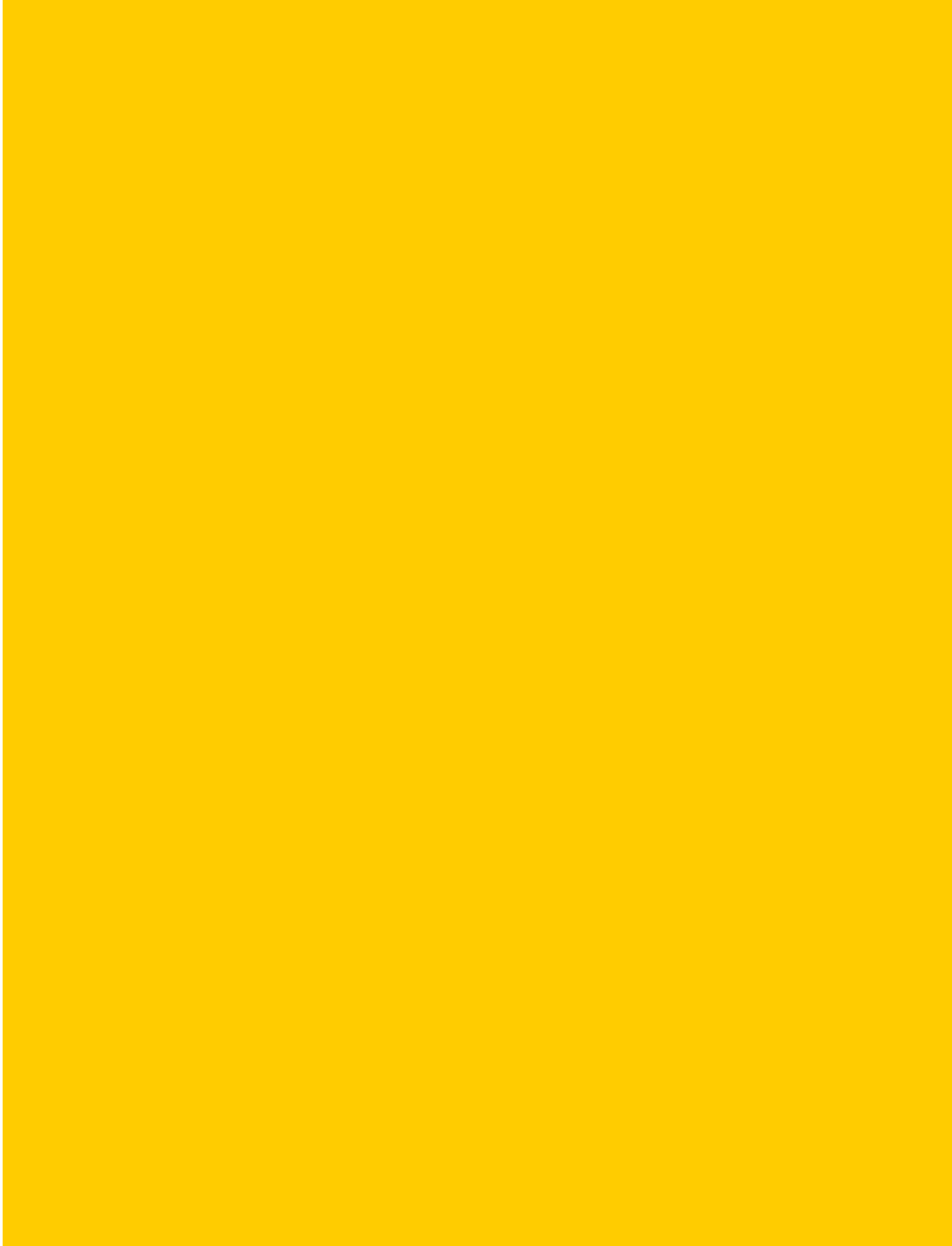
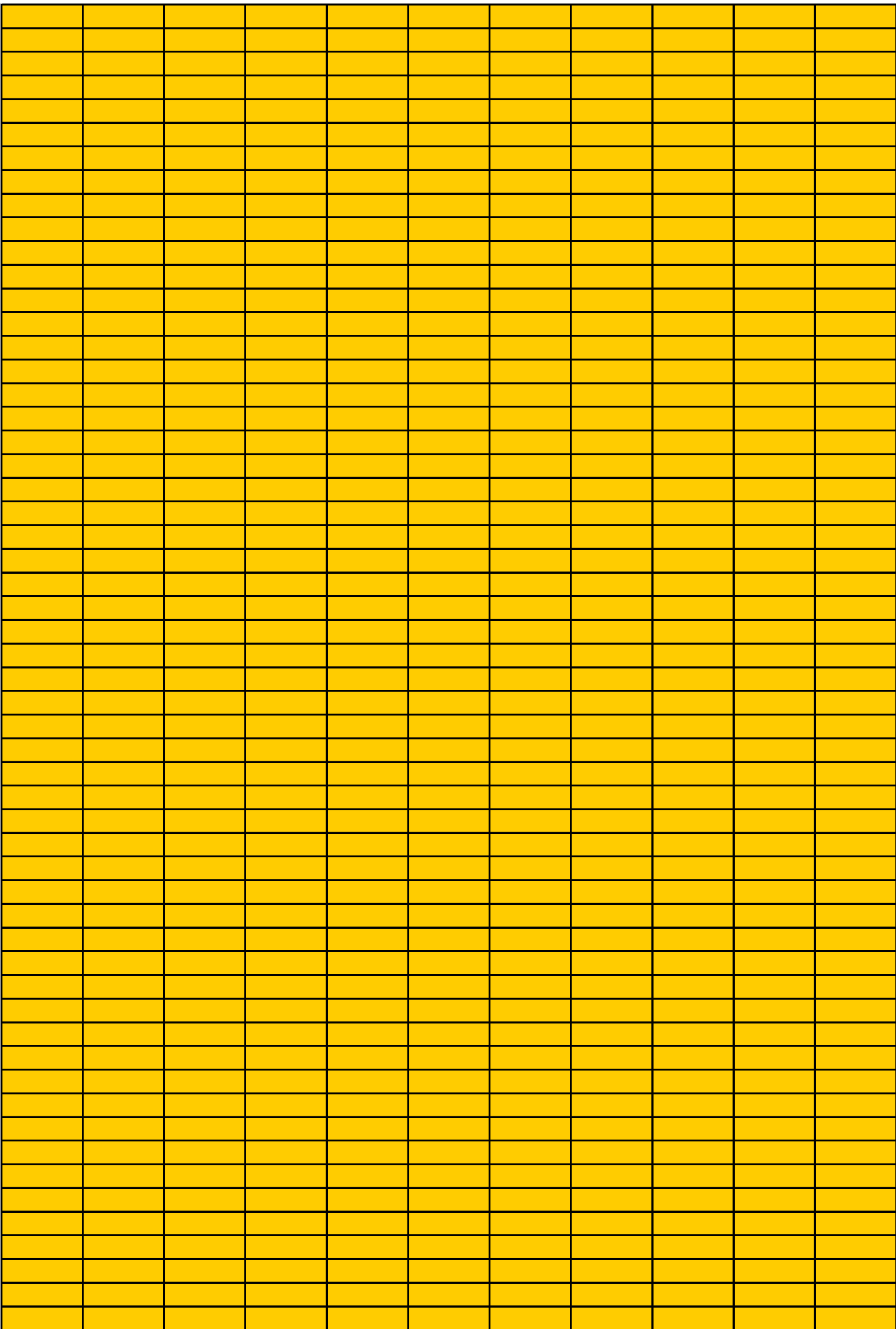


Swimmer	DOB	Stroke	Lengths	Time	DQ Information		
Ben Tuffin	2004	Breaststroke	1	48.51	DQ - Start		
Ben Tuffin	2004	Backstroke	1	49.09			
Ben Tuffin	2004	Freestyle	1	39.10			
Betty Simpson	2005	Backstroke	1	39.64			
Betty Simpson	2005	Breaststroke	1	42.54			
Betty Simpson	2005	Freestyle	1	36.51			
Chloe Duval	2001	Backstroke	3	1.33.70			
Daniel Jack	2005	Backstroke	1	41.76			
Daniel Jack	2005	Breaststroke	1	49.15	DQ - Arms past hips		
Daniel Jack	2005	Freestyle	1	37.86			
Deborah Braxton	2003	Backstroke	1	34.65	DQ - Turned on to front		
Deborah Braxton	2003	Freestyle	2	1.07.68			
Deborah Braxton	2003	Breaststroke	1	38.26			
Deborah Braxton	2003	Butterfly	1	39.26			
Edward Partington	2003	Breaststroke	1	43.95	DQ - Wrong stroke at start		
Edward Partington	2003	Backstroke	1	37.91			
Edward Partington	2003	Freestyle	1	32.72			
Ellie Bowers	2004	Backstroke	2	1.20.36			
Ellie Bowers	2004	Backstroke	1	38.46	DQ - Pulling on lane rope		
Ellie Bowers	2004	Breaststroke	1	47.26			
Emma Huxley	2005	Freestyle	1	34.46			
Emma Huxley	2005	Breaststroke	1	49.00			
Emma Huxley	2005	Backstroke	1	37.85			
Ethan Baldock	2003	Freestyle	2	57.46			
Ethan Baldock	2003	Freestyle	3	1.44.00			
Faith Howard	2004	Freestyle	1	37.82			
Faith Howard	2004	Butterfly	1	45.18	DQ - Arms		
Faith Howard	2004	Breaststroke	1	44.15	DQ - Finish		
Faith Howard	2004	Backstroke	1	43.94			
Fern Partington	2005	Backstroke	1	34.95			
Fern Partington	2005	Breaststroke	1	49.80	DQ - Arms		
Fern Partington	2005	Freestyle	1	33.42			
Francesca Rameaux	2002	Butterfly	1	38.60			
Francesca Rameaux	2002	Backstroke	1	41.86			
Francesca Rameaux	2002	Breaststroke	1	44.11			
Francesca Rameaux	2002	Freestyle	1	31.71			
George Beckley	2002	Backstroke	2	1.12.78			
George Beckley	2002	Freestyle	3	1.38.62			
George Beckley	2002	Butterfly	1	37.44	DQ - Arms		
George Beckley	2002	Freestyle	2	1.00.38			
George Beckley	2002	Breaststroke	2	1.16.49			
Georgia Moore	2004	Backstroke	1	32.69			
Georgia Moore	2004	Freestyle	1	29.33			
Georgia Moore	2004	Butterfly	1	30.08			
Georgia Moore	2004	Breaststroke	1	37.17			
Hannah Yeowell	2005	Freestyle	1	33.50			
Hannah Yeowell	2005	Backstroke	1	35.99			
Hannah Yeowell	2005	Breaststroke	1	39.28	DQ - Start		
Harrison Harvey	2004	Freestyle	1	43.01			
Harrison Harvey	2004	Backstroke	1	41.47			
Harrison Harvey	2004	Breaststroke	1	49.14			
Harrison Moore	2004	Butterfly	1	28.03			
Harrison Moore	2004	Breaststroke	1	35.34			
Harrison Moore	2004	Freestyle	1	28.38			
Ioulia Kasapidis	2002	Freestyle	2	1.02.32			

Ioulia Kasapidis	2002	Freestyle	3	1.41.27			
Ioulia Kasapidis	2002	Breaststroke	2	1.15.28			
Ioulia Kasapidis	2002	Backstroke	2	1.14.95			
Ioulia Kasapidis	2002	Butterfly	1	28.77			
Isabelle Cox	2003	Backstroke	2	1.11.62			
Isabelle Cox	2003	Freestyle	3	1.45.34			
Isabelle Cox	2003	Freestyle	2	1.08.63			
Isla Kasapidis	2003	Butterfly	1	34.48			
Isla Kasapidis	2003	Backstroke	1	32.50			
Isla Kasapidis	2003	Freestyle	2	1.06.81			
Isla Kasapidis	2003	Breaststroke	1	36.86	DQ - Legs		
Isla Kasapidis	2003	Freestyle	1	29.40			
Jamie Jaramillo	2002	Backstroke	3	1.53.62			
Jamie Jaramillo	2002	Freestyle	3	1.37.16			
Jessica Bacon	2003	Butterfly	1	31.62			
Jessica Bacon	2003	Freestyle	2	1.00.82			
Jessica Bacon	2003	Freestyle	1	25.96			
Jessica Bacon	2003	Backstroke	1	30.83			
Joshua Sands	2002	Breaststroke	1	35.95			
Joshua Sands	2002	Butterfly	1	32.53			
Joshua Sands	2002	Freestyle	1	25.26			
Joshua Sands	2002	Backstroke	1	31.62			
Joshua Sands	2002	Freestyle	2	58.28			
Katie Harris	2004	Backstroke	1	40.59			
Katie Harris	2004	Breaststroke	1	45.32			
Louise Hadler	2002	Backstroke	2	1.08.23			
Louise Hadler	2003	Breaststroke	1	36.11			
Louise Hadler	2003	Freestyle	2	1.00.18			
Lucy Beckley	2004	Backstroke	2	1.05.66			
Lucy Beckley	2004	Butterfly	1	28.73			
Lucy Beckley	2004	Freestyle	2	1.02.00			
Lucy Beckley	2004	Breaststroke	1	39.82			
Lucy Beckley	2004	Breaststroke	1	38.88			
Matthew Neep	2003	Backstroke	2	1.06.87			
Matthew Neep	2003	Freestyle	2	1.04.55			
Max Crawford	2004	Backstroke	1	37.14			
Max Crawford	2004	Freestyle	1	37.78			
Max Crawford	2004	Breaststroke	1	49.14	DQ - Arms		
Megan O'Donoghue	1998	Backstroke	3	1.37.47			
Natasha Drew	2000	Backstroke	3	1.46.97	DQ - First turn		
Noah Enticknap	2005	Butterfly	1	31.67			
Noah Enticknap	2005	Backstroke	2	1.04.49			
Noah Enticknap	2005	Freestyle	2	1.01.41			
Noah Enticknap	2005	Breaststroke	1	35.21	DQ - Moving before start		
Oliver Bowers	2004	Freestyle	1	31.98			
Oliver Romp	2005	Freestyle	1	31.89			
Oliver Romp	2005	Backstroke	1	31.78			
Oliver Romp	2005	Breaststroke	1	41.77			
Olivia Burlacu	2004	Butterfly	1	38.06			
Olivia Burlacu	2004	Breaststroke	1	42.05			
Olivia Burlacu	2004	Backstroke	1	38.36			
Olivia Burlacu	2004	Freestyle	1	38.27			
Olivia Cox	2006	Backstroke	1	45.24			
Olivia Cox	2006	Breaststroke	1	53.44	DQ - Start		
Olivia Cox	2006	Freestyle	1	51.71			
Princess Nwafor	2003	Freestyle	1	37.85			







the 1990s, the number of publications on the topic has increased steadily, and the number of authors has increased from 1 to 100.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in research on the topic. One reason is the growing awareness of the importance of the topic. Another reason is the increasing availability of data and methods for research on the topic.

The following sections discuss the current state of research on the topic and the challenges that remain.

The first section discusses the current state of research on the topic. The second section discusses the challenges that remain.

The third section discusses the challenges that remain. The fourth section discusses the challenges that remain.

The fifth section discusses the challenges that remain. The sixth section discusses the challenges that remain.

The seventh section discusses the challenges that remain. The eighth section discusses the challenges that remain.

The ninth section discusses the challenges that remain. The tenth section discusses the challenges that remain.

The eleventh section discusses the challenges that remain. The twelfth section discusses the challenges that remain.

The thirteenth section discusses the challenges that remain. The fourteenth section discusses the challenges that remain.

The fifteenth section discusses the challenges that remain. The sixteenth section discusses the challenges that remain.

The seventeenth section discusses the challenges that remain. The eighteenth section discusses the challenges that remain.

The nineteenth section discusses the challenges that remain. The twentieth section discusses the challenges that remain.

The twenty-first section discusses the challenges that remain. The twenty-second section discusses the challenges that remain.

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The twenty-seventh section discusses the challenges that remain. The twenty-eighth section discusses the challenges that remain.

The twenty-ninth section discusses the challenges that remain. The thirtieth section discusses the challenges that remain.

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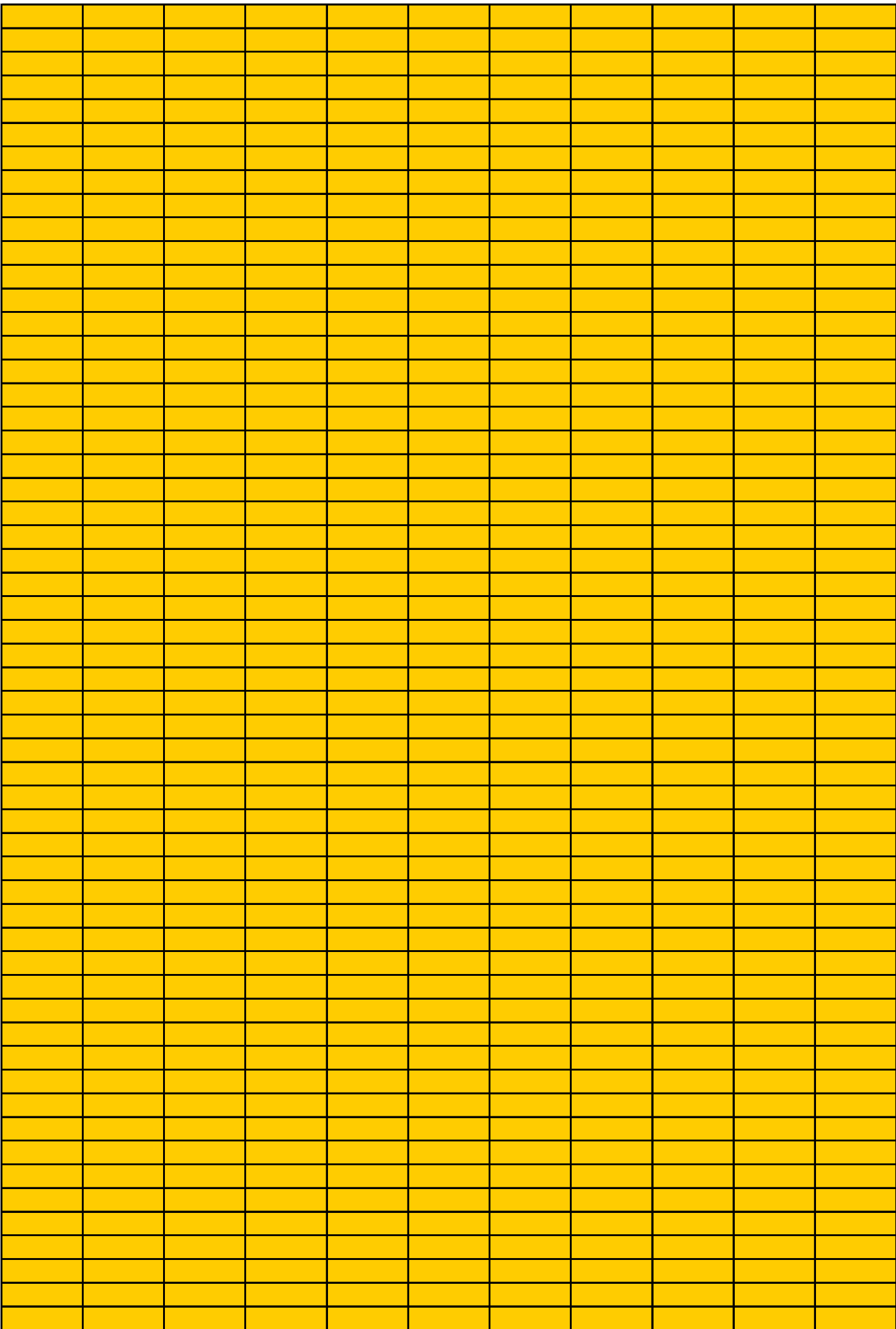
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another is that the public sector has become more efficient. A third is that the public sector has become more attractive to workers. A fourth is that the public sector has become more competitive.

The public sector has become a more important part of the economy because it provides a number of essential services. These include health care, education, and social security. The public sector has also become more efficient because it has been able to reduce costs and improve quality.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers because it offers a number of benefits. These include job security, a good pension, and a good work-life balance. The public sector has also become more competitive because it has been able to attract private sector workers.

The public sector has become more competitive because it has been able to offer a number of services that are not available in the private sector. These include health care, education, and social security. The public sector has also been able to offer a number of services that are more affordable than those available in the private sector.

The public sector has become more competitive because it has been able to offer a number of services that are more efficient than those available in the private sector. These include health care, education, and social security. The public sector has also been able to offer a number of services that are more reliable than those available in the private sector.

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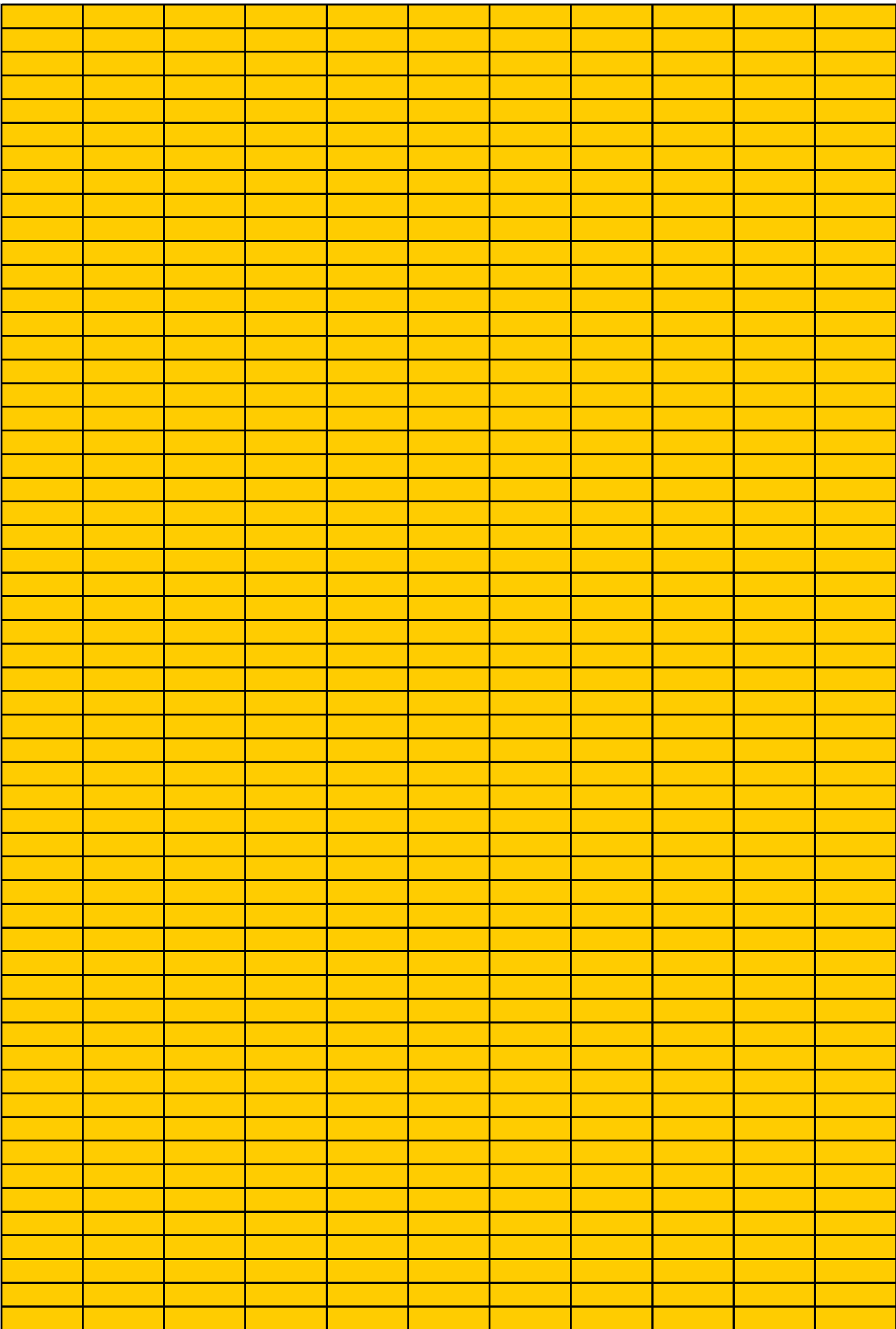
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the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries (1).

Diabetes is a chronic disease with a high prevalence and a high mortality. The prevalence of diabetes is increasing in all industrialized countries, and the mortality is also increasing (2). The prevalence of diabetes is increasing in all industrialized countries, and the mortality is also increasing (2). The prevalence of diabetes is increasing in all industrialized countries, and the mortality is also increasing (2). The prevalence of diabetes is increasing in all industrialized countries, and the mortality is also increasing (2).

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The public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In the 1990s, the public sector accounted for 12% of the UK's GDP. This is up from 10.5% in 1980.

The public sector has become more efficient. In the 1990s, the public sector's productivity grew by 1.5% per year. This is up from 1.0% in 1980.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. In the 1990s, the public sector's share of the UK's workforce grew by 1.5% per year. This is up from 1.0% in 1980.

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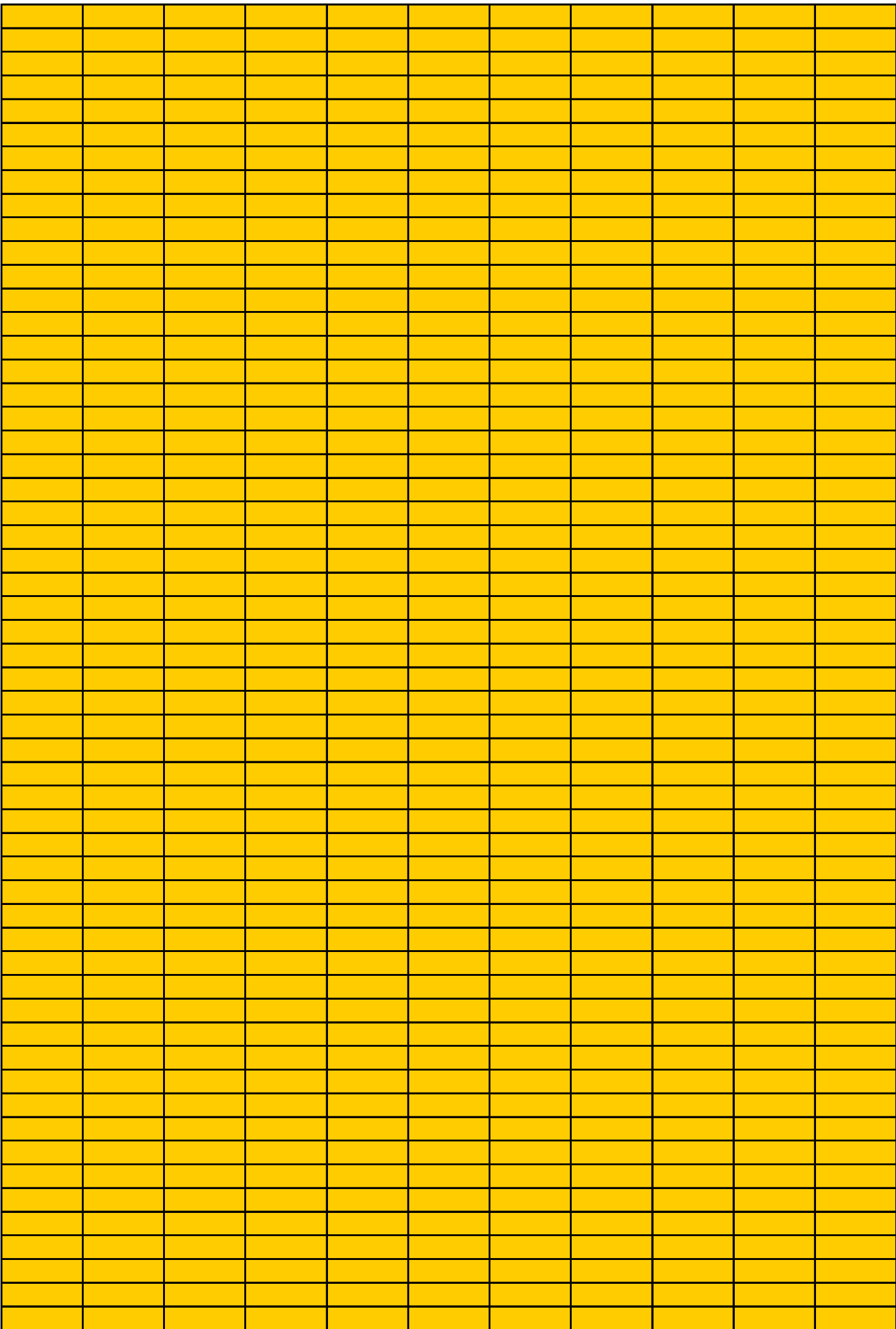
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the 1990s, the number of people who are employed in the service sector has increased in all countries. The increase is most pronounced in the United States and the United Kingdom.

There are several reasons for the increase in the service sector. First, the service sector has become more important in the economy. Second, the service sector has become more important in the labour market. Third, the service sector has become more important in the social structure. Fourth, the service sector has become more important in the culture.

The increase in the service sector has led to a change in the way of life. People are spending more time on leisure activities and less time on work. This has led to a change in the way of thinking. People are becoming more individualistic and more concerned with their own interests.

The increase in the service sector has also led to a change in the way of working. People are working longer hours and are more committed to their work. This has led to a change in the way of thinking. People are becoming more hardworking and more committed to their work.

The increase in the service sector has also led to a change in the way of living. People are spending more money on leisure activities and less money on necessities. This has led to a change in the way of thinking. People are becoming more materialistic and more concerned with their own interests.

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