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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 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 3.5 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 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 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 those in the health and education sectors.

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 £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 in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the senior management and professional grades.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. For example, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, which is a sector that is traditionally seen as being more 'female' than the private sector. 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, which is a sector that is traditionally seen as being more 'female' than the private sector.

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The next section describes the methodology used in the study, including the data sources and the statistical techniques employed. The results of the study are then presented, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and suggestions for further research.

The study was conducted using a quantitative research design. Data was collected from a sample of 100 participants. The data was then analyzed using statistical software. The results of the analysis are presented in the following table:

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation
Variable 1	1.2	0.5
Variable 2	2.3	0.8
Variable 3	3.4	1.2
Variable 4	4.5	1.5
Variable 5	5.6	1.8

The results of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables. The findings suggest that the research has important implications for the field. Further research is needed to explore the relationship between the variables in more detail.

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