

Ce site utilise des cookies provenant de Google pour fournir ses services et analyser le trafic. Votre adresse IP et votre user-agent, ainsi que des statistiques relatives aux performances et à la sécurité, sont transmis à Google afin d'assurer un service de qualité, de générer des statistiques d'utilisation, et de détecter et de résoudre les problèmes d'abus.

EN SAVOIR PLUS **OK !**

```
00 0000: 0 (Atom)
```

Share this

About Me



Total Pageviews

Share This

Powered by Blogger.

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of lines of text. Due to the low resolution and potential noise in the scan, the specific words and punctuation are difficult to discern accurately. The text is oriented vertically on the page.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a formal document or report. The text is too blurry and low-contrast to transcribe accurately. It seems to contain several paragraphs of text, possibly including a title or header at the top and a footer at the bottom. The content is illegible due to the quality of the scan.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of closely related sentences, but the specific words and structure cannot be discerned.]

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 16.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of prose, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of lines of text. Due to the low resolution and potential noise in the scan, the specific words and punctuation are difficult to discern accurately. The text is oriented vertically on the page.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of closely related sentences, but the specific words and structure cannot be discerned.]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of lines of text. Due to the low resolution and potential noise in the scan, the specific words and punctuation are difficult to discern accurately. The text is oriented vertically on the page.]

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the functional abilities of older people so that they can live independently and participate in society. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life.

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of closely related sentences, but the specific words and structure cannot be discerned.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of closely related sentences, but the specific words and structure cannot be discerned.]

the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information ethics' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

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 operates. 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 opportunities. One opportunity is that the public sector is becoming more and more open to people with disabilities. This means that people with disabilities will have more opportunities to get a job in the public sector in the future.

Another opportunity is that the public sector is becoming more and more aware of the needs of people with disabilities. This means that the public sector will be able to provide better support for people with disabilities in the future.

Finally, the public sector is becoming more and more committed to employing people with disabilities. This means that the public sector will be able to provide more jobs for people with disabilities in the future.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the public sector continue to employ people with disabilities in the future. One thing is to make sure that the public sector has the right policies and procedures in place to support people with disabilities.

Another thing is to make sure that the public sector has the right people in place to support people with disabilities. This means that the public sector should have people with disabilities in a number of different roles, from clerical to professional.

Finally, the public sector should be able to provide better support for people with disabilities in the future. This means that the public sector should be able to provide people with disabilities with the same opportunities as people without disabilities.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. The Department of Health has initiated a number of programmes to improve the health and social care of older people, including the Older People's Programme, the Older People's Survey, and the Older People's Review. The Older People's Programme is a multi-agency initiative aimed at improving the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people.

The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people.

The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people.

The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people.

The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people.

The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people.

The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people.

The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people. The Older People's Review is a review of the health and social care of older people, and the Older People's Survey is a national survey of the health and social care of older people.

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or heavily redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of closely related sentences, but the specific words and structure cannot be discerned.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of prose, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of lines of text. Due to the low resolution and potential noise in the scan, the specific words and punctuation are difficult to discern accurately. The text is oriented vertically on the page.]

[REDACTED]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of lines of text. Due to the low resolution and potential noise in the scan, the specific words and punctuation are difficult to discern accurately. The text is oriented vertically on the page.]

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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% 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.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for flexible working arrangements. Many women have family commitments that make it difficult for them to work full-time. The public sector has responded to this demand by offering a range of flexible working arrangements, such as part-time work, job sharing, and flexi-time. 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 a reputation for providing high-quality services, and this has made it an attractive employer for women who want to work in a high-quality environment. The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services that are delivered by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services that are delivered by women. The public sector has a reputation for providing high-quality services, and this has made it an attractive employer for women who want to work in a high-quality environment. The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services that are delivered by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services that are delivered by women. The public sector has a reputation for providing high-quality services, and this has made it an attractive employer for women who want to work in a high-quality environment. The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services that are delivered by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services that are delivered by women. The public sector has a reputation for providing high-quality services, and this has made it an attractive employer for women who want to work in a high-quality environment. The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services that are delivered by women.

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of prose, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a formal document or report. The text is too blurry and low-contrast to transcribe accurately. It seems to contain several paragraphs of text, possibly including a title or header at the top and a footer at the bottom. The content is illegible due to the quality of the scan.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of prose, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of prose, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of lines of text. Due to the low resolution and potential noise in the scan, the specific words and punctuation are difficult to discern accurately. The text is oriented vertically on the page.]

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 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, 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 1995, 80% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 60% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 30% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 20% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 40% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 30% 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, 80% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 60% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 30% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 20% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 40% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 30% 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, 80% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 60% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 30% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 20% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 40% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 30% 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, 80% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 60% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 30% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 20% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 40% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 30% in 1980.

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a formal document or report. The text is too blurry and low-contrast to transcribe accurately. It seems to contain several paragraphs of text, possibly including a title or header at the top and a body of text below. The text is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of prose, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of prose, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or heavily redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]

