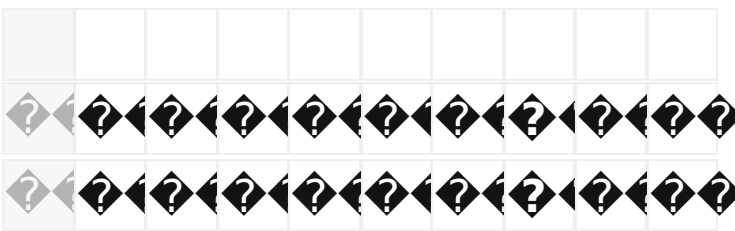


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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world who are under 5 years of age has increased by 1.1 billion in the same period. The number of children in the world who are under 15 years of age is projected to increase by 1.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing concern that the rapid increase in the number of children in the world is leading to a decline in the quality of life for children. This is because the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the resources available for each child. This is particularly true in developing countries, where the resources available for each child are already limited.

One of the main reasons for the decline in the quality of life for children is the rapid increase in the number of children. This is because the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the resources available for each child. This is particularly true in developing countries, where the resources available for each child are already limited.

Another reason for the decline in the quality of life for children is the rapid increase in the number of children. This is because the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the resources available for each child. This is particularly true in developing countries, where the resources available for each child are already limited.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem in the UK has increased by 50% (Mental Health Act 1983, 1993). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the UK, and this has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people with mental health problems who are in contact with the criminal justice system. The number of people with mental health problems who are in contact with the criminal justice system has increased by 50% in the last 10 years (Mental Health Act 1983, 1993).

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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 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the former Soviet Union, with 1.5 million people from the former Soviet Union employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Indian subcontinent, with 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Middle East, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Philippines, with 1.5 million people from the Philippines employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Republic of Ireland, with 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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