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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11].

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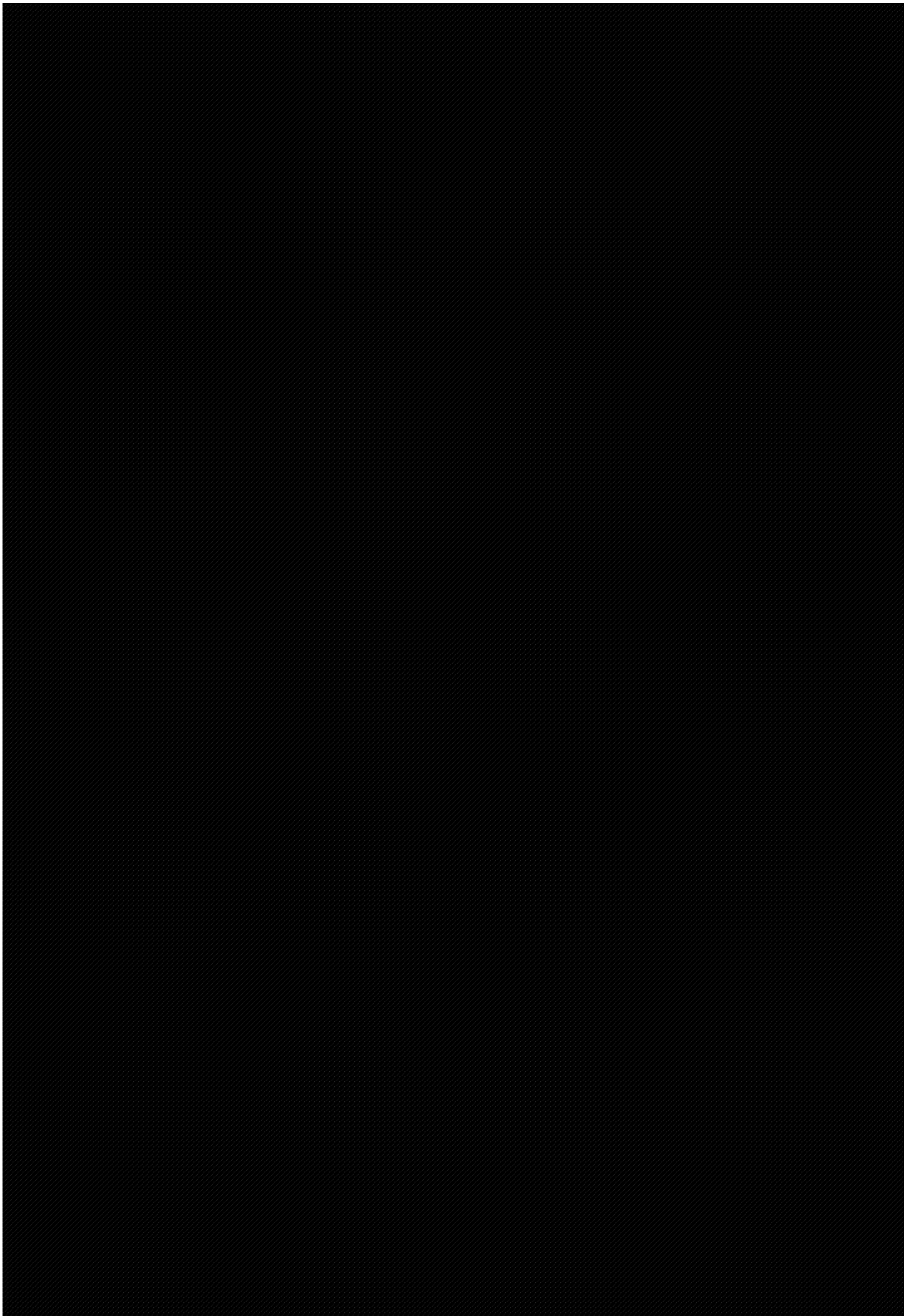
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the need for a new approach. It then presents a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. The results of the study are then presented, followed by a discussion of the implications of the findings. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

The methodology used in the study was a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative methods included interviews with experts in the field and a review of the literature. The quantitative methods included a survey of a large number of participants. The results of the study show that there is a need for a new approach to the problem. The implications of the findings are discussed in detail.

The main points of the paper are as follows:

- The importance of the research and the need for a new approach.
- A detailed description of the methodology used in the study.
- The results of the study and a discussion of the implications of the findings.
- A summary of the main points and a list of references.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 1.5 billion to 2.1 billion.

There are a number of factors that have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. One of the main factors is the increase in the number of people who are having children at a younger age. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are having children at a younger age than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are surviving into old age. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are living longer than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are having children at a younger age than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge because it means that there are more people who need to be educated, and more people who need to be employed. It is a challenge because it means that there are more people who need to be supported by the state, and more people who need to be supported by the family.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2010, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health and social care for the ageing population. This paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health, participation and security of older people (World Health Organization 1990).

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for the ageing population, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the activities of their communities.

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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 for women, with 55% of public sector employees being women in 1999, compared with 45% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer for women. One reason is 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 is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer for women because it provides a number of benefits that are not available in the private sector. These benefits include a high level of job security, a high level of pay, and a high level of pension provision. These benefits are particularly attractive to women, who are more likely than men to have a long career in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in the future. One challenge is that the public sector is facing a significant increase in demand for its services, particularly in the areas of health care and social care. Another challenge is that the public sector is facing a significant increase in competition from the private sector. A third challenge is that the public sector is facing a significant increase in the cost of its services.

Despite these challenges, the public sector remains an important employer for women. It provides a number of benefits that are not available in the private sector, and it provides a number of jobs that are traditionally held by women. It is therefore likely to remain an important employer for women in the future.

The public sector has also become an important employer for women because it provides a number of opportunities for career development. Women are more likely than men to have a long career in the public sector, and this provides them with a number of opportunities for career development. These opportunities include the chance to move up the career ladder, the chance to move into different areas of the public sector, and the chance to move into the private sector.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2010, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a new approach to the care of the ageing population. This approach should be based on the principles of person-centred care, which recognizes the individual as a whole person, with their own needs, wishes and preferences. This approach should also be based on the principles of partnership, which recognizes the need for a close working relationship between health care professionals and the patient.

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