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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 its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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.

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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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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 enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13].

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) in 1999, the establishment of the National Clinical Audit Programme in 1999, and the introduction of the National Framework for Quality Improvement in 1999. These initiatives are aimed at improving the quality of care in the public sector and reducing the risk of harm to patients.

The NPSA is a non-departmental public body that was established in 1999. Its main role is to promote and improve patient safety in the public sector. It does this by working with health care providers to identify and prevent risks to patient safety. It also provides advice and guidance on patient safety and monitors the performance of health care providers in this area.

The National Clinical Audit Programme is a programme of clinical audits that was established in 1999. Its main role is to improve the quality of care in the public sector by identifying and addressing areas of clinical practice that need improvement. It does this by working with health care providers to conduct clinical audits and to implement measures to improve clinical practice.

The National Framework for Quality Improvement is a framework that was introduced in 1999. It sets out the standards for quality improvement in the public sector and provides a framework for health care providers to implement quality improvement measures. It also provides a framework for monitoring and evaluating the performance of health care providers in this area.

These initiatives are part of a wider effort to improve the quality of care in the public sector. This effort is being led by the Department of Health and involves a number of other initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) in 1999, the establishment of the National Clinical Audit Programme in 1999, and the introduction of the National Framework for Quality Improvement in 1999.

The Department of Health is committed to improving the quality of care in the public sector and to reducing the risk of harm to patients. It is doing this by working with health care providers to identify and prevent risks to patient safety, by establishing the National Clinical Audit Programme, and by introducing the National Framework for Quality Improvement.

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Figure 1

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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 for 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 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 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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