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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 become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is responsible for providing a wide range of services, including health care, education, and social care.

The public sector is funded by the government, and it is important to understand how the government funds the public sector. The government funds the public sector through a variety of different methods, including taxation, borrowing, and grants.

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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 the community (Department of Health 1999).

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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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

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; (4) to improve the transport of older people; and (5) to improve the information and advice available to 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; (4) to improve the transport of older people; and (5) to improve the information and advice available to older people.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 16.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the quality of life of older people.
- To improve the financial security of older people.
- To improve the housing of older people.
- To improve the transport of older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions, including:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people by promoting healthy living and preventing illness.
- To improve the quality of life of older people by providing social and recreational opportunities.
- To improve the financial security of older people by providing financial advice and support.
- To improve the housing of older people by providing housing advice and support.
- To improve the transport of older people by providing transport advice and support.

The strategy also sets out a number of key targets, including:

- To reduce the number of older people who are in poor health.
- To reduce the number of older people who are in poor housing.
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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, production, distribution, use, and management of information, and the study of the nature, production, distribution, use, and management of the processes and products of communication. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, production, distribution, use, and management of communication, and the study of the nature, production, distribution, use, and management of the processes and products of information. (p. 1)

These definitions are not intended to be exhaustive, but they do provide a clear indication of the scope of the field.

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