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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 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 55% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 45% 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 15% of public sector employees being people from ethnic minorities in 1995, compared with 10% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower social classes, with 30% of public sector employees being people from the lower social classes in 1995, compared with 20% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low qualifications, with 20% of public sector employees being people with low qualifications in 1995, compared with 10% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low earnings, with 25% of public sector employees being people with low earnings in 1995, compared with 15% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low job satisfaction, with 20% of public sector employees being people with low job satisfaction in 1995, compared with 10% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low commitment, with 20% of public sector employees being people with low commitment in 1995, compared with 10% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low loyalty, with 20% of public sector employees being people with low loyalty in 1995, compared with 10% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low organizational citizenship, with 20% of public sector employees being people with low organizational citizenship in 1995, compared with 10% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low turnover, with 20% of public sector employees being people with low turnover in 1995, compared with 10% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low absenteeism, with 20% of public sector employees being people with low absenteeism in 1995, compared with 10% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low productivity, with 20% of public sector employees being people with low productivity in 1995, compared with 10% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low quality of work life, with 20% of public sector employees being people with low quality of work life in 1995, compared with 10% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low job security, with 20% of public sector employees being people with low job security in 1995, compared with 10% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low job satisfaction, with 20% of public sector employees being people with low job satisfaction in 1995, compared with 10% in 1980.

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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. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Roberts *et al.* [12], who reported the results of a study of *S. flexneri* isolates from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1990. The results of this study are presented in Table 1.

The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom in 1999. The objectives of this study were to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999, to determine the distribution of *S. flexneri* serotypes by age, sex, and region, and to determine the distribution of *S. flexneri* serotypes by season.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, which is a country of approximately 50 million people, with a population density of approximately 250 people per square kilometre. The United Kingdom is divided into four countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

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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 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

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The purpose 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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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 *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 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

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In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [17].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [21].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [23].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [25].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [26]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [27].

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