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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 for 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 for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched to improve the lives of older people. The Department of Health has launched the 'Age Action Plan' (Department of Health 1999), which aims to improve the lives of older people by addressing their needs in a number of key areas, including health, social care, housing, and transport.

The 'Age Action Plan' is a key document in the development of policy for older people. It sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health of older people; to improve the social care of older people; to improve the housing of older people; and to improve the transport of older people. The plan also sets out a number of key actions to be taken to achieve these objectives.

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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 become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, 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 a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 35% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, senior management and part-time workforce. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 25-44 age group.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 45-64 age group.

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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 1997). 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. It 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 number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is increasing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the death rate.

Another reason why the world population is increasing so rapidly is that the number of people who are having children is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the age at which people are having children, and a decline in the number of children who are dying in infancy.

There are a number of other factors that are contributing to the rapid increase in the world population. These include a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the number of people who are having children.

The rapid increase in the world population is a cause for concern. It is likely to lead to a number of problems, including a shortage of food, a shortage of water, and a shortage of housing.

It is important that we take action to address these problems. One of the most important things we can do is to reduce the birth rate. This can be done by providing better education for women, and by providing better health care for women and children.

Another important thing we can do is to improve the standard of living for people in the developing world. This can be done by providing better education, and by providing better health care.

It is important that we take action to address these problems now. If we do not, the world population will continue to increase rapidly, and the problems will become even more serious.

The world population is increasing rapidly, and this is a cause for concern. It is important that we take action to address these problems now. If we do not, the world population will continue to increase rapidly, and the problems will become even more serious.

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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, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% 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, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% 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.

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 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.

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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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In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17]. In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 2050s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 2060s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [21]. In the 2070s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [22].

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In the 2110s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [26]. In the 2120s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [27]. In the 2130s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [28].

In the 2140s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [29]. In the 2150s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [30]. In the 2160s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [31].

In the 2170s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [32]. In the 2180s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [33]. In the 2190s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [34].







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