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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 this increase in the number of people in the world. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the average life expectancy at birth was 47 years. In 2000, it was 52 years. This increase in life expectancy has led to a larger proportion of the population being aged 65 and over.

Another factor which has contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world is the increase in the number of people who are aged 15–64 years. This increase is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are working and the increase in the number of people who are in school.

The increase in the number of people in the world has led to a number of challenges. One of the main challenges is the need for more resources to support the growing population. This includes the need for more food, water, and shelter. It also includes the need for more education and healthcare.

Another challenge is the need for more jobs. As the number of people in the world increases, the number of people who are working also increases. This leads to a need for more jobs to support the growing population.

The increase in the number of people in the world has also led to a number of environmental challenges. One of the main challenges is the need for more land to support the growing population. This leads to deforestation and the loss of natural habitats.

Another environmental challenge is the need for more water. As the number of people in the world increases, the need for water also increases. This leads to the depletion of water resources and the need for more water conservation.

The increase in the number of people in the world has led to a number of social challenges. One of the main challenges is the need for more education. As the number of people in the world increases, the need for education also increases. This leads to the need for more schools and teachers.

Another social challenge is the need for more healthcare. As the number of people in the world increases, the need for healthcare also increases. This leads to the need for more hospitals and doctors.

The increase in the number of people in the world has led to a number of economic challenges. One of the main challenges is the need for more money. As the number of people in the world increases, the need for money also increases. This leads to the need for more jobs and income.

Another economic challenge is the need for more resources. As the number of people in the world increases, the need for resources also increases. This leads to the need for more land, water, and other resources.

The increase in the number of people in the world has led to a number of political challenges. One of the main challenges is the need for more power. As the number of people in the world increases, the need for power also increases. This leads to the need for more governments and leaders.

Another political challenge is the need for more stability. As the number of people in the world increases, the need for stability also increases. This leads to the need for more peace and order.

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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 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 1.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1.2 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 1995, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minorities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Caribbean. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Caribbean were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Indian subcontinent. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Pakistan. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Pakistan were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Bangladesh. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Bangladesh were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Africa. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Africa were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Asia. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Asia were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Middle East. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Middle East were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Pacific. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Pacific were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Americas. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Americas were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 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 *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

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 results of a study of *S. flexneri* isolates from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1990. The study found that *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1990.

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom in 1990. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom in 1990. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom in 1990. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom in 1990.

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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 for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Ageing Well' initiative, which aims to improve the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The Department of Health has also launched the 'Ageing Well' campaign, which aims to raise awareness of the needs of older people and to encourage people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is aimed at improving the lives of older people in a number of ways, including by providing them with the services and support they need, by raising awareness of the needs of older people, and by encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' campaign is a multi-media campaign, involving television, radio, and print. The campaign is aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and at encouraging people to get involved in helping them. The campaign is also aimed at encouraging older people to get involved in helping others.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative and the 'Ageing Well' campaign are part of a larger effort to improve the lives of older people in the UK. The Department of Health is also working on a number of other initiatives to improve the lives of older people, including by providing them with the services and support they need, by raising awareness of the needs of older people, and by encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 50% (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. 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.

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