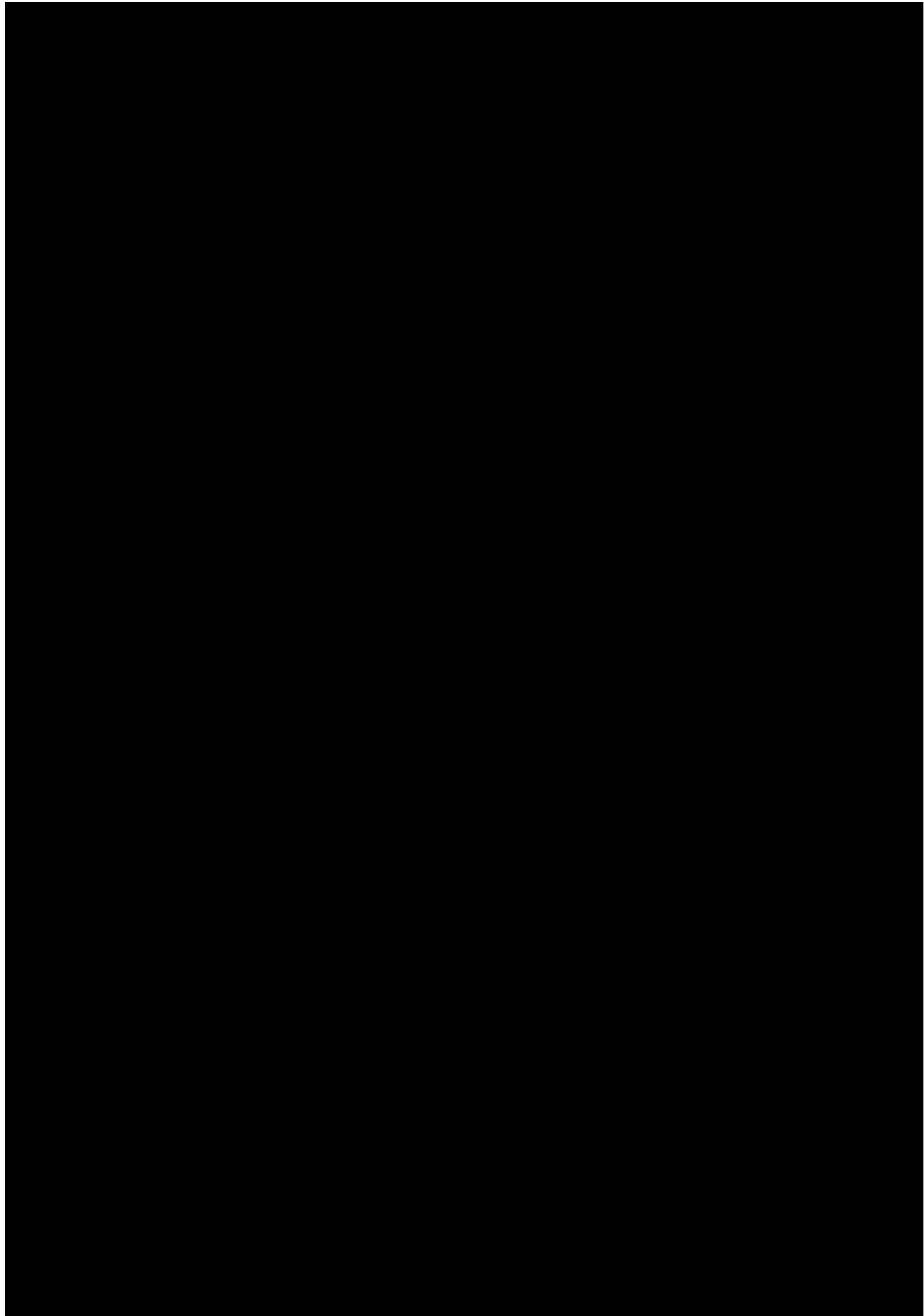
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There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is that the public sector has become a major employer of young people. In 1990, only 1.5 million young people were employed in the public sector, but by 2000, this number had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

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

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

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. This paper aims to provide a simple and clear explanation of the public sector, and to show how it is managed and funded. The paper is divided into three main sections: the public sector, the public sector and the economy, and the public sector and the public.

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes the government, the local authorities, and the public corporations. The public sector is responsible for providing a range of services, including education, health care, and social security.

The public sector is funded by a variety of sources, including taxes, borrowing, and grants. The government is the largest funder of the public sector, and it provides the majority of the funding for the public sector. The local authorities and public corporations also receive funding from the government, but they also have their own sources of income.

The public sector has a significant impact on the economy. It provides a range of services that are essential for the well-being of the population, and it also creates jobs. The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and it has a significant impact on the way in which the economy is managed.

The public sector is also a major source of revenue for the government. It provides a significant amount of the government's income, and it is a major source of funds for the public sector. The public sector is a key part of the government's budget, and it has a significant impact on the way in which the government spends its money.

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

- The government and its departments.
- Local authorities and other public bodies.
- State-owned enterprises and public corporations.
- The National Health Service (NHS).
- The police and other law enforcement agencies.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and it is responsible for a significant proportion of the country's output. The public sector is also a major source of revenue for the government, and it is a major provider of social services.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has expanded. One reason is that the population has aged. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2000. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are eligible for state pension and other social security benefits.

Another reason is that the government has increased its spending on health care, education and other public services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in these sectors. For example, the number of people employed in health care has increased from 1.5 million in 1990 to 2.5 million in 2000.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become more important in the UK. One reason is that the private sector has become more important in the UK. This has led to a decline in the number of people employed in the public sector. For example, the number of people employed in the public sector has declined from 10.5 million in 1990 to 9.5 million in 2000.

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