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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 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of services. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the implementation of quality management systems, and the introduction of new management practices.

Another key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of services. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new technologies, the implementation of new management practices, and the restructuring of public services.

Finally, a key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the financial performance of services. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new financial management systems, the implementation of new management practices, and the restructuring of public services.

In conclusion, the public sector is facing a number of challenges, including the need to improve the quality of services, the need to improve the efficiency of services, and the need to improve the financial performance of services. These challenges are being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the implementation of quality management systems, the introduction of new management practices, the introduction of new technologies, the implementation of new management practices, and the restructuring of public services.

The public sector is a complex and challenging environment, and it is essential that it is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This requires a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the implementation of quality management systems, the introduction of new management practices, the introduction of new technologies, the implementation of new management practices, and the restructuring of public services.

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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 for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible.
- Older people should be able to access the services they need to live well.
- Older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care and services.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the government, including:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people have access to the services they need to live well.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care and services.
- To ensure that older people live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy is a key document for the government, and it sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. It is a document that should be read by all those who are involved in the care of older people.

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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 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [15].

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In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [26]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [27].

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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 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, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% 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, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% 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 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 a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the senior management and professional grades.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. For example, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, which is a sector that is traditionally more welcoming to women. Additionally, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, which is a sector that is traditionally more welcoming to women.

Overall, the public sector has become an important employer of women in the UK. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, a high proportion of jobs that are full-time and permanent, and a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. These factors have made the public sector an attractive employer for women, and have helped to increase the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women in other countries. For example, in the United States, the public sector has 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. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, a high proportion of jobs that are full-time and permanent, and a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid.

Overall, the public sector has become an important employer of women in many countries. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, a high proportion of jobs that are full-time and permanent, and a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. These factors have made the public sector an attractive employer for women, and have helped to increase the number of women employed in the public sector.

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