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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.

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 part-time or flexible. In 1999, 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 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, 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.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, 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 well located. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed in London, 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 matched to women's skills. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, 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.

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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) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) (Department of Health 2000).

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 2000. 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 role is to monitor and improve the quality of care in the public sector. It does this by working with health professionals to identify areas for improvement and by providing support and advice to help them improve their practice.

The National Clinical Audit Programme is a programme of clinical audits that was established in 1999. Its role is to improve the quality of care in the public sector by identifying areas for improvement and by providing support and advice to help health professionals improve their practice.

The National Framework for Quality Improvement is a framework that was introduced in 2000. It sets out the standards for quality improvement in the public sector and provides a framework for health professionals to improve their practice.

These initiatives are aimed at improving the quality of care in the public sector and reducing the risk of harm to patients. They are part of a wider effort to improve the quality of care in the public sector and to ensure that patients receive the best possible care.

The NPSA, the National Clinical Audit Programme, and the National Framework for Quality Improvement are all part of a wider effort to improve the quality of care in the public sector. They are part of a wider effort to ensure that patients receive the best possible care.

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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 has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and care. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently and actively; older people should be able to access the services they need; and older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's health and care. These include: to improve the health and quality of life of older people; to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and care, and sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's health and care. The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and care in the UK.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 16% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1997). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes and consequences. It is a leading cause of death and disability in the United States, and is associated with a number of health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. Obesity is also a major cause of social and economic problems, and is a leading cause of health care costs. In the United States, the health care costs associated with obesity are estimated to be \$100 billion per year (Flegal et al. 2002).

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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 *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. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13].

The aim of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. We determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom, and we determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom.

Methods

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