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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.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of 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 production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

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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 ethics' field is defined as:

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The 'information education' field is defined as:

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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 develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Age Friendly' initiative, which aims to ensure that services are designed to meet the needs of older people. The initiative includes a number of measures, such as ensuring that services are accessible to older people, and that staff are trained to meet the needs of older people. The initiative also includes a number of measures to ensure that older people are able to participate in decision-making about their care.

The 'Age Friendly' initiative is a key part of the UK's strategy for ageing. It is a multi-departmental initiative, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is designed to ensure that services are designed to meet the needs of older people, and that older people are able to participate in decision-making about their care.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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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' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that the needs of the ageing population are not static. It is therefore necessary to develop strategies that can meet the needs of the ageing population at different stages of their life.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified four key areas of focus for the new paradigm of care for the ageing population: (1) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'; (2) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'; (3) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'; and (4) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'.

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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. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 1.5 billion to 2.0 billion.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. One of the main factors is the increase in the number of people who are having children at a younger age. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are having children at a younger age than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past.

Another factor which has contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is the increase in the number of people who are surviving to adulthood. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are living longer than in the past, and the fact that people are having more children than in the past.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients 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 serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the second most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

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