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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 Act sets out a number of objectives, including the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector, to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population, and to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care and services.

The Health Care Act 1999 also sets out a number of measures to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. These measures include the introduction of a new system of regulation, the introduction of a new system of accreditation, and the introduction of a new system of inspection. The Act also sets out a number of measures to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector, to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population, and to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care and services.

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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 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 develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched 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 initiative includes a number of measures, such as increasing the number of health visitors, and providing more support for carers. 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, and a number of other government departments. The initiative is also supported by a number of voluntary organizations, such as Age UK, which provides a range of services for older people, including advice, support, and advocacy. The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a key part of the government's strategy for improving the lives of older people, and it is hoped that it will help to ensure that older people are able to live well into old age.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 1.5 billion to 2.0 billion.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to this increase in the number of people in the world. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the average life expectancy at birth was 47 years. In 2000, it was 52 years. This increase in life expectancy has led to a larger proportion of the population being aged 65 and over.

Another factor which has contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world is the increase in the number of people who are aged 15–64 years. This increase is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are aged 15–24 years, and the increase in the number of people who are aged 25–64 years.

The increase in the number of people in the world has led to a number of challenges. One of the main challenges is the need for more resources to support the growing population. This includes the need for more food, water, and shelter. It also includes the need for more education and healthcare.

Another challenge is the need for more jobs. As the population grows, there will be a need for more people to work. This will require the creation of more jobs, which will be a challenge for many countries.

The increase in the number of people in the world is a complex issue. It is a result of a number of factors, including the increase in life expectancy and the increase in the number of people who are aged 15–64 years. It is a challenge that will require the cooperation of all countries in the world.

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There are a number of factors which have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. These include a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The decline in the death rate has been the most significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, a decline in the incidence of non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the incidence of violence.

The decline in the birth rate has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, a decline in the number of children born to men, and a decline in the number of children born to couples.

The decline in the rate of migration has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one country to another, a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one region to another, and a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one social class to another.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 65 and over has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

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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.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 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, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector part-time workforce were women, compared with 35% in 1980.

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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 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health service has increased by 1.2 million, from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.7 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of clinical guidelines, the development of patient choice, and the implementation of quality assurance schemes. The Department of Health has set out a number of key objectives for the health service, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to increase patient choice (Department of Health 1999).

The health service is also facing a number of challenges, including a growing demand for services, a shortage of staff, and a need to improve the efficiency of the system. The Department of Health has set out a number of key objectives for the health service, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to increase patient choice (Department of Health 1999).

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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 *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute colitis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Roberts *et al.* [12], who reported the isolation of 10 *S. flexneri* strains from 10 patients with acute colitis in 1990. The serotypes of the isolates were *S. flexneri* 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 and 3.

The aim of this study was to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study was designed to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study was designed to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom in 1999.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom.

Study design

The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was a cross-sectional study.

Study population

The study population consisted of patients with acute colitis. The study population consisted of patients with acute colitis. The study population consisted of patients with acute colitis. The study population consisted of patients with acute colitis. The study population consisted of patients with acute colitis.

Study procedures

The study procedures involved the isolation of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis. The study procedures involved the isolation of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis. The study procedures involved the isolation of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis. The study procedures involved the isolation of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis. The study procedures involved the isolation of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis.

Study results

The study results showed that the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom in 1999 were 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 and 3. The study results showed that the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom in 1999 were 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 and 3.

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