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

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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 1998) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998) (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) and the National Clinical Audit Programme. The NPSA was established in 1999 and is responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of care provided in the public sector. The National Clinical Audit Programme was established in 1998 and is responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of care provided in the public sector.

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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 develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of local authority departments responsible for older people's services. The aim of this paper is to review the current state of research on the needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for practice.

2. Background

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines ageing as a process, rather than a state, and as a period of life when people are at risk of physical and mental decline. The WHO also defines ageing as a period of life when people are at risk of social isolation and loss of independence. The WHO has identified a number of factors that contribute to the process of ageing, including biological, psychological, and social factors. The WHO has also identified a number of strategies to promote healthy ageing, including physical activity, social engagement, and cognitive stimulation.

The WHO has also identified a number of factors that contribute to the risk of physical and mental decline in older people, including chronic disease, disability, and social isolation. The WHO has also identified a number of strategies to reduce the risk of physical and mental decline in older people, including physical activity, social engagement, and cognitive stimulation. The WHO has also identified a number of factors that contribute to the risk of social isolation and loss of independence in older people, including chronic disease, disability, and social isolation. The WHO has also identified a number of strategies to reduce the risk of social isolation and loss of independence in older people, including physical activity, social engagement, and cognitive stimulation.

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