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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 2.2 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 having children at a younger age. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are having children at a younger age than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are surviving into old age. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are living longer than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are having children at a younger age than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that requires a number of different approaches to be taken. One of the main approaches is to improve the quality of education for children. This is because education is a key factor in the development of a child, and it is a key factor in the development of a country.

Another approach is to improve the health care system. This is because health care is a key factor in the development of a child, and it is a key factor in the development of a country. This is because health care is a key factor in the development of a child, and it is a key factor in the development of a country.

A third approach is to improve the economic situation. This is because the economic situation is a key factor in the development of a child, and it is a key factor in the development of a country. This is because the economic situation is a key factor in the development of a child, and it is a key factor in the development of a country.

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

Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety. Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [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 common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [15].

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