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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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% 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.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for flexible working arrangements. Many women have to juggle their work and family commitments, and the public sector has been able to provide a range of flexible working arrangements to meet these needs. This has made the public sector a more attractive employer for women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for high-quality public services. The public sector has been able to attract and retain a high proportion of highly qualified people, and this has helped to ensure that the public sector provides high-quality services. This has made the public sector a more attractive employer for women.

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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 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2025, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

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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 of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

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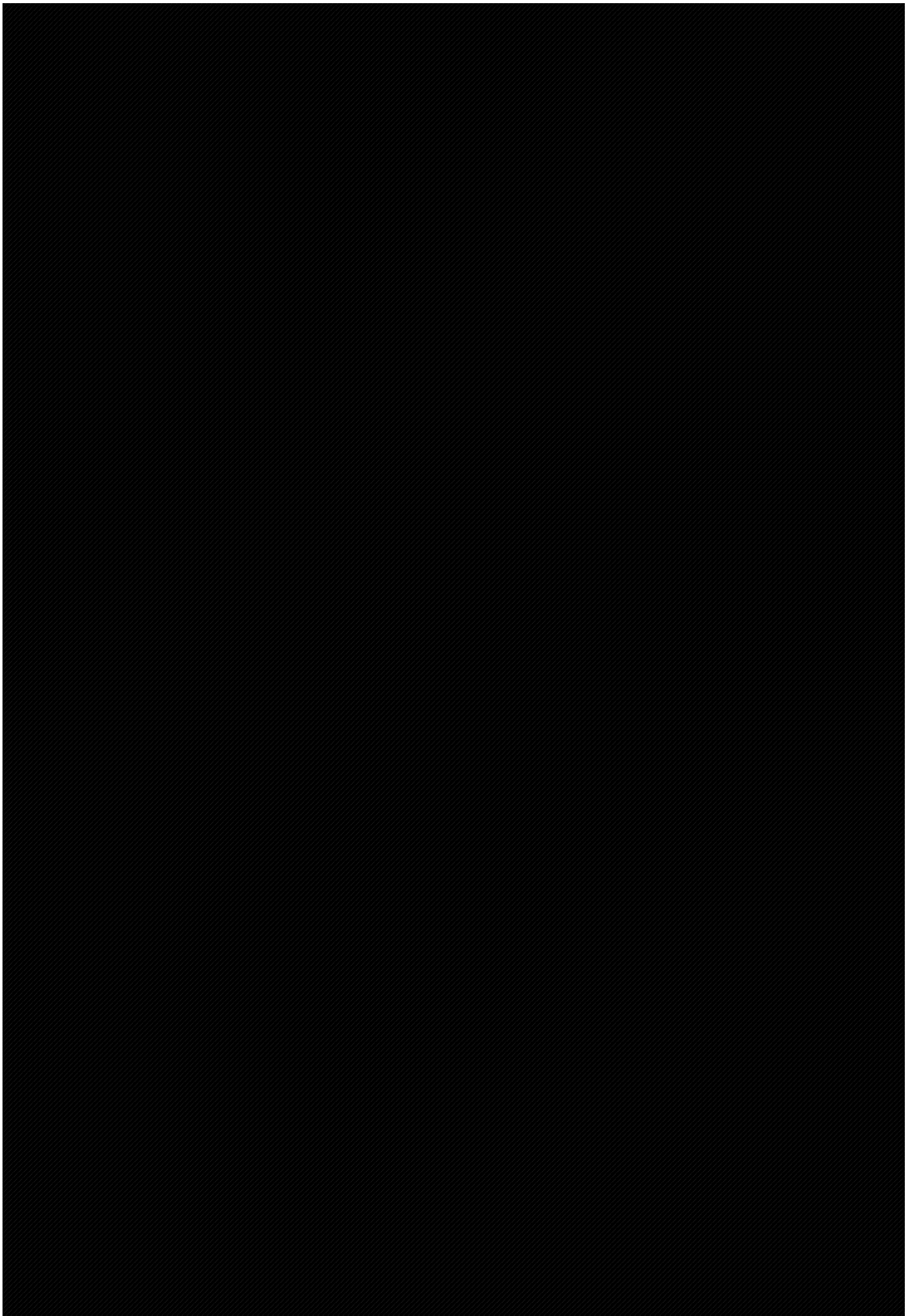
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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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These definitions are not mutually exclusive, and the two fields overlap significantly.

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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 of 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 6.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need to live well.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.
- Older people should be able to live in a community that respects their dignity and rights.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the housing and living conditions of older people.
- To improve the social and economic participation of older people.
- To improve the safety and security of older people.
- To improve the dignity and rights of older people.

The strategy is a framework for action, and it is up to local authorities and other service providers to develop and implement the strategies and services that are needed to meet the needs of older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key indicators, which will be used to monitor progress towards the objectives of the strategy.

The strategy is a commitment to improve the lives of older people, and it is a commitment that will be met through the actions of local authorities and other service providers.

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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 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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The 'information science' field is defined as:

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