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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 60% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 55% 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 face of a changing labor market. A third challenge is the need to provide high-quality services to the public.

Despite these challenges, the public sector remains an important employer of women. It provides a range of opportunities for women, including part-time and flexible work, and it offers a high level of job security. The public sector also provides a range of training and development opportunities for its staff, which can help to improve their skills and career prospects.

In conclusion, the public sector has become an important employer of women in the UK. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, and the high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. The public sector also provides a range of opportunities for women, including part-time and flexible work, and it offers a high level of job security.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future, but it remains an important employer of women. It is important to ensure that the public sector continues to provide high-quality services to the public, and that it continues to attract and retain staff, particularly women. This will help to ensure that the public sector remains an important employer of women in the future.

The public sector has a long history of employing women, and it has played a significant role in the development of the UK's economy and society. It is important to recognize the contributions of women to the public sector, and to ensure that they continue to be employed in the public sector in the future.

The public sector has a number of advantages as an employer of women. It provides a range of opportunities for women, including part-time and flexible work, and it offers a high level of job security. The public sector also provides a range of training and development opportunities for its staff, which can help to improve their skills and career prospects.

In conclusion, the public sector is an important employer of women in the UK. It provides a range of opportunities for women, and it offers a high level of job security. The public sector also provides a range of training and development opportunities for its staff, which can help to improve their skills and career prospects.

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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 (1990–1999), and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the performance of the public sector, including the introduction of the NHS and the creation of the Health Service Commissioners' Office (HSCO).

The NHS is a public sector organization that provides health care services to the population. It is a large organization, with a budget of over £10 billion per year. The HSCO is an independent body that monitors the performance of the NHS and reports to the House of Commons.

The HSCO has a number of functions, including monitoring the performance of the NHS, investigating complaints, and promoting good practice. It also has a number of powers, including the power to require the production of documents and the power to impose fines.

The HSCO has a number of committees, including the Complaints Committee, the Investigation Committee, and the Promotional Committee. These committees are responsible for different aspects of the HSCO's work.

The HSCO has a number of staff, including investigators, analysts, and administrative staff. These staff are responsible for carrying out the HSCO's functions.

The HSCO has a number of publications, including the *Annual Report* and the *Investigation Report*. These publications provide information about the HSCO's work and the performance of the NHS.

The HSCO has a number of websites, including the *Health Service Commissioners' Office* website and the *NHS* website. These websites provide information about the HSCO and the NHS.

The HSCO has a number of contacts, including the *Health Service Commissioners' Office* and the *NHS*. These contacts provide information about the HSCO and the NHS.

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 cause of bacterial dysentery in children [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 enteric pathogen from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute bacterial dysentery 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 aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to 'enable older people to live longer, healthier, and more active lives'. The WHO has also developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to 'enable older people to live longer, healthier, and more active lives'.

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