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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 concern that the rapid increase in the number of children in the world will have a negative impact on the environment. The United Nations (2000) has estimated that the world's population will increase by 2.5 billion by 2050, and that the world's population will be 9 billion by 2100. The United Nations (2000) has also estimated that the world's population will be 10 billion by 2100, and that the world's population will be 12 billion by 2150.

The United Nations (2000) has also estimated that the world's population will be 13 billion by 2150, and that the world's population will be 14 billion by 2150. The United Nations (2000) has also estimated that the world's population will be 15 billion by 2150, and that the world's population will be 16 billion by 2150.

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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 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 *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with shigellosis, followed by *S. flexneri* serotype 3 [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 second most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with shigellosis, followed by *S. flexneri* serotype 3 [13]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with shigellosis, followed by *S. flexneri* serotype 3 [14].

In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with shigellosis, followed by *S. flexneri* serotype 3 [15]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with shigellosis, followed by *S. flexneri* serotype 3 [16].

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In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with shigellosis, followed by *S. flexneri* serotype 3 [19]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with shigellosis, followed by *S. flexneri* serotype 3 [20].

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The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results of the study are presented in this paper. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results of the study are presented in this paper. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results of the study are presented in this paper.

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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 become the largest employer in the UK, with 16% of the population employed in the public sector, compared with 12% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become the largest employer in the UK. One reason is that the public sector has become more important in the economy. The public sector provides a range of services that are essential for the well-being of the population, such as health care, education, and social security. As the population ages, the demand for these services increases, and the public sector must expand to meet this demand.

Another reason why the public sector has become the largest employer in the UK is that it has become more efficient. The public sector has been able to reduce costs and improve productivity, which has allowed it to expand its services without a corresponding increase in the number of employees. This has been achieved through a number of measures, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the implementation of cost-cutting measures.

Finally, the public sector has become the largest employer in the UK because it has been able to attract and retain a large number of skilled workers. The public sector offers a range of benefits, such as job security, pension schemes, and training opportunities, which make it an attractive employer. This has allowed the public sector to attract and retain a large number of skilled workers, who are essential for the provision of public services.

In conclusion, the public sector has become the largest employer in the UK for a number of reasons. The public sector has become more important in the economy, it has become more efficient, and it has been able to attract and retain a large number of skilled workers. These factors have all contributed to the growth of the public sector and its position as the largest employer in the UK.

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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. In 1999, 1.2 million people with disabilities were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in 1980. This increase has been driven by the growth of the public sector, and the fact that the public sector has a higher proportion of people with disabilities than the private sector.

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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. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of targets for the public sector, including a 10% reduction in the number of people employed in the public sector by 2005. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of the 'New Deal' for the public sector (Department of Health 2000).

The 'New Deal' for the public sector is a set of initiatives designed to improve the efficiency of the public sector. It includes a number of measures, such as the introduction of performance-related pay, the introduction of a 'New Deal' for the public sector, and the introduction of a 'New Deal' for the public sector. The 'New Deal' for the public sector is a set of initiatives designed to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

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