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As a result of the 1990s reforms, the number of people with health insurance rose from 70 to 85 percent, and the number of people with private health insurance rose from 40 to 55 percent. The reforms also led to a significant increase in the number of people with health insurance who were employed by large firms. In 1990, only 15 percent of people with health insurance were employed by large firms, but by 2000, this number had risen to 35 percent. This increase was due to the fact that large firms were required to provide health insurance to their employees, and many firms chose to do so.

The reforms also led to a significant increase in the number of people with health insurance who were employed by small firms. In 1990, only 10 percent of people with health insurance were employed by small firms, but by 2000, this number had risen to 25 percent. This increase was due to the fact that small firms were encouraged to provide health insurance to their employees, and many small firms chose to do so. The reforms also led to a significant increase in the number of people with health insurance who were self-employed. In 1990, only 5 percent of people with health insurance were self-employed, but by 2000, this number had risen to 15 percent. This increase was due to the fact that self-employed individuals were encouraged to purchase health insurance, and many self-employed individuals chose to do so.

The reforms also led to a significant increase in the number of people with health insurance who were employed by government agencies. In 1990, only 5 percent of people with health insurance were employed by government agencies, but by 2000, this number had risen to 15 percent. This increase was due to the fact that government agencies were required to provide health insurance to their employees, and many government agencies chose to do so. The reforms also led to a significant increase in the number of people with health insurance who were employed by non-profit organizations. In 1990, only 5 percent of people with health insurance were employed by non-profit organizations, but by 2000, this number had risen to 15 percent. This increase was due to the fact that non-profit organizations were encouraged to provide health insurance to their employees, and many non-profit organizations chose to do so.

The reforms also led to a significant increase in the number of people with health insurance who were employed by the private sector. In 1990, only 10 percent of people with health insurance were employed by the private sector, but by 2000, this number had risen to 30 percent. This increase was due to the fact that the private sector was encouraged to provide health insurance to its employees, and many private sector firms chose to do so. The reforms also led to a significant increase in the number of people with health insurance who were employed by the public sector. In 1990, only 5 percent of people with health insurance were employed by the public sector, but by 2000, this number had risen to 15 percent. This increase was due to the fact that the public sector was required to provide health insurance to its employees, and many public sector firms chose to do so.

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