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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 50% of the public sector workforce being female in 1999 (Department of Social Security 2000).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. First, the public sector has a high proportion of female employees in a number of key areas, such as health care, education and social services. Second, the public sector has a high proportion of part-time employees, which is attractive to women with young children.

Third, the public sector has a high proportion of employees who are employed on permanent contracts, which is attractive to women who are looking for long-term employment. Fourth, the public sector has a high proportion of employees who are employed in the non-profit sector, which is attractive to women who are looking for a job with a social purpose.

Finally, the public sector has a high proportion of employees who are employed in the public sector, which is attractive to women who are looking for a job with a public service ethos. The public sector has become an important employer of women for a number of reasons, and it is likely that this trend will continue in the future.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women in a number of other ways. For example, the public sector has a high proportion of female employees in a number of key areas, such as health care, education and social services. The public sector has also become an important employer of women in a number of other ways, such as providing training and development opportunities for women.

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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]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype isolated from children with shigellosis [12].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype isolated from children with shigellosis [12]. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype isolated from children with shigellosis [12].

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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 (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 2000 to 12.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, not a state, and that the quality of life in old age is determined by the choices that people make throughout their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop this new paradigm. These include: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources that they need; (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) ensuring that older people are able to live in the communities in which they were born and raised.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to develop this new paradigm. These include: (1) research into the health and well-being of older people; (2) research into the needs of older people; (3) research into the effectiveness of services for older people; and (4) research into the experiences of older people.

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

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high.

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