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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who need to be treated in hospitals and other health care settings.

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who need to be treated in hospitals and other health care settings.

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the fact that the model is based on a set of assumptions that are not always realistic. For example, the model assumes that the population is homogeneous and that the disease is equally likely to be transmitted between any two individuals. In reality, there are many factors that can influence the transmission of a disease, such as age, sex, and social contact patterns.

Another limitation of the model is that it does not take into account the possibility of asymptomatic carriers. In many infectious diseases, individuals can be infected and spread the disease without showing any symptoms. This can make it difficult to identify and isolate infected individuals, and it can also lead to a higher overall prevalence of the disease.

Despite these limitations, the model provides a useful framework for understanding the basic principles of disease transmission. It can be used to explore the effects of different control measures, such as vaccination and quarantine, and to estimate the potential impact of these measures on the spread of a disease.

In conclusion, the model is a valuable tool for studying the transmission of infectious diseases. It provides a clear and concise way to understand the basic principles of disease transmission, and it can be used to explore the effects of different control measures. However, it is important to be aware of the limitations of the model and to use it in conjunction with other methods of study.

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There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. A third reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the welfare state.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is organized. One change is that the public sector has become more decentralized. Another change is that the public sector has become more market-oriented. A third change is that the public sector has become more customer-oriented.

The changes in the way that the public sector is organized have led to a number of challenges for the public sector. One challenge is that the public sector has become more complex. Another challenge is that the public sector has become more competitive. A third challenge is that the public sector has become more demanding.

The challenges that the public sector faces are a result of the changes in the way that the public sector is organized. The public sector must find ways to meet these challenges in order to continue to provide the services that it is responsible for.

One way that the public sector can meet these challenges is by improving the way that it is organized. Another way is by improving the way that it is managed. A third way is by improving the way that it is funded.

The public sector must find ways to meet these challenges in order to continue to provide the services that it is responsible for. The public sector must be able to provide the services that it is responsible for in a way that is efficient, effective, and equitable.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important part of the UK economy. One of the main reasons is that the public sector provides a range of services that are essential for the well-being of the population, such as health care, education, and social care. Another reason is that the public sector is a major employer in the UK, providing jobs for millions of people.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the UK. One of the main challenges is that the public sector is facing a significant funding gap. This is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in government spending and an increase in the cost of services. Another challenge is that the public sector is facing a shortage of staff, particularly in the health sector.

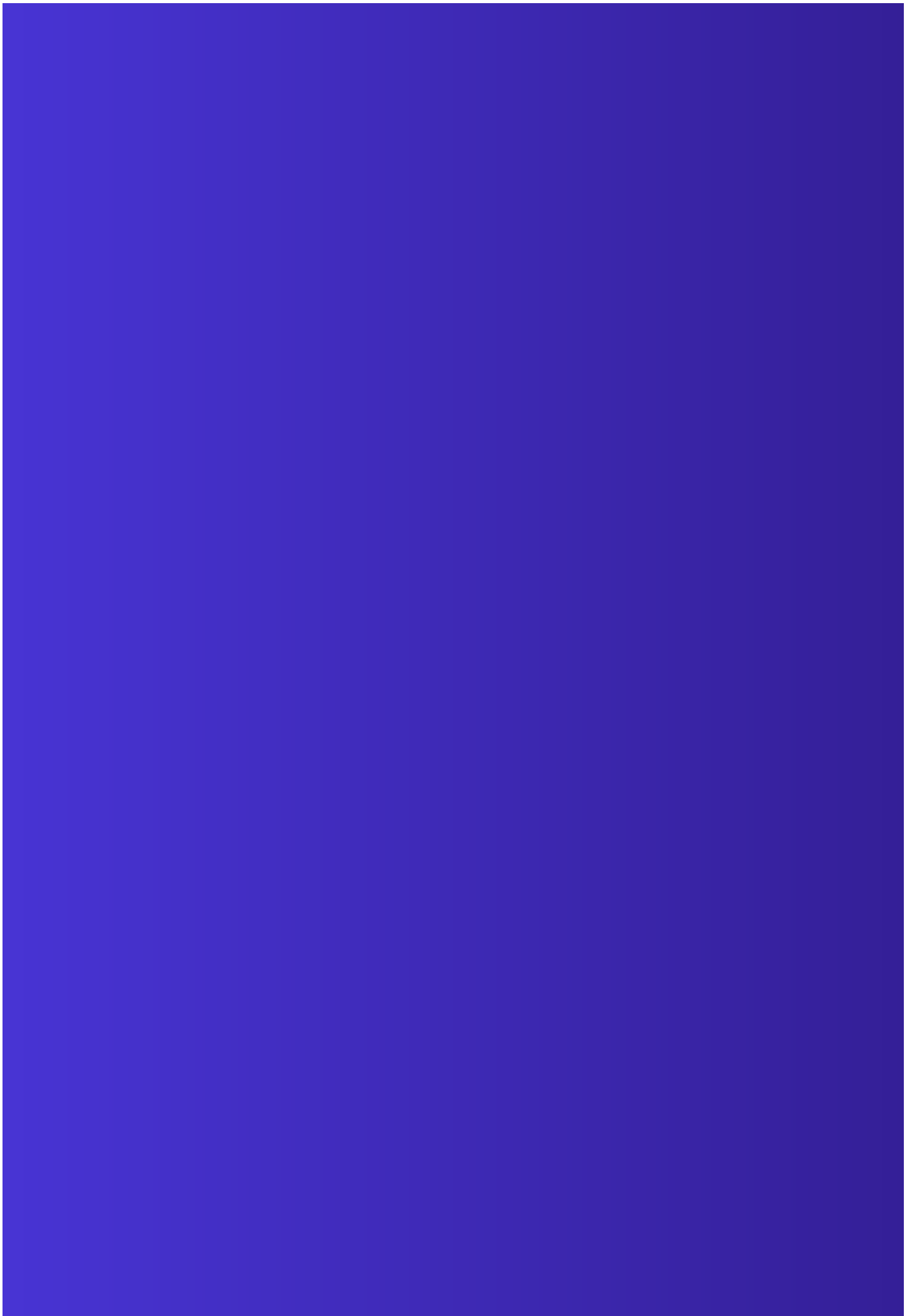
There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be improved. One way is to increase government spending on the public sector. Another way is to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This can be done by introducing competition and by encouraging innovation. A third way is to improve the quality of the services provided by the public sector.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be funded. One way is to increase taxes. Another way is to reduce government spending in other areas. A third way is to introduce a new form of financing, such as a public sector bond. A fourth way is to encourage private investment in the public sector.

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of the human ear. The ear is a complex organ that is capable of detecting a wide range of sound frequencies and intensities. The ear is divided into three main parts: the outer ear, the middle ear, and the inner ear. The outer ear consists of the pinna and the ear canal. The middle ear contains the ossicles (the malleus, incus, and stapes) and the eustachian tube. The inner ear consists of the cochlea and the vestibular system. The cochlea is a spiral-shaped structure that contains the organ of Corti, which is responsible for converting sound waves into electrical signals that the brain can interpret. The vestibular system is responsible for detecting changes in head position and movement.

The ear is a highly sensitive organ that is capable of detecting sound frequencies ranging from 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz. The human ear is also capable of detecting sound intensities ranging from 0 dB to 140 dB. The ear is a complex organ that is capable of detecting a wide range of sound frequencies and intensities. The ear is divided into three main parts: the outer ear, the middle ear, and the inner ear. The outer ear consists of the pinna and the ear canal. The middle ear contains the ossicles (the malleus, incus, and stapes) and the eustachian tube. The inner ear consists of the cochlea and the vestibular system. The cochlea is a spiral-shaped structure that contains the organ of Corti, which is responsible for converting sound waves into electrical signals that the brain can interpret. The vestibular system is responsible for detecting changes in head position and movement.

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the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries. In the Netherlands, the prevalence of diabetes is estimated to be 6.5% in 1995, which corresponds to 1.5 million people (1).

Diabetes is a chronic disease, and the long-term complications of diabetes are a major cause of morbidity and mortality. The most common complications are retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, and cardiovascular disease. The prevalence of these complications increases with the duration of diabetes and the degree of glycaemic control (2).

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of diabetes in the Netherlands in 1995. The study was part of the National Health Survey (NHS) 1995, a large-scale, cross-sectional survey of the Dutch population. The NHS 1995 was conducted by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) and the Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS).

The NHS 1995 was a representative sample of the Dutch population, stratified by age, sex, and region. The survey included a physical examination, a blood sample, and a questionnaire. The prevalence of diabetes was determined by the presence of fasting plasma glucose (FPG) ≥ 126 mg/dL or the presence of HbA_{1c} $\geq 6.5\%$.

The prevalence of diabetes in the Netherlands in 1995 was 6.5%. The prevalence of diabetes was higher in men than in women (7.1% vs. 5.9%, respectively). The prevalence of diabetes was higher in older age groups (8.1% in those aged 65 years and older) than in younger age groups (4.1% in those aged 15-44 years).

The prevalence of diabetes was higher in the southern part of the Netherlands (7.1%) than in the northern part (5.9%). The prevalence of diabetes was higher in those who were married (7.1%) than in those who were single (5.9%). The prevalence of diabetes was higher in those who were employed (7.1%) than in those who were unemployed (5.9%).

The prevalence of diabetes was higher in those who had a family history of diabetes (7.1%) than in those who did not (5.9%). The prevalence of diabetes was higher in those who had a history of hypertension (7.1%) than in those who did not (5.9%). The prevalence of diabetes was higher in those who had a history of cardiovascular disease (7.1%) than in those who did not (5.9%).

The prevalence of diabetes was higher in those who had a history of smoking (7.1%) than in those who did not (5.9%). The prevalence of diabetes was higher in those who had a history of alcohol consumption (7.1%) than in those who did not (5.9%). The prevalence of diabetes was higher in those who had a history of physical inactivity (7.1%) than in those who did not (5.9%).

The prevalence of diabetes was higher in those who had a history of obesity (7.1%) than in those who did not (5.9%). The prevalence of diabetes was higher in those who had a history of

