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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a number of advantages over the private sector. One advantage is that the public sector is not subject to the same level of competition as the private sector. This means that the public sector can often pay higher wages than the private sector, which can be an important factor for people with disabilities who are looking for employment.

Another advantage of the public sector is that it has a number of different types of jobs available. This means that people with disabilities can often find jobs that are well suited to their abilities and interests. For example, the public sector often employs people with disabilities in roles that involve working with children or the elderly, which can be a very rewarding experience.

Finally, the public sector has a number of different types of benefits available to its employees. These benefits can include things like health insurance, pension plans, and paid time off. These benefits can be very important for people with disabilities, who may have additional needs and expenses.

Overall, the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities for a number of reasons. It has a long history of employing people with disabilities, it has a number of advantages over the private sector, and it has a number of different types of jobs and benefits available. As a result, the public sector has become an important source of employment for people with disabilities.

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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 is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999). The United Nations (1999) also predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This, in turn, leads to an increase in the number of children in the world.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. This is because women who are under 20 years of age are more likely to have children than women who are 20 years of age or older.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. One of the most important factors is the increase in the number of women who are under 20 years of age who are sexually active. This is because women who are sexually active are more likely to have children than women who are not sexually active.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age is the increase in the number of women who are under 20 years of age who are using contraception. This is because women who are using contraception are more likely to have children than women who are not using contraception.

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A third factor is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are over 20 years of age. This is because more women are having children at a later age, and more children are surviving to adulthood. This is because more children are surviving to the age of 15, and more are surviving to the age of 20.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 1.5 billion to 2.0 billion.

There are a number of factors that have contributed to this increase in the number of people in the world. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the average life expectancy at birth was 47 years. In 2000, it was 52 years. This increase in life expectancy has led to a larger proportion of the population being aged 65 and over.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people in the world. In 1990, there were 5.3 billion people in the world. In 2000, there were 6.1 billion people. This increase in the number of people has led to a larger number of people in all age groups.

A third factor is the increase in the number of people who are aged 15–64 years. In 1990, there were 1.5 billion people in this age group. In 2000, there were 2.0 billion people. This increase in the number of people in this age group has led to a larger number of people in the workforce.

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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, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 million (Office of 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 ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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There is a growing concern that the number of children in the world is increasing at a rate that is unsustainable. The United Nations (1999) predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050. This is a significant increase, and it is a concern that the world is not prepared to support this increase.

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The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This, in turn, leads to an increase in the number of children in the world.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. This is because women who are under 20 years of age are more likely to have children than women who are 20 years of age or older.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. One of the most important factors is the increase in the number of women who are under 20 years of age who are sexually active. This is because women who are sexually active are more likely to have children than women who are not sexually active.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age is the increase in the number of women who are under 20 years of age who are using contraception. This is because women who are using contraception are more likely to have children than women who are not using contraception.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations 2002). The United Nations predicts that by 2050, the number of people aged 65 and over will be 1.2 billion, and the number of people under 15 years of age will be 1.9 billion (United Nations 2002).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 2002) which aims to 'improve the health and well-being of older people and to ensure that they are able to live in dignity and security, and to participate fully in society'. The WHO also has a 'Global Strategy on the Prevention of Falls in Older People' (WHO 2001) which aims to 'reduce the risk of falls and the consequences of falls in older people'.

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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 in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 2000 to 13.5 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 (Office for National Statistics 2001).

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 ageing population, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'.

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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 (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999, the Health Service Act 2001, and the Health Service Act 2004. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way the public sector is organised and managed, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999, the Health Service Act 2001, and the Health Service Act 2004.

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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This is because more children are surviving to the age of 15, and more are surviving to the age of 20.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born. This is because the number of children who are born has increased in many countries. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are younger than 20 years of age.

The increase in the number of children in the world is a major concern for many people. This is because the increase in the number of children in the world is likely to lead to a number of problems, including a shortage of resources, a shortage of jobs, and a shortage of housing. It is important that we take steps to address these problems now, before they become even more serious.

One of the most important steps that we can take to address the problem of the increase in the number of children in the world is to improve the quality of life for children. This can be done by providing children with access to education, healthcare, and other basic needs. It is also important to provide children with a safe and healthy environment in which to grow and develop.

Another important step that we can take to address the problem of the increase in the number of children in the world is to reduce the number of children who are born. This can be done by providing women with access to family planning services. It is also important to provide women with the information and resources that they need to make informed decisions about whether to have children.

The increase in the number of children in the world is a complex problem that requires a number of different solutions. It is important that we work together to find solutions that will address the problem in a sustainable and equitable way. Only then can we ensure that the world is a better place for all children.

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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This leads to a larger population of children in the world.

Another factor that contributes to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born. The number of children born in the world has increased by 1.2 billion in the 1990s (United Nations 1999). This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of women who are having children and the increase in the number of children who are born to each woman.

The increase in the number of children in the world is a major challenge for the world's governments. The United Nations (1999) estimates that the world's governments will need to spend an additional \$1.2 trillion in the next 25 years to provide for the needs of the world's children. This is a huge sum of money, and it is a challenge that the world's governments must meet.

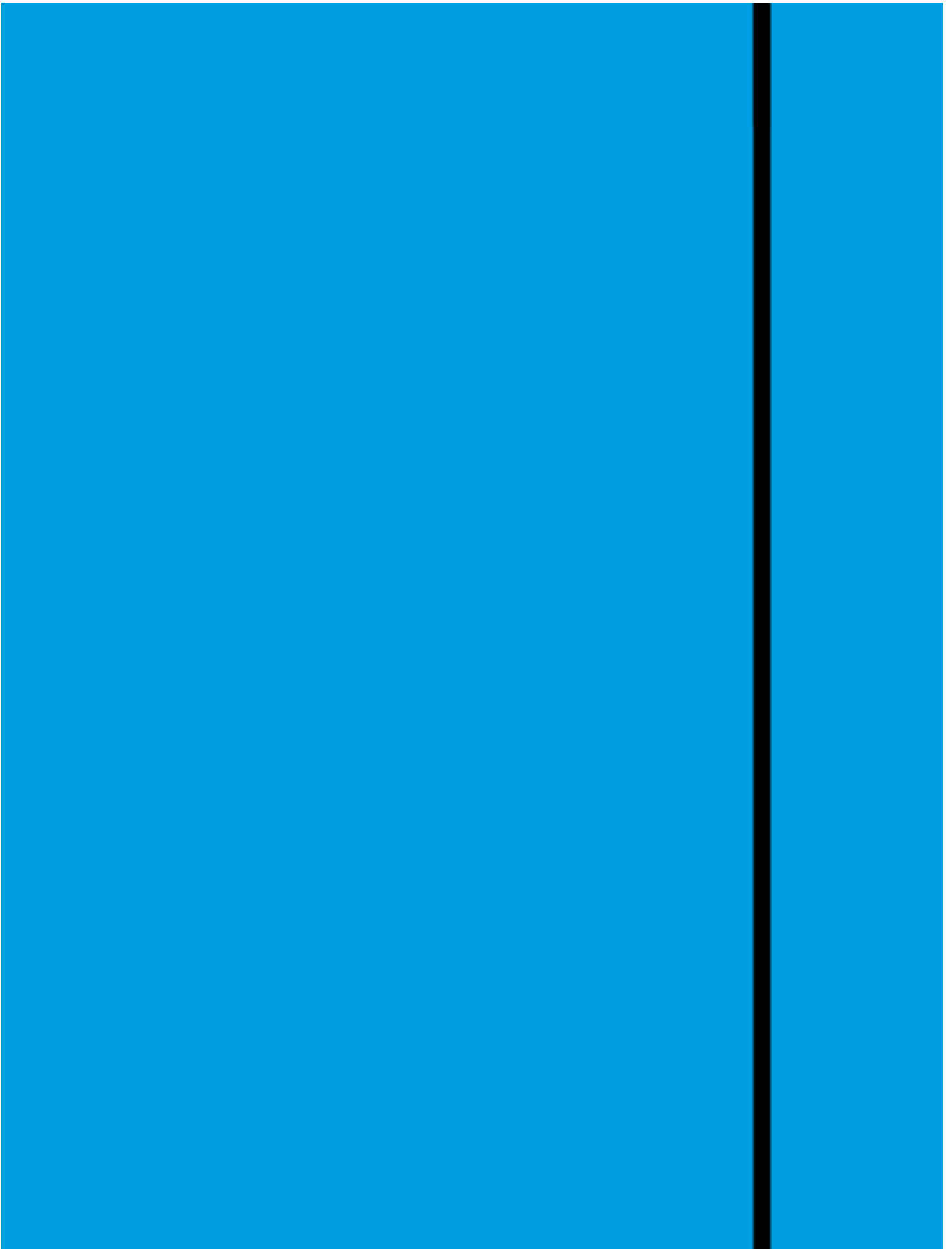
There are a number of ways that the world's governments can meet this challenge. One way is to increase the number of children who are born. This can be done by providing more family planning services to women. Another way is to increase the number of children who survive to adulthood. This can be done by providing more health care to children.

The world's governments must also provide for the needs of the world's children. This includes providing education, health care, and social services. The world's governments must also provide for the needs of the world's children in the future. This includes providing for the needs of the world's children who will be born in the next 25 years.

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There are a number of factors which have contributed to this increase in the number of children in the world. One of the main factors is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of women who are working, the increase in the number of women who are single, and the increase in the number of women who are having children at a younger age.

Another factor which has contributed to this increase is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are over 35 years of age. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of women who are working, the increase in the number of women who are single, and the increase in the number of women who are having children at a later age.

A third factor which has contributed to this increase is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are over 40 years of age. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of women who are working, the increase in the number of women who are single, and the increase in the number of women who are having children at a later age.

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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 to each child. This is particularly true in developing countries, where the resources available to each child are already limited.

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Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born. This is because more women are having children, and more children are surviving to the age of 15. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of women who are working, and the increase in the number of women who are having children at a younger age.

The increase in the number of children in the world is a major challenge for the world's governments. It is a challenge because it requires more resources to care for the children. It also requires more resources to educate the children. The world's governments must find ways to meet these challenges, or the world will be a much poorer place in the future.

There are a number of ways that the world's governments can meet these challenges. One way is to increase the number of resources that are available to care for the children. This can be done by increasing the number of teachers, and by increasing the number of health care workers. Another way is to increase the number of resources that are available to educate the children. This can be done by increasing the number of schools, and by increasing the number of teachers.

The world's governments must also find ways to reduce the number of children who are born. This can be done by increasing the number of women who are working, and by increasing the number of women who are having children at a younger age. This can be done by providing more resources to women who are working, and by providing more resources to women who are having children at a younger age.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 2002). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 1.1 billion by 2050 (United Nations, 2002).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the workplace. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified the need for a 'healthy ageing' approach to health care, which focuses on the promotion of health and the prevention of disease, rather than the treatment of disease (WHO, 2002). The WHO has also identified the need for a 'healthy ageing' approach to the workplace, which focuses on the promotion of health and the prevention of disease, rather than the treatment of disease (WHO, 2002).

The need for a 'healthy ageing' approach to the workplace is also reflected in the fact that the number of people aged 65 and over in the workforce is increasing. In the United Kingdom, the number of people aged 65 and over in the workforce has increased from 1.1 million in 1990 to 1.5 million in 2000 (Department of Social Security, 2002). This increase is reflected in the fact that the number of people aged 65 and over in the workforce is projected to increase to 2.1 million by 2010 (Department of Social Security, 2002).

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There is a growing concern that the increasing number of children in the world will lead to a corresponding increase in the number of children who are victims of violence. This concern is based on the fact that children are more vulnerable to violence than adults are. Children are also more likely to be victims of violence than adults are because they are more likely to be in the wrong place at the wrong time.

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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the main factors is the increase in the life expectancy of people in the world. As people live longer, the number of children who are born in the world increases. Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are having children. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are having children at a younger age, and the increase in the number of people who are having children who are already parents.

The increase in the number of children in the world is a major challenge for the world's governments. The United Nations (1999) has identified a number of key areas where the world's governments need to focus their efforts. These include: (1) improving the health and education of children, (2) reducing the number of children who are living in poverty, and (3) ensuring that all children have access to basic services such as food, shelter, and clothing.

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The increase in the number of children in the world is a major challenge for the world's governments. It is important that governments take steps to ensure that children are able to live a healthy and happy life. This includes providing access to education, healthcare, and social services. It is also important that governments take steps to ensure that children are able to live in a safe and secure environment. This includes providing access to clean water, food, and shelter.

The increase in the number of children in the world is also a challenge for the world's economies. It is important that governments take steps to ensure that children are able to live a healthy and happy life. This includes providing access to education, healthcare, and social services. It is also important that governments take steps to ensure that children are able to live in a safe and secure environment. This includes providing access to clean water, food, and shelter.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population (WHO 1999). The WHO has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population (WHO 1999).

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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 by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population (WHO 1999). The WHO has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population (WHO 1999).

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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age in the developing world, the increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age in the developed world, and the increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age in the world as a whole.

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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This is because more children are surviving to the age of 15, and more children are surviving to the age of 20.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. This is because more women are having children at a younger age, and more women are having children who are under 15 years of age.

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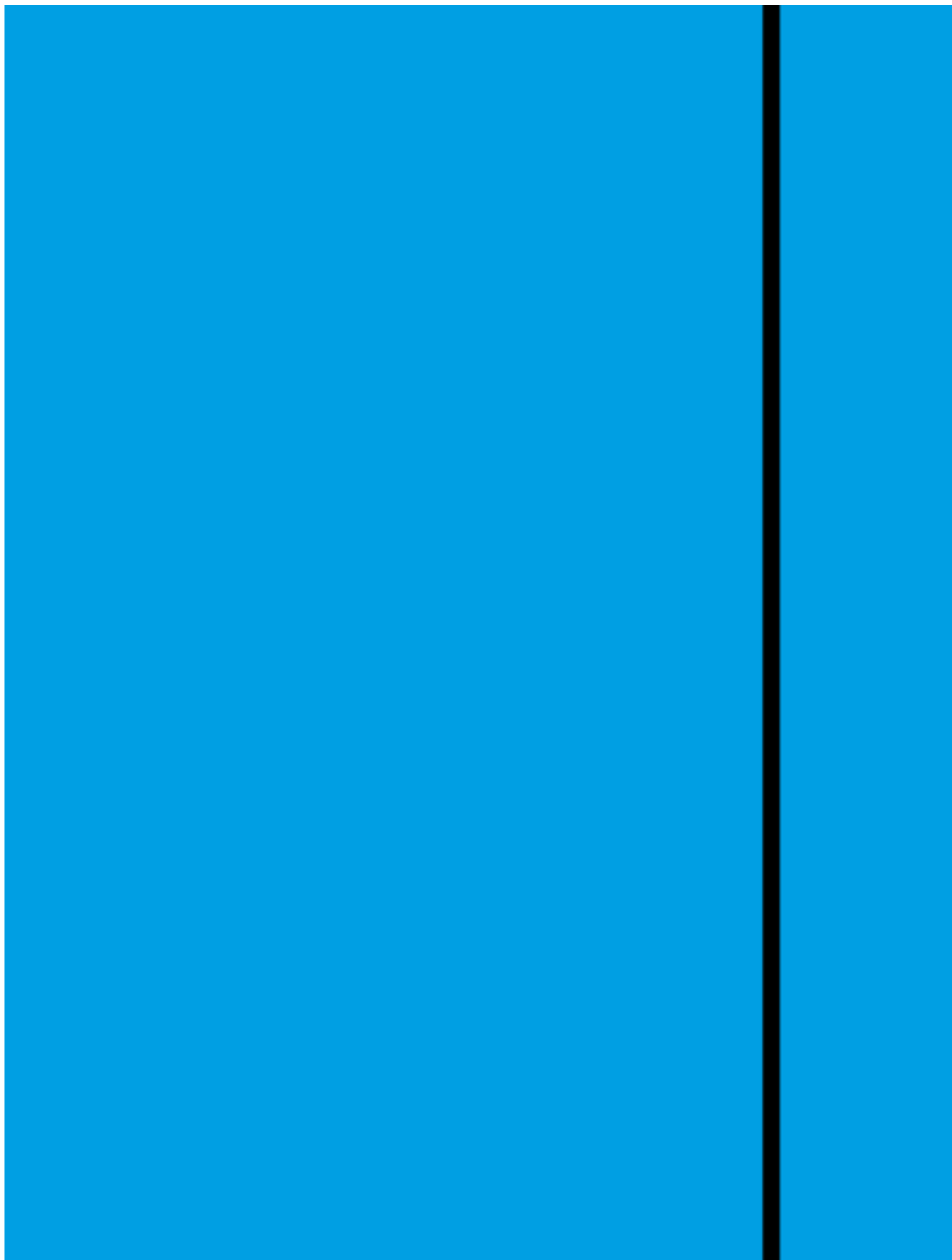
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations 2002).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in life expectancy. Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over. Third, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over.

The increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over has a number of implications for the world. First, it means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are dependent on others for their care. Second, it means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are in need of financial support.

There are a number of ways in which the world can deal with the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over. First, it can increase the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are able to support themselves. Second, it can increase the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are able to support others.

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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 become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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There is a growing concern that the number of children in the world is increasing at a rate that is unsustainable. The United Nations (1999) predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050. This is a significant increase, and it is one that is likely to have a significant impact on the world's resources.

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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This is because more children are surviving to the age of 15, and more are surviving to the age of 20.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. This is because more women are having children at a younger age, and more children are surviving to adulthood.

The increase in the number of children in the world is a major challenge for the world's governments. It is important that governments take steps to ensure that all children have access to education, health care, and other basic services. This is because children who do not have access to these services are more likely to die, and more likely to become ill.

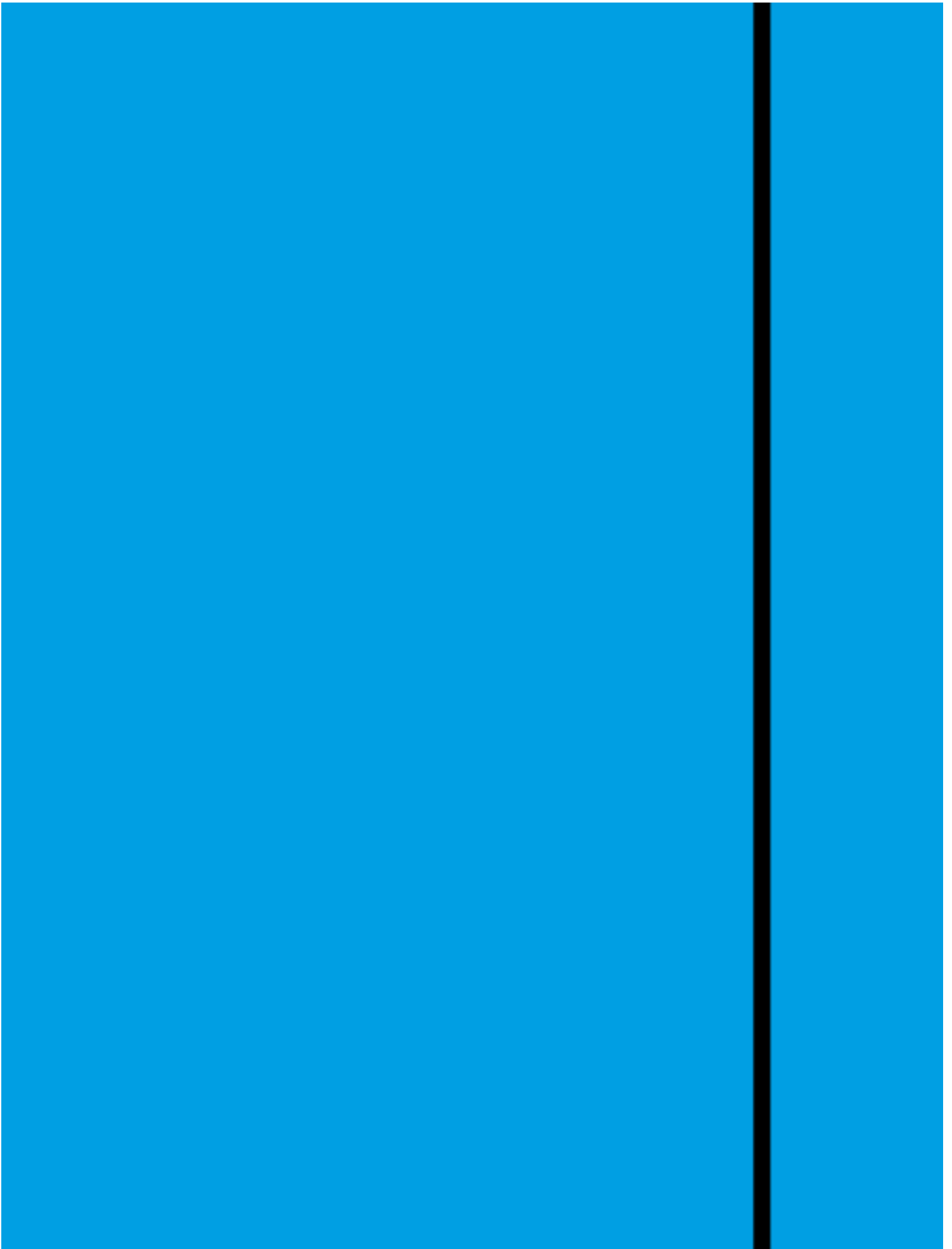
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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in the life expectancy of people in the world. As people live longer, they are more likely to have children. Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are in the reproductive age group (15-49 years of age). This is due to the increase in the number of people who are surviving into the reproductive age group.

The increase in the number of children in the world is a major challenge for the world's governments. They must ensure that there are enough resources to support the growing number of children. This includes providing education, health care, and food. The world's governments must also ensure that the children are protected from abuse and exploitation.

The world's governments must also ensure that the children are given the opportunity to reach their full potential. This includes providing them with the education and skills that they need to succeed in the 21st century. The world's governments must also ensure that the children are given the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process that affects their lives.

The world's governments must also ensure that the children are given the opportunity to live in a safe and healthy environment. This includes providing them with clean water, clean air, and a safe place to live. The world's governments must also ensure that the children are given the opportunity to live in a world that is free from violence and conflict.

The world's governments must also ensure that the children are given the opportunity to live in a world that is free from poverty. This includes providing them with the resources that they need to live a decent standard of living. The world's governments must also ensure that the children are given the opportunity to live in a world that is free from discrimination and inequality.

The world's governments must also ensure that the children are given the opportunity to live in a world that is free from environmental degradation. This includes providing them with the resources that they need to live in a sustainable world. The world's governments must also ensure that the children are given the opportunity to live in a world that is free from climate change.

The world's governments must also ensure that the children are given the opportunity to live in a world that is free from nuclear war. This includes providing them with the resources that they need to live in a world that is free from the threat of nuclear war. The world's governments must also ensure that the children are given the opportunity to live in a world that is free from the threat of terrorism.

The world's governments must also ensure that the children are given the opportunity to live in a world that is free from the threat of global warming. This includes providing them with the resources that they need to live in a world that is free from the threat of global warming. The world's governments must also ensure that the children are given the opportunity to live in a world that is free from the threat of sea level rise.

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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This leads to a larger population of children in the world.

Another factor that contributes to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born. The number of children born in the world has increased by 1.2 billion in the 1990s (United Nations 1999). This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of women who are having children and the increase in the number of children who are born to each woman.

The increase in the number of children in the world is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge because it requires the world to provide for the needs of a larger population. This includes providing for the needs of children in terms of education, health care, and social services. The world must also provide for the needs of children in terms of food, shelter, and clothing.

The world must also provide for the needs of children in terms of employment. Children need to be able to earn money to support themselves and their families. This is a challenge because many children are working in dangerous and unhealthy conditions. The world must find ways to provide children with safe and healthy employment opportunities.

The world must also provide for the needs of children in terms of education. Children need to be able to go to school and learn. This is a challenge because many children do not have access to schools. The world must find ways to provide children with access to education.

The world must also provide for the needs of children in terms of health care. Children need to be able to get sick and get better. This is a challenge because many children do not have access to health care. The world must find ways to provide children with access to health care.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 1.5 billion to 2.0 billion.

There are a number of factors that have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. One of the main factors is the increase in the number of people who are surviving into old age. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are having children. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is a cause for concern. This is because it is likely to lead to a number of problems, including a shortage of resources, a shortage of jobs, and a shortage of housing. It is also likely to lead to a number of other problems, including a shortage of education, a shortage of health care, and a shortage of social services.

There are a number of ways in which the problem of the increasing number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age can be addressed. One way is to improve the quality of life for people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This can be done by improving the quality of education, the quality of health care, and the quality of social services.

Another way is to reduce the number of people who are having children. This can be done by providing better information about family planning, and by providing better access to family planning services. This can be done by providing better information about family planning, and by providing better access to family planning services.

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There are a number of other ways in which the problem of the increasing number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age can be addressed. These include improving the quality of life for people in the world who are under 15 years of age, and reducing the number of people who are having children.

The problem of the increasing number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is a complex one. It is a problem that requires a number of different solutions. It is a problem that requires a number of different solutions.

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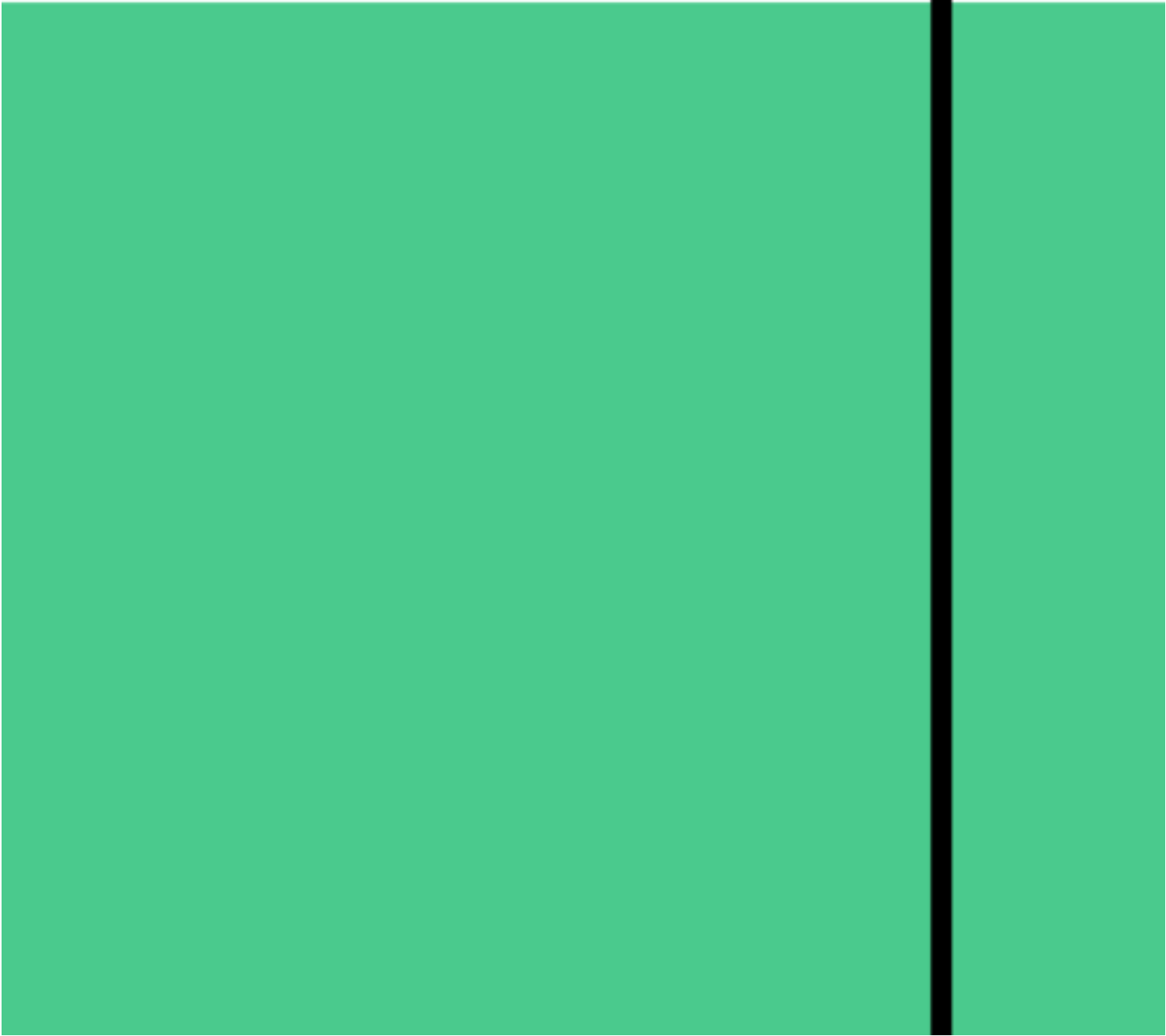
































the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to 'enable older people to live longer, healthier, and more active lives'. The WHO strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live longer, healthier, and more active lives; (2) older people should be able to live in their own homes; (3) older people should be able to participate in social and community life; (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment; (5) older people should be able to live in a supportive environment.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 2002).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old in the context of the ageing population. The United Nations (2002) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century. The World Bank (2002) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century.

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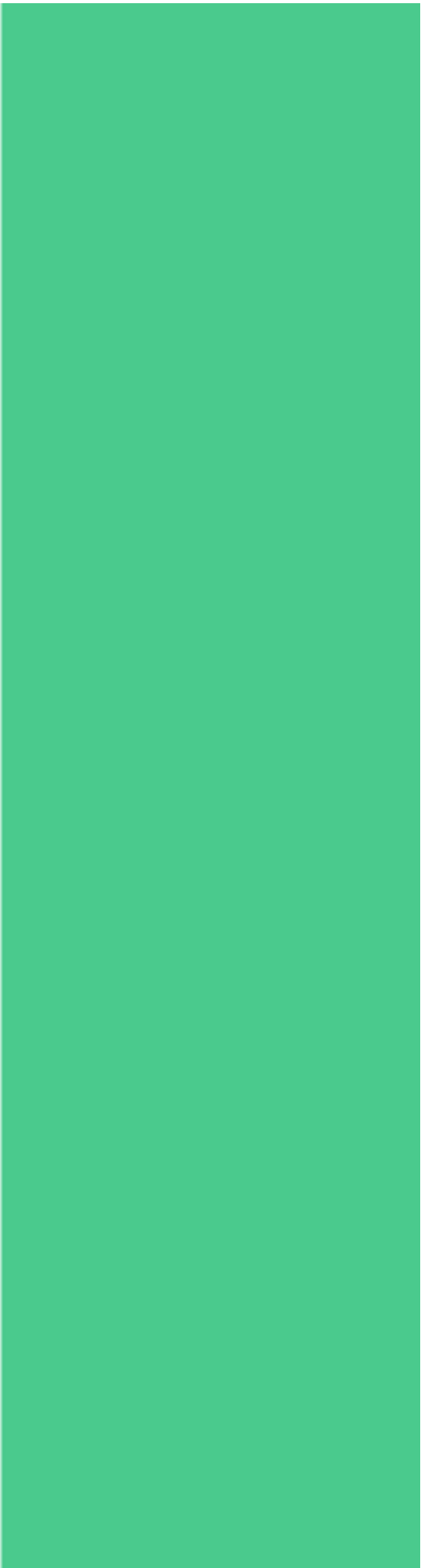
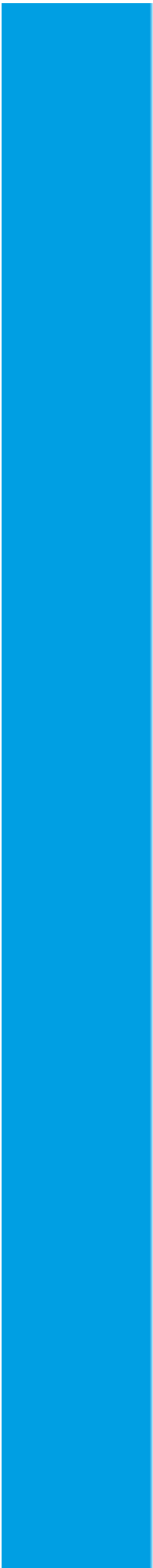












the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by 2015 (United Nations 2000).

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 governments 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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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 1998) 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 1998) (Department of Health 1999).

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 Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care. The Act requires health care providers to ensure that they meet certain standards of quality and safety. It also requires them to have in place a system of monitoring and evaluation to ensure that they are meeting these standards.

In addition to the Health Care Act 1999, there are a number of other initiatives that are aimed at improving the quality of care in the public sector. These include the introduction of the Clinical Governance Framework, which sets out the framework for the monitoring and evaluation of clinical performance. It also requires health care providers to have in place a system of monitoring and evaluation to ensure that they are meeting these standards.

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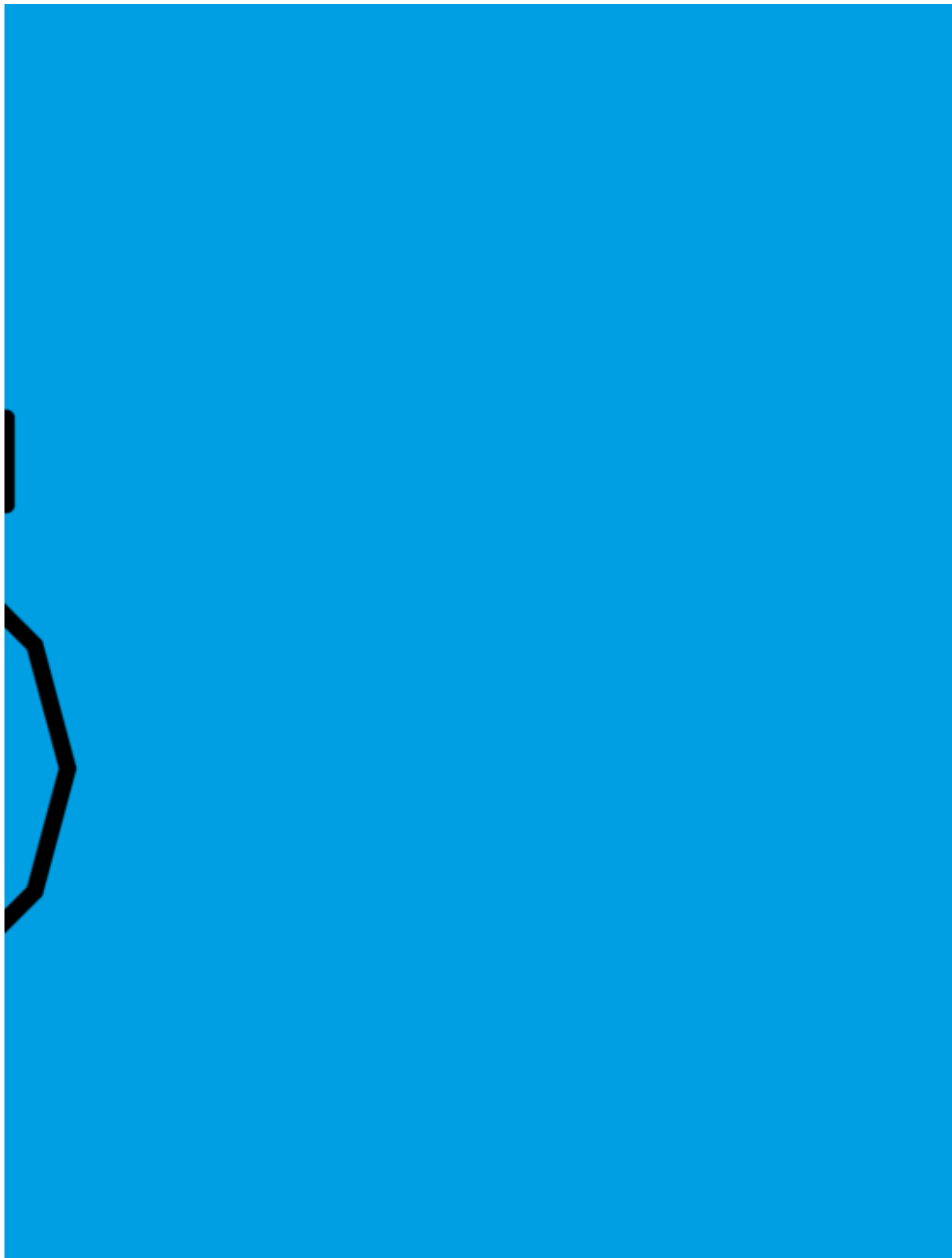
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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10, 11].

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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This is because more children are surviving to adulthood, and therefore more children are being born.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. This is because more women are having children at a younger age, and therefore more children are being born.

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In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17].

In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 2050s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 2060s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [21].

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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Smith *et al.* [12], who reported that *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1987. The serotypes isolated were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999.

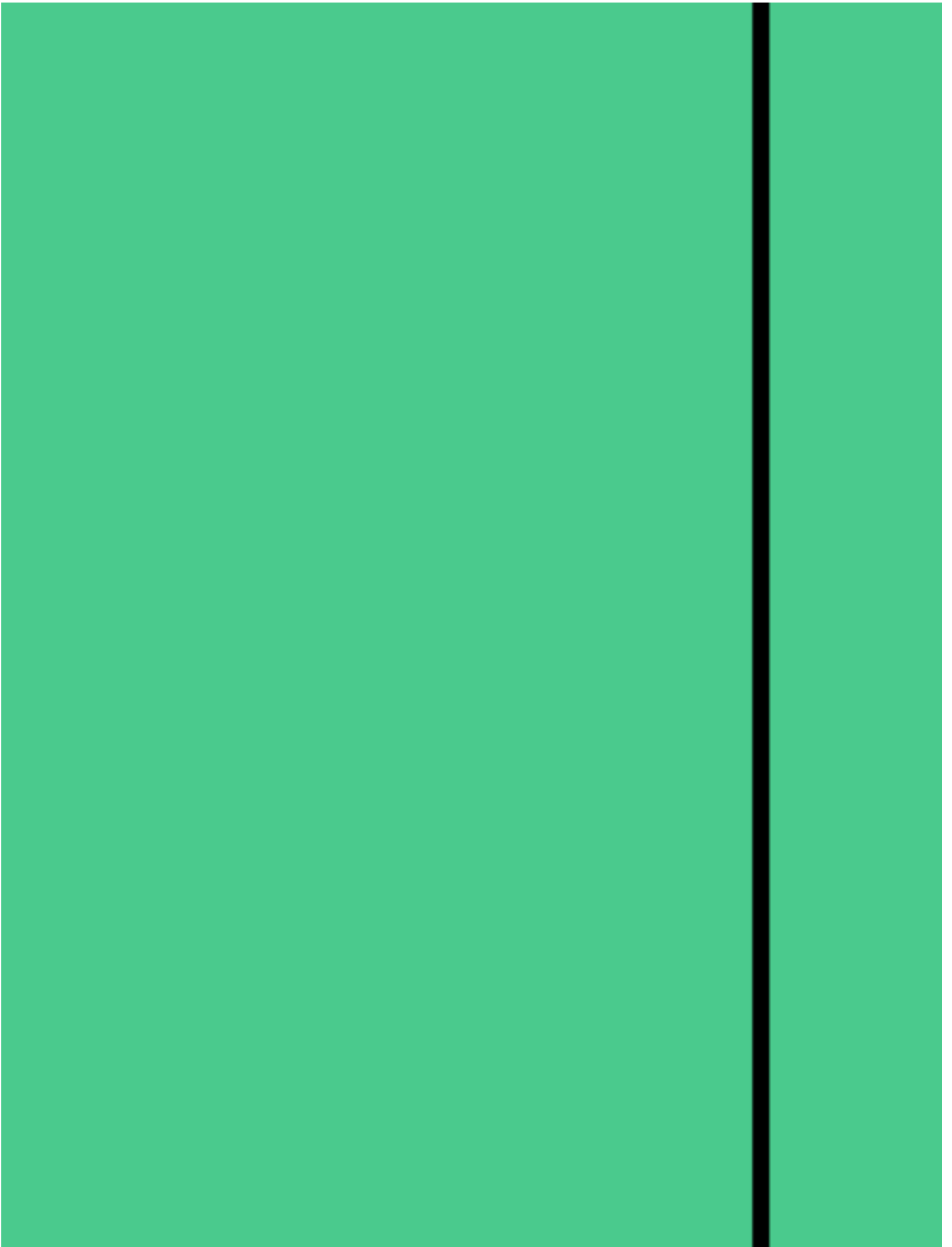
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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the second most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

The purpose 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 bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, and we determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom.

Study design

The study was a descriptive study. The study was a descriptive study. The study was a descriptive study.

Study population

The study population was patients with acute bacterial dysentery. The study population was patients with acute bacterial dysentery. The study population was patients with acute bacterial dysentery.

Study site

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom.

Study protocol

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom.

Study results

The study results were as follows. The study results were as follows. The study results were as follows.

the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10, 11].

There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the second most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection is high, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection is increasing.

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There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [11]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12].

In the 1980s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom was 1.5 cases per 100 000 per year [13]. In the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom was 1.5 cases per 100 000 per year [14]. In the 1980s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States was 1.5 cases per 100 000 per year [15].

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The purpose 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 bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, and we determined the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

METHODS

Study area

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METHODS

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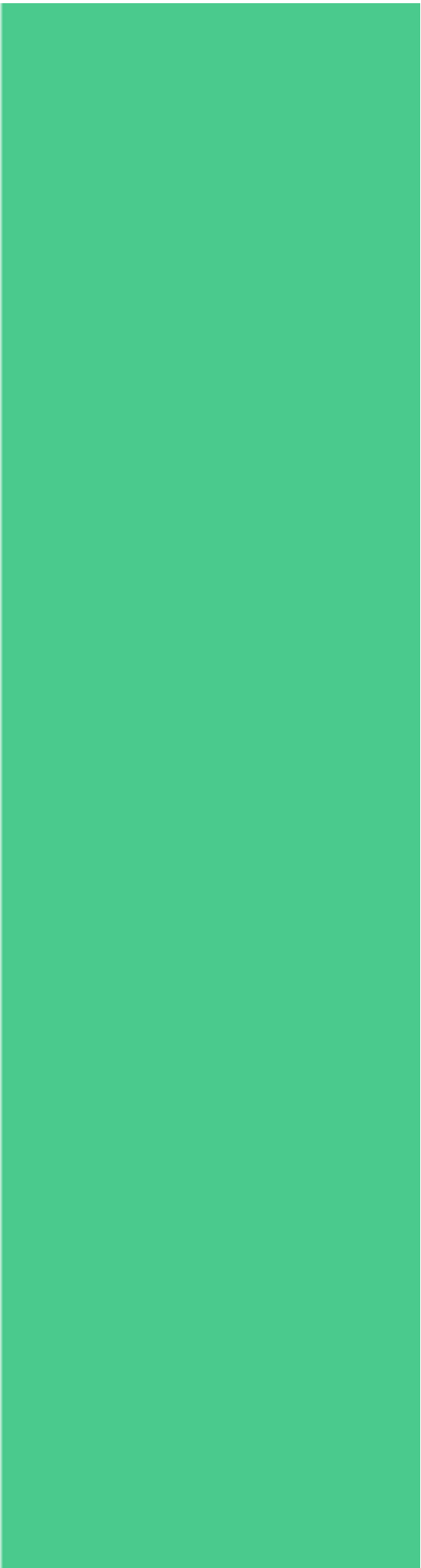
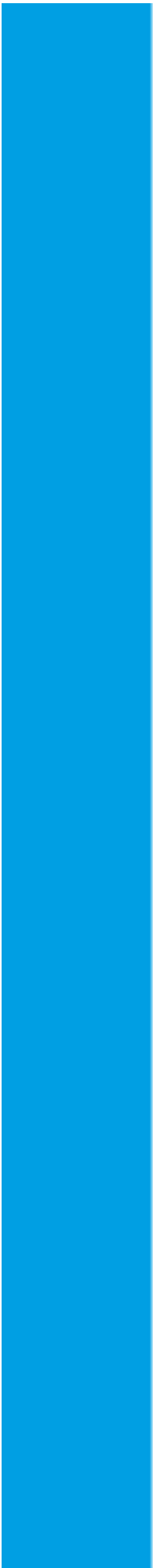
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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Smith *et al.* [12], who reported that *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1985. The serotypes isolated were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom, to identify the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated, and to determine the risk factors for *S. flexneri* infection. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are compared with those of other studies.

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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 people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from disease and violence has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.5 million deaths from disease and violence in the world. In 1999, there were 1.1 million deaths from disease and violence in the world.

Another reason why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased is that the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased. In 1980, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were living in poverty. In 1999, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were living in poverty.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are working has increased. In 1980, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were working. In 1999, there were 1.9 billion people in the world who were working.

Another reason why the number of people who are living in poverty has decreased is that the number of people who are educated has increased. In 1980, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were not educated. In 1999, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were not educated.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are not educated has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are attending school has increased. In 1980, there were 1.5 billion people in the world who were not attending school. In 1999, there were 1.1 billion people in the world who were not attending school.

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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 is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999). The United Nations (1999) also predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This, in turn, leads to an increase in the number of children in the world.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 15 years of age. This is a result of the increase in the number of women who are sexually active at a young age. This, in turn, leads to an increase in the number of children in the world.

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Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. This is because women who are under 20 years of age are more likely to have children than women who are 20 years of age or older.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. One of the most important factors is the increase in the number of women who are under 20 years of age who are sexually active. This is because women who are sexually active are more likely to have children than women who are not sexually active.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age is the increase in the number of women who are under 20 years of age who are using contraception. This is because women who are using contraception are more likely to have children than women who are not using contraception.

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There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in the life expectancy of people in the world. As people live longer, they are more likely to have children. Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are in the reproductive age group (15-49 years of age). The number of people in this age group is projected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 2.5 billion in 2025 (United Nations 1999).

The increase in the number of children in the world is a major challenge for the world's governments. The United Nations (1999) has identified a number of key areas where the world's governments need to focus their efforts. These areas include: (1) improving the health and education of children, (2) reducing the number of children who are in poverty, and (3) ensuring that children have access to basic services such as water and electricity.

The United Nations (1999) has also identified a number of key areas where the world's governments need to focus their efforts in order to reduce the number of children in poverty. These areas include: (1) improving the health and education of children, (2) reducing the number of children who are in poverty, and (3) ensuring that children have access to basic services such as water and electricity.

The United Nations (1999) has also identified a number of key areas where the world's governments need to focus their efforts in order to ensure that children have access to basic services such as water and electricity. These areas include: (1) improving the health and education of children, (2) reducing the number of children who are in poverty, and (3) ensuring that children have access to basic services such as water and electricity.

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