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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 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 1.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 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 1999, 75% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 65% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact 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 why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1999, 25% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 15% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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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 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 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 encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 15.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 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 and actively in the community. 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.

One of the key challenges in developing age-friendly communities is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all planning and development. This requires a multi-sectoral approach, involving the public sector, the private sector, and the voluntary sector. It also requires a focus on the physical environment, as well as on the social and cultural environment.

The physical environment includes the design of buildings, streets, and public spaces. It also includes the provision of services and facilities that are accessible to older people. The social and cultural environment includes the attitudes and behaviours of the community towards older people. It also includes the provision of social and cultural activities for older people.

There are a number of factors that can influence the ability of older people to live independently and actively in the community. These include physical health, mental health, social support, and financial resources. It is important to address these factors in order to ensure that older people are able to live well in the community.

There are a number of strategies that can be used to develop age-friendly communities. These include: (1) improving the physical environment; (2) improving the social and cultural environment; (3) providing services and facilities that are accessible to older people; and (4) promoting the active participation of older people in the community.

There are a number of challenges in developing age-friendly communities. These include: (1) the need for a multi-sectoral approach; (2) the need for a focus on the physical environment, as well as on the social and cultural environment; and (3) the need to address the individual needs of older people.

Despite these challenges, there are a number of opportunities for developing age-friendly communities. These include: (1) the growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people; (2) the establishment of age-friendly networks; and (3) the development of age-friendly communities.

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 and actively in the community. 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.

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 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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