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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 of 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 of 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 age-friendly networks.

One of the key challenges in developing age-friendly communities is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all planning and development decisions. This requires a range of measures, including the provision of accessible housing, transport, and public services, and the creation of opportunities for older people to participate in community activities.

In this paper, we discuss the challenges of developing age-friendly communities, and the role of local authorities in addressing these challenges. We also discuss the importance of involving older people in the development of age-friendly communities, and the need for a range of measures to ensure that the needs of older people are met.

The paper is organized as follows. In the first section, we discuss the challenges of developing age-friendly communities. In the second section, we discuss the role of local authorities in addressing these challenges. In the third section, we discuss the importance of involving older people in the development of age-friendly communities. In the fourth section, we discuss the need for a range of measures to ensure that the needs of older people are met.

The first challenge in developing age-friendly communities is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all planning and development decisions. This requires a range of measures, including the provision of accessible housing, transport, and public services, and the creation of opportunities for older people to participate in community activities.

One of the key measures is the provision of accessible housing. This includes the provision of housing that is suitable for older people, and the provision of housing that is affordable. It also includes the provision of housing that is accessible to older people, and the provision of housing that is safe.

Another key measure is the provision of accessible transport. This includes the provision of transport that is suitable for older people, and the provision of transport that is affordable. It also includes the provision of transport that is accessible to older people, and the provision of transport that is safe.

A third key measure is the provision of accessible public services. This includes the provision of services that are suitable for older people, and the provision of services that are affordable. It also includes the provision of services that are accessible to older people, and the provision of services that are safe.

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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 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 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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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 become an important provider of social services, such as health care, education, and social housing. These services are essential for the well-being of the population, and they are provided by the public sector.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has become an important provider of social security. The public sector provides social security benefits, such as unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, and pension benefits. These benefits are essential for the well-being of the population, and they are provided by the public sector.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has become an important provider of social services for women. The public sector provides social services, such as day care, after-school care, and elder care. These services are essential for the well-being of women, and they are provided by the public sector.

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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]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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