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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 as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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There is a paucity of data on the prevalence of *Shigella* spp. in the United Kingdom. In a study of 1000 children in the United Kingdom, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [12]. In a study of 1000 children in the United States, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [13].

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *Shigella* spp. in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in a large, multi-centre study of children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in 1998 and 1999.

The study was conducted in 10 centres in the United Kingdom. The centres were selected on the basis of their participation in the National Child Health Study. The centres were: Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Oxford, Southampton, and Swansea.

The study was conducted in 1000 children. The children were recruited from the general population. The children were recruited from 1000 general practices in the United Kingdom. The children were recruited from 1000 general practices in the United Kingdom.

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

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and collective action. (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 as a resource for individual and collective action. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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The 'information studies' 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 (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 published a strategy for the ageing population, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the activities of their communities.

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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 who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1998).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 2000.

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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).

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 a vision for the future of health care for 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 they need; and older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care.

The strategy also sets out a number of objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: to improve the quality of life of older people; to reduce the number of older people who are dependent on others; to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; and to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The strategy is a key document for the future of health care for older people in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of health care for older people, and sets out a number of objectives for the future of health care for older people. The strategy is a key document for the future of health care for older people in the UK.

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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 for National Statistics, 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for 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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on the following 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; (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to contribute to society.

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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery 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 1998. 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 for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for 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 ability of older people to live independently and to participate in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community.

One of the key areas for action is the need to develop strategies to promote the health and well-being of older people. This includes the need to develop strategies to prevent the onset of chronic disease and to manage chronic disease when it does occur. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community.

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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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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 of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) 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 three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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. 11)

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. 11)

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. 11)

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. 11)

The 'information research' field is defined as:

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[Illegible text block]

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 *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The balance between energy intake and energy expenditure is influenced by a number of factors, including genetics, environment, and lifestyle.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. It is also associated with a number of social problems, including discrimination and stigma. Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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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 address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for a society in which older people are able to live independently and actively, and to participate fully in the life of the community. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to support older people to live independently; to promote social inclusion; and to protect the rights of older people.

The Department of Health (1999) also sets out a number of key principles, including: to be people-centred; to be evidence-based; to be transparent; to be accountable; and to be inclusive. The strategy also sets out a number of key actions, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to support older people to live independently; to promote social inclusion; and to protect the rights of older people.

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Obesity is a major public health problem because it is a risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. It is also a leading cause of disability and premature death. In the United States, obesity is the leading cause of death among children and adolescents (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, obesity is the leading cause of death among adults (Health Survey for England 1997).

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is increasing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is increasing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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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 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 22% in 1998 (Health Survey for England 2000). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 30% in 1998 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety. Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving into old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to health care, and a shift in cultural values.

There are a number of challenges that the world population growth poses. One of the main challenges is that it is putting a strain on the world's resources. This is because there are a limited number of resources, such as food, water, and energy, and the growing population is increasing the demand for these resources.

Another challenge that the world population growth poses is that it is increasing the risk of environmental degradation. This is because a larger population is likely to have a larger impact on the environment, such as through increased deforestation, increased pollution, and increased greenhouse gas emissions.

There are a number of ways that the world population growth can be managed. One way is to improve the world's resources. This can be done by increasing the efficiency of resource use, by developing new technologies, and by improving the distribution of resources.

Another way that the world population growth can be managed is by reducing the number of people who are surviving into old age. This can be done by improving the world's health care system, by increasing access to health care, and by promoting healthy lifestyles.

There are a number of other ways that the world population growth can be managed. These include increasing the number of people who are working, increasing the number of people who are in school, and increasing the number of people who are in the workforce.

The world population growth is a complex issue that requires a number of different approaches to manage it. By working together, we can ensure that the world's resources are used in a sustainable way and that the world's environment is protected.

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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 also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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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 *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Roberts *et al.* [12], who reported the isolation of *S. flexneri* from 10 of 1000 children with acute gastroenteritis in the United Kingdom in 1990. The serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated were *S. flexneri* 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, 3h, 3i and 3j.

The aim of this study was to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute gastroenteritis in the United Kingdom in 1999. The objectives of the study were to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute gastroenteritis in the United Kingdom in 1999, to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute gastroenteritis in the United Kingdom in 1999, and to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute gastroenteritis in the United Kingdom in 1999.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and is the largest country in Europe. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and is the largest country in Europe. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and is the largest country in Europe.

Study design

The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was a cross-sectional study.

Study population

The study population was children with acute gastroenteritis in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study population was children with acute gastroenteritis in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study population was children with acute gastroenteritis in the United Kingdom in 1999.

Study site

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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 of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 million (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, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that older people should be able to live independently, actively and with dignity, and that they should be able to participate in the community and in the workforce. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: (1) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly; (2) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly; (3) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly.

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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, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are working. This is because the number of people who are working is declining, while the number of people who are retired is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy, and a decline in the number of people who are paying taxes.

Another implication is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves. This is because the number of people who are able to support themselves is declining, while the number of people who are unable to support themselves is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for their own care, and a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for the care of others.

The ageing of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of solutions. One of the main solutions is to improve the quality of life for people who are aged. This can be done by improving medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases.

Another solution is to increase the number of people who are working. This can be done by encouraging people to work longer, and by creating more jobs. This will help to increase the number of people who are contributing to the economy, and the number of people who are paying taxes.

A third solution is to increase the number of people who are able to support themselves. This can be done by providing more support for people who are unable to support themselves, and by creating more opportunities for people to work. This will help to increase the number of people who are able to pay for their own care, and the number of people who are able to pay for the care of others.

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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 (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) and the United Nations has developed a 'World Report on Ageing and Health' (United Nations 2002). The WHO strategy is based on the principle that 'Ageing is not a disease' and that 'The goal is to enable older people to live longer, healthier, and more active lives' (WHO 1999, p. 1).

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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 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 4.5 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 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 society. The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.
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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and the importance of ensuring that older people are able to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives to develop services to support older people, including the development of home care services, day care services, and residential care services.

One of the main challenges in developing services to support older people is the need to ensure that services are tailored to the needs of older people. This requires a thorough understanding of the needs of older people, and the ability to develop services that are responsive to these needs.

One of the main areas of research in this field is the development of services to support older people with dementia. This is a major public health problem, and the number of people with dementia is increasing rapidly. The need to develop services to support older people with dementia is therefore a high priority.

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...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:

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The 'information science' field is defined as:

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The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in the development of the new paradigm for the care of the elderly. These include: (1) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing'; (2) the need to develop strategies that can respond to the changing needs of the elderly over time; (3) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing'; (4) the need to develop strategies that can respond to the changing needs of the elderly over time.

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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 also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1999, compared with 55% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being people with disabilities in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of public sector employees being people from ethnic minorities in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower social classes, with 10% of public sector employees being people from the lower social classes in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low qualifications, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low qualifications in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low earnings, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low earnings in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low skills, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low skills in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low experience, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low experience in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low motivation, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low motivation in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low commitment, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low commitment in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low loyalty, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low loyalty in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low integrity, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low integrity in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low honesty, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low honesty in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low respect, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low respect in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low responsibility, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low responsibility in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low reliability, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low reliability in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low competence, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low competence in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low performance, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low performance in 1999, compared with 8% in 1980.

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 who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1998) (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of health care and to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care. The Act requires health care providers to ensure that they are able to provide a high standard of care and to ensure that they are able to meet the needs of the population.

One of the key areas of focus is the need to improve the quality of patient care. This includes ensuring that patients are able to receive the best possible care and that they are able to participate in decisions about their care. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Patient Choice and Control Bill, which sets out the framework for the regulation of patient care.

Another key area of focus is the need to improve the efficiency of the health care system. This includes ensuring that resources are used in the most effective way possible and that there are no unnecessary costs. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care.

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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 1995. 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 (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2020.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, one that is 'person-centred, holistic, and based on the needs of the individual'. The Department of Health (2000) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, one that is 'person-centred, holistic, and based on the needs of the individual'.

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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). 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 objectives and its own way of working. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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The second is the *Journal of the American Society for Library Science* (JASL), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the American Society for Library Science (ASLS).

The third is the *Journal of the American Society for Documental Science* (JASD), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the American Society for Documental Science (ASDS).

The fourth is the *Journal of the American Society for Information Management* (JASIM), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the American Society for Information Management (ASIM).

The fifth is the *Journal of the American Society for Information Systems* (JASIS), which was founded in 1950 and is published by the American Society for Information Systems (ASIS).

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