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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 (1990–1999), and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999, which introduced a new framework for the NHS, and the introduction of the NHS Direct, which provides a 24-hour service for patients.

The NHS is a large and complex organisation, and it is essential that it is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This requires a number of things, including a strong focus on efficiency, and a commitment to continuous improvement. The NHS is committed to these principles, and it is working hard to ensure that it is able to deliver the best possible value for money.

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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 for 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 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, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'. The 'new paradigm' is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that people can remain active and healthy throughout their lives. The 'new paradigm' is based on the idea that people can remain active and healthy throughout their lives.

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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 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 society. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence and participation; and (4) ensuring a good quality of life.

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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 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 age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

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 life. It also requires a commitment to ongoing consultation and engagement with older people, and to the development of policies and practices that are responsive to their needs and preferences.

In this paper, we explore the challenges and opportunities of developing age-friendly communities, and we discuss the role of older people in this process. We first review the current state of the debate on age-friendly communities, and then we discuss the role of older people in the development of age-friendly communities. We then discuss the challenges and opportunities of developing age-friendly communities, and we conclude with some recommendations for future research and practice.

2. Age-friendly communities

The concept of age-friendly communities was first introduced by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1999. The WHO defined age-friendly communities as communities that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and that provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age. The WHO identified a range of factors that contribute to age-friendly communities, including the physical environment, social environment, and services and resources. The WHO also identified a range of measures that can be taken to create age-friendly communities, including the provision of accessible housing, transport, and public services, and the creation of opportunities for older people to participate in community life.

The concept of age-friendly communities has since been adopted by a number of other organizations, including the United Nations, the European Union, and the World Bank. These organizations have all recognized the importance of age-friendly communities in promoting the well-being of older people, and in ensuring that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. The concept of age-friendly communities has also been used by a number of local authorities and community organizations to guide their planning and development decisions.

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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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