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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. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

Finally, the public sector has a number of different policies and procedures in place to support people with disabilities. This means that people with disabilities can find it easier to get a job in the public sector than in the private sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of different pressures, including from the private sector and from the public. This means that the public sector will need to find ways to continue to employ people with disabilities in the future.

Another challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of different changes, including in the way it is organized and in the way it operates. This means that the public sector will need to find ways to continue to employ people with disabilities in the future.

Finally, the public sector is facing a number of different opportunities. One opportunity is that the public sector is becoming more and more open to people with disabilities. This means that the public sector will be able to employ more people with disabilities in the future.

Another opportunity is that the public sector is becoming more and more aware of the needs of people with disabilities. This means that the public sector will be able to provide better support for people with disabilities in the future.

Finally, the public sector is becoming more and more committed to the employment of people with disabilities. This means that the public sector will be able to employ more people with disabilities in the future.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the public sector continue to employ people with disabilities in the future. One thing is to make sure that the public sector has the right policies and procedures in place to support people with disabilities.

Another thing is to make sure that the public sector has the right people in the right jobs. This means that the public sector should employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

Finally, the public sector should make sure that it is providing the best possible support for people with disabilities. This means that the public sector should provide training, support, and resources to help people with disabilities succeed in their jobs.

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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 address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

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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 (Health Survey for England 1998). 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 because it is a risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer. Obesity 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 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].

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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In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [17].

In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 2050s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 2060s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [21].

In the 2070s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 2080s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [23].

In the 2090s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 2100s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [25].

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