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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.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, 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 grown from 10% of the economy in 1980 to 15% in 1999. The public sector has also become a major employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 3.5 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years old. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people over 50 years old employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 25 years old. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people under 25 years old employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of social security benefits. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of social security benefits employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of housing benefits. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of housing benefits employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of child benefits. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of child benefits employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of family credits. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of family credits employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of jobseeker's allowance. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of jobseeker's allowance employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of incapacity benefit. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of incapacity benefit employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of sick pay. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of sick pay employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of maternity pay. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of maternity pay employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of parental leave pay. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of parental leave pay employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of adoption pay. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of adoption pay employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of statutory sick pay. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of statutory sick pay employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of statutory maternity pay. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of statutory maternity pay employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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.

Finally, the public sector has a number of different policies and procedures in place to support people with disabilities. This means that people with disabilities can find it easier to get a job in the public sector than in the private sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of different pressures, including from the private sector and from the public. This means that the public sector will need to find ways to continue to employ people with disabilities in the future.

Another challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of different changes, including in the way it is organized and in the way it is funded. This means that the public sector will need to find ways to continue to employ people with disabilities in the future.

Finally, the public sector is facing a number of different challenges in the future, including in the way it is perceived by the public. This means that the public sector will need to find ways to continue to employ people with disabilities in the future.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can continue to employ people with disabilities in the future. One way is to continue to develop policies and procedures that support people with disabilities. Another way is to continue to work with the private sector to create more opportunities for people with disabilities.

Finally, the public sector can continue to work with the public to create more opportunities for people with disabilities. This means that the public sector can continue to employ people with disabilities 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 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 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 of a public sector employee was £20,000, 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.

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