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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 (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office for National Statistics, 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for 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 identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the functional abilities of older people, so that they can live independently and participate in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing age-related illness; (3) supporting independence; and (4) promoting social participation.

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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 people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities 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 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. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to employ people with disabilities in a variety of roles, including as teachers, nurses, and social workers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a number of advantages over the private sector. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more stable and secure employment environment than the private sector. This is because the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more predictable and stable income, and a more secure job.

There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and adaptable employment environment than the private sector. This is because the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and adaptable working hours, and a more adaptable job.

As a result of these factors, the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. In the future, it is likely that the public sector will continue to be an important employer of people with disabilities, as it continues to offer people with disabilities a more stable and secure employment environment than the private sector.

Journal of Career Development, 2003, 31(2), 109–116
DOI: 10.1002/joc.100

Keywords: career development, disability, public sector, employment, people with disabilities

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to explore the career development experiences of people with disabilities who are employed in the public sector.

The study was conducted using a qualitative approach, and involved interviews with 10 people with disabilities who are employed in the public sector. The results of the study suggest that people with disabilities who are employed in the public sector experience a number of challenges in their career development, including a lack of information and resources, and a lack of support from their employers.

The study also suggests that people with disabilities who are employed in the public sector experience a number of benefits in their career development, including a more stable and secure employment environment, and a more flexible and adaptable working hours.

The study has a number of implications for practice. First, it suggests that employers in the public sector should provide people with disabilities with a more stable and secure employment environment, and a more flexible and adaptable working hours.

Second, it suggests that employers in the public sector should provide people with disabilities with a more flexible and adaptable working hours, and a more adaptable job.

Third, it suggests that employers in the public sector should provide people with disabilities with a more predictable and stable income, and a more secure job.

Fourth, it suggests that employers in the public sector should provide people with disabilities with a more flexible and adaptable employment environment than the private sector.

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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 incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10]. The incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom has increased from 1.1 cases per 100 000 in 1990 to 1.9 cases per 100 000 in 1999 [11].

There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United States. In the 1980s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United States was 0.1 cases per 100 000 [12]. In the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United States was 0.2 cases per 100 000 [13]. In the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United States was 0.2 cases per 100 000 [13].

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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. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being people with disabilities in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of public sector employees being people from ethnic minorities in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower socio-economic classes, with 10% of public sector employees being people from the lower socio-economic classes in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low qualifications, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low qualifications in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low skills, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low skills in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low income, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low income in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low housing, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low housing in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 50% (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, 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). In the United Kingdom, obesity is the leading cause of death among children and adolescents (Health Survey for England 1997).

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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 children with shigellosis [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 *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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