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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 which have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. These include a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The decline in the death rate has been the most significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, and a decline in the incidence of accidents and violence.

The decline in the birth rate has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to each woman, a decline in the age at which women first become mothers, and a decline in the number of women who are married.

The decline in the rate of migration has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are emigrating from their home countries, a decline in the number of people who are immigrating to other countries, and a decline in the number of people who are returning to their home countries.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 65 and over has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

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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. 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 from the lower socio-economic groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower socio-economic groups 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 low qualifications, with 1.5 million people with low qualifications 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 low skills, with 1.5 million people with low skills 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 low income, with 1.5 million people with low income 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 low housing, with 1.5 million people with low housing 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 low health, with 1.5 million people with low health 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 low education, with 1.5 million people with low education employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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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 7.5 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 identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that the needs of the ageing population are not static. It is therefore necessary to develop strategies that can meet the needs of the ageing population at different stages of their life.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified four key areas of focus for the new paradigm of care for the ageing population: (1) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care, (2) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care, (3) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care, and (4) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care. These four areas of focus are interrelated, and they all contribute to the development of a new paradigm of care for the ageing population.

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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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care and services.

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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 (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (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 the ageing population, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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