

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, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% 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 1995, 65% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 55% in 1980. This is due to 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 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the higher pay bands, such as those in the senior management and professional sectors.

There are a number of other factors that have contributed to the growth of the public sector as an employer of women. These include the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is a sector that has traditionally been dominated by women. Additionally, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the non-profit sector, which is a sector that has also traditionally been dominated by women.

The growth of the public sector as an employer of women has had a number of implications for the labour market. One implication is that it has helped to reduce the gender pay gap. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 for a private sector employee. This is a significant improvement on the gender pay gap in 1980, when the average salary of a public sector employee was £15,000, compared with £12,000 for a private sector employee.

Another implication of the growth of the public sector as an employer of women is that it has helped to increase the number of women in the labour market. In 1995, there were 5.5 million women employed in the public sector, compared with 4.5 million in 1980. This is a significant increase in the number of women in the labour market, and it is a reflection of the fact that the public sector has become an important employer of women.

There are a number of other factors that have contributed to the growth of the public sector as an employer of women. These include the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is a sector that has traditionally been dominated by women. Additionally, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the non-profit sector, which is a sector that has also traditionally been dominated by women.