



the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are employed in the service sector has increased from 55 to 65 percent of the total workforce.

Service workers are not only the fastest growing segment of the workforce, but they are also the most diverse. In 1990, 15 percent of service workers were African American, 10 percent were Hispanic, and 5 percent were Asian. By 2000, these percentages had increased to 20, 15, and 10 percent, respectively.

Service workers are also the most educated segment of the workforce. In 1990, 35 percent of service workers had a high school diploma or less, 35 percent had a college degree, and 30 percent had a postgraduate degree. By 2000, these percentages had increased to 25, 45, and 30 percent, respectively.

Service workers are also the most mobile segment of the workforce. In 1990, 15 percent of service workers had moved from one state to another in the past five years. By 2000, this percentage had increased to 25 percent.

Service workers are also the most likely to be employed in the private sector. In 1990, 65 percent of service workers were employed in the private sector, 35 percent were employed in the public sector, and 0 percent were employed in the non-profit sector. By 2000, these percentages had increased to 70, 30, and 0 percent, respectively.

Service workers are also the most likely to be employed in the service sector. In 1990, 65 percent of service workers were employed in the service sector, 35 percent were employed in the manufacturing sector, and 0 percent were employed in the agriculture sector. By 2000, these percentages had increased to 70, 30, and 0 percent, respectively.

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