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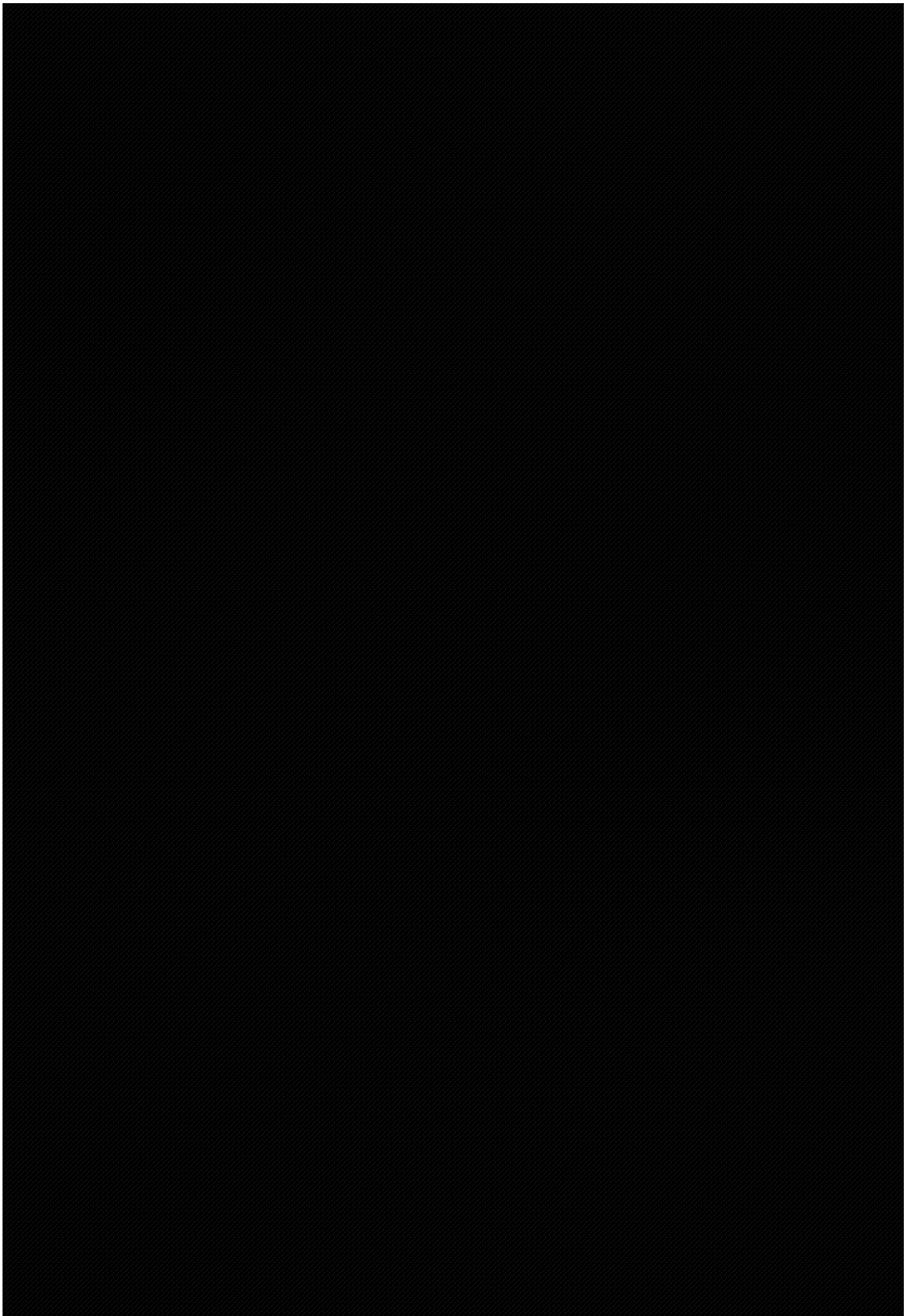
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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has also increased in the 1990s [11].

There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the second most commonly isolated *Shigella* species from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* species from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the 1990s [10].

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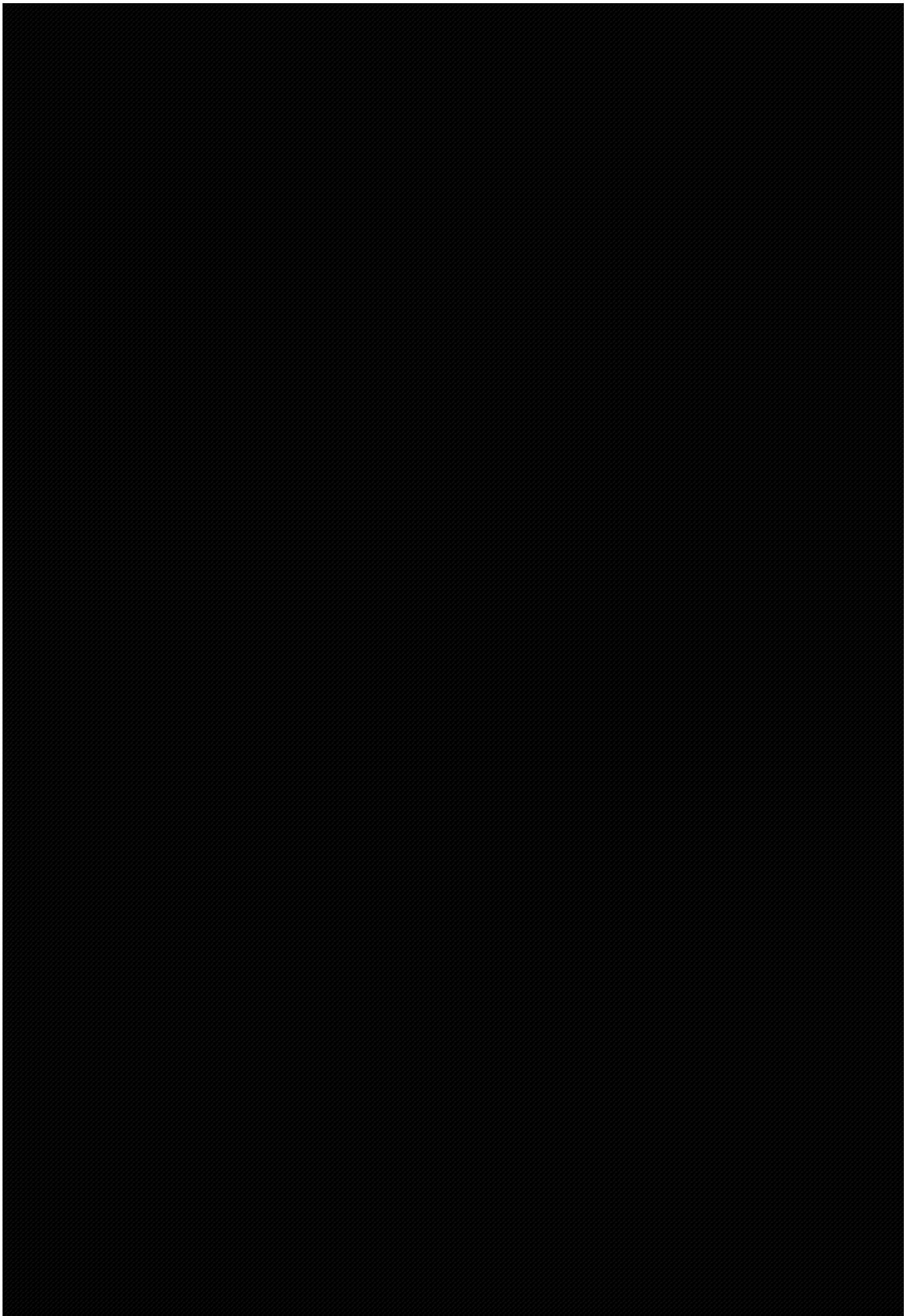
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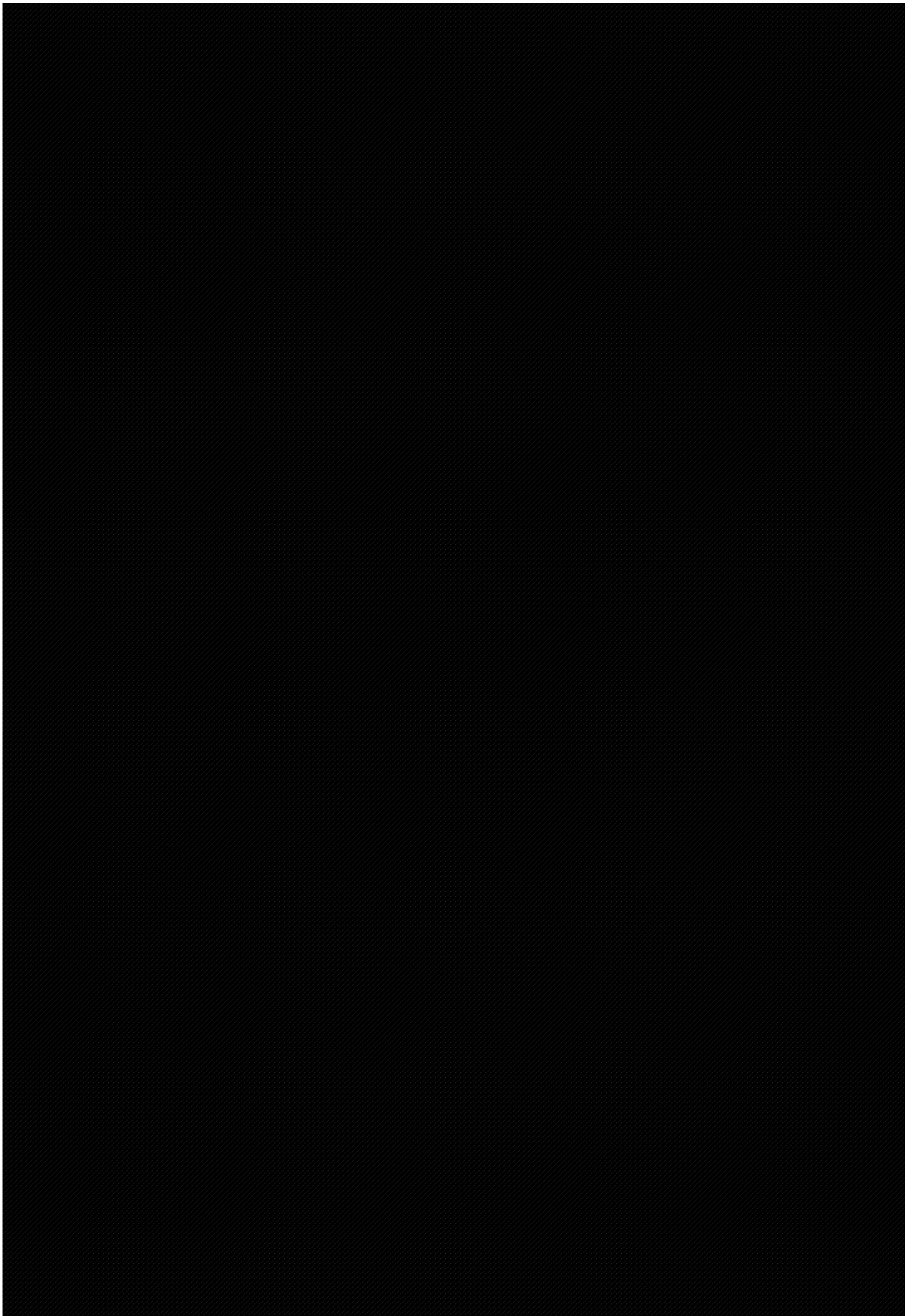
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, 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 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% 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. In 1995, 65% of the public sector workforce were employed full-time, compared with 55% 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 essential to the functioning of the state, such as the police, the fire service, and the health service.

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 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, 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 in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as the senior civil service and the senior judiciary.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. For example, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, which is a sector that is traditionally dominated by women. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, which is a sector that is traditionally dominated by women.

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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 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 social services to the production of goods and services.

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 therefore a key part of the UK economy, and it is important to understand how it is managed and how it is funded.

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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 1.1 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 3.5 million (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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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