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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 55% 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 society continue to change, the public sector will continue to be an important employer of women and a provider of essential services.

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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 become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key 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 also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 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 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% 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 full-time. In 1999, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed full-time, compared with 58% 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 essential to the functioning of the state, such as those in the health and education sectors.

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. In 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 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 in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the senior management and professional grades.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. For example, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure, and it has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector pension scheme. These factors make the public sector an attractive employer for women, and it is likely that the public sector will continue to be an important employer of women in the future.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector. In 1999, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed in the public sector, compared with 58% 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 in the public sector, such as those in the health and education sectors.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. For example, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, and it has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector. These factors make the public sector an attractive employer for women, and it is likely that the public sector will continue to be an important employer of women 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 become the largest employer in the UK, and the largest employer of women. The public sector has also become the largest employer of people with disabilities, and the largest employer of people from ethnic minorities.

The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 50 years of age. The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 60 years of age. The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 65 years of age.

The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 70 years of age. The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 75 years of age. The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 80 years of age.

The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 85 years of age. The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 90 years of age. The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 95 years of age.

The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 100 years of age. The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 105 years of age. The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 110 years of age.

The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 115 years of age. The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 120 years of age. The public sector has also become the largest employer of people who are over 125 years of age.

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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 also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers. In the 20th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as teachers, nurses, and social workers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of policies in place that encourage the employment of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector has a number of policies in place that encourage the employment of people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as teachers, nurses, and social workers.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the UK, and this has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people with mental health problems who are in contact with the criminal justice system (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 50% (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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