

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 number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million, from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1995.

There is a growing emphasis on the need for the public sector to be more cost-effective and to provide better value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the main challenges facing the public sector is the need to reduce costs while maintaining the quality of services. This is a difficult task, as the public sector is often seen as a natural monopoly, and it is difficult to introduce competition in this sector.

Another challenge is the need to improve the efficiency of public services. This can be done by introducing new management practices, such as the use of performance indicators, and by restructuring public services to eliminate duplication and overlap.

The public sector is also facing a number of other challenges, including the need to improve the quality of services, the need to increase transparency, and the need to improve the relationship between the public sector and the private sector.

Despite these challenges, the public sector remains an important part of the UK economy, and it is essential that it continues to provide high-quality services to the public. This requires a commitment to efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and transparency.

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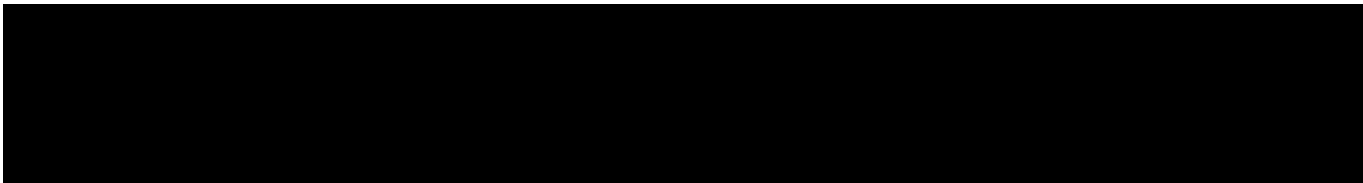
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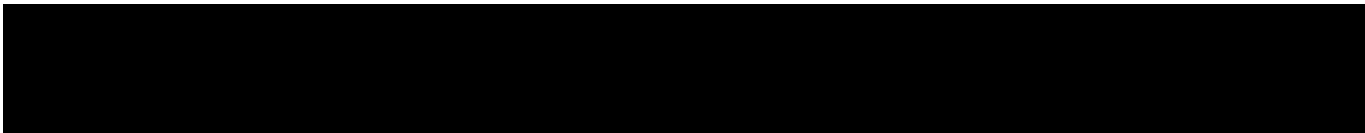
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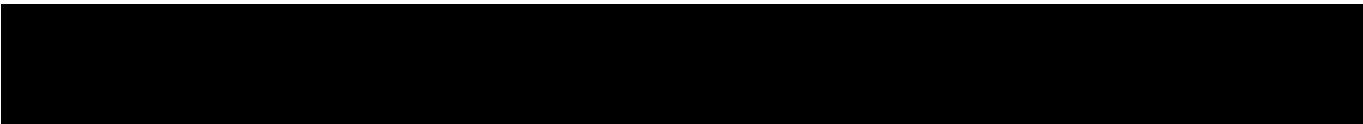


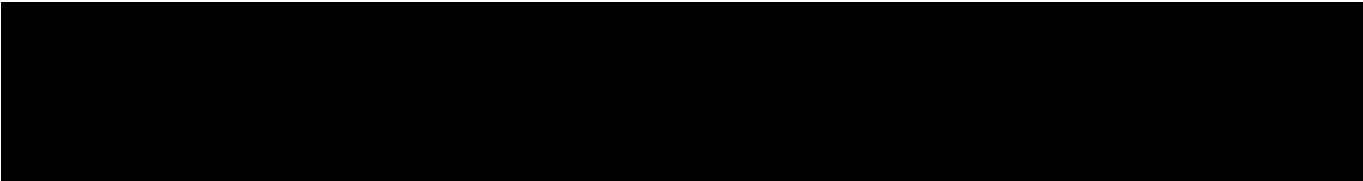








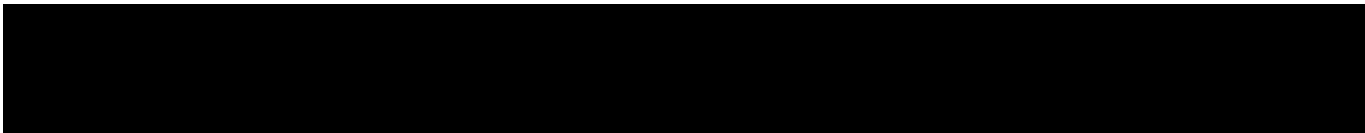












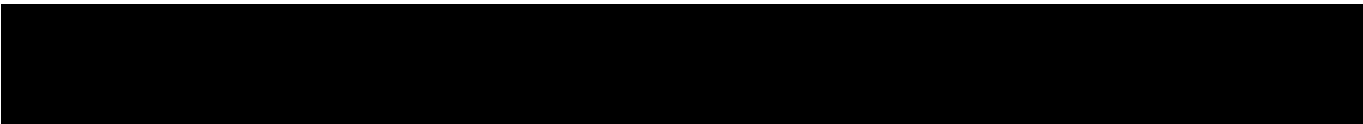








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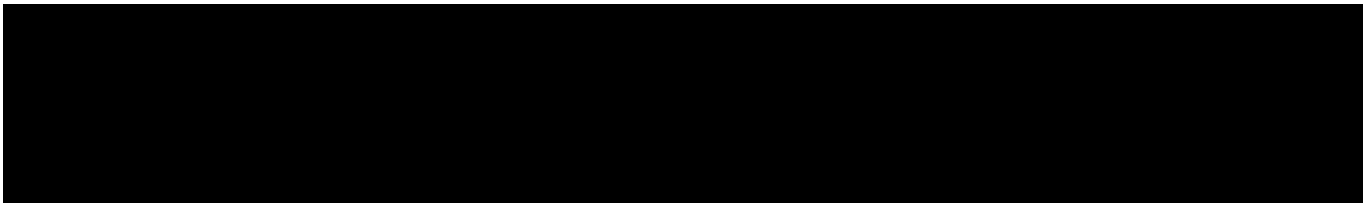












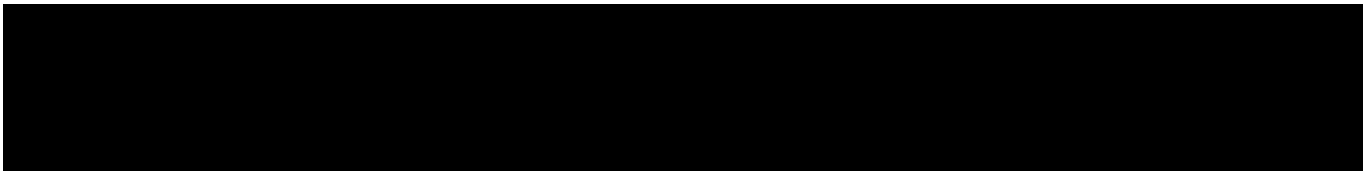


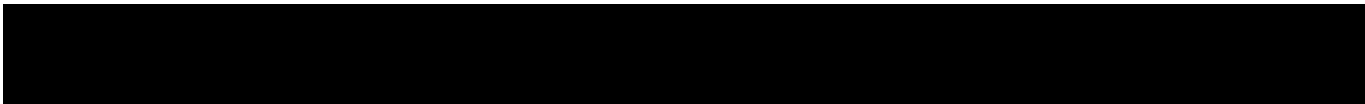
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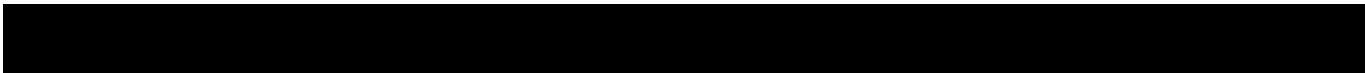






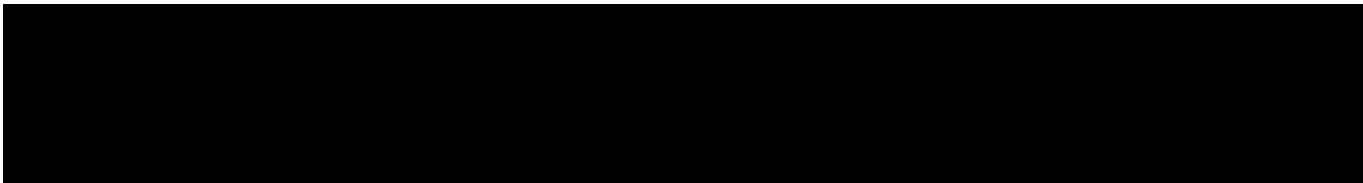


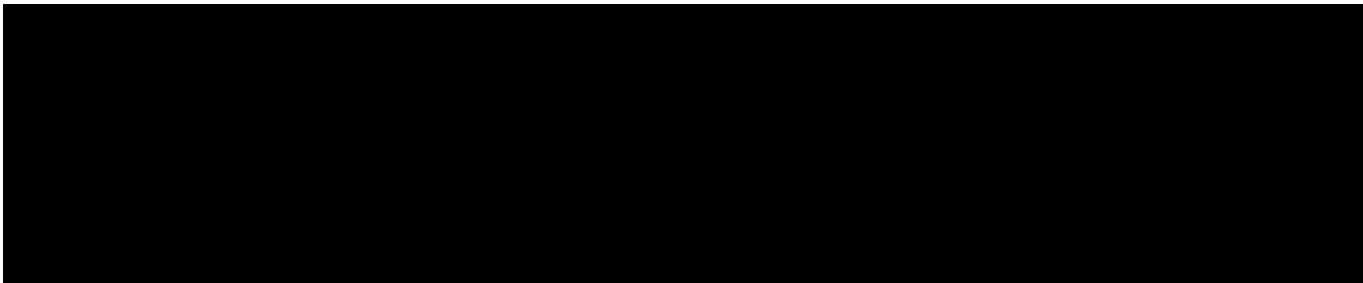














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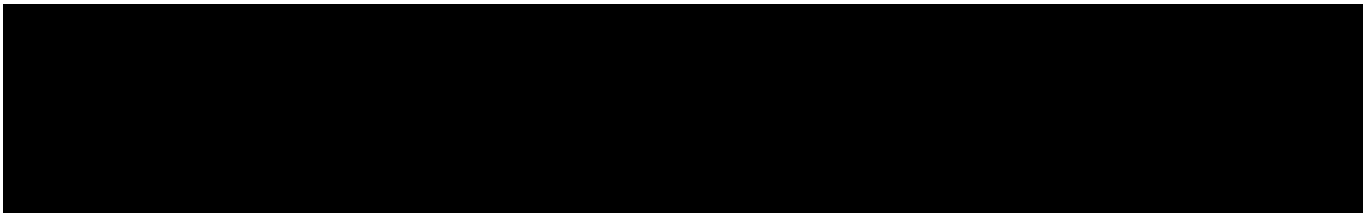


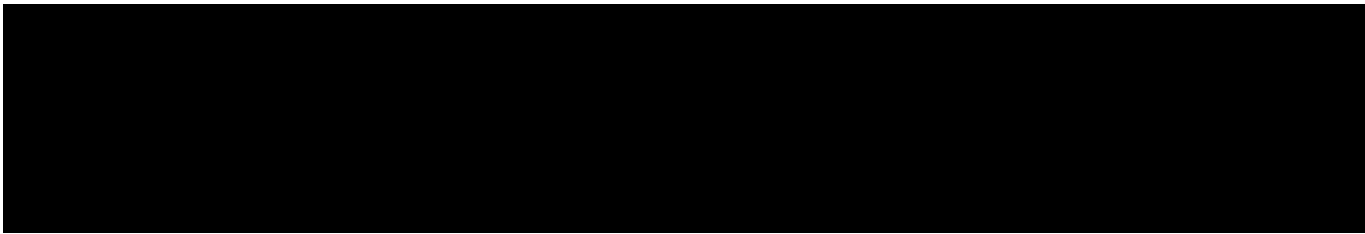


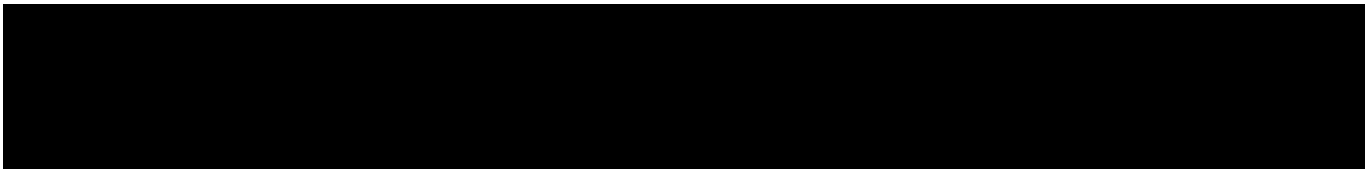
















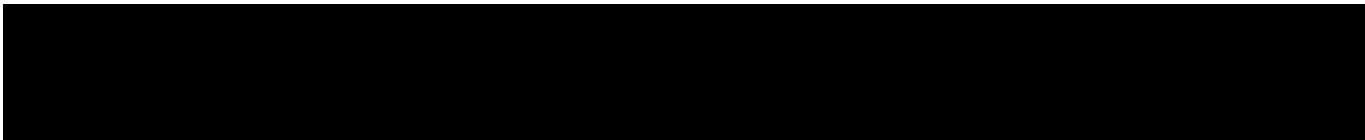




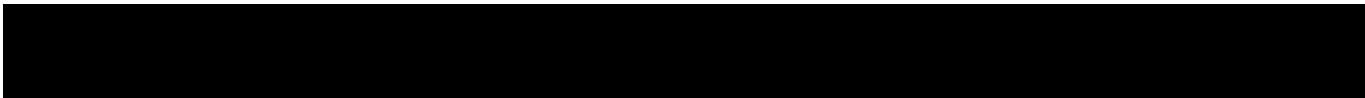




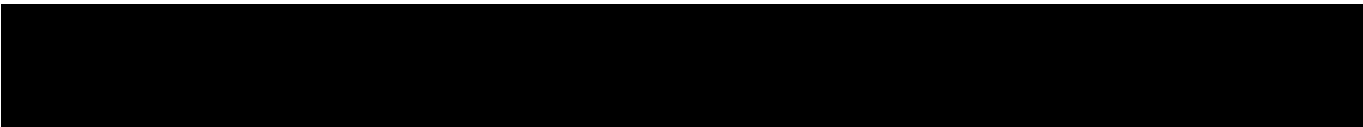
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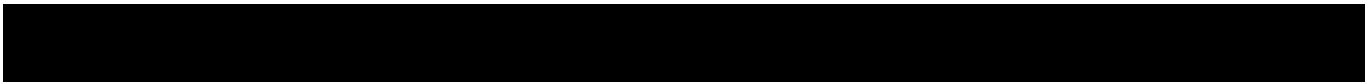






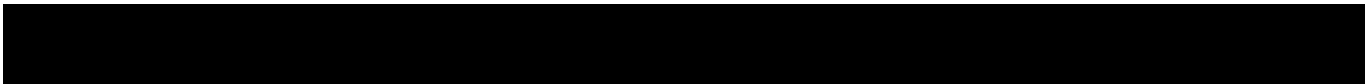
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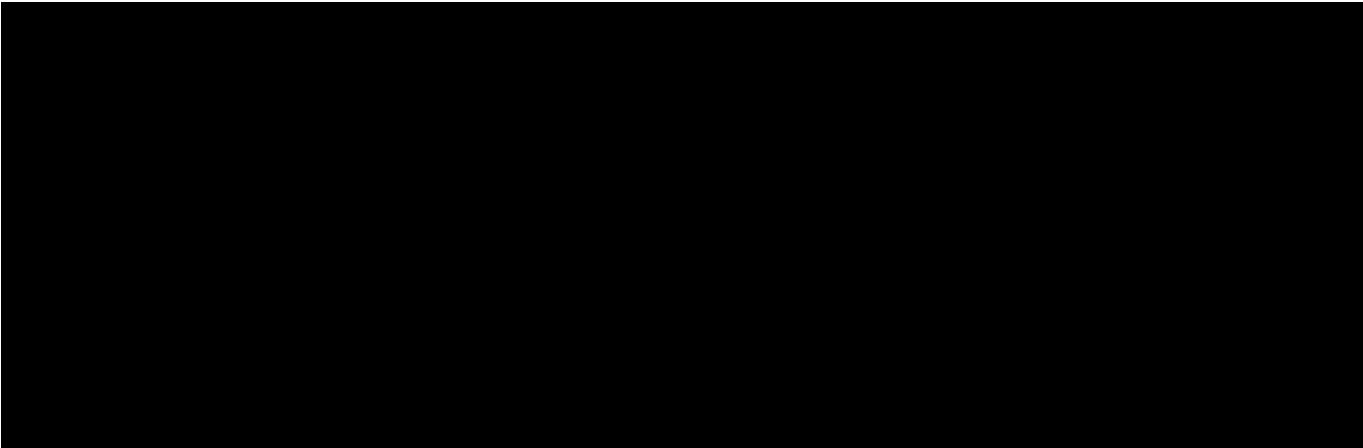








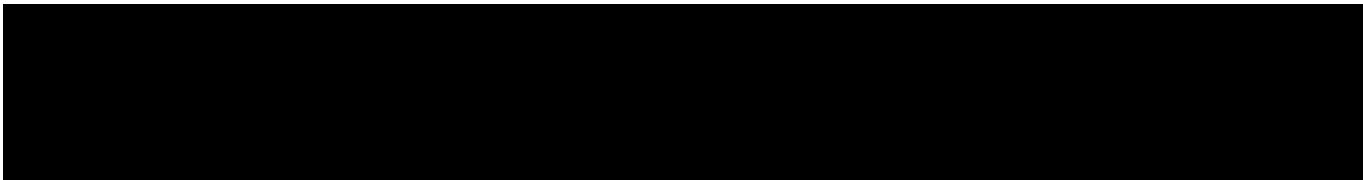




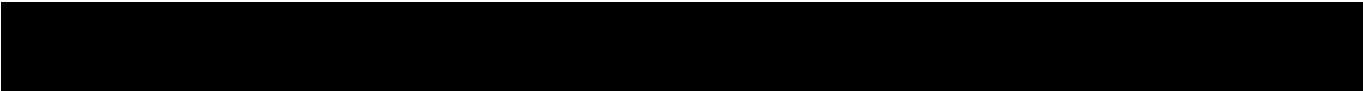
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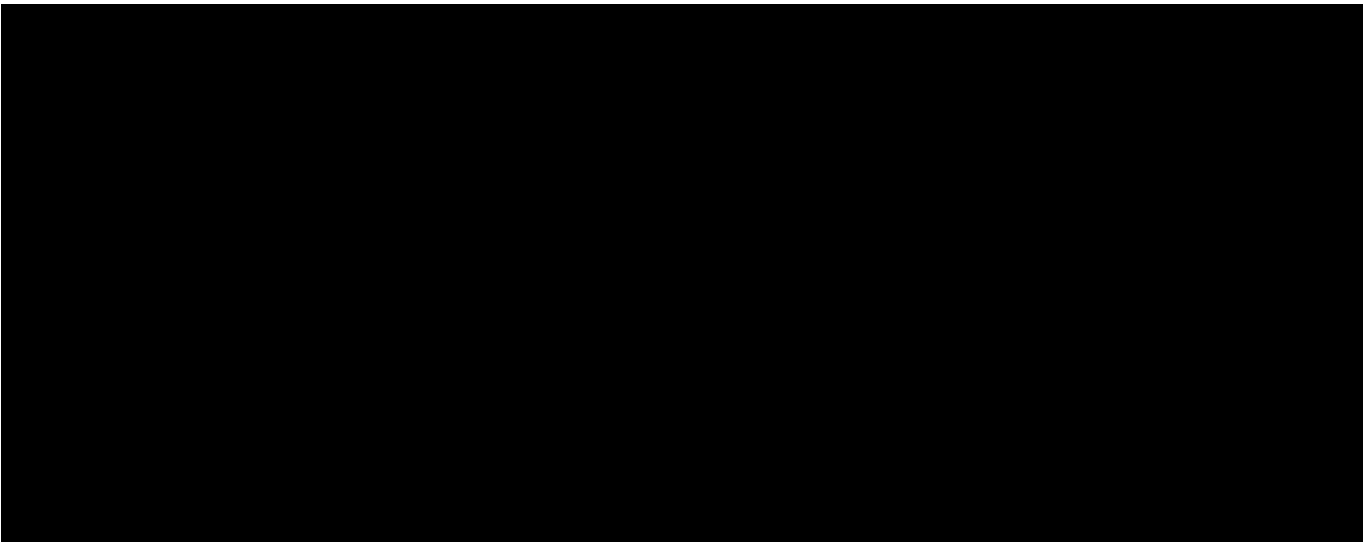


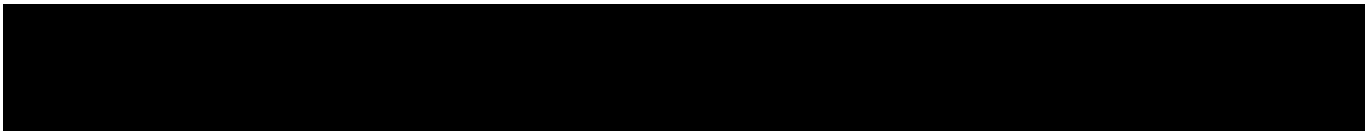
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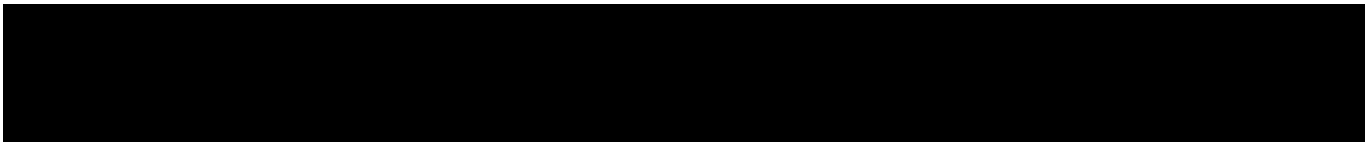












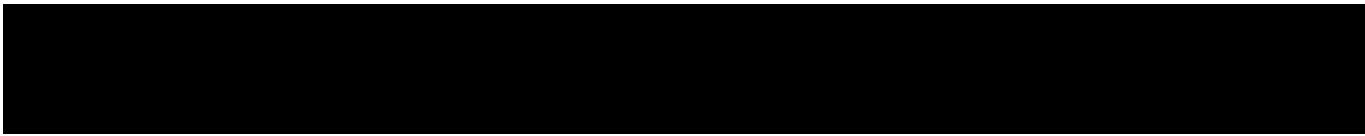














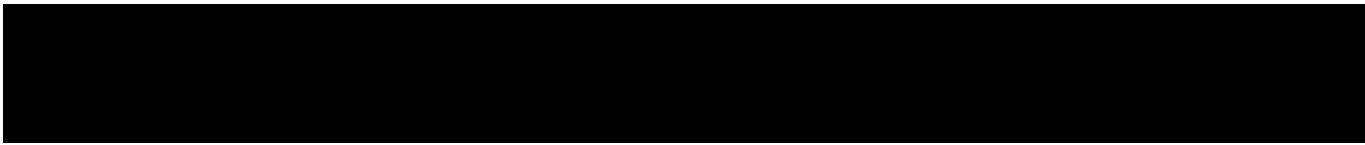


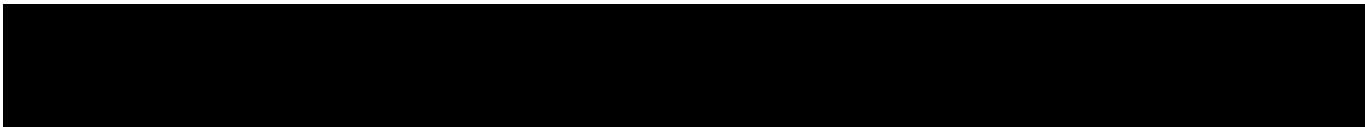


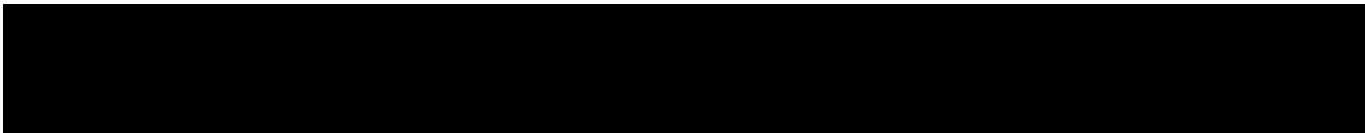




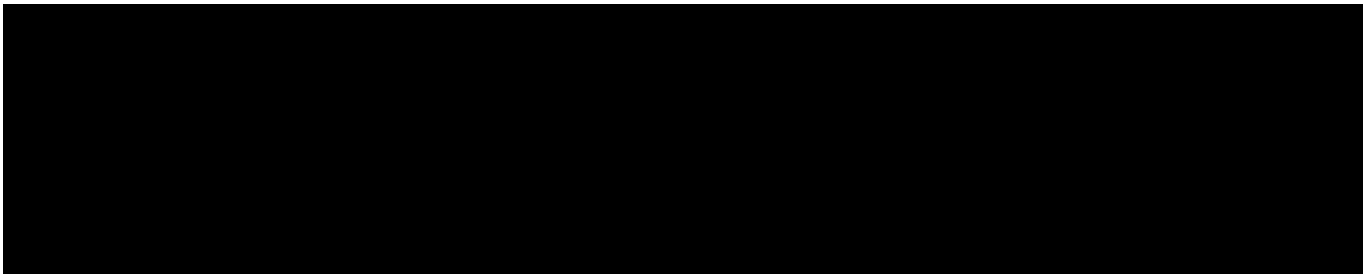




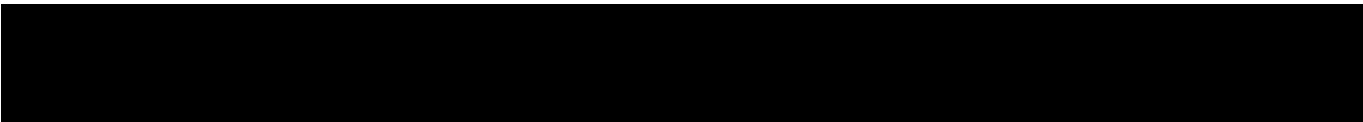








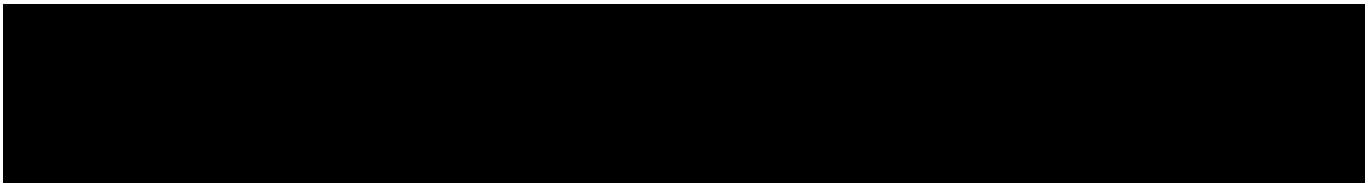




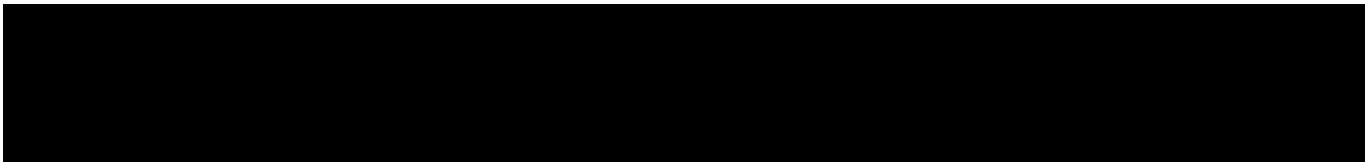


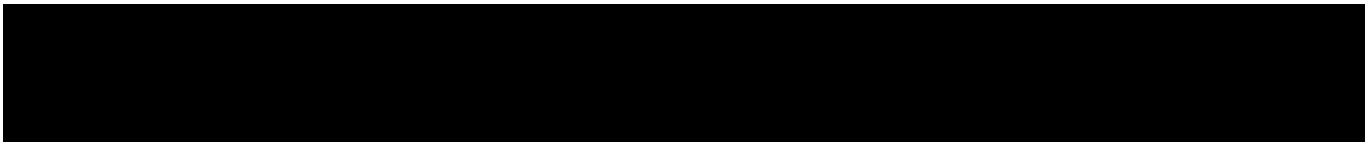






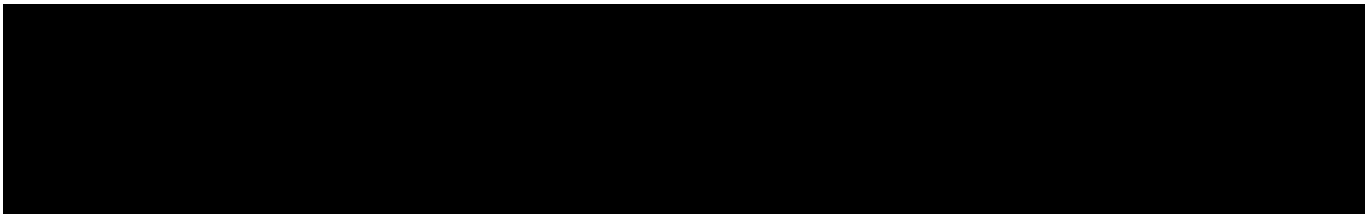






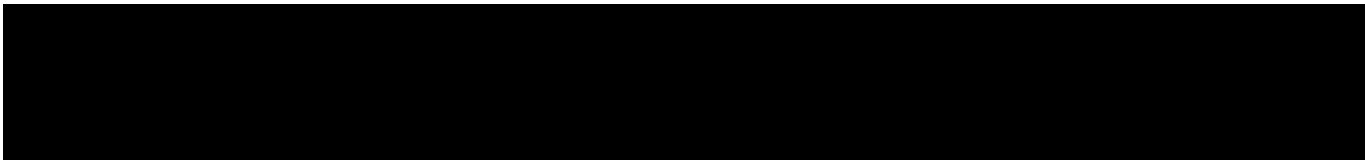


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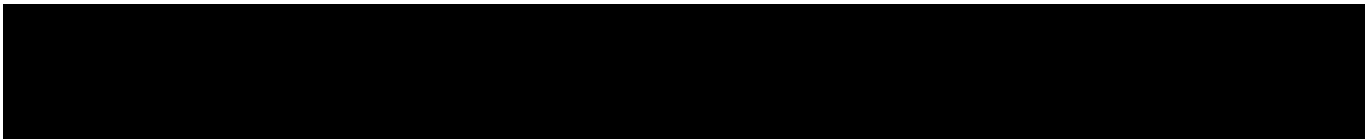






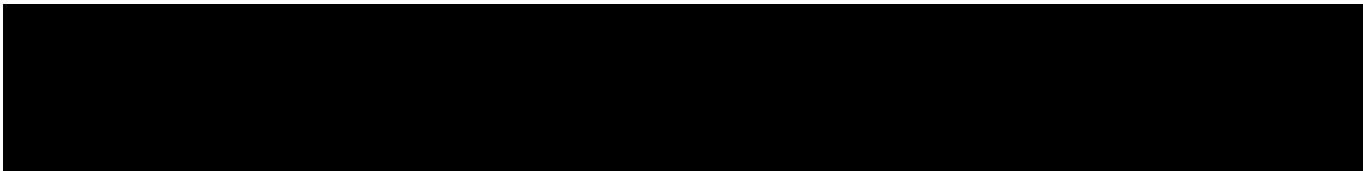
















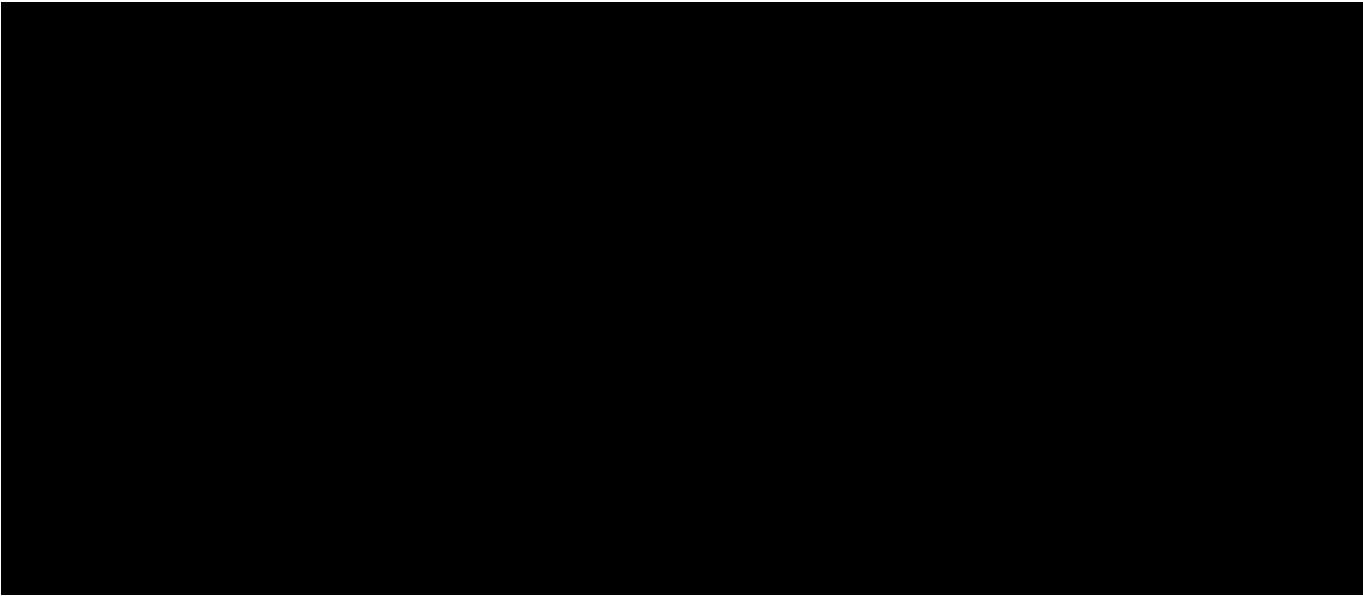


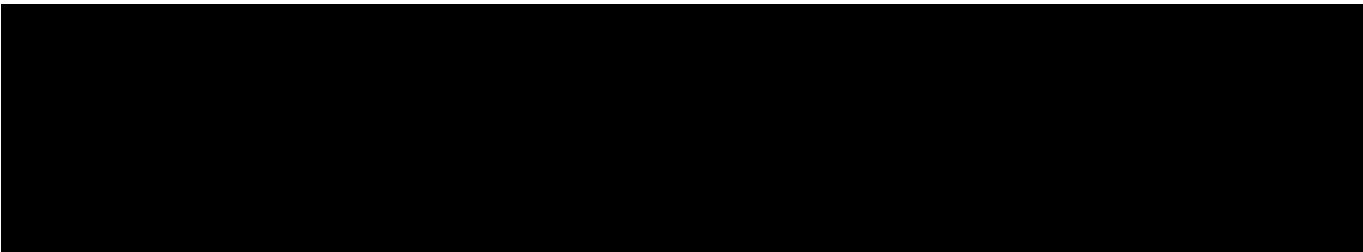








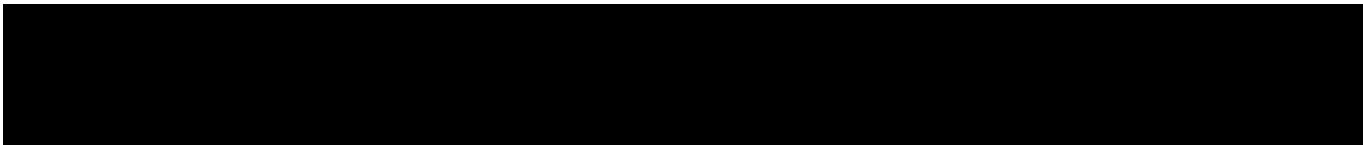




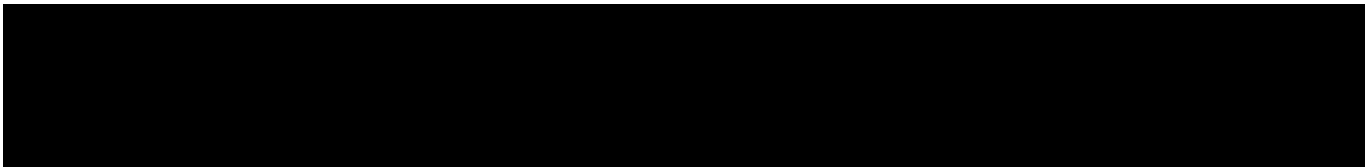


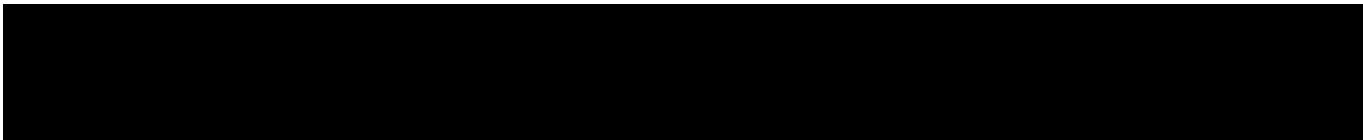
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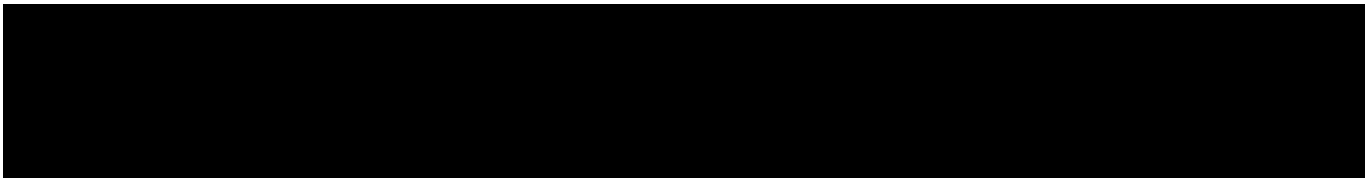




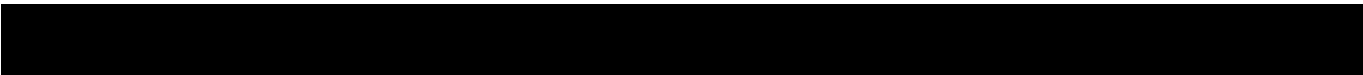




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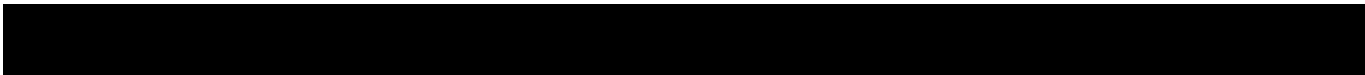




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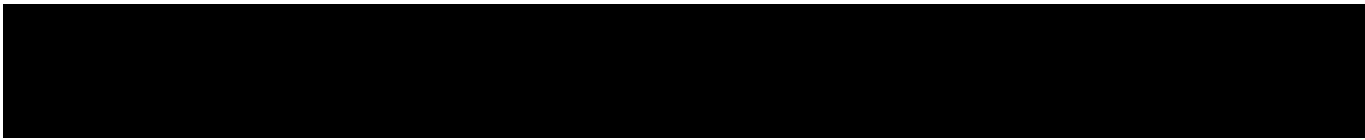
















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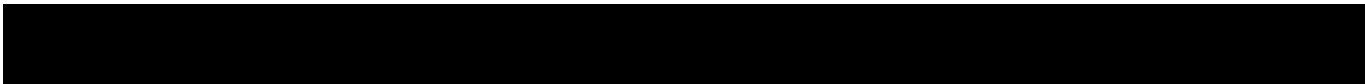


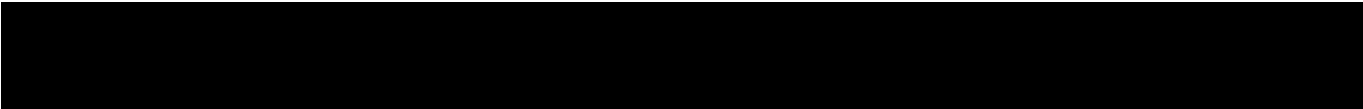




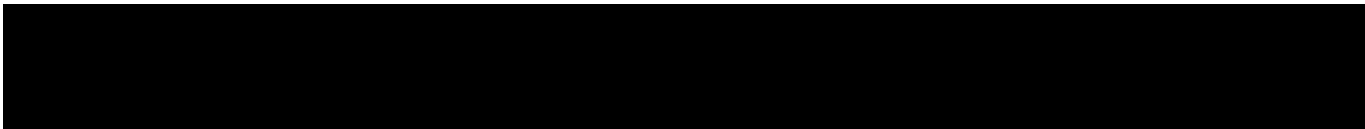




























the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

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'.

The Department of Health (2000) has also 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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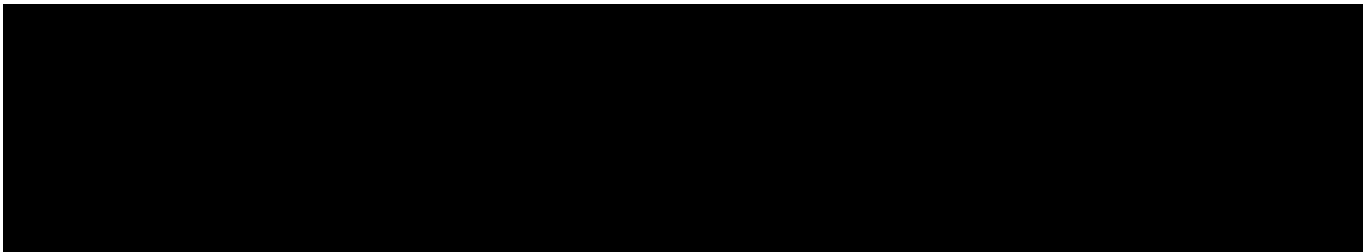
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980.

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 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% 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. This is due to 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. These jobs are often part-time or flexible, which makes them more attractive to women.

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. This is due to 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. These jobs are often well-paid, which makes them more attractive to women.

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. This is due to 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. These jobs are often secure, which makes them more attractive to women.

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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 well-managed. This is due to 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. These jobs are often well-managed, which makes them more attractive to women.





















