

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 and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. The Act also aims to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that it is able to provide the best possible value for money.

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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 Roberts *et al.* [12], who reported the isolation of *S. flexneri* from 10 of 1000 patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom between 1988 and 1992. The serotypes of *S. flexneri* 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, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.















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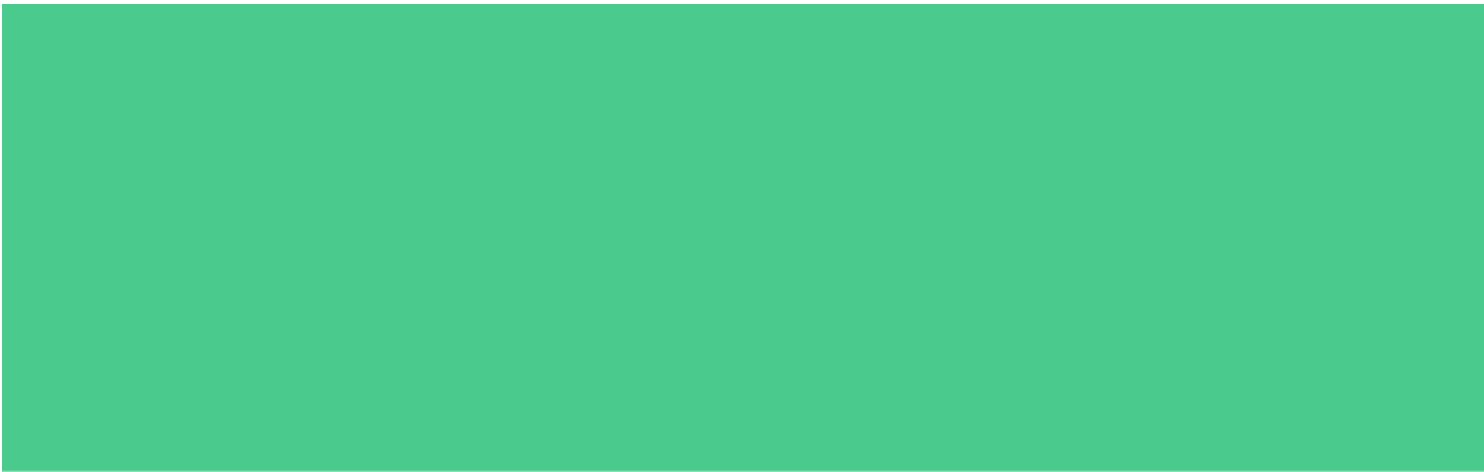
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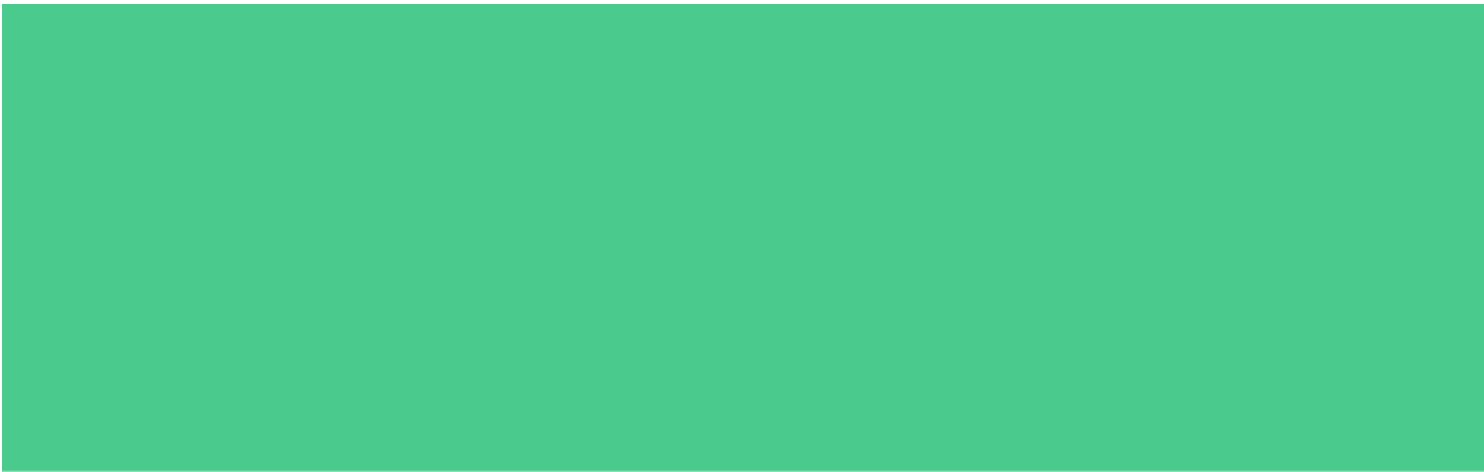






























the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the 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 ensure that older people are able to live in safety, health and dignity. The strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in safety, health and dignity, and that the needs of older people should be met by society.

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There is a need to develop a vaccine against *S. flexneri* to protect children in developing countries. The development of a vaccine against *S. flexneri* is hampered by the lack of a suitable animal model for the disease. The purpose of this study was to develop a mouse model for *S. flexneri* infection and to evaluate the efficacy of a vaccine against *S. flexneri* in mice.

The results of this study show that a mouse model for *S. flexneri* infection can be developed and that a vaccine against *S. flexneri* can be developed.

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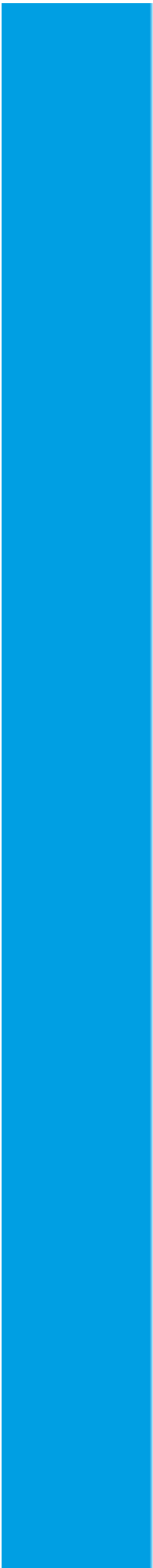












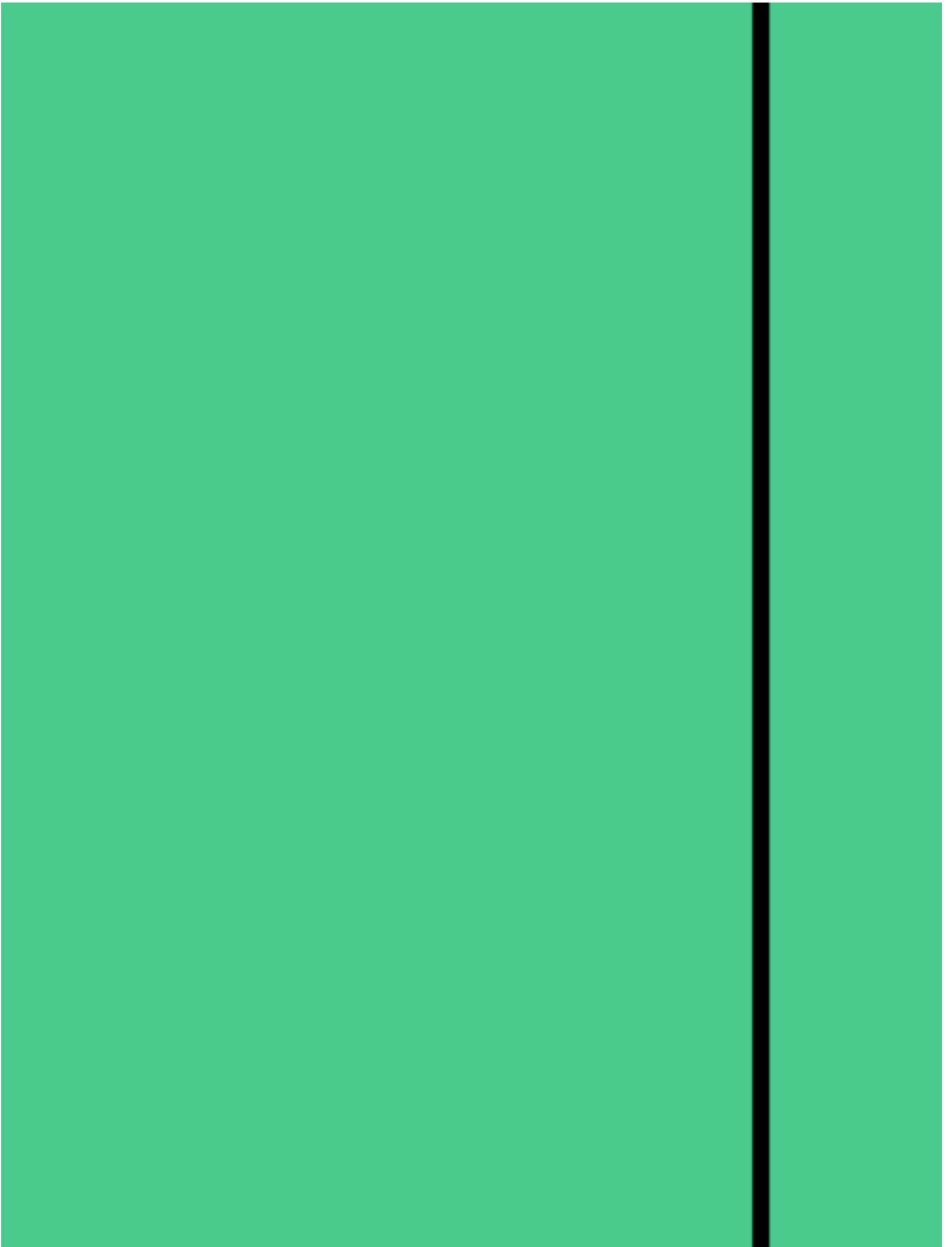


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The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype isolated from children with acute bacterial dysentery [13, 14].

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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 (Department of Health 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and the public sector workforce has grown from 10% of the total workforce in 1980 to 15% in 1998.

There is a growing awareness of the importance of the public sector in the UK, and the need to ensure that it is able to meet the needs of the population. The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and the public sector workforce has grown from 10% of the total workforce in 1980 to 15% in 1998. The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and the public sector workforce has grown from 10% of the total workforce in 1980 to 15% in 1998.

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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 corresponding increase in the number of children who are living in poverty. This is because the number of children who are living in poverty has increased by 1.2 billion in the 1990s (United Nations 1999). The number of children who are living in poverty is projected to increase by 1.2 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 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 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 since 1990 (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 that requires the world to find ways to provide for the needs of the children. This includes providing for their basic needs, such as food, clothing, and shelter, as well as providing for their educational and healthcare needs.

There are a number of ways that the world can provide for the needs of the children. One way is to provide for their basic needs. This can be done by providing them with food, clothing, and shelter. Another way is to provide for their educational and healthcare needs. This can be done by providing them with access to schools and hospitals.

The world must find ways to provide for the needs of the children. This is a challenge that requires the world to work together. The world must find ways to provide for the needs of the children, so that they can have a better future.

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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 care for all of the children. This includes providing education, healthcare, and food. The world's governments must also ensure that the children are protected from abuse and exploitation.

The increase in the number of children in the world is also a challenge for the world's environment. The world's environment is being degraded by the increase in the number of children. This is due to the increase in the number of children who are using resources and the increase in the number of children who are polluting the environment.

The increase in the number of children in the world is a challenge for the world's future. The world's future is uncertain, and the world's governments must ensure that they are prepared to care for all of the children. This includes providing education, healthcare, and food. The world's governments must also ensure that the children are protected from abuse and exploitation.

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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 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million, from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.7 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out a framework for the regulation of health care providers. The Act also sets out a number of objectives for the health care system, including the need to improve the quality of care and services, to ensure that care is safe and effective, and to ensure that care is accessible to all.

One of the key challenges facing the health care system is the need to improve the quality of care and services. This is a complex task, as it involves a number of factors, including the quality of the staff, the quality of the facilities, and the quality of the care itself. There are a number of ways in which the quality of care and services can be improved, including the introduction of new technologies, the training of staff, and the implementation of new procedures.

One of the most important ways in which the quality of care and services can be improved is through the implementation of new procedures. This involves the development of new protocols and the implementation of these protocols in a consistent manner. This can be done through a number of ways, including the introduction of new technologies, the training of staff, and the implementation of new procedures.

Another important way in which the quality of care and services can be improved is through the training of staff. This involves the development of new training programmes and the implementation of these programmes in a consistent manner. This can be done through a number of ways, including the introduction of new technologies, the training of staff, and the implementation of new procedures.

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There are a number of challenges facing the health care system, but there are also a number of opportunities. By focusing on the quality of care and services, the health care system can ensure that it is providing the best possible care to all patients. This is a goal that should be the priority of all those involved in the health care system.

The health care system is a complex one, and it is one that is constantly evolving. There are a number of challenges facing the health care system, but there are also a number of opportunities. By focusing on the quality of care and services, the health care system can ensure that it is providing the best possible care to all patients. This is a goal that should be the priority of all those involved in the health care system.

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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 prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

#### METHODS

##### Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe.

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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 the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in 1980. The isolates were characterized by serotyping and phage typing. The serotypes were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, to determine the serotypes and phage types of *S. flexneri* isolated, and to compare the results with those of other studies. The study was carried out in two hospitals in the United Kingdom, one in the north and one in the south.

## METHODS

### Study sites

The study was carried out in two hospitals in the United Kingdom, one in the north and one in the south. The north hospital was a general hospital with a population of 100 000. The south hospital was a general hospital with a population of 100 000.

The study was carried out in the north hospital in 1990. The study was carried out in the south hospital in 1991. The study was carried out in the north hospital in 1992. The study was carried out in the south hospital in 1993.

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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]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [12].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. In the United States, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [13]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [12].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* infection 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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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. The Act also aims to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that it is able to provide the best possible value for money.

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There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has stated that the public sector is the main provider of health care services in the UK and that it is essential that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care to the population.

The public sector is also the main employer of health care professionals in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has stated that the public sector is the main employer of health care professionals in the UK and that it is essential that the public sector is able to attract and retain a high quality of staff.

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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].

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In the 2090s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 2100s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [25].



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#### METHODS

##### Study area

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The purpose of this study was to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1997. We also determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1998, and compared the results with those of the 1997 study.

## METHODS

### Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, which has a population of approximately 50 million. The United Kingdom is divided into four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The study was conducted in England, which has a population of approximately 45 million.

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In the present study, we have determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. We have also determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1980s, and compared the results with the results of the present study.

The results of the present study show that *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The results also show that *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1980s.

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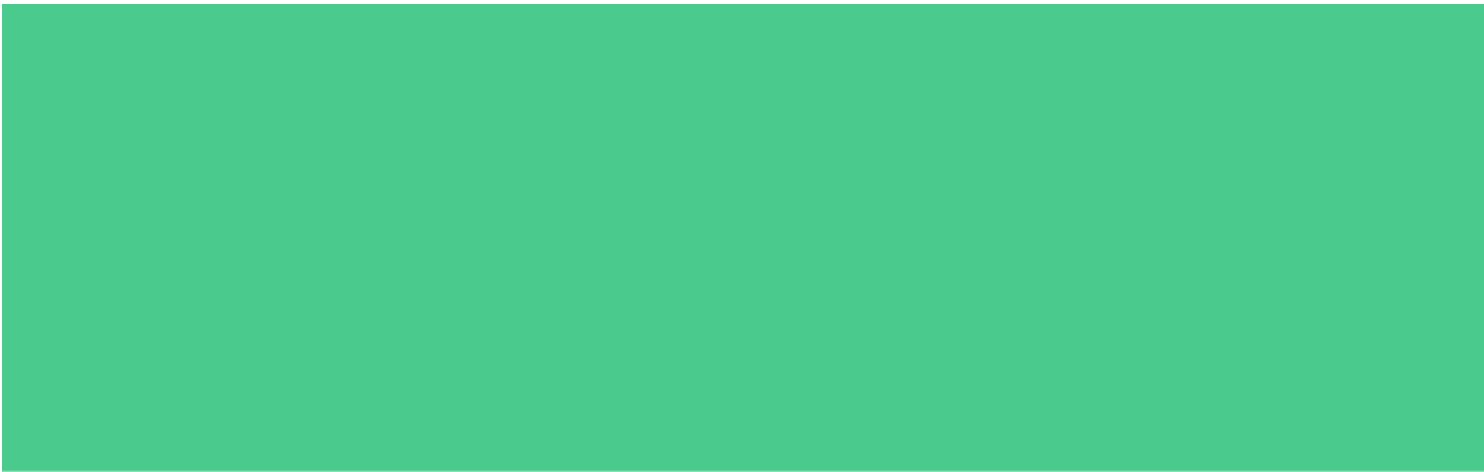






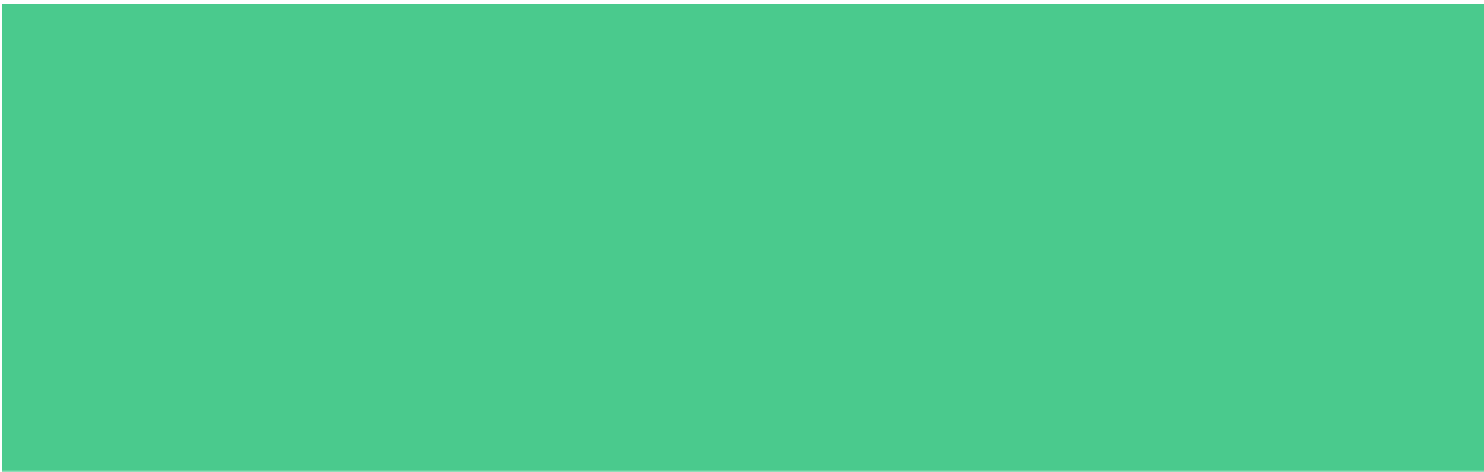






































































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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of governments to protect and promote these rights. The Convention has been ratified by 191 countries, including all of the member states of the United Nations.

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There is also a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United States. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United States was by Tarr *et al.* [13], who reported the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in 1980. The serotypes were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom and the United States, and to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom and the United States, and the results are presented in this paper.

## METHODS

### Study area

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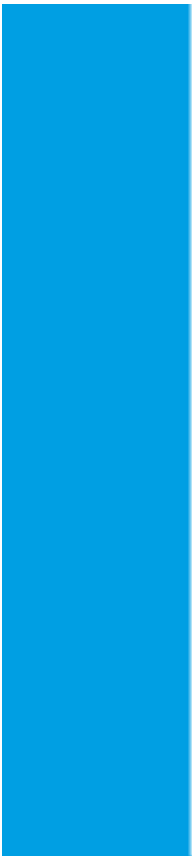
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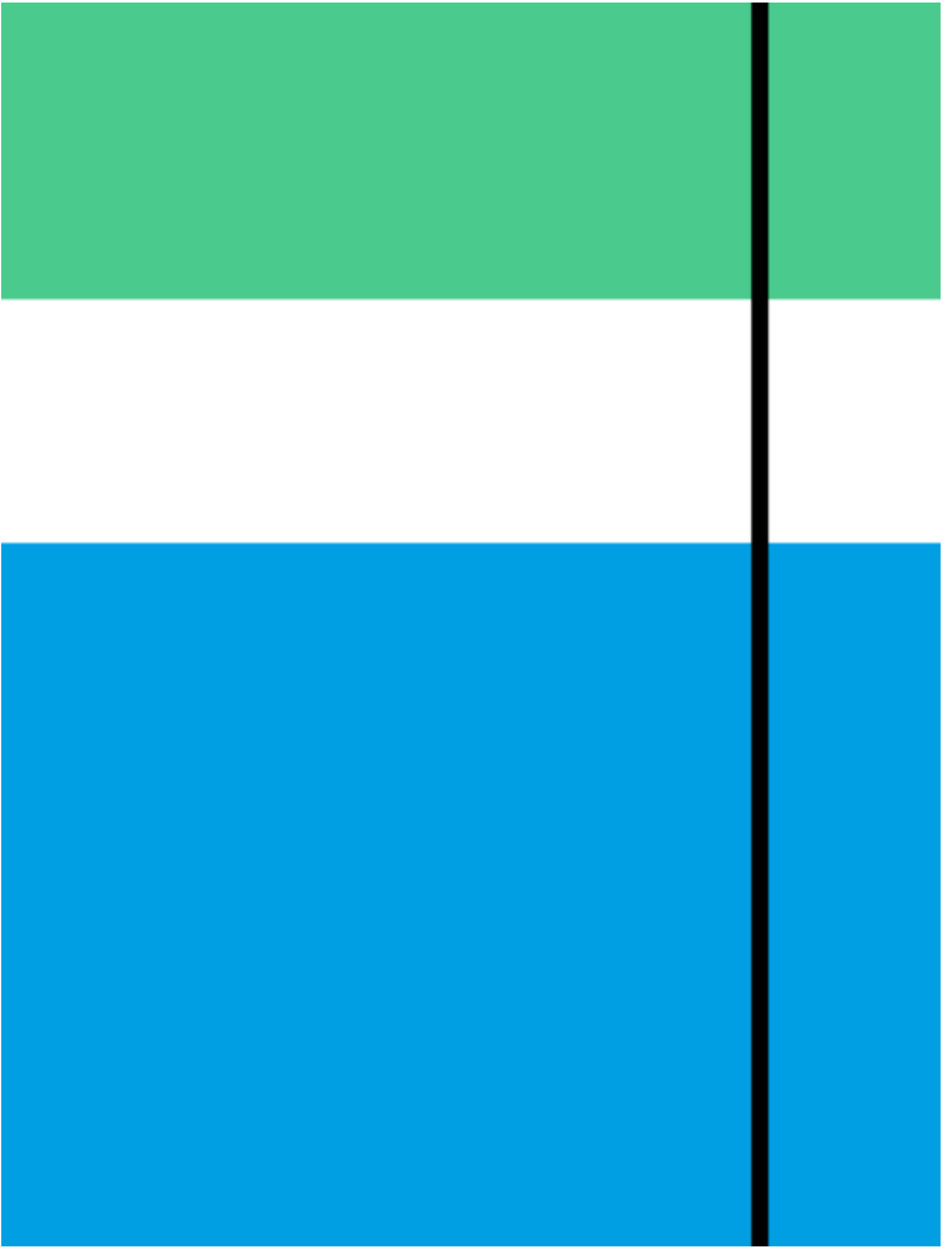




































the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999). The United Nations (1999) also predicts that the number of 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 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 since 1990 (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, clothing, and shelter.

The world must also provide for the needs of children in terms of employment. As the number of children in the world increases, the number of children who are out of school increases. This leads to a larger population of children who are out of school and who are not receiving an education. This is a major problem for the world because it leads to a larger population of children who are not able to find employment and who are not able to support themselves.

The world must also provide for the needs of children in terms of social services. As the number of children in the world increases, the number of children who are in need of social services increases. This includes children who are in need of food, clothing, and shelter. It also includes children who are in need of education, health care, and social services. The world must provide for the needs of these children in order to ensure that they are able to live a decent life.

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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 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 since 1990 (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. They must ensure that there are enough resources to support the growing population of children. This includes providing education, healthcare, and food. The world's governments must also ensure that the children are protected from abuse and exploitation.

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There is a need to develop a vaccine against *S. flexneri* to protect children in developing countries, where the disease is most common. The development of a vaccine against *S. flexneri* is a complex task, as the bacterium has a large genome and a high degree of genetic diversity. However, the development of a vaccine against *S. flexneri* is a high priority, as the disease is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in children in developing countries.

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital, where the majority of children with acute bacterial dysentery are admitted. The study was conducted over a 12-month period, from January to December 2000.

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The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the faecal flora of children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high, and the prevalence of *S. flexneri* is high.

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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 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.

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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 part of a larger study of the epidemiology of acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999, which was conducted by the Health Protection Agency (HPA) and the Public Health Laboratory Service (PHLS).

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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 250 million to 450 million (United Nations 1999).

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 (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century. The United Nations (1999) 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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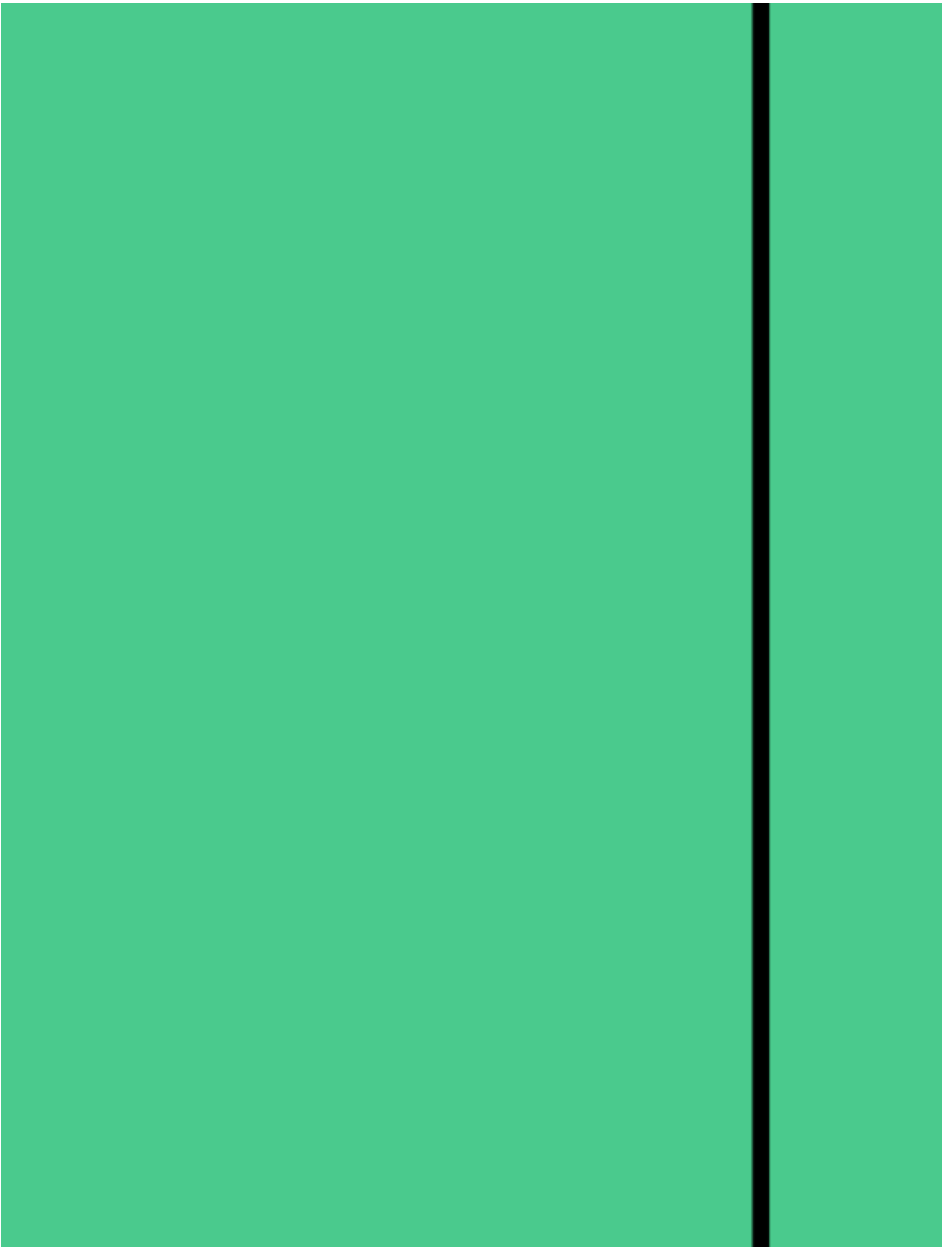














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There is a growing awareness of the need to take account of the needs of children and young people in the development of health care services. The World Health Organization (WHO) has produced a series of documents on the health care needs of children and young people (WHO 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998). The WHO has also produced a series of documents on the health care needs of older people (WHO 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002).

The WHO has also produced a series of documents on the health care needs of people with disabilities (WHO 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002). The WHO has also produced a series of documents on the health care needs of people with mental health problems (WHO 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002).

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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, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

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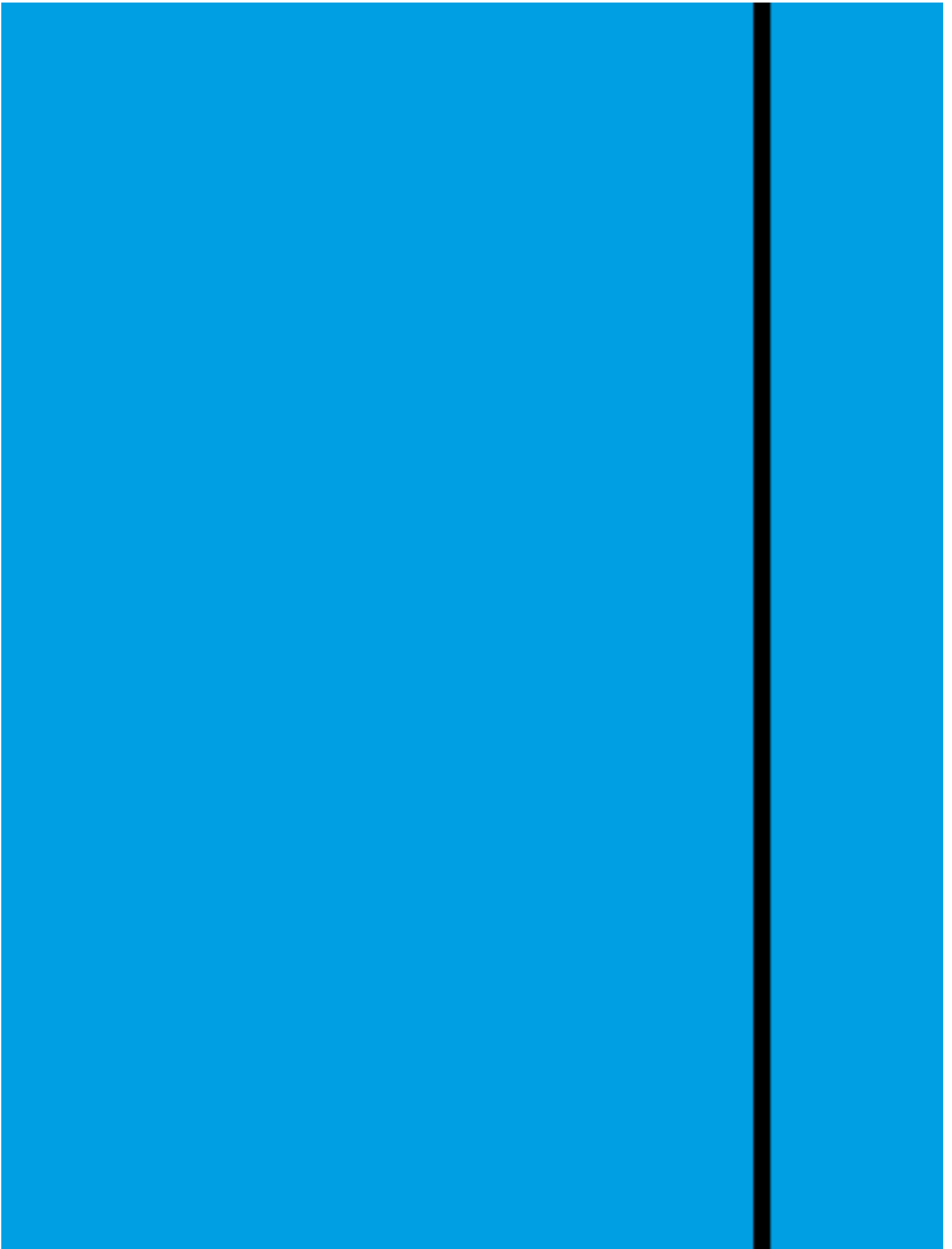








































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The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom and to identify the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom.

## METHODS

### Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of acute bacterial dysentery is estimated to be 1.5 cases per 100 000 per year [13]. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of acute bacterial dysentery is estimated to be 1.5 cases per 100 000 per year [13].

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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].

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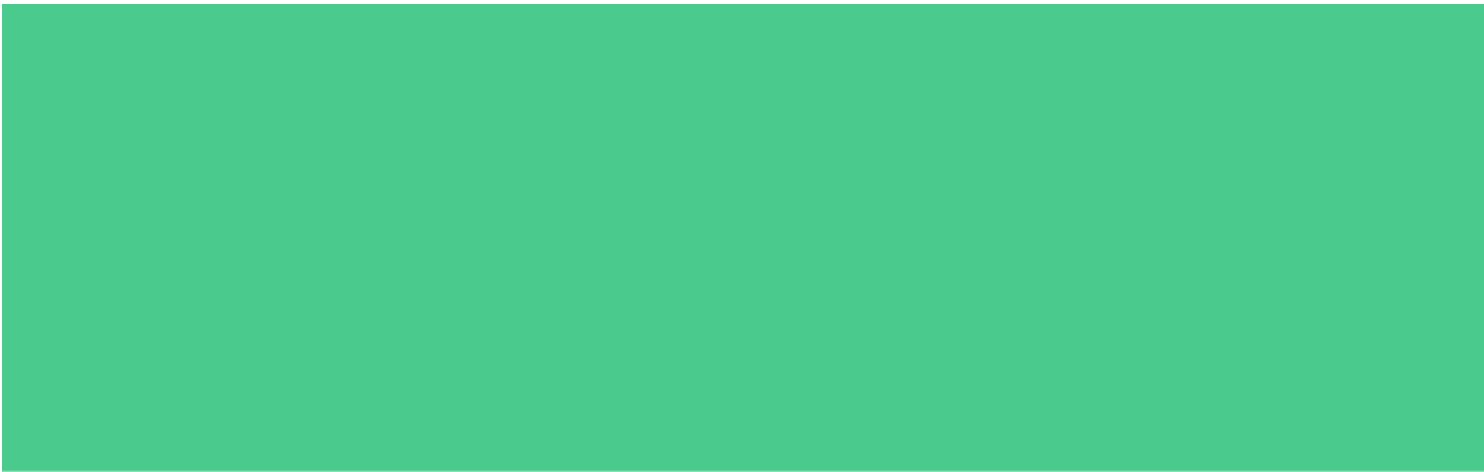


























the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999). The United Nations (1999) also predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050.

There 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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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.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

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 the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

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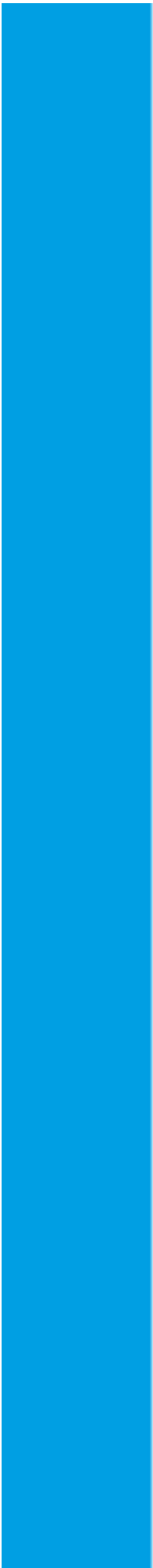














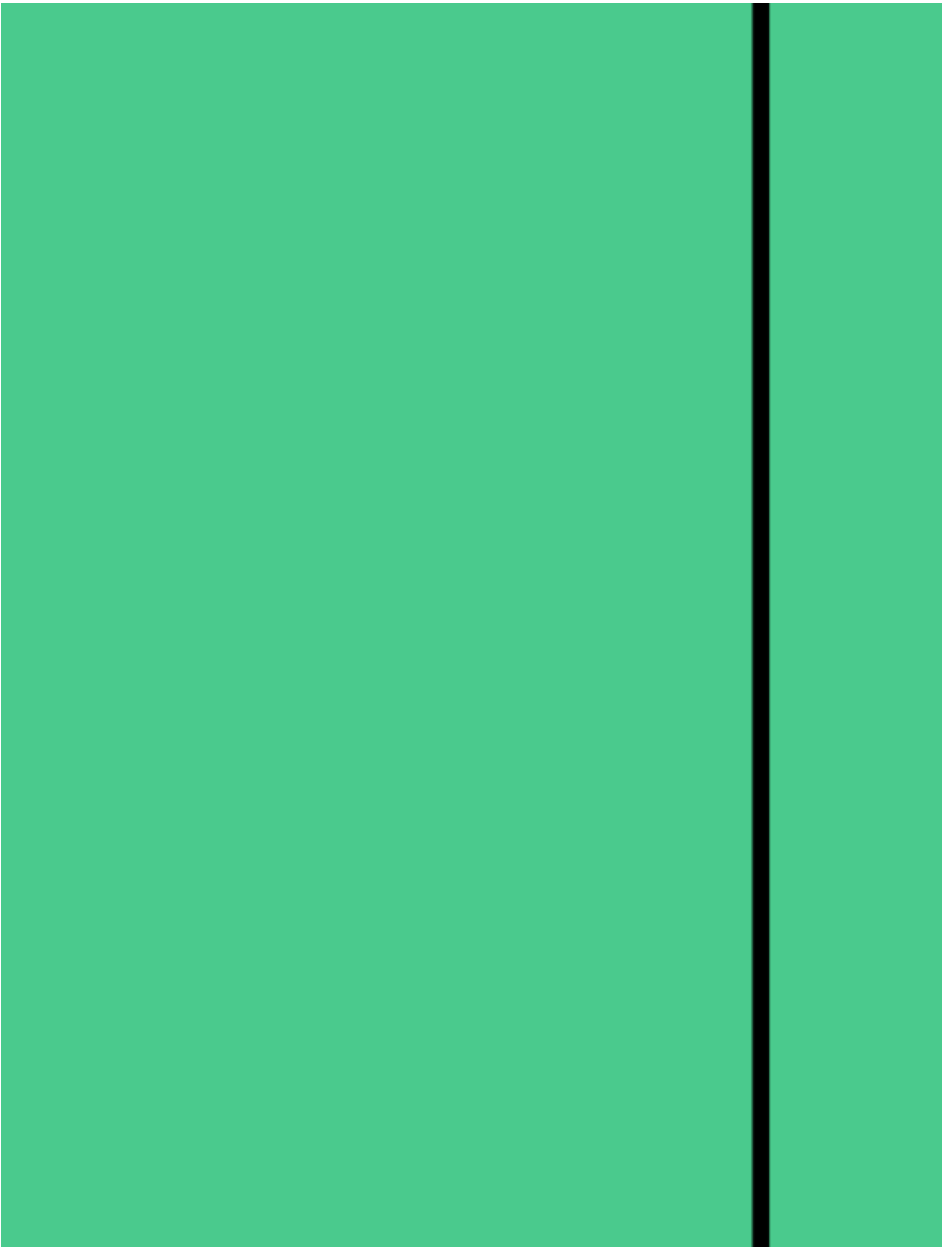














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The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high, and the prevalence of *S. flexneri* is high.

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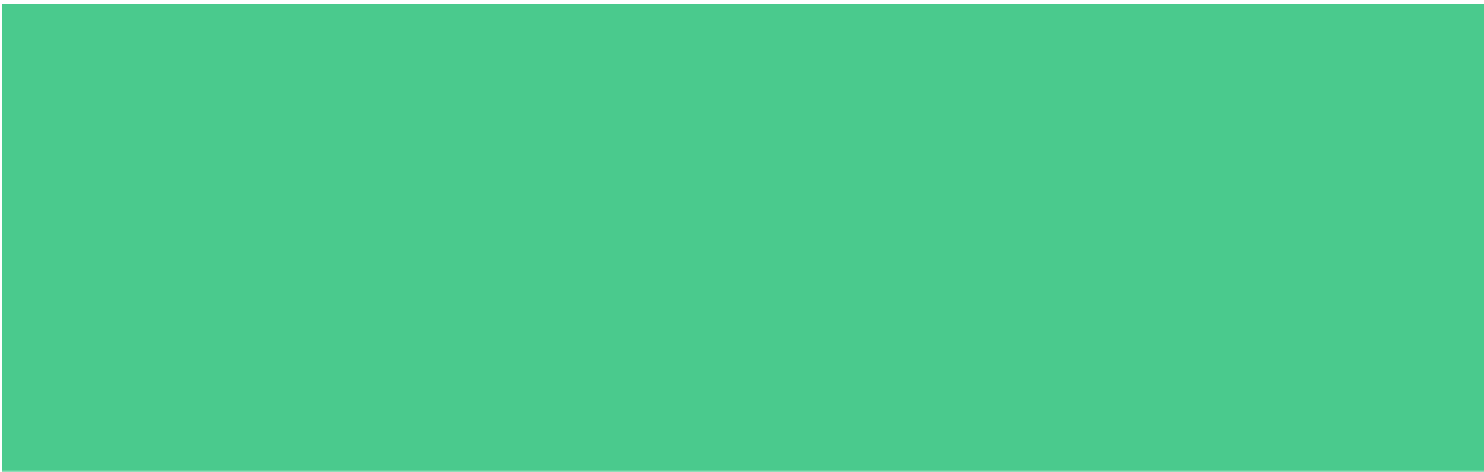




















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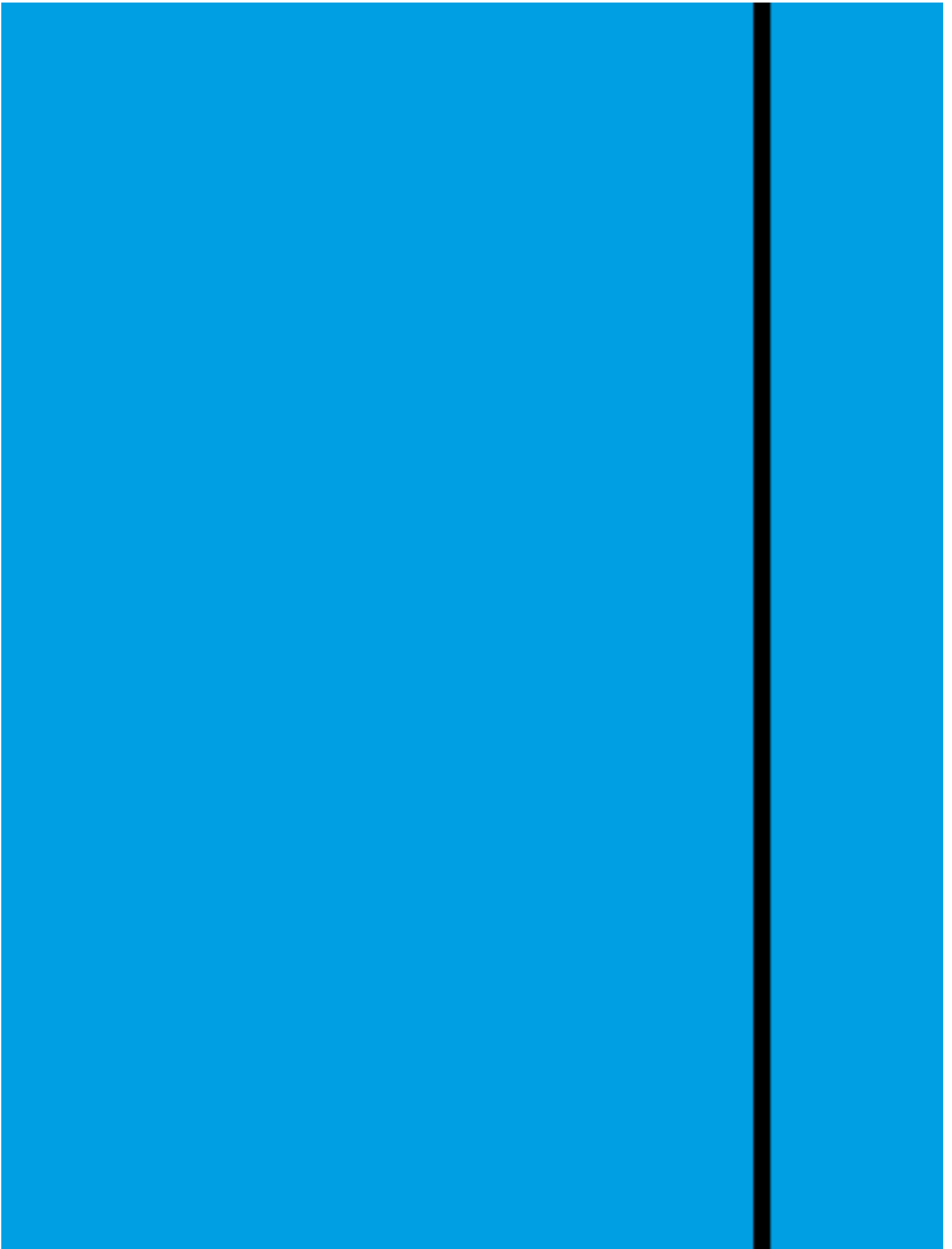


























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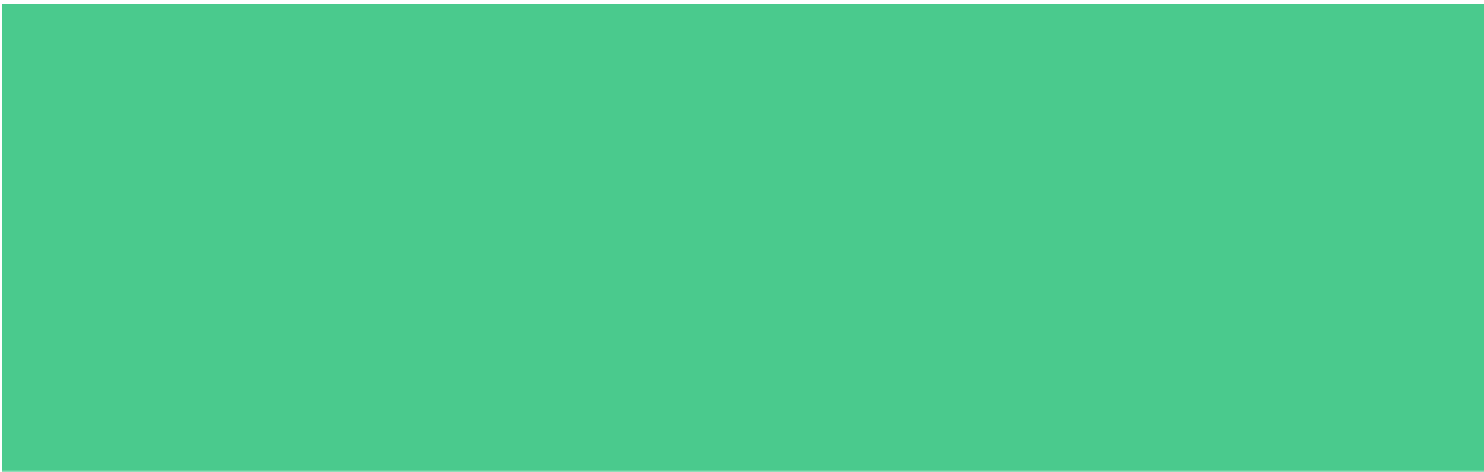




































the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 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.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1999, 38% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 28% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1999, 42% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 32% 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. In 1999, 42% of the public sector workforce were in the 25-44 age group, compared with 32% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 45-64 age group. In 1999, 32% of the public sector workforce were in the 45-64 age group, compared with 22% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are in the 65+ age group. In 1999, 22% of the public sector workforce were in the 65+ age group, compared with 12% in 1980.

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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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 0.5 billion to 0.7 billion (United Nations 2002).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations (2002) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as one of the eight Millennium Development Goals. The goal is to 'improve the lives of the world's poor' by 2015. The goal is to be achieved by 'ensuring that all people, everywhere, have access to primary health care' (United Nations 2002).

The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as one of the eight Millennium Development Goals. The goal is to 'improve the lives of the world's poor' by 2015. The goal is to be achieved by 'ensuring that all people, everywhere, have access to primary health care' (WHO 2002).

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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. 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 1998, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

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 offer better pay and conditions of employment than the private sector.

Another advantage is that the public sector is often able to offer more flexible working arrangements than the private sector. This can be particularly important for people with disabilities, who may need to work flexible hours in order to manage their condition.

Finally, the public sector is often able to offer more training and development opportunities than the private sector. This can be particularly important for people with disabilities, who may need to develop their skills in order to be able to work in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of different pressures, including from the private sector, the media, and the public. These pressures can make it difficult for the public sector to maintain its commitment to employing people with disabilities.

Another challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of different changes, including changes in the way it is funded, changes in the way it is managed, and changes in the way it is delivering services. These changes can make it difficult for the public sector to maintain its commitment to employing people with disabilities.

Finally, the public sector is facing a number of different challenges in the future, including changes in the way it is funded, changes in the way it is managed, and changes in the way it is delivering services. These challenges can make it difficult for the public sector to maintain its commitment to employing people with disabilities.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can continue to employ people with disabilities. One way is to continue to offer good pay and conditions of employment. Another way is to continue to offer flexible working arrangements. Finally, the public sector can continue to offer training and development opportunities.

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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 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.



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 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13].

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

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

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In the 2070s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 2080s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [23].

In the 2090s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 2100s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [25].

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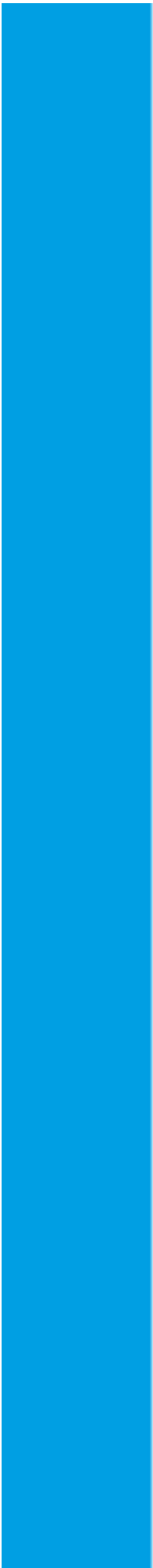
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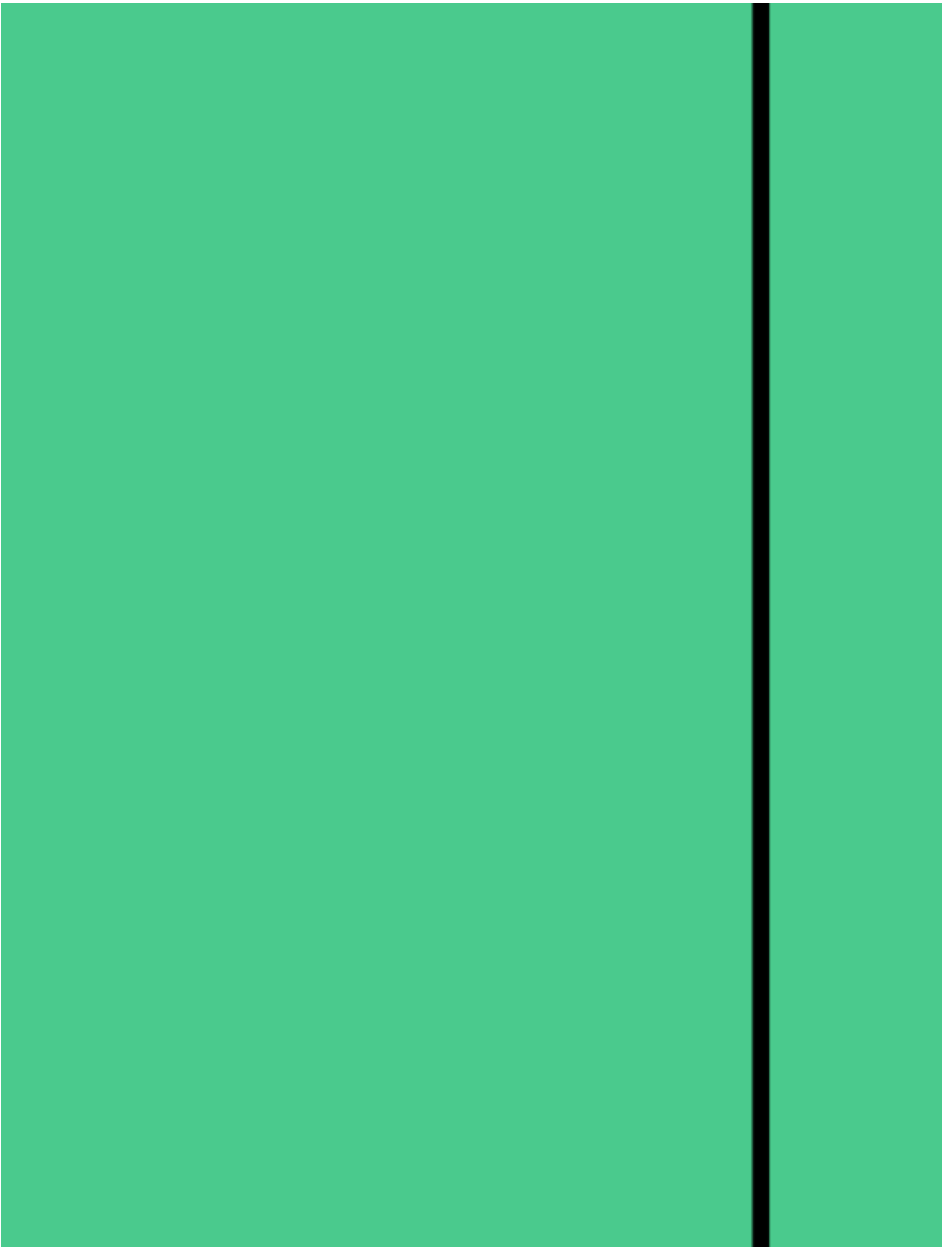
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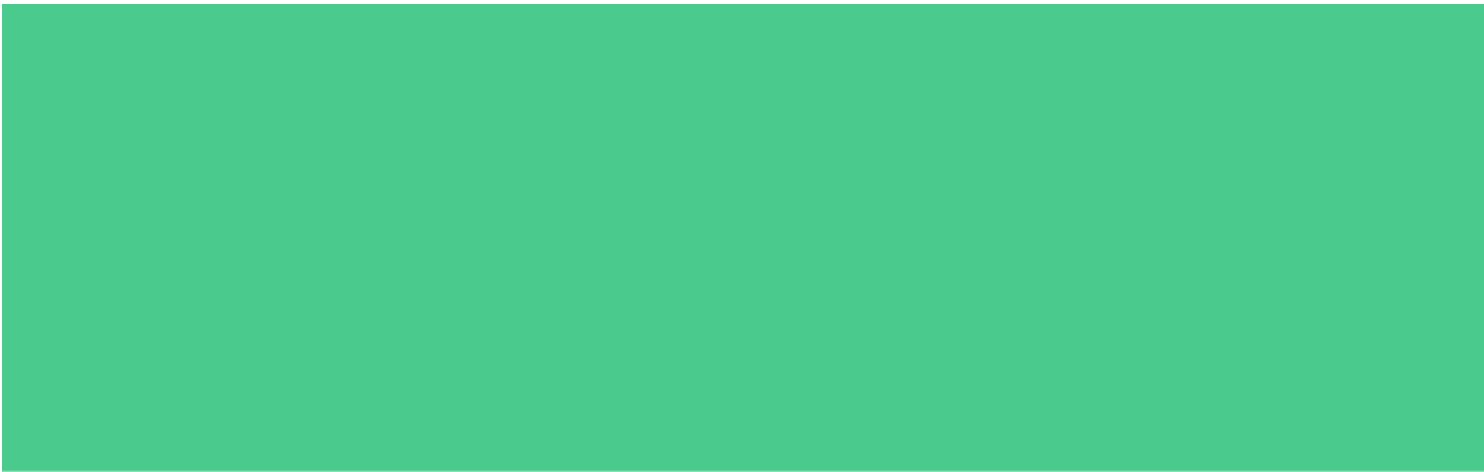
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There is a growing concern that the number of children in the world is increasing at a rate that is unsustainable. The United Nations (1999) predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050. This is a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

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the 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 Social Security 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. The Act includes provisions for the establishment of a new regulatory body, the Health Care Commission, which will be responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of care and services provided by the public sector.

The Health Care Commission will be responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. It will be responsible for setting standards for care and services, and for monitoring and improving the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. It will also be responsible for ensuring that the public sector is providing care and services that are of the highest quality.

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These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a rise in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are aged 15 years and over, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a rise in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.

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The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are aged 15 years and over, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a rise in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.

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. The number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 0.2 billion, from 0.2 billion in 1980 to 0.4 billion in 1999.

These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy at birth.

The decline in the death rate has been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The death rate has declined from 19.5 per 1,000 in 1980 to 10.5 per 1,000 in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the infant mortality rate, a decline in the mortality rate from infectious diseases, and a decline in the mortality rate from non-communicable diseases.

The decline in the birth rate has also been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The birth rate has declined from 2.5 per 1,000 in 1980 to 1.5 per 1,000 in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the fertility rate, a decline in the marriage rate, and a decline in the divorce rate.

The decline in the life expectancy at birth has also been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The life expectancy at birth has declined from 72 years in 1980 to 67 years in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the life expectancy at birth from infectious diseases, a decline in the life expectancy at birth from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the life expectancy at birth from accidents and violence.

These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy at birth.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are in the labor force. The number of people in the labor force has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy at birth.

The increase in the number of people who are in the labor force has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are employed. The number of people employed has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy at birth.

The increase in the number of people who are employed has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are in the workforce. The number of people in the workforce has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy at birth.













