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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 of 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 of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. The Department of Health (1999) 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* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in the 1990s [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 serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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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 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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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.

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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 its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 the following 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; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [27]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [28]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [29].

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 grown from 10% of the economy to 15% of the economy.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. The government has set a target of reducing the public sector deficit by 1997. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the main initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of public services being opened up to competition, including the postal service, the water supply, and the electricity supply.

Another initiative to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the restructuring of public services. This has led to a number of public services being reorganised, including the health service, the education service, and the social services.

A third initiative to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the introduction of new management practices. This has led to a number of public services being managed in a more business-like manner, including the health service, the education service, and the social services.

These initiatives have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector. For example, the postal service has been able to reduce its costs by 10% since it was opened up to competition. The water supply has been able to reduce its costs by 5% since it was reorganised.

However, there are still a number of challenges facing the public sector. One of the main challenges is the need to improve the quality of public services. This is a challenge that will need to be met if the public sector is to continue to improve its efficiency.

Another challenge is the need to improve the financial management of the public sector. This is a challenge that will need to be met if the public sector is to continue to improve its efficiency.

These challenges are being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new management practices, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of competition. These initiatives are expected to lead to further improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

The public sector is an important part of the economy. It provides a number of essential services, including the health service, the education service, and the social services. It is important that the public sector continues to improve its efficiency, so that it can continue to provide these essential services in a cost-effective manner.

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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of prose, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]

