

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) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. The Act also aims to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that it is able to provide the best possible value for money.

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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. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Smith *et al.* [12], who reported the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in 1980. The serotypes were *S. flexneri* 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, 3h and 3i.

There is also a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United States. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United States was by Tarr *et al.* [13], who reported the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in 1980. The serotypes were *S. flexneri* 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, 3h and 3i.

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom and the United States. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom and the United States. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom and the United States.

METHODS

Study sites

The study was conducted in two sites: the United Kingdom and the United States. The United Kingdom site was the University of Liverpool, and the United States site was the University of California, San Diego. The study was conducted in two sites: the United Kingdom and the United States. The United Kingdom site was the University of Liverpool, and the United States site was the University of California, San Diego.

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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 (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics, 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 2000 to 13.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population, one that is based on a 'continuum of care' rather than a 'dual system' of care. The 'new paradigm' is based on the principle that the care of the ageing population should be based on a continuum of care, ranging from independent living to residential care. The 'new paradigm' is based on the principle that the care of the ageing population should be based on a continuum of care, ranging from independent living to residential care.

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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 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, 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 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 full-time and permanent. In 1999, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care and education.

Finally, the public sector has become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. In 1999, the average salary for a woman in the public sector was £21,000, compared with £18,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be high status, such as those in the health and education sectors.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are flexible. In 1999, 22% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time contracts, compared with 12% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be flexible, such as those in the health and education sectors.

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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.
- Older people should be able to access the services and facilities they need.
- Older people should be able to participate in the life of their community.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to improve the quality of life of older people; to improve the opportunities for older people to participate in the life of their community; and to improve the support for older people and their families.

The strategy is a key document for the development of policies and services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services that are based on the principles and objectives of the strategy.

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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 elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the functional ability of older people to live independently and to participate in society. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) the development of a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly; (2) the development of a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly; (3) the development of a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly.

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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. In 1999, 1.2 million people with disabilities were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 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.

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 flexible working arrangement, such as part-time work or work from home. This can be particularly helpful for people with disabilities who have difficulty commuting or who need to take time off work to attend to their medical needs.

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 secure job, as it is less likely to be affected by economic downturns than the private sector. This can be particularly helpful for people with disabilities who need a stable income to support themselves and their families.

Overall, the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities in the UK. This is due to a number of factors, including its long history of employing people with disabilities, its advantages over the private sector, and its ability to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and secure working arrangement.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in its role as an employer of people with disabilities. One challenge is that it often has to deal with a high level of bureaucracy, which can make it difficult to implement policies and procedures that are designed to support people with disabilities. Another challenge is that it often has to deal with a limited budget, which can make it difficult to provide the resources that are needed to support people with disabilities.

Despite these challenges, the public sector has made significant progress in its role as an employer of people with disabilities. This progress has been made possible by a number of factors, including the commitment of public sector employers to supporting people with disabilities, the development of policies and procedures that are designed to support people with disabilities, and the availability of resources to support people with disabilities.

There are a number of things that can be done to further improve the public sector's role as an employer of people with disabilities. One thing that can be done is to increase the public sector's commitment to supporting people with disabilities. This can be done by setting targets for the number of people with disabilities that the public sector must employ and by providing incentives for public sector employers who employ people with disabilities.

Another thing that can be done is to develop policies and procedures that are designed to support people with disabilities. This can be done by conducting research into the needs of people with disabilities and by developing policies and procedures that are based on this research. Finally, it is important to ensure that there are enough resources available to support people with disabilities. This can be done by increasing the public sector's budget and by ensuring that the resources that are available are used effectively.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999). The United Nations (1999) also predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050.

There is a growing concern that the number of children in the world is increasing at a rate that is unsustainable. The United Nations (1999) predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050. This is a significant increase, and it is a concern that the world is not prepared to support this increase.

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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in the life expectancy of people in the world. As people live longer, the number of children who are born in the world increases. Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are in the reproductive age group (15-49 years of age).

The increase in the number of children in the world has a number of implications for the world. One of the most important implications is the increase in the demand for resources. As the number of children increases, the demand for food, clothing, and shelter increases. This can lead to a number of problems, including poverty and malnutrition.

Another implication of the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the demand for education. As the number of children increases, the demand for schools and teachers increases. This can lead to a number of problems, including overcrowding in schools and a shortage of teachers.

The increase in the number of children in the world is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that requires the attention of governments, the private sector, and the public. We need to find ways to meet the needs of the growing number of children in the world. We need to ensure that all children have access to food, clothing, shelter, and education.

There are a number of ways that we can meet the needs of the growing number of children in the world. One way is to increase the number of schools and teachers. Another way is to provide food and clothing to children who are in need. We can also provide shelter to children who are homeless.

It is important that we take action now to meet the needs of the growing number of children in the world. If we do not, the future of the world will be bleak. We need to ensure that all children have a chance to live a better life. We need to ensure that all children have access to the resources they need to thrive.

The United Nations (1999) has a number of recommendations for meeting the needs of the growing number of children in the world. These recommendations include increasing the number of schools and teachers, providing food and clothing to children in need, and providing shelter to homeless children.

We need to follow these recommendations if we want to meet the needs of the growing number of children in the world. We need to ensure that all children have access to the resources they need to thrive. We need to ensure that all children have a chance to live a better life. We need to ensure that all children have access to the resources they need to thrive.



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 become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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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) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care. The Act requires health care providers to ensure that they meet certain standards of quality and safety. It also requires them to be transparent about their performance and to be held accountable for any failures.

In addition to the Health Care Act 1999, there are a number of other initiatives that are aimed at improving the quality of care in the public sector. These include the introduction of the Clinical Governance Framework, which sets out the requirements for health care providers to ensure that they are providing high quality care. It also requires them to be transparent about their performance and to be held accountable for any failures.

There is also a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care. The Act requires health care providers to ensure that they are providing high quality care in a cost-effective manner. It also requires them to be transparent about their performance and to be held accountable for any failures.

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There is also a growing emphasis on the need to improve the accessibility of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care. The Act requires health care providers to ensure that they are providing high quality care to all patients, regardless of their background or circumstances. It also requires them to be transparent about their performance and to be held accountable for any failures.

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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 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 5.5 million 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 the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and quality of life 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.

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

- To reduce the number of older people who are in long-term care.
- To improve the health and quality of life of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of services and support for older people, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and quality of life of older people.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving into old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to health care, and a shift in cultural values.

There are a number of challenges that the world population growth poses. One of the main challenges is that it is putting a strain on the world's resources. This is because there are a limited number of resources, such as food, water, and energy, and the growing population is increasing the demand for these resources.

Another challenge that the world population growth poses is that it is increasing the risk of environmental degradation. This is because the growing population is increasing the demand for land, which is leading to deforestation and the loss of biodiversity.

There are a number of ways that the world population growth can be managed. One way is to improve the world's resources. This can be done by increasing the efficiency of resource use, by developing new technologies, and by conserving resources.

Another way that the world population growth can be managed is by reducing the number of people who are surviving into old age. This can be done by improving medical care, by increasing access to health care, and by shifting cultural values.

There are a number of other ways that the world population growth can be managed. These include increasing the number of people who are working, by increasing the number of people who are in the workforce, and by increasing the number of people who are in the military.

The world population growth is a complex issue that requires a number of different approaches to manage it. It is important that we take action now to manage the world population growth, so that we can ensure a sustainable future for all of us.

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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 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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. The number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 0.2 billion, from 0.2 billion in 1980 to 0.4 billion in 1999.

These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, and a significant increase in the number of people who are aged 15 years and over. The number of people aged 65 years and over has also increased, but at a much slower rate than the other two groups.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age is due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a high life expectancy. The increase in the number of people who are aged 15 years and over is due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a high life expectancy.

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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. The number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 0.2 billion, from 0.2 billion in 1980 to 0.4 billion in 1999.

These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, and a significant increase in the number of people who are aged 15 years and over. The number of people aged 65 years and over has also increased, but at a much slower rate than the other two groups.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age is due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a high life expectancy. The increase in the number of people who are aged 15 years and over is due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a high life expectancy.

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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 to be the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from 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 of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 2000s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [15].

In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17].

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

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

In the 2070s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 2080s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [23].

In the 2090s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 2100s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [25].

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) and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care providers. The Act also sets out the requirements for the registration of health care providers and the monitoring of their performance.

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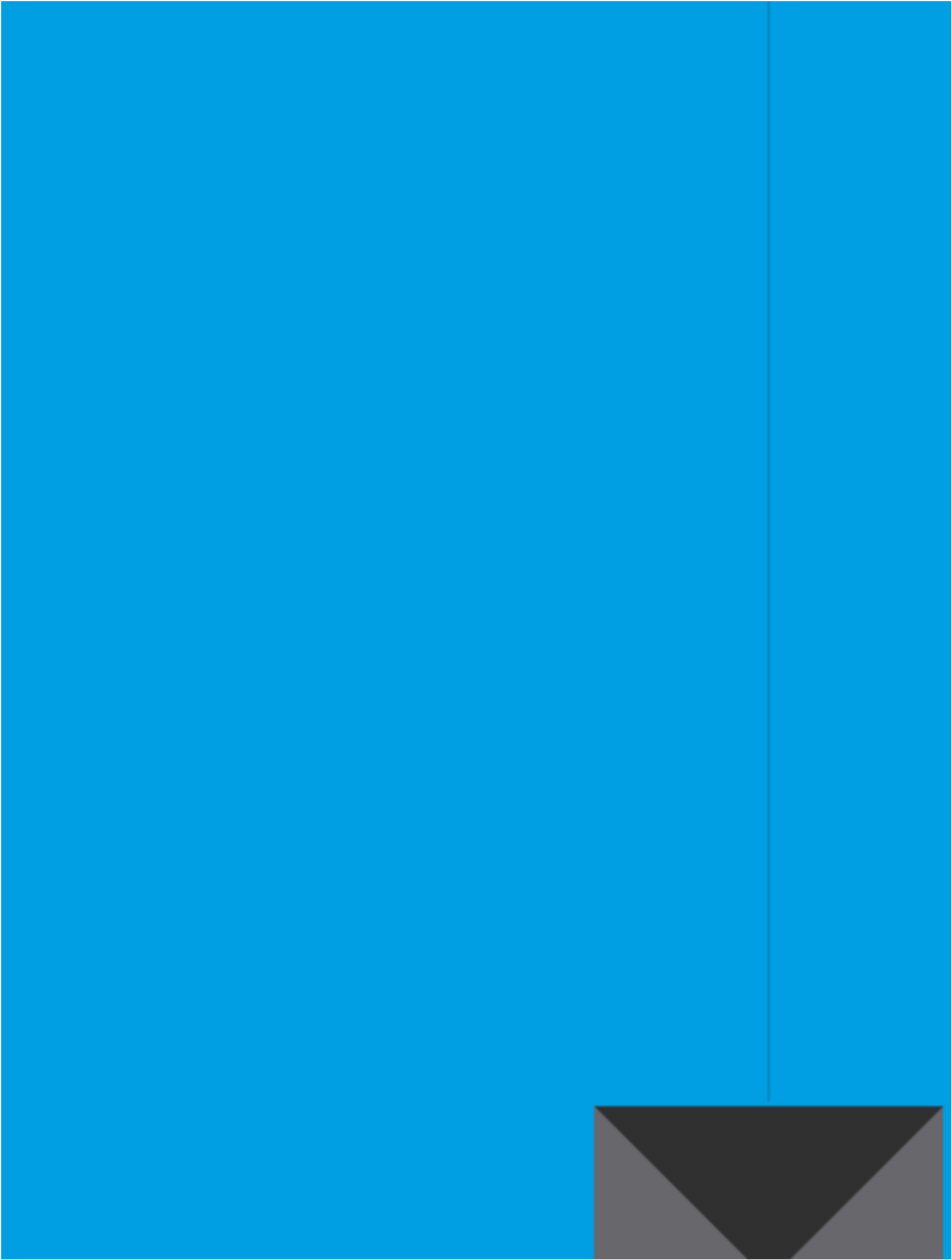
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is responsible for providing a wide range of services, including health care, education, and social services. The public sector is also responsible for the management of the country's infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and public transport.

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The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from the provision of health care and education to the provision of social housing and the operation of public transport.

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is funded by a combination of taxes and government borrowing. The public sector is also subject to a number of constraints, including the need to provide services at a reasonable cost and the need to be accountable to the public.

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