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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 of people with disabilities. In 1999, 1.2 million people with disabilities were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a number of advantages over the private sector. One advantage is that the public sector is not subject to the same level of competition as the private sector. This means that the public sector can often pay higher wages and offer better benefits than the private sector.

Another advantage is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, which means that there are a wide range of different roles available. This means that people with disabilities can often find a role that suits their skills and interests.

There are also a number of disadvantages to working in the public sector. One disadvantage is that the public sector is often subject to budget cuts, which can lead to job losses. Another disadvantage is that the public sector can be a slow-moving bureaucracy, which can be frustrating for employees.

Despite these disadvantages, the public sector remains an important employer of people with disabilities. In the future, it is likely that the public sector will continue to play an important role in providing employment opportunities for people with disabilities.

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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 for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for 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 well-being of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

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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) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998) (Department of Social Security 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. The Health Care Act 1999 also aims to improve the quality of care and services provided by the private sector. The Health Care Act 1999 also aims to improve the quality of care and services provided by the voluntary 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 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (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 identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that older people should be able to live independently, actively and with dignity, and that they should be able to participate in the community and in the workforce. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: (1) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly; (2) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly; (3) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly.

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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].

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].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 15.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 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.

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. 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 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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The 'information technology' field is defined as:

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