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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of targets for the public sector, including a 10% reduction in the number of people employed in the public sector by 2005. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of the 'New Deal' for the public sector (Department of Health 2000).

The 'New Deal' for the public sector is a set of initiatives designed to improve the efficiency of the public sector. It includes a number of measures, such as the introduction of performance-related pay, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices. The 'New Deal' is intended to lead to a 10% reduction in the number of people employed in the public sector by 2005.

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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)

These definitions are very similar to those of the 'information' and 'communication' fields in the *Handbook of Information Science* [10].

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...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'information science' 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 from 10.5 million to 12.5 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 15.5 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 social and economic participation of older people.
- To improve the living conditions of older people.
- To improve the protection of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policy for older people in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of legislation, policy, and practice. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of the effectiveness of services and support for older people.

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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 patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [14].

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis.

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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 for 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 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

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 elderly, 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 elderly are not static. It is therefore necessary to develop strategies that can meet the needs of the elderly at different stages of their lives.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified four key areas of need for the elderly: (1) health care, (2) social care, (3) housing, and (4) transport. These areas are inter-related, and it is necessary to develop strategies that can address all of them. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key principles that should guide the development of strategies to meet the needs of the elderly: (1) the needs of the elderly should be met in their own homes, (2) the needs of the elderly should be met in a way that is dignified and respectful, (3) the needs of the elderly should be met in a way that is cost-effective, and (4) the needs of the elderly should be met in a way that is sustainable.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key strategies that should be used to meet the needs of the elderly: (1) the development of a 'new paradigm' of care for the elderly, (2) the development of a 'new paradigm' of housing for the elderly, (3) the development of a 'new paradigm' of transport for the elderly, and (4) the development of a 'new paradigm' of social care for the elderly. These strategies are inter-related, and it is necessary to develop strategies that can address all of them.

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