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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 as the most common serotype in 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 reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 2000s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [15].

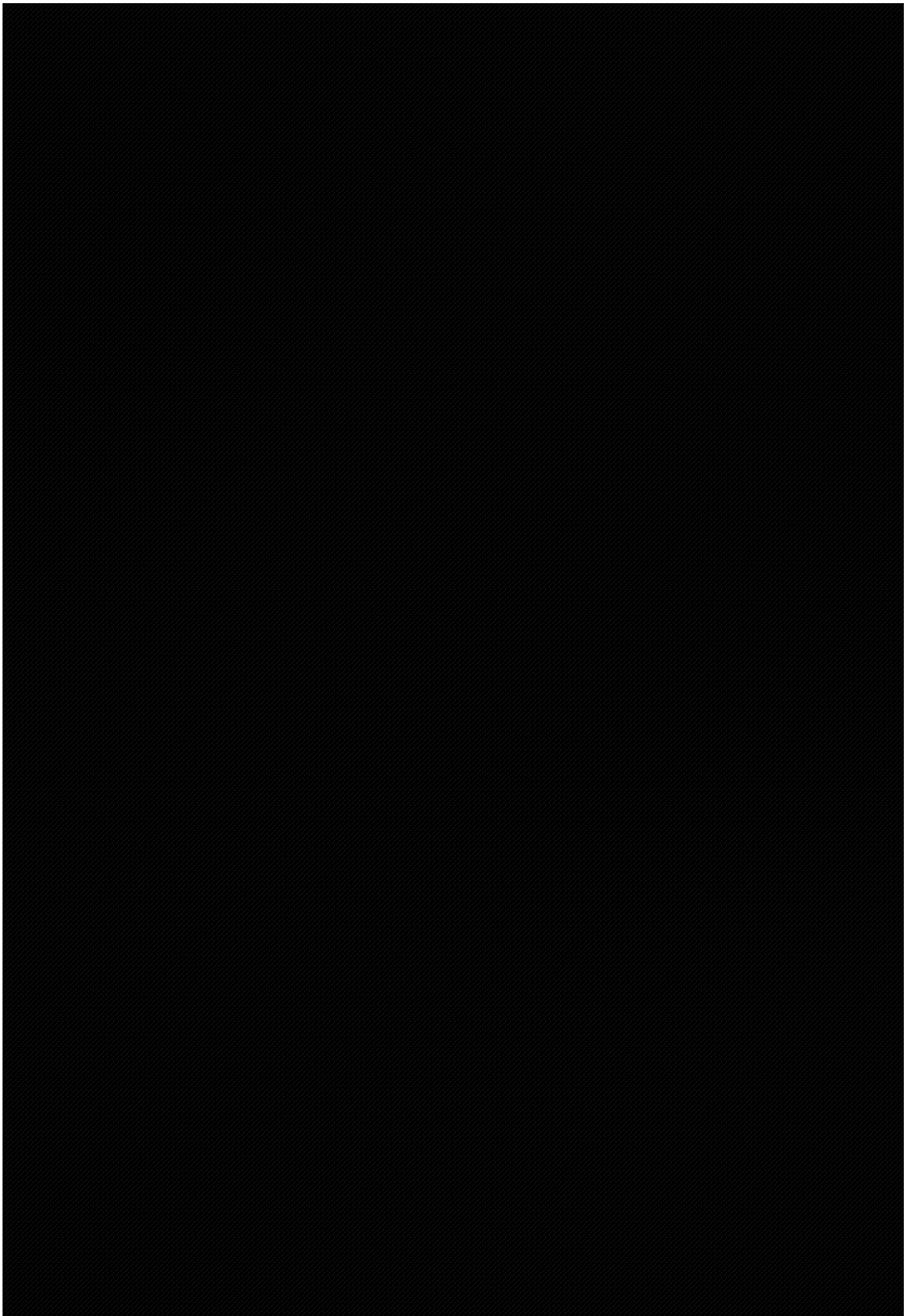
In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17].

In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 2050s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 2060s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [21].

In the 2070s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 2080s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [23].

In the 2090s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 2100s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [25].



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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or heavily redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]

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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 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 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, 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 1995, 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 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 traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by 2015 (United Nations, 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights. The Convention has been ratified by 112 countries, including all of the member states of the United Nations.

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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.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1999, 45% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 35% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1999, 65% of the public sector part-time workforce were women, compared with 55% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, senior management and part-time workforce. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 25-44 age group.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 45-64 age group.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 65+ age group.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 25-44 age group, 45-64 age group and 65+ age group. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 25-44 age group who are in the 45-64 age group.

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