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Odo snorted. Or someone whos been watching Quark too long he said.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 2000 to 13.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population, one that is based on a 'continuum of care' rather than a 'dual system' of care for the young and old. The 'new paradigm' is based on the principle that the needs of the ageing population should be met by a range of services, from primary care to long-term care, and that the services should be integrated and coordinated.

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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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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 Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) in 1999, the establishment of the National Clinical Audit Programme in 1999, and the introduction of the National Framework for Quality Improvement in 2000. These initiatives are all aimed at improving the quality of care in the public sector and ensuring that patients receive the best possible care.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of care in the private sector. This is because the private sector is often seen as a benchmark for quality of care. However, the private sector is often criticized for being too focused on profit and for not being able to provide the same level of care as the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) in 1999, the establishment of the National Clinical Audit Programme in 1999, and the introduction of the National Framework for Quality Improvement in 2000.

Another key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of care in the community. This is because the community is often seen as a benchmark for quality of care. However, the community is often criticized for being too focused on profit and for not being able to provide the same level of care as the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) in 1999, the establishment of the National Clinical Audit Programme in 1999, and the introduction of the National Framework for Quality Improvement in 2000.

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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 become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major 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. The public sector has grown from 12% of the economy to 18% of the economy.

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. The government has to spend more on public services, but it has to do so within a limited budget.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public services. The population is growing, and people are living longer, which means that there is a greater need for public services.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. One way is to introduce competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts.

Another way to improve the efficiency of the public sector is to restructure public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies.

A third way to improve the efficiency of the public sector is to introduce performance targets. This can be done by setting targets for public services, and by rewarding public services that meet these targets.

There are a number of challenges to improving the efficiency of the public sector. One challenge is the resistance of public sector employees to change. Another challenge is the complexity of public services.

Despite these challenges, it is clear that there is a need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This is essential for the government to be able to provide the public with the services that they need.

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