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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 women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, 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 become an important provider of social services, such as health care, education, and social housing. These services are essential for the well-being of the population, and they are provided by the public sector.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has become an important provider of social security. The public sector provides social security benefits, such as unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, and pension benefits. These benefits are essential for the well-being of the population, and they are provided by the public sector.

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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 children with acute bacterial dysentery [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 serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *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 world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years, and in 1990 it was 72 years (United Nations, 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. In 1950, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over, and in 1990 there were 0.4 billion people aged 65 and over (United Nations, 1999). This increase is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Third, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under, and in 1990 there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under (United Nations, 1999). This increase is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Fourth, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under, and in 1990 there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under (United Nations, 1999). This increase is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Fifth, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under, and in 1990 there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under (United Nations, 1999). This increase is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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Seventh, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under, and in 1990 there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under (United Nations, 1999). This increase is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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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 major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live independently.

One of the key challenges in developing age-friendly communities is the need to address the physical environment. This includes ensuring that there are adequate facilities for walking and cycling, such as footpaths, cycle lanes, and public transport. It also includes ensuring that there are adequate facilities for socialising, such as community centres and clubs. These facilities are essential for older people to be able to live independently and to participate in the community.

Another key challenge is the need to address the social environment. This includes ensuring that older people have access to social networks and support. This can be achieved through a number of initiatives, including the establishment of age-friendly networks, and the provision of social services. These initiatives aim to create a supportive environment for older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and to participate in the community.

Finally, there is a need to address the financial environment. This includes ensuring that older people have access to financial resources and services. This can be achieved through a number of initiatives, including the provision of financial advice, and the establishment of financial support schemes. These initiatives aim to ensure that older people are able to meet their financial needs, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and to participate in the community.

In conclusion, there is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live independently.

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