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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.

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 part-time or flexible. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% 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.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 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.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, 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 well located. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed in London, compared with 18% 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.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well matched to the skills of women. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, 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.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are employed in the service sector has increased from 50 to 60 per cent of the total workforce. The number of people in the service sector in the United Kingdom has increased from 55 to 65 per cent of the total workforce.

The service sector is a large and growing part of the economy. It is a sector that is becoming increasingly important in the world economy. The service sector is a sector that is becoming increasingly important in the world economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 1.5 billion to 2.1 billion.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. These factors include a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The decline in the death rate has been the most significant factor in the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This decline has been due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, and a decline in the incidence of violence.

The decline in the birth rate has also contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This decline has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, a decline in the number of children born to men, and a decline in the number of children born to couples.

The decline in the rate of migration has also contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This decline has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one country to another, a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one region to another, and a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one social class to another.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has a number of implications. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are in the workforce, a decline in the number of people who are paying taxes, and a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age also has a number of implications for the environment. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are using natural resources, a decline in the number of people who are polluting the environment, and a decline in the number of people who are contributing to climate change.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age also has a number of implications for the future. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are living in poverty, a decline in the number of people who are living in slums, and a decline in the number of people who are living in the developing world.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age also has a number of implications for the quality of life. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are healthy, a decline in the number of people who are educated, and a decline in the number of people who are employed.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age also has a number of implications for the future of the world. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are living in peace, a decline in the number of people who are living in freedom, and a decline in the number of people who are living in a world that is free from violence.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age also has a number of implications for the future of the world. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are living in a world that is free from poverty, a decline in the number of people who are living in a world that is free from hunger, and a decline in the number of people who are living in a world that is free from disease.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age also has a number of implications for the future of the world. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are living in a world that is free from war, a decline in the number of people who are living in a world that is free from terrorism, and a decline in the number of people who are living in a world that is free from crime.

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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 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 2.5 billion to 3.5 billion.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. These factors include a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The decline in the death rate has been the most significant factor in the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This decline has been due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, and a decline in the incidence of violence.

The decline in the birth rate has also contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This decline has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, a decline in the number of children born to men, and a decline in the number of children born to couples.

The decline in the rate of migration has also contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This decline has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one country to another, a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one region to another, and a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one social class to another.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has a number of implications. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are in the workforce, a decline in the number of people who are paying taxes, and a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age also has a number of implications for the environment. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are using natural resources, a decline in the number of people who are polluting the environment, and a decline in the number of people who are contributing to climate change.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age also has a number of implications for the future. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are living in poverty, a decline in the number of people who are living in slums, and a decline in the number of people who are living in the developing world.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age also has a number of implications for the quality of life. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are healthy, a decline in the number of people who are educated, and a decline in the number of people who are employed.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age also has a number of implications for the future of the world. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are living in peace, a decline in the number of people who are living in freedom, and a decline in the number of people who are living in a world that is free from violence.

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The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age also has a number of implications for the future of the world. These implications include a decline in the number of people who are living in a world that is free from war, a decline in the number of people who are living in a world that is free from terrorism, and a decline in the number of people who are living in a world that is free from crime.

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 of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office of 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 optimising the opportunities for people to lead healthy, active and productive lives. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy living; (2) preventing illness and disability; (3) providing care and support; and (4) promoting social participation.

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There are a number of factors which have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. These include a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The decline in the death rate has been the most significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, and a decline in the incidence of violence.

The decline in the birth rate has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to each woman, a decline in the age at which women first become mothers, and a decline in the number of women who are married.

The decline in the rate of migration has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are moving from one country to another, a decline in the number of people who are moving from one region to another, and a decline in the number of people who are moving from one social class to another.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 65 and over has been due to a number of factors. These include a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

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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 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 from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [14].

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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 serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery 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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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of closely related sentences, but the specific words and structure cannot be discerned.]

