

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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% 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 jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a growing need for services such as health care, social care, and education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is the need to reduce costs and improve efficiency. Another challenge is the need to attract and retain staff. A third challenge is the need to provide high-quality services to the public.

Despite these challenges, the public sector remains an important employer of women. In the future, it is likely that the public sector will continue to be an important employer of women, as the demand for public services continues to grow.

The public sector has a long history of employing women, and it is likely that it will continue to be an important employer of women in the future. The public sector has a number of advantages as an employer of women, and it is likely that these advantages will continue to be important in the future.

One of the advantages of the public sector as an employer of women is that it provides a high level of job security. Public sector jobs are often permanent, and public sector employees are often protected by strong trade union representation. This provides a high level of job security for public sector employees, which is an important factor for many women when considering employment.

Another advantage of the public sector as an employer of women is that it provides a high level of pay and benefits. Public sector employees often receive a high level of pay, and they also receive a range of benefits, such as pension schemes and sick leave. This provides a high level of financial security for public sector employees, which is another important factor for many women when considering employment.

A third advantage of the public sector as an employer of women is that it provides a high level of job satisfaction. Public sector employees often work in jobs that are meaningful and challenging, and they often have a high level of job satisfaction. This provides a high level of job satisfaction for public sector employees, which is another important factor for many women when considering employment.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [11]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* serotype 3 is the most common serotype isolated from patients with shigellosis [12].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [14].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients 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 (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office for National Statistics, 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for the ageing population, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

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