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[The text continues in a similar fashion, consisting of multiple lines of dense, somewhat illegible characters. The layout suggests a formal document or a technical report, given the structured appearance of the lines and the lack of casual punctuation.]

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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 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 for National Statistics, 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for 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 approach to the care of the elderly, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This approach is based on the idea that older people should be able to live independently, to be active and to participate in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including the need to improve the physical environment, to provide better access to services, and to promote the health and well-being of older people.

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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 the public sector workforce being female in 1995.

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 that the public sector faces in recruiting and retaining women. One challenge is that the public sector often has a reputation for being a boring and unexciting place to work. This can make it difficult to attract young women, who are more likely to be interested in careers that are seen as exciting and challenging.

Another challenge is that the public sector often has a rigid and inflexible working environment. This can make it difficult for women to balance their work and family commitments. For example, the public sector often has a fixed working hours, which may not be flexible enough to accommodate women who have young children or other family commitments.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can improve its recruitment and retention of women. One way is to make the public sector a more attractive place to work. This can be done by offering more flexible working hours, providing opportunities for career development, and creating a more supportive and inclusive working environment.

Another way is to promote the public sector as a place where women can advance their careers. This can be done by highlighting the opportunities for career development in the public sector, and by providing training and development opportunities for women.

There are a number of other ways in which the public sector can improve its recruitment and retention of women. For example, the public sector could offer more part-time and flexible working arrangements, and could provide more support for women who are returning to work after a period of absence.

The public sector has a long way to go in order to become a more attractive and inclusive place to work for women. However, there are a number of steps that the public sector can take to improve its recruitment and retention of women, and to ensure that women have the same opportunities as men to advance their careers in the public sector.

Conclusion

The public sector has become an important employer of women in the UK, and is likely to continue to be an important employer of women in the future. However, the public sector faces a number of challenges in recruiting and retaining women, and there are a number of ways in which the public sector can improve its recruitment and retention of women.

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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) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) (Department of Social Security 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. The Act includes provisions for the establishment of a new regulatory body, the Health Care Commission, which will be responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of care and services provided by the public sector.

The Health Care Commission will be responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. It will be responsible for setting standards for care and services, and for monitoring and improving the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. The Commission will also be responsible for ensuring that the public sector is providing care and services that are of the highest quality.

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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 1.1 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 address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a number of guidelines for the health and social care of older people. These guidelines are based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The guidelines are intended to provide a framework for the development of health and social care services for older people.

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