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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 incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [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 isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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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 2.0 billion.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to this increase in the number of people in the world. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the average life expectancy at birth was 47 years. In 2000, it was 52 years. This increase in life expectancy has led to a larger proportion of the population being aged 65 and over.

Another factor which has contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world is the increase in the number of people who are aged 15–64 years. This increase is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are aged 15–24 years, and the increase in the number of people who are aged 25–64 years.

The increase in the number of people in the world has led to a number of challenges. One of the main challenges is the need for more resources to support the growing population. This includes the need for more food, water, and shelter. It also includes the need for more education and healthcare.

Another challenge is the need for more jobs. As the population grows, there will be a need for more people to work. This will require the creation of more jobs, which will be a challenge for many countries.

The increase in the number of people in the world is a complex issue. It is a result of a number of factors, and it will have a number of challenges. It is important that we understand the factors which have contributed to this increase, and that we develop strategies to address the challenges which it will bring.

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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 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 the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people. This strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible, and that health care should be provided in a way that is appropriate to their needs.

The strategy also states that health care should be provided in a way that is respectful of the dignity and autonomy of older people, and that it should be based on a partnership between health professionals and older people. The strategy also states that health care should be provided in a way that is accessible to all older people, and that it should be provided in a way that is of high quality.

The strategy also states that health care should be provided in a way that is cost-effective, and that it should be provided in a way that is sustainable. The strategy also states that health care should be provided in a way that is based on the best available evidence, and that it should be provided in a way that is based on the needs of older people.

The strategy also states that health care should be provided in a way that is based on the principles of equity, and that it should be provided in a way that is based on the principles of justice. The strategy also states that health care should be provided in a way that is based on the principles of respect, and that it should be provided in a way that is based on the principles of dignity.

The strategy also states that health care should be provided in a way that is based on the principles of autonomy, and that it should be provided in a way that is based on the principles of participation. The strategy also states that health care should be provided in a way that is based on the principles of partnership, and that it should be provided in a way that is based on the principles of collaboration.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 50% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1997). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Obesity is a major public health problem because it is a risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer. Obesity is also a leading cause of disability and premature death. In the United States, obesity is the leading cause of death among children and adolescents (Flegal et al. 2002).

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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 this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. This paper aims to provide a brief overview of the public sector in the UK, and to discuss the challenges that it faces. The paper is divided into three main sections: the first section discusses the structure of the public sector, the second section discusses the challenges that the public sector faces, and the third section discusses the ways in which the public sector can be improved.

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