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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 full-time and permanent. In 1999, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care and education.

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 well-paid and offer good benefits. In 1999, the average salary for a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care and education.

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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 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower socio-economic groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower socio-economic groups employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with long-term health conditions, with 1.5 million people with long-term health conditions employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with mental health problems, with 1.5 million people with mental health problems employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with physical disabilities, with 1.5 million people with physical disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with learning disabilities, with 1.5 million people with learning disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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 *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care; and (4) older people should be able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care; and (4) older people should be able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care; and (4) older people should be able to live in their own homes.

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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, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. As a result, the number of people who are living to the age of 65 and over has increased significantly in recent years.

Another reason why the world population is ageing is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are getting married, a decline in the number of people who are having children, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age. As a result, the number of people who are having children is decreasing, which is leading to a decline in the number of people who are entering the workforce.

There are a number of challenges that are associated with an ageing population. One of the main challenges is that there are a number of people who are not working, which means that there are a number of people who are not contributing to the economy. This can lead to a decline in the number of people who are working, which can lead to a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy. This can lead to a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy, which can lead to a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy.

There are a number of ways that we can address the challenges that are associated with an ageing population. One of the main ways is to improve the number of people who are working. This can be done by a number of ways, including improving the number of people who are getting married, improving the number of people who are having children, and improving the number of people who are having children at a young age. This can lead to an increase in the number of people who are entering the workforce, which can lead to an increase in the number of people who are contributing to the economy.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

One of the key challenges in developing age-friendly communities is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all aspects of community planning and development. This includes the design of public spaces, the provision of transport and housing, and the development of social and health services. It is important to involve older people in the planning process, and to ensure that their views are heard and taken into account.

Another key challenge is to ensure that older people have access to the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This includes access to housing, transport, and social and health services. It is important to ensure that these resources and services are available to all older people, and that they are of a high quality. This may involve the development of new services, or the improvement of existing ones.

Finally, it is important to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This may involve the provision of home care services, or the development of other support services. It is important to ensure that these services are available to all older people, and that they are of a high quality. This may involve the development of new services, or the improvement of existing ones.

In conclusion, there is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

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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.]

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 colitis [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 a case-control study of 10 cases of *S. flexneri* infection in children, which found that the risk of infection was significantly increased in children who had been in day care or school in the 2 weeks prior to onset of symptoms [12].

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The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. We conducted a case-control study of 10 cases of *S. flexneri* infection in children, which found that the risk of infection was significantly increased in children who had been in day care or school in the 2 weeks prior to onset of symptoms.

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