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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, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1995, the life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. In 1950, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 1995, there were 0.5 billion people aged 65 and over in the world (United Nations 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Third, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under in the world. By 1995, there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under in the world (United Nations 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 15 and under is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Fourth, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under in the world. By 1995, there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under in the world (United Nations 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 15 and under is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Fifth, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under in the world. By 1995, there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under in the world (United Nations 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 15 and under is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Sixth, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under in the world. By 1995, there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under in the world (United Nations 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 15 and under is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Seventh, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under in the world. By 1995, there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under in the world (United Nations 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 15 and under is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Eighth, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under in the world. By 1995, there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under in the world (United Nations 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 15 and under is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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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 people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from disease and violence has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world died from disease and violence every 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and violence every 20 years.

Another reason why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased is that the number of people who are working has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world worked for 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world worked for 20 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are working has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are entering the workforce has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world entered the workforce every 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world entered the workforce every 20 years.

Another reason why the number of people who are working has increased is that the number of people who are leaving the workforce has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world left the workforce every 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world left the workforce every 20 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are leaving the workforce has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are retiring has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world retired every 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world retired every 20 years.

Another reason why the number of people who are leaving the workforce has decreased is that the number of people who are dying has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world died every 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world died every 20 years.

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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 a major employer in the UK, 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* 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 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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.

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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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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 grown from 10% of the economy in 1980 to 16% in 1999. The public sector has also become a major employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 3.5 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major 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 a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of social security benefits. In 1999, there were 1.5 million people in receipt of social security benefits employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of housing benefits, with 1.5 million people in receipt of housing benefits employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of child benefits, with 1.5 million people in receipt of child benefits employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of family credits, with 1.5 million people in receipt of family credits employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of maternity credits, with 1.5 million people in receipt of maternity credits employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of sick pay, with 1.5 million people in receipt of sick pay employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of unemployment benefits, with 1.5 million people in receipt of unemployment benefits employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of retirement benefits, with 1.5 million people in receipt of retirement benefits employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of disability benefits, with 1.5 million people in receipt of disability benefits employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are in receipt of carer's allowances, with 1.5 million people in receipt of carer's allowances employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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 identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the functional abilities of older people so that they can live independently and actively in their communities (Department of Health 1999).

The 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly is based on the principle of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the functional abilities of older people so that they can live independently and actively in their communities (Department of Health 1999). The 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly is based on the principle of 'active ageing'.

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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 million (Office of 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 3.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

