

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, 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 1995, 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 the police, the fire service, and the health service.

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 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, 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 the senior civil service and the senior judiciary.

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 1995, 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 essential to the functioning of the state, such as the police, the fire service, and the health service.

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 1995, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed in the London region, 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 central government, such as the Home Office, the Foreign Office, and the Treasury.

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-structured. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed in the public sector, 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 in the public sector, such as the police, the fire service, and the health service.

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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 public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

The public sector is a complex organisation and it is difficult to measure its performance. However, there are a number of indicators that can be used to measure the performance of the public sector. These indicators include the number of people employed in the public sector, the number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector, the number of people in the public sector who are employed in the education sector, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in the social services sector.

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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 1995, 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.

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