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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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being people with disabilities in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of public sector employees being people from ethnic minorities in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower social classes, with 10% of public sector employees being people from the lower social classes in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low qualifications, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low qualifications in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low income, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low income in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low skills, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low skills in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low motivation, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low motivation in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low commitment, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low commitment in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low loyalty, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low loyalty in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low integrity, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low integrity in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low honesty, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low honesty in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low respectfulness, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low respectfulness in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low politeness, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low politeness in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low kindness, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low kindness in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low generosity, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low generosity in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low compassion, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low compassion in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low empathy, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low empathy in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

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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 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 for 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 three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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 purpose 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 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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% 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 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 of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a growing need for services such as health care, social care, and education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is the need to reduce costs and improve efficiency. Another challenge is the need to attract and retain staff, particularly in the case of women. A third challenge is the need to provide high-quality services to the public.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can meet these challenges. One way is to invest in training and development for staff. Another way is to improve the work environment and make it more attractive to women. A third way is to provide high-quality services to the public.

The public sector has a long way to go in order to meet these challenges. However, it is clear that the public sector is an important employer of women, and it is essential that it continues to play a role in providing services to the public.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.1 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.6 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 67 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 72 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from disease and violence has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion deaths in the world. In 1999, there were 0.8 billion deaths in the world.

Another reason why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased is that the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were living in poverty. In 1999, there were 0.8 billion people in the world who were living in poverty.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are working has increased. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were working. In 1999, there were 1.4 billion people in the world who were working.

Another reason why the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased is that the number of people who are educated has increased. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were not educated. In 1999, there were 0.8 billion people in the world who were not educated.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are not educated has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are attending school has increased. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were not attending school. In 1999, there were 0.8 billion people in the world who were not attending school.

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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 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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