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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 factors 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 in the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This decline has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the rate of infant mortality, a decline in the rate of mortality from infectious diseases, and a decline in the rate of mortality from non-communicable diseases.

The decline in the birth rate has also contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This decline has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the rate of fertility, a decline in the rate of abortion, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The decline in the rate of migration has also contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This decline has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the rate of immigration, a decline in the rate of emigration, and a decline in the rate of naturalization.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has a number of implications for the world. These implications include a decline in the rate of economic growth, a decline in the rate of technological innovation, and a decline in the rate of social progress.

The decline in the rate of economic growth has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the rate of investment, a decline in the rate of savings, and a decline in the rate of consumption. The decline in the rate of technological innovation has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the rate of research and development, a decline in the rate of innovation, and a decline in the rate of commercialization.

The decline in the rate of social progress has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the rate of education, a decline in the rate of health care, and a decline in the rate of social services. The decline in the rate of education has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the rate of enrollment, a decline in the rate of completion, and a decline in the rate of quality.

The decline in the rate of health care has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the rate of access, a decline in the rate of quality, and a decline in the rate of cost. The decline in the rate of social services has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the rate of provision, a decline in the rate of quality, and a decline in the rate of cost.

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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 as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [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 from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [14].

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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