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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 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 part-time or flexible. In 1999, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 28% 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.

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 for a woman in the public sector was £21,000, compared with £18,000 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 traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, 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 well located. In 1999, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed in London, compared with 28% 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.

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 matched to women's skills. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, 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.

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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 key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 part-time or flexible. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% 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.

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 traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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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 full-time and permanent. In 1999, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care and education.

Finally, the public sector has become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. In 1999, the average salary for a woman in the public sector was £21,000, compared with £18,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be high status, such as those in the health and education sectors.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are flexible. In 1999, 22% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time contracts, compared with 12% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be flexible, such as those in the health and education sectors.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be secure, such as those in the health and education sectors.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-located. In 1999, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed in the London region, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be well-located, such as those in the health and education sectors.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-qualified. In 1999, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that require a degree or higher qualification, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be well-qualified, such as those in the health and education sectors.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people in the world has increased so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are under 15 years of age has increased so rapidly. This is due to a number of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a high life expectancy.

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The number of people in the world has increased so rapidly that it is now estimated that there will be 6 billion people in the world by the year 2025. This is a significant increase from the 5 billion people in the world in 1980.

The rapid increase in the number of people in the world has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will place a significant strain on the world's resources. This is because the world's resources are finite, and the number of people who are using them is increasing so rapidly.

Another implication of the rapid increase in the number of people in the world is that it will lead to a significant increase in the world's population. This is because the number of people in the world is increasing so rapidly that it is now estimated that there will be 6 billion people in the world by the year 2025.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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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.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

One of the main reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.6 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 1999). The United Nations predicts that by the year 2050, the number of people under 15 years of age will be 1.2 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over will be 1.2 billion.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 72 years for men and 77 years for women. By the year 2050, the life expectancy at birth is predicted to be 78 years for men and 83 years for women (United Nations, 1999).

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is the decrease in fertility. In 1990, the total fertility rate was 2.8 children per woman. By the year 2050, the total fertility rate is predicted to be 1.5 children per woman (United Nations, 1999). This decrease in fertility is likely to be due to a number of factors, including the increase in the age at which women have children, and the increase in the use of contraception.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to have a number of implications for society. One of the main implications is the increase in the demand for social services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the demand for social services such as housing, healthcare, and social care is likely to increase. This is likely to place a significant burden on governments and the private sector.

Another implication of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is the increase in the demand for retirement income. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the demand for retirement income is likely to increase. This is likely to place a significant burden on governments and the private sector.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have a number of implications for the economy. One of the main implications is the increase in the demand for goods and services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the demand for goods and services such as housing, healthcare, and social care is likely to increase. This is likely to place a significant burden on governments and the private sector.

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