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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 1.1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs 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 treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

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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.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980.

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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 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.

There are a number of other 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 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 the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the higher pay bands of the public sector pay scale.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are flexible. In 1995, 22% of the public sector workforce were employed on flexible contracts, compared with 12% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or have flexible hours.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Wardle and Beal 1999). 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 etiology is multifactorial. It is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. Genetic factors play a role in the development of obesity, but environmental and behavioral factors are also important. Environmental factors include diet, physical activity, and social environment. Behavioral factors include eating habits, physical activity, and stress management.

Obesity is a major public health problem because it is associated with a number of health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. It 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 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 2011, 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 older people. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to improve the health and social care of older people as a priority. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to improve the health and social care of older people as a priority. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to improve the health and social care of older people as a priority.

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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 ageing is a process, and that the needs of the elderly are not static. It is therefore necessary to develop strategies that can respond to the changing needs of the elderly over time.

The 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that the needs of the elderly are not static. It is therefore necessary to develop strategies that can respond to the changing needs of the elderly over time. The 'new paradigm' is based on the following principles:

- The elderly are not a homogeneous group, and their needs vary.
- The needs of the elderly are not static, and they change over time.
- The elderly have the right to participate in decisions about their care.
- The elderly have the right to live in their own homes, if possible.
- The elderly have the right to receive the care and support that they need.

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

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