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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as the study of the creation, organisation, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information. The 'communication' field is defined as the study of the processes and systems by which information is transferred from one person to another.

The 'information' field is further divided into three sub-fields: 'information science', 'information systems' and 'information technology'. The 'communication' field is further divided into three sub-fields: 'communication theory', 'communication systems' and 'communication technology'.

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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.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services 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 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.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently; (3) that older people have the right to access the services they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following 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 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 also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, 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 1995, 80% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 60% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 30% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 20% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 40% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 30% in 1980.

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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 set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- To ensure that older people have access to the same range of services as other groups of people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in the community 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:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in the community for as long as possible.

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:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in the community for as long as possible.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in the community for as long as possible.

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 community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently in their own homes; older people should be able to access the services they need; and older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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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 1998, 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 1998, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 28% 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 1998, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, 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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