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**WARNING: YOU MIGHT HAVE
SEX WITH SOMEONE YOU
KNOW!**

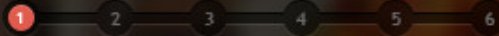
SERVICE RESERVED TO OVER 18

who are you?

male

female

couple



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 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 diabetes, heart disease and cancer. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are admitted to hospital and the length of their stay. In addition, there has been a growing emphasis on preventive care and health promotion, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in health care.

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector is the increasing demand for social care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people who are unable to live independently. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are admitted to care homes and the length of their stay. In addition, there has been a growing emphasis on preventive care and health promotion, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in social care.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the 21st century. One of the main challenges 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 diabetes, heart disease and cancer. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are admitted to hospital and the length of their stay. In addition, there has been a growing emphasis on preventive care and health promotion, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in health care.

Another challenge facing the public sector is the increasing demand for social care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people who are unable to live independently. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are admitted to care homes and the length of their stay. In addition, there has been a growing emphasis on preventive care and health promotion, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in social care.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can meet these challenges. One of the main ways is to invest in health care services. This includes investing in the infrastructure of hospitals and care homes, and investing in the training and development of health care professionals. In addition, there is a need to invest in preventive care and health promotion, which can help to reduce the number of people who are admitted to hospital and the length of their stay.

Another way in which the public sector can meet these challenges is to invest in social care services. This includes investing in the infrastructure of care homes and residential care services, and investing in the training and development of social care professionals. In addition, there is a need to invest in preventive care and health promotion, which can help to reduce the number of people who are admitted to care homes and the length of their stay.

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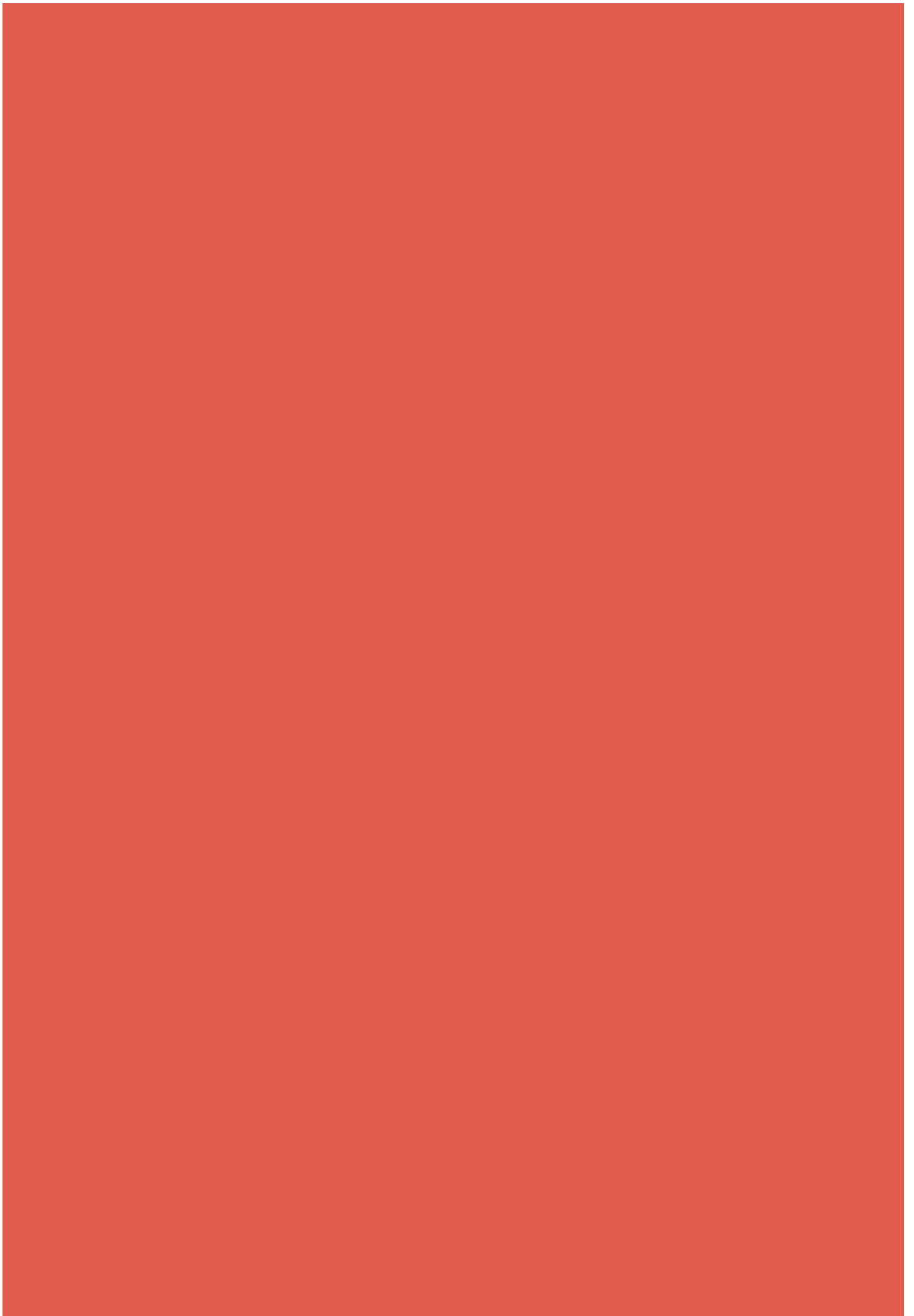
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of the study. The authors would like to thank the staff of the Department of Health, Education and Social Services, Hong Kong, for their assistance in the data collection.

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of the model. The model is applied to a case study of the 1992-93 influenza epidemic in the region of Ile de France, France.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the model and its application to the case study. Section 3 discusses the results of the model. Section 4 discusses the implications of the model and the conclusions. Section 5 discusses the limitations of the model. Section 6 discusses the implications of the model for public health practice.

The model is applied to a case study of the 1992-93 influenza epidemic in the region of Ile de France, France.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a long-term condition has increased, and the number of people with a long-term condition who are also disabled has increased. The number of people with a long-term condition who are also disabled has increased from 1.1 million in 1991 to 1.5 million in 2001 (Department of Health 2003).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is that the population is ageing. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 10.1 million in 1991 to 12.1 million in 2001 (Department of Health 2003). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has led to an increase in the number of people with a long-term condition who are also disabled.

Another reason for this increase is that the number of people with a long-term condition has increased. The number of people with a long-term condition has increased from 10.1 million in 1991 to 12.1 million in 2001 (Department of Health 2003). This increase in the number of people with a long-term condition has led to an increase in the number of people with a long-term condition who are also disabled.

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