



Photos, people, or groups



Sign

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the 1980s. The 1990s have seen a resurgence in the use of the term, and a number of authors have written about the concept.

For example, the term is used by the American Psychological Association (APA) in its *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) (APA, 1994). The DSM-IV defines the term as follows: "The term 'personality disorder' refers to a wide range of personality traits that are maladaptive, inflexible, and pervasive across situations and that cause significant distress or impairment." (APA, 1994, p. 68)

The term is also used in the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD-10) (WHO, 1989). The ICD-10 defines the term as follows: "The term 'personality disorder' refers to a wide range of personality traits that are maladaptive, inflexible, and pervasive across situations and that cause significant distress or impairment." (WHO, 1989, p. 68)

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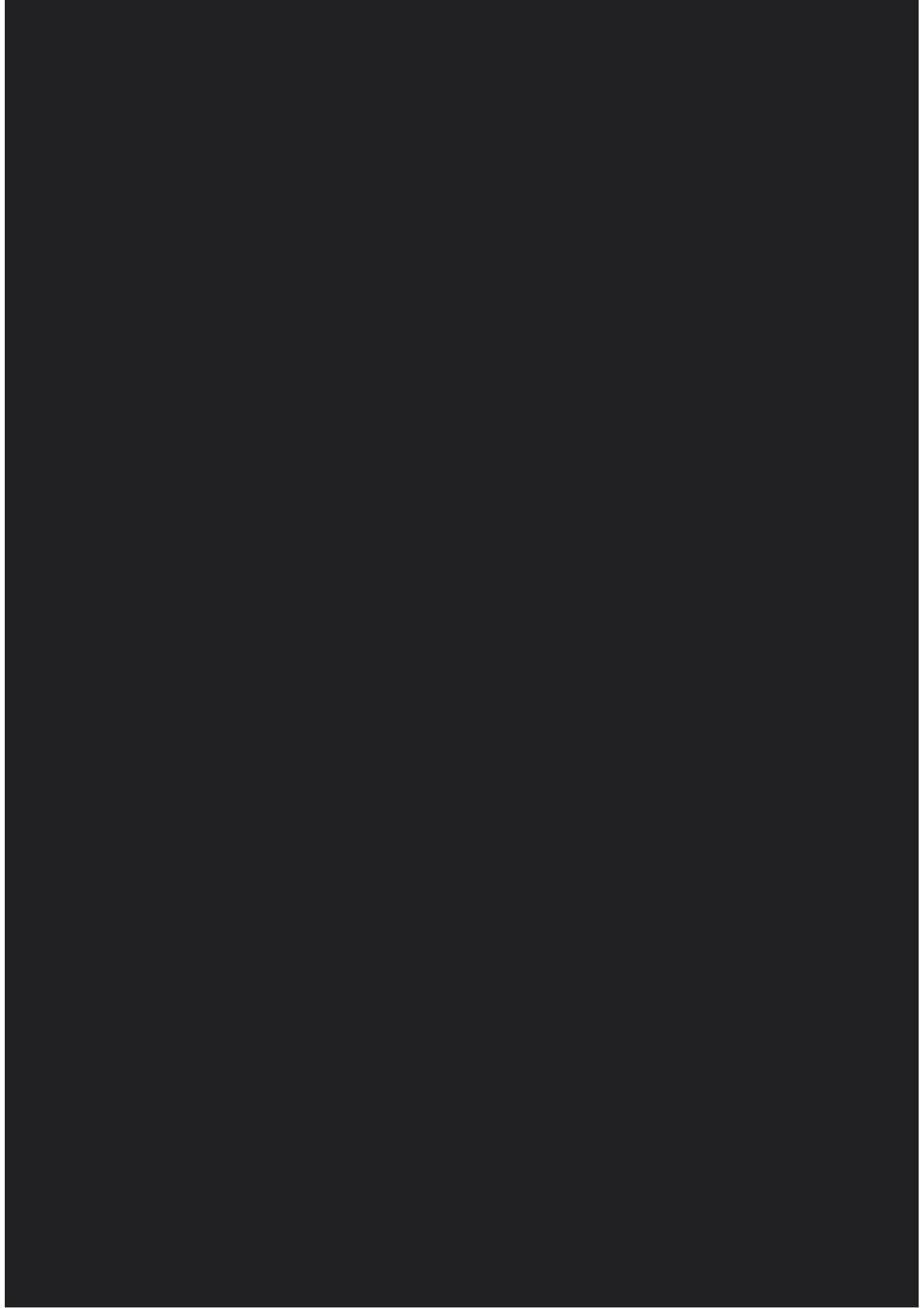
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another is that the public sector has become more efficient. A third is that the public sector has become more attractive to workers. A fourth is that the public sector has become more diverse.

The public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In the 1990s, the public sector accounted for 12.5% of the UK's GDP, up from 10.5% in 1980.

The public sector has become more efficient. In the 1990s, the public sector's productivity grew at an average rate of 2.5% per year, up from 1.5% in the 1980s.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. In the 1990s, the public sector's share of the UK's workforce grew from 10.5% to 12.5%.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

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