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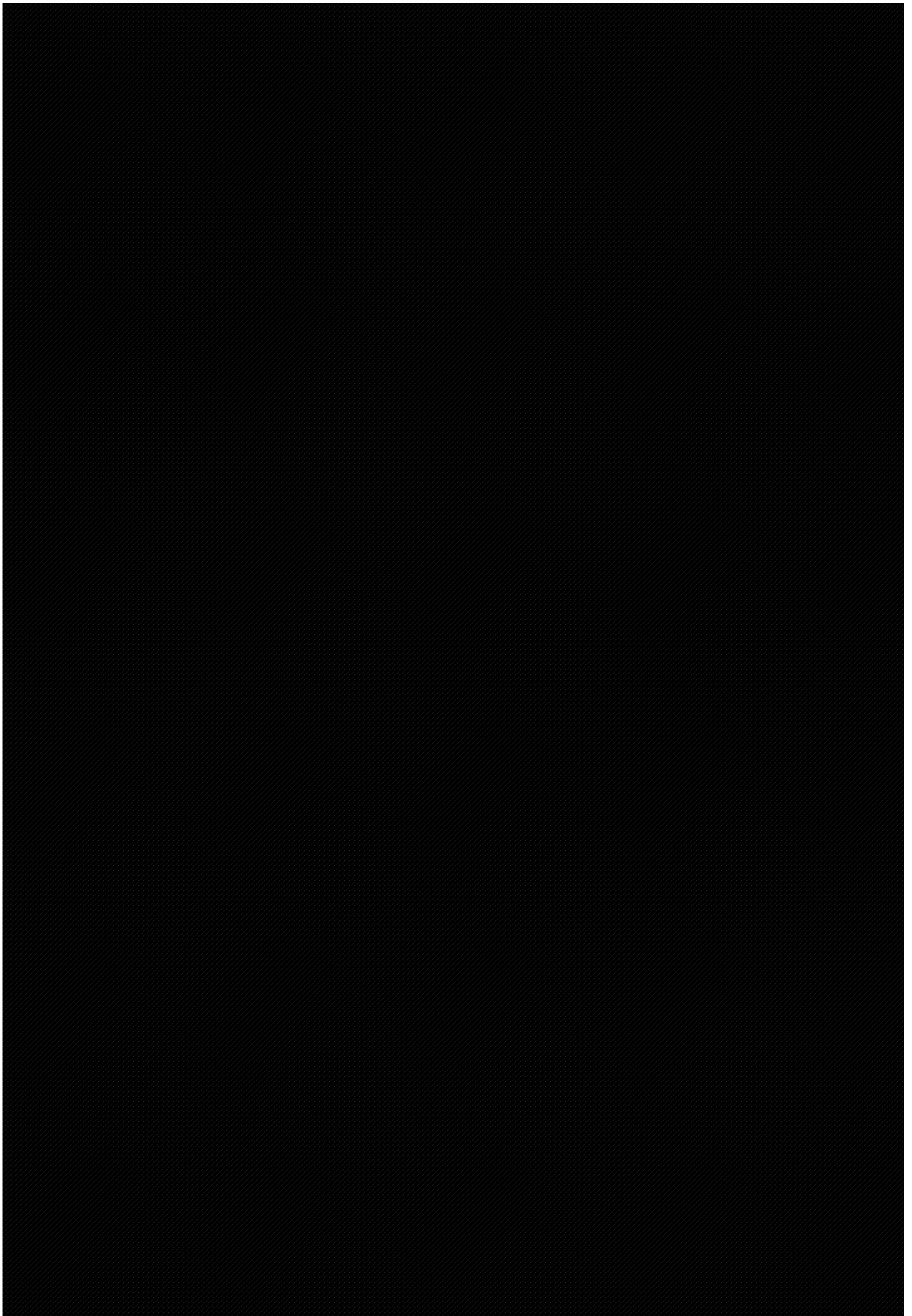
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by 2015, with the largest increases occurring in the developing world (United Nations, 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world, and the importance of ensuring that they have access to basic services such as education, health care, and nutrition. This has led to the development of a number of international agreements and initiatives, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the Millennium Development Goals (2000).

The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of knowledge about the needs of children in the world, and to discuss the implications for policy and practice. The paper is organized into three main sections: (1) a review of the current state of knowledge about the needs of children in the world; (2) a discussion of the implications for policy and practice; and (3) a conclusion.

The first section of the paper reviews the current state of knowledge about the needs of children in the world. This includes a review of the literature on the physical, psychological, and social needs of children, and a discussion of the challenges faced by children in the world.

The second section of the paper discusses the implications for policy and practice. This includes a discussion of the need for a holistic approach to the needs of children, and a discussion of the role of different stakeholders in addressing the needs of children.

The third section of the paper concludes by discussing the need for a global approach to the needs of children, and the importance of ensuring that all children have access to basic services.

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

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) 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 (2000) 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 of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people. The Department of Health (2000) 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 of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the methods and media used to communicate information. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of communication, and the methods and media used to communicate information. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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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 and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999, the introduction of the Health Service Act 2001, and the introduction of the Health Service Act 2004. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way the public sector is run, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999, the introduction of the Health Service Act 2001, and the introduction of the Health Service Act 2004.

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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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a growing need for services such as health care, social care, and education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in terms of employment. One challenge is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which can make it difficult to attract and retain staff. Another challenge is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which can be a less attractive sector for some people. A third challenge is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, which can be a less attractive sector for some people.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can address these challenges. One way is to offer more full-time or permanent jobs. Another way is to offer more attractive salaries and benefits. A third way is to offer more training and development opportunities. These measures can help to attract and retain staff, and ensure that the public sector is able to meet the growing demand for public services.

The public sector has a long way to go in terms of employment. However, there are a number of steps that can be taken to improve the public sector's employment situation. By addressing the challenges that the public sector faces, it can ensure that it is able to meet the growing demand for public services, and provide a good working environment for its employees.

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