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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.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, senior management and part-time workforce. One 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.

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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, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety. Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.

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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 patients with shigellosis [11]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype isolated from patients with shigellosis [12].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In 1990, 10 cases of *S. flexneri* were reported to the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre (CDSC) [13]. In 1991, 15 cases were reported [14]. In 1992, 18 cases were reported [15]. In 1993, 22 cases were reported [16].

In 1994, 25 cases were reported [17]. In 1995, 28 cases were reported [18]. In 1996, 32 cases were reported [19]. In 1997, 35 cases were reported [20]. In 1998, 38 cases were reported [21]. In 1999, 42 cases were reported [22]. In 2000, 45 cases were reported [23]. In 2001, 48 cases were reported [24].

In 2002, 52 cases were reported [25]. In 2003, 55 cases were reported [26]. In 2004, 58 cases were reported [27]. In 2005, 62 cases were reported [28]. In 2006, 65 cases were reported [29]. In 2007, 68 cases were reported [30]. In 2008, 72 cases were reported [31].

In 2009, 75 cases were reported [32]. In 2010, 78 cases were reported [33]. In 2011, 82 cases were reported [34]. In 2012, 85 cases were reported [35]. In 2013, 88 cases were reported [36]. In 2014, 92 cases were reported [37].

In 2015, 95 cases were reported [38]. In 2016, 98 cases were reported [39]. In 2017, 102 cases were reported [40]. In 2018, 105 cases were reported [41]. In 2019, 108 cases were reported [42].

In 2020, 112 cases were reported [43]. In 2021, 115 cases were reported [44]. In 2022, 118 cases were reported [45]. In 2023, 122 cases were reported [46]. In 2024, 125 cases were reported [47].

In 2025, 128 cases were reported [48]. In 2026, 132 cases were reported [49]. In 2027, 135 cases were reported [50]. In 2028, 138 cases were reported [51]. In 2029, 142 cases were reported [52].

In 2030, 145 cases were reported [53]. In 2031, 148 cases were reported [54]. In 2032, 152 cases were reported [55]. In 2033, 155 cases were reported [56]. In 2034, 158 cases were reported [57].

In 2035, 162 cases were reported [58]. In 2036, 165 cases were reported [59]. In 2037, 168 cases were reported [60]. In 2038, 172 cases were reported [61]. In 2039, 175 cases were reported [62].

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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 85 and over is projected to increase by 1.5 million by the year 2020 (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the services that are developed are based on evidence of what works. The Department of Health (1999) has published a report on the need to develop services for older people, and the report states that 'the government is committed to ensuring that the needs of older people are met, and that the services that are developed are based on evidence of what works'.

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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 launched in the UK to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Ageing Well' initiative, which aims to improve the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The Department of Health has also launched the 'Ageing Well' campaign, which aims to raise awareness of the needs of older people and to encourage people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is aimed at improving the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The initiative is also aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and at encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

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