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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 60% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 50% 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 facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is the need to reduce costs and improve efficiency. Another challenge is the need to attract and retain staff. A third challenge is the need to provide high-quality services. These challenges will require the public sector to continue to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of society.

The public sector has a long history of providing services to the community, and it continues to play an important role in society. As the population continues to grow and the needs of the community continue to change, the public sector will continue to be an important employer of women and a provider of services to the community.

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Gender inequality, social capital, and the gender wage gap in the United States

Barbara A. Bergstrom, University of California, San Diego; and
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Gender inequality is a major social problem in the United States. One of the most visible manifestations of gender inequality is the gender wage gap, which is the difference in pay between men and women who have similar education, experience, and skills. The gender wage gap has been a persistent problem in the United States for many years, and it has become a major issue in the current political climate.

One of the reasons why the gender wage gap exists is because of gender inequality in the workplace. Women are often paid less than men for the same work, and they are often given less responsibility and fewer opportunities for advancement. This is partly because of gender inequality in the workplace, but it is also partly because of gender inequality in society. Women are often seen as less capable than men, and they are often given less respect and less recognition for their work.

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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 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.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for flexible working arrangements. Many women have to juggle their work and family commitments, and the public sector has been able to provide a range of flexible working arrangements to meet their needs. This has made the public sector a more attractive employer for women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for high-quality public services. The public sector has been able to attract and retain a high proportion of women who are highly qualified and motivated. This has helped to ensure that the public sector provides high-quality services to the public.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services that are delivered by women. Many public services, such as health care, social care, and education, are delivered by women. This has made the public sector a more attractive employer for women, as they are able to work in a sector that is directly involved in providing services to the public.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services that are delivered by women who are also mothers. Many women who are mothers find it difficult to find work that allows them to spend time with their children. The public sector has been able to provide a range of flexible working arrangements that allow women to spend time with their children while still working.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services that are delivered by women who are also carers. Many women who are carers find it difficult to find work that allows them to spend time with their loved ones. The public sector has been able to provide a range of flexible working arrangements that allow women to spend time with their loved ones while still working.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services that are delivered by women who are also students. Many women who are students find it difficult to find work that allows them to continue their education. The public sector has been able to provide a range of flexible working arrangements that allow women to continue their education while still working.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1997). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Obesity is a major public health problem because it is a risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer. Obesity is also a leading cause of disability and premature death. In the United States, obesity is the leading cause of death among children and adolescents (Flegal et al. 2002).

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