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

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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 its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 approach to the care of the ageing population. This approach should be based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as 'the process of optimising the opportunities for people to lead healthy, active and productive lives' (Department of Health 1999, p. 1).

The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve the goals of 'active ageing'. These include: (1) promoting healthy living; (2) promoting social participation; (3) promoting the role of the voluntary sector; (4) promoting the role of the private sector; (5) promoting the role of the public sector; and (6) promoting the role of the community.

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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 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 4.5 million (Office for 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; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

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 quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live in their own homes; (4) to increase the number of people who are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently.

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 quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live in their own homes; (4) to increase the number of people who are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These challenges are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live in their own homes; (4) to increase the number of people who are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key opportunities for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These opportunities are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live in their own homes; (4) to increase the number of people who are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key priorities for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These priorities are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live in their own homes; (4) to increase the number of people who are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key messages for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These messages are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live in their own homes; (4) to increase the number of people who are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently.

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

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication, the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of communication on society. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of information science on society. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of information studies on society. (p. 10)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of information technology on society. (p. 10)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

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The 'information management' field is defined as:

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The 'information policy' field is defined as:

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The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of information law on society. (p. 10)

The 'information ethics' field is defined as:

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States with a college degree has increased from 15% to 25% (U.S. Department of Education, 1999). The increase in the number of people with a college degree has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people who are employed in the service sector of the economy.

One of the most significant changes in the service sector of the economy has been the increase in the number of people who are employed in the retail sector. The retail sector of the economy has grown from 10% of the total economy in 1980 to 15% in 1990, and is projected to grow to 20% by 2000 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1999). This growth has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people who are employed in the retail sector.

One of the most significant changes in the retail sector of the economy has been the increase in the number of people who are employed in the food service sector. The food service sector of the economy has grown from 5% of the total economy in 1980 to 10% in 1990, and is projected to grow to 15% by 2000 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1999). This growth has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people who are employed in the food service sector.

One of the most significant changes in the food service sector of the economy has been the increase in the number of people who are employed in the fast-food sector. The fast-food sector of the economy has grown from 2% of the total economy in 1980 to 5% in 1990, and is projected to grow to 10% by 2000 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1999). This growth has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people who are employed in the fast-food sector.

One of the most significant changes in the fast-food sector of the economy has been the increase in the number of people who are employed in the fast-food restaurant sector. The fast-food restaurant sector of the economy has grown from 1% of the total economy in 1980 to 3% in 1990, and is projected to grow to 7% by 2000 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1999). This growth has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people who are employed in the fast-food restaurant sector.

One of the most significant changes in the fast-food restaurant sector of the economy has been the increase in the number of people who are employed in the fast-food restaurant chain sector. The fast-food restaurant chain sector of the economy has grown from 0.5% of the total economy in 1980 to 1.5% in 1990, and is projected to grow to 4% by 2000 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1999). This growth has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people who are employed in the fast-food restaurant chain sector.

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