

AVISO DE DISPENSA ELETRÔNICA
EDITAL DE DISPENSA ELETRÔNICA Nº 28.03.2025.01-CDE
PROCESSO ADMINISTRATIVO Nº 202503100001

PREÂMBULO

A Prefeitura Municipal de Santana do Cariri/CE, torna público, por meio do Agente de Contratação, que realizará Dispensa Eletrônica, através do Sistema de Compras do Governo Federal www.gov.br/compras, em sessão pública por meio de comunicação via *Internet*, dará início aos procedimentos de recebimento e abertura das propostas de preços, formalização de lances, e documentos de habilitação, com critério de julgamento menor preço global, na hipótese do art. 75, inciso I, nos termos da Lei nº 14.133, de 1º de abril de 2021, e art. 48 do Decreto Municipal nº 0204001/2024, de 02 de Abril de 2024 e demais legislação aplicável, identificado abaixo, mediante as condições estabelecidas no presente Instrumento Convocatório.

Objeto:	CONTRATAÇÃO DE EMPRESA ESPECIALIZADA PARA A REFORMA DE IMÓVEIS, VISANDO A IMPLANTAÇÃO DO SERVIÇO DE CONVIVÊNCIA E FORTALECIMENTO DE VÍNCULOS (SCFV) E DO PRÉDIO ANEXO, NO DISTRITO DE DOM LEME EM SANTANA DO CARIRI-CE
Unidade Interessada:	Secretaria de Assistência Social
Forma:	Dispensa Eletrônica
Local de Disputa:	Sistema de Compras do Governo Federal - Compras.gov.br www.gov.br/compras
Data e início dos lances	Data de lances: 04/04/2025 de 08:00h às 14:00h
UASG:	981543
Processo Administrativo nº:	202503100001
Agente de Contratação	Michele Ferreira Gonçalves
Tipo e Critério de Julgamento:	Menor Preço Global
Valor Máximo Admitido:	O preço global máximo para o presente procedimento licitatório é de R\$ 76.101,29 (setenta e seis mil cento e um reais e vinte e nove centavos)

1. OBJETO DA CONTRATAÇÃO DIRETA

1.1. O objeto da presente dispensa é a escolha da proposta mais vantajosa para a **CONTRATAÇÃO DE EMPRESA ESPECIALIZADA PARA A REFORMA DE IMÓVEIS, VISANDO A IMPLANTAÇÃO DO SERVIÇO DE CONVIVÊNCIA E FORTALECIMENTO**



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).

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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

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).

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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

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 1999).

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 services. 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 participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy also sets out a number of objectives for the future of older people's services. These include: to improve the quality of life of older people; to reduce the number of older people who are in care homes; to increase the number of older people who are employed; and to increase the number of older people who are active in the community.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of older people's services.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of older people's services.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of older people's services.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of older people's services.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of older people's services.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of older people's services.

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 1999).

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 services. 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 participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy also sets out a number of objectives for the future of older people's services. These include: to improve the quality of life of older people; to reduce the number of older people who are in care homes; to increase the number of older people who are employed; and to increase the number of older people who are active in the community.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of older people's services.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of older people's services.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of older people's services.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of older people's services.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of older people's services.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services for older people. It also provides a basis for the evaluation of older people's services.

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 1999). 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1999). 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 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 are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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 1999). 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1999). 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 the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the community and in the life of the country.
- Older people should be able to enjoy a good standard of living.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to improve the quality of care and support for older people; to improve the opportunities for older people to participate in the community and in the life of the country; and to improve the opportunities for older people to enjoy a good standard of living.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people and provides a framework for the development of services to meet the needs of the ageing population.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes; older people should be able to participate in the community and in the life of the country; older people should be able to enjoy a good standard of living.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to improve the quality of care and support for older people; to improve the opportunities for older people to participate in the community and in the life of the country; and to improve the opportunities for older people to enjoy a good standard of living.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people and provides a framework for the development of services to meet the needs of the ageing population.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes; older people should be able to participate in the community and in the life of the country; older people should be able to enjoy a good standard of living.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to improve the quality of care and support for older people; to improve the opportunities for older people to participate in the community and in the life of the country; and to improve the opportunities for older people to enjoy a good standard of living.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people and provides a framework for the development of services to meet the needs of the ageing population.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes; older people should be able to participate in the community and in the life of the country; older people should be able to enjoy a good standard of living.

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 1999). 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1999). 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are isolated and lonely; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to support older people to live in their own homes; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are isolated and lonely; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to support older people to live in their own homes; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are isolated and lonely; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to support older people to live in their own homes; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are isolated and lonely; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to support older people to live in their own homes; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are isolated and lonely; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to support older people to live in their own homes; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are isolated and lonely; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to support older people to live in their own homes; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

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 1999). 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are isolated and lonely; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to support older people to live in their own homes; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are isolated and lonely; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to support older people to live in their own homes; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are isolated and lonely; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to support older people to live in their own homes; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are isolated and lonely; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to support older people to live in their own homes; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are isolated and lonely; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to support older people to live in their own homes; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are isolated and lonely; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to support older people to live in their own homes; and to improve the quality of care and support for older people.

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 well-being of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

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 1999). 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 the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the community and in the life of the country.
- Older people should be able to enjoy a good standard of living.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to improve the quality of life of older people; to improve the financial security of older people; and to improve the social inclusion of older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of services. It also provides a basis for the development of policies and for the implementation of policies.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of services. It also provides a basis for the development of policies and for the implementation of policies.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of services. It also provides a basis for the development of policies and for the implementation of policies.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of services. It also provides a basis for the development of policies and for the implementation of policies.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of services. It also provides a basis for the development of policies and for the implementation of policies.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of services. It also provides a basis for the development of policies and for the implementation of policies.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of services. It also provides a basis for the development of policies and for the implementation of policies.

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 well-being of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

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 well-being of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

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 1999). 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 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support 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 diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support; (2) to improve the availability of services and support; and (3) to improve the way in which older people are treated.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support; (2) to improve the availability of services and support; and (3) to improve the way in which older people are treated.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support; (2) to improve the availability of services and support; and (3) to improve the way in which older people are treated.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support; (2) to improve the availability of services and support; and (3) to improve the way in which older people are treated.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support; (2) to improve the availability of services and support; and (3) to improve the way in which older people are treated.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support; (2) to improve the availability of services and support; and (3) to improve the way in which older people are treated.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support; (2) to improve the availability of services and support; and (3) to improve the way in which older people are treated.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support; (2) to improve the availability of services and support; and (3) to improve the way in which older people are treated.

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 1.1 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 develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 1.1 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 develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 1.1 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 develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

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 the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

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 1999). 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: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

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 1999). 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: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

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 1999). 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: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health. The strategy is based on three main principles: to ensure that older people are able to live independently, to ensure that older people are able to participate in society, and to ensure that older people are able to live in good health.

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 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

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 the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

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 1999).

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 the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

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 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2010, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the elderly population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly, which is based on a 'person-centred' approach, rather than a 'disease-centred' approach. This approach is based on the principle that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the principle that the elderly person's health care needs are determined by their individual circumstances, rather than by their age.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on a number of key principles. These principles are: (1) the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second; (2) the elderly person's health care needs are determined by their individual circumstances, rather than by their age; (3) the elderly person's health care needs are met by a multi-professional team, rather than by a single professional; (4) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'person-centred' way, rather than in a 'disease-centred' way; (5) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'holistic' way, rather than in a 'fragmented' way.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on a number of key principles. These principles are: (1) the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second; (2) the elderly person's health care needs are determined by their individual circumstances, rather than by their age; (3) the elderly person's health care needs are met by a multi-professional team, rather than by a single professional; (4) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'person-centred' way, rather than in a 'disease-centred' way; (5) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'holistic' way, rather than in a 'fragmented' way.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on a number of key principles. These principles are: (1) the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second; (2) the elderly person's health care needs are determined by their individual circumstances, rather than by their age; (3) the elderly person's health care needs are met by a multi-professional team, rather than by a single professional; (4) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'person-centred' way, rather than in a 'disease-centred' way; (5) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'holistic' way, rather than in a 'fragmented' way.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on a number of key principles. These principles are: (1) the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second; (2) the elderly person's health care needs are determined by their individual circumstances, rather than by their age; (3) the elderly person's health care needs are met by a multi-professional team, rather than by a single professional; (4) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'person-centred' way, rather than in a 'disease-centred' way; (5) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'holistic' way, rather than in a 'fragmented' way.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on a number of key principles. These principles are: (1) the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second; (2) the elderly person's health care needs are determined by their individual circumstances, rather than by their age; (3) the elderly person's health care needs are met by a multi-professional team, rather than by a single professional; (4) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'person-centred' way, rather than in a 'disease-centred' way; (5) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'holistic' way, rather than in a 'fragmented' way.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on a number of key principles. These principles are: (1) the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second; (2) the elderly person's health care needs are determined by their individual circumstances, rather than by their age; (3) the elderly person's health care needs are met by a multi-professional team, rather than by a single professional; (4) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'person-centred' way, rather than in a 'disease-centred' way; (5) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'holistic' way, rather than in a 'fragmented' way.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on a number of key principles. These principles are: (1) the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second; (2) the elderly person's health care needs are determined by their individual circumstances, rather than by their age; (3) the elderly person's health care needs are met by a multi-professional team, rather than by a single professional; (4) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'person-centred' way, rather than in a 'disease-centred' way; (5) the elderly person's health care needs are met in a 'holistic' way, rather than in a 'fragmented' way.

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 by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 1.5 million by the year 2020 (Office of National Statistics 1999).

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 care of the elderly, which sets out a vision for the future of elderly care. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

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 by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 1.5 million by the year 2020 (Office of National Statistics 1999).

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 care of the elderly, which sets out a vision for the future of elderly care. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of care for people in residential care homes, and to ensure that people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the principle of 'care close to home', and aims to ensure that people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support 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 diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the lives of older people; to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and 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 diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the lives of older people; to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and 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 diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the lives of older people; to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and 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 diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the lives of older people; to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and 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 diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the lives of older people; to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and 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 diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the lives of older people; to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and 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 diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the lives of older people; to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 1999). 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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 1999). 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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 1999). 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). 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 1999).

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 lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

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 1.1 million (Office for 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 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Ageing Well' initiative, which aims to improve the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The Department of Health has also launched the 'Ageing Well' campaign, which aims to raise awareness of the needs of older people and to encourage people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is aimed at improving the lives of older people in a number of ways, including by providing them with the services and support they need, by raising awareness of the needs of older people, and by encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' campaign is a multi-media campaign, involving television, radio, and print. The campaign is aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and at encouraging people to get involved in helping them. The campaign is also aimed at encouraging older people to get involved in helping others.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative and the 'Ageing Well' campaign are part of a wider effort to improve the lives of older people in the UK. The Department of Health is also working to improve the lives of older people in a number of other ways, including by providing them with the services and support they need, by raising awareness of the needs of older people, and by encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The Department of Health is also working to improve the lives of older people in a number of other ways, including by providing them with the services and support they need, by raising awareness of the needs of older people, and by encouraging people to get involved in helping them. The Department of Health is also working to improve the lives of older people in a number of other ways, including by providing them with the services and support they need, by raising awareness of the needs of older people, and by encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The Department of Health is also working to improve the lives of older people in a number of other ways, including by providing them with the services and support they need, by raising awareness of the needs of older people, and by encouraging people to get involved in helping them. The Department of Health is also working to improve the lives of older people in a number of other ways, including by providing them with the services and support they need, by raising awareness of the needs of older people, and by encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The Department of Health is also working to improve the lives of older people in a number of other ways, including by providing them with the services and support they need, by raising awareness of the needs of older people, and by encouraging people to get involved in helping them. The Department of Health is also working to improve the lives of older people in a number of other ways, including by providing them with the services and support they need, by raising awareness of the needs of older people, and by encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The Department of Health is also working to improve the lives of older people in a number of other ways, including by providing them with the services and support they need, by raising awareness of the needs of older people, and by encouraging people to get involved in helping them. The Department of Health is also working to improve the lives of older people in a number of other ways, including by providing them with the services and support they need, by raising awareness of the needs of older people, and by encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

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 (United Nations 2000). 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 is a growing concern that the world's population is growing too fast, and that the world's resources will be exhausted. The United Nations (2000) estimates that the world's population will reach 6.3 billion by 2025, and that the world's population will reach 9.1 billion by 2050. The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 10.1 billion by 2075, and that the world's population will reach 11.1 billion by 2100.

The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 12.1 billion by 2125, and that the world's population will reach 13.1 billion by 2150. The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 14.1 billion by 2175, and that the world's population will reach 15.1 billion by 2200.

The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 16.1 billion by 2225, and that the world's population will reach 17.1 billion by 2250. The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 18.1 billion by 2275, and that the world's population will reach 19.1 billion by 2300.

The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 20.1 billion by 2325, and that the world's population will reach 21.1 billion by 2350. The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 22.1 billion by 2375, and that the world's population will reach 23.1 billion by 2400.

The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 24.1 billion by 2425, and that the world's population will reach 25.1 billion by 2450. The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 26.1 billion by 2475, and that the world's population will reach 27.1 billion by 2500.

The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 28.1 billion by 2525, and that the world's population will reach 29.1 billion by 2550. The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 30.1 billion by 2575, and that the world's population will reach 31.1 billion by 2600.

The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 32.1 billion by 2625, and that the world's population will reach 33.1 billion by 2650. The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 34.1 billion by 2675, and that the world's population will reach 35.1 billion by 2700.

The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 36.1 billion by 2725, and that the world's population will reach 37.1 billion by 2750. The United Nations (2000) also estimates that the world's population will reach 38.1 billion by 2775, and that the world's population will reach 39.1 billion by 2800.

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 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1999). 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 are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). 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 1999).

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 lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support 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 diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support for older people; (2) to improve the access of older people to services and support; and (3) to improve the status of older people in society.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support for older people; (2) to improve the access of older people to services and support; and (3) to improve the status of older people in society.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support for older people; (2) to improve the access of older people to services and support; and (3) to improve the status of older people in society.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support for older people; (2) to improve the access of older people to services and support; and (3) to improve the status of older people in society.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support for older people; (2) to improve the access of older people to services and support; and (3) to improve the status of older people in society.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support for older people; (2) to improve the access of older people to services and support; and (3) to improve the status of older people in society.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support for older people; (2) to improve the access of older people to services and support; and (3) to improve the status of older people in society.

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 1999). 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 are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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 are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners. The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners.

The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners. The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners.

The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners. The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners.

The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners. The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners.

The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners. The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners.

The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners. The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners.

The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners. The Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners, and the Prison Service has a duty to provide mental health services for prisoners.

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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 2010, 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 develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Ageing Well' initiative, which aims to improve the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The Department of Health has also launched the 'Ageing Well' campaign, which aims to raise awareness of the needs of older people and to encourage people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is aimed at improving the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The initiative is also aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and at encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is aimed at improving the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The initiative is also aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and at encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is aimed at improving the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The initiative is also aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and at encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is aimed at improving the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The initiative is also aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and at encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is aimed at improving the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The initiative is also aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and at encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is aimed at improving the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The initiative is also aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and at encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is aimed at improving the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The initiative is also aimed at raising awareness of the needs of older people and at encouraging people to get involved in helping them.

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 1999). 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 7.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

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 health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection. This paradigm is based on the idea of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the health and well-being of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: (1) promoting healthy living, (2) preventing disease and disability, (3) promoting social participation, and (4) protecting the rights of older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for research, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for policy, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for practice, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for education, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for evaluation, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for monitoring, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for implementation, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for dissemination, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for sustainability, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for evaluation, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for monitoring, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for implementation, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for dissemination, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for sustainability, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, and (3) the protection of the rights of older people.

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 functional abilities of older people so that they can live independently and 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.

The Department of Health (1999) has also 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. The Department of Health (1999) has also 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.

The Department of Health (1999) has also 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. The Department of Health (1999) has also 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.

The Department of Health (1999) has also 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. The Department of Health (1999) has also 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.

The Department of Health (1999) has also 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. The Department of Health (1999) has also 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.

The Department of Health (1999) has also 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. The Department of Health (1999) has also 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.

The Department of Health (1999) has also 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. The Department of Health (1999) has also 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.

The Department of Health (1999) has also 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. The Department of Health (1999) has also 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.

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).

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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the life of their communities.
- Older people should be able to enjoy a good standard of living.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the housing and living conditions of older people.
- To improve the social and economic participation of older people.
- To improve the access of older people to services and support.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is also a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

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).

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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the life of their communities.
- Older people should be able to enjoy a good standard of living.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the housing and living conditions of older people.
- To improve the social and economic participation of older people.
- To improve the access of older people to services and support.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is also a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

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).

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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the life of their communities.
- Older people should be able to enjoy a good standard of living.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the housing and living conditions of older people.
- To improve the social and economic participation of older people.
- To improve the access of older people to services and support.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is also a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

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).

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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the life of their communities.
- Older people should be able to enjoy a good standard of living.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the housing and living conditions of older people.
- To improve the social and economic participation of older people.
- To improve the access of older people to services and support.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is also a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the lives of older people.

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 1999). 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support 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 diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

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 1999). 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 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 are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs; (2) that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people are able to access the services they need; and (4) that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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 by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 1.5 million by the year 2020 (Office for National Statistics 1999).

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 identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

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 by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 1.5 million by the year 2020 (Office for National Statistics 1999).

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 identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

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 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 (2000) 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 are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). 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 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. 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 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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).

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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live as long and as healthy a life as possible; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities; and (3) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a heterogeneous group with diverse needs; (2) that the needs of older people are changing over time; and (3) that the needs of older people are different from the needs of younger people. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities; and (3) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live as long and as healthy a life as possible; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities; and (3) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a heterogeneous group with diverse needs; (2) that the needs of older people are changing over time; and (3) that the needs of older people are different from the needs of younger people.

The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities; and (3) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live as long and as healthy a life as possible; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities; and (3) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a heterogeneous group with diverse needs; (2) that the needs of older people are changing over time; and (3) that the needs of older people are different from the needs of younger people.

The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities; and (3) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live as long and as healthy a life as possible; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities; and (3) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a heterogeneous group with diverse needs; (2) that the needs of older people are changing over time; and (3) that the needs of older people are different from the needs of younger people.

The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities; and (3) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to participate in the life of their communities.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). 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 the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

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 for 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 for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the elderly population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly, which is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

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 for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

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 the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. 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 participate in the community.
- Older people should be able to access the services they need.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of objectives, which are to be achieved by the year 2010. These objectives are:

- To reduce the number of older people who are in care homes.
- To increase the number of older people who are able to live independently in their own homes.
- To increase the number of older people who are able to participate in the community.
- To increase the number of older people who are able to access the services they need.
- To increase the number of older people who are able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of actions, which are to be taken to achieve these objectives. These actions are:

- To improve the quality of care in care homes.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a high quality of care.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a range of services.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of measures, which are to be taken to achieve these actions. These measures are:

- To improve the quality of care in care homes.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a high quality of care.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a range of services.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of measures, which are to be taken to achieve these actions. These measures are:

- To improve the quality of care in care homes.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a high quality of care.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a range of services.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of measures, which are to be taken to achieve these actions. These measures are:

- To improve the quality of care in care homes.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a high quality of care.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a range of services.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of measures, which are to be taken to achieve these actions. These measures are:

- To improve the quality of care in care homes.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a high quality of care.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a range of services.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of measures, which are to be taken to achieve these actions. These measures are:

- To improve the quality of care in care homes.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a high quality of care.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a range of services.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of measures, which are to be taken to achieve these actions. These measures are:

- To improve the quality of care in care homes.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a high quality of care.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a range of services.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of measures, which are to be taken to achieve these actions. These measures are:

- To improve the quality of care in care homes.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a high quality of care.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a range of services.
- To increase the number of care homes that are able to provide a safe and secure environment.

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 for 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 for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the elderly population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly, which is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first, and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'. The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'.

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 by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 1.5 million by the year 2020 (Office of National Statistics 1999).

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 care of the elderly, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

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 by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 1.5 million by the year 2020 (Office of National Statistics 1999).

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 care of the elderly, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

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 by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 1.5 million by the year 2020 (Office of National Statistics 1999).

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 care of the elderly, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; to ensure that older people are able to live independently; to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

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 1999). 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). 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 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. 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.

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 1.1 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 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 lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support 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 and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 1999). 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are lonely or isolated; to improve the physical and mental health of older people; to improve the quality of care and support for older people; and to improve the opportunities for older people to participate in social and community activities.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services, and sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). 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 1999).

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' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that people should be encouraged to remain active and engaged in their communities for as long as possible. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: promoting healthy living, preventing illness and disability, and providing social and emotional support.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for research, including: the impact of ageing on health and social care, the role of the family and community in supporting the ageing population, and the development of new models of care. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for policy development, including: the development of a national strategy for ageing, the development of a national framework for ageing, and the development of a national system of ageing.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for practice, including: the development of a national curriculum for ageing, the development of a national system of accreditation for ageing, and the development of a national system of monitoring and evaluation. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for funding, including: the development of a national fund for ageing, the development of a national system of funding for ageing, and the development of a national system of funding for ageing.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for training, including: the development of a national curriculum for ageing, the development of a national system of accreditation for ageing, and the development of a national system of monitoring and evaluation. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for research, including: the impact of ageing on health and social care, the role of the family and community in supporting the ageing population, and the development of new models of care.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for policy development, including: the development of a national strategy for ageing, the development of a national framework for ageing, and the development of a national system of ageing. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for practice, including: the development of a national curriculum for ageing, the development of a national system of accreditation for ageing, and the development of a national system of monitoring and evaluation.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for funding, including: the development of a national fund for ageing, the development of a national system of funding for ageing, and the development of a national system of funding for ageing. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for training, including: the development of a national curriculum for ageing, the development of a national system of accreditation for ageing, and the development of a national system of monitoring and evaluation.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for research, including: the impact of ageing on health and social care, the role of the family and community in supporting the ageing population, and the development of new models of care. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for policy development, including: the development of a national strategy for ageing, the development of a national framework for ageing, and the development of a national system of ageing.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for practice, including: the development of a national curriculum for ageing, the development of a national system of accreditation for ageing, and the development of a national system of monitoring and evaluation. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for funding, including: the development of a national fund for ageing, the development of a national system of funding for ageing, and the development of a national system of funding for ageing.

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 1999). 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 set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that services are of high quality; (3) to ensure that services are cost-effective; and (4) to ensure that services are sustainable.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). 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 1999).

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 well-being of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

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).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

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).

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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the community and in the life of the country.
- Older people should be able to live in good health and without pain.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To reduce the number of older people who are in poor health.
- To reduce the number of older people who are in long-term care.
- To improve the quality of life of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the health and quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the community and in the life of the country.
- Older people should be able to live in good health and without pain.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To reduce the number of older people who are in poor health.
- To reduce the number of older people who are in long-term care.
- To improve the quality of life of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is a key document in the development of ageing policy in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of policies and programmes to improve the health and quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the community and in the life of the country.
- Older people should be able to live in good health and without pain.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

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).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

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).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These include: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated as individuals; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are treated as equal citizens. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people.

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 1999). 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector part-time workforce were women, compared with 35% 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, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector part-time workforce were women, compared with 35% 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, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector part-time workforce were women, compared with 35% 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, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector part-time workforce were women, compared with 35% in 1980.

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 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 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the importance of ensuring that they are able to live independently and actively in the community. 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 improve the lives of older people by addressing their needs and ensuring that they are able to live independently and actively in the community.

One of the key areas of concern for older people is their health and well-being. This includes their physical health, mental health, and social health. Older people are more likely to have chronic health conditions, and they are more likely to experience mental health problems. They are also more likely to experience social isolation and loneliness. These factors can all contribute to a decline in their health and well-being.

One of the ways in which older people's health and well-being can be improved is by ensuring that they have access to the services and resources that they need. This includes access to healthcare, social services, and community resources. It also includes access to information and advice. Ensuring that older people have access to these services and resources is essential for improving their health and well-being.

Another key area of concern for older people is their housing. Older people are more likely to live in poor quality housing, and they are more likely to experience housing problems. This can include problems with the condition of the housing, problems with the cost of the housing, and problems with the location of the housing. These factors can all contribute to a decline in their health and well-being.

One of the ways in which older people's housing needs can be addressed is by ensuring that they have access to the services and resources that they need. This includes access to housing services, social services, and community resources. It also includes access to information and advice. Ensuring that older people have access to these services and resources is essential for improving their housing and well-being.

Another key area of concern for older people is their transport. Older people are more likely to experience transport problems, and these problems can contribute to a decline in their health and well-being. Transport problems can include problems with the availability of transport, problems with the cost of transport, and problems with the safety of transport. These factors can all contribute to a decline in their health and well-being.

One of the ways in which older people's transport needs can be addressed is by ensuring that they have access to the services and resources that they need. This includes access to transport services, social services, and community resources. It also includes access to information and advice. Ensuring that older people have access to these services and resources is essential for improving their transport and well-being.

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, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector part-time workforce were women, compared with 35% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more flexible in its employment arrangements.

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, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector part-time workforce were women, compared with 35% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more flexible in its employment arrangements.

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, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector part-time workforce were women, compared with 35% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more flexible in its employment arrangements.

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, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector part-time workforce were women, compared with 35% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more flexible in its employment arrangements.

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).

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 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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).

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 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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).

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 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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).

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 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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).

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 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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).

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 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 society. 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 society.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). 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 1999).

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 health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the traditional model of curative care.

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 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 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 1999). 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). 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 1999).

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' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that people should be encouraged to remain active and engaged in their communities for as long as possible. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: promoting healthy living, preventing illness and disability, and providing support and care for people who are frail or have a long-term condition.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for research, including: the impact of ageing on health and social care, the needs of people who are frail or have a long-term condition, and the role of the community in supporting people who are ageing. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for policy development, including: the development of a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, the development of a 'new paradigm' of research for the ageing population, and the development of a 'new paradigm' of policy for the ageing population.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for practice development, including: the development of a 'new paradigm' of practice for the ageing population, the development of a 'new paradigm' of research for the ageing population, and the development of a 'new paradigm' of policy for the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for evaluation, including: the impact of ageing on health and social care, the needs of people who are frail or have a long-term condition, and the role of the community in supporting people who are ageing.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for implementation, including: the development of a 'new paradigm' of implementation for the ageing population, the development of a 'new paradigm' of research for the ageing population, and the development of a 'new paradigm' of policy for the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for monitoring and evaluation, including: the impact of ageing on health and social care, the needs of people who are frail or have a long-term condition, and the role of the community in supporting people who are ageing.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for dissemination, including: the development of a 'new paradigm' of dissemination for the ageing population, the development of a 'new paradigm' of research for the ageing population, and the development of a 'new paradigm' of policy for the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for evaluation, including: the impact of ageing on health and social care, the needs of people who are frail or have a long-term condition, and the role of the community in supporting people who are ageing.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for implementation, including: the development of a 'new paradigm' of implementation for the ageing population, the development of a 'new paradigm' of research for the ageing population, and the development of a 'new paradigm' of policy for the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for monitoring and evaluation, including: the impact of ageing on health and social care, the needs of people who are frail or have a long-term condition, and the role of the community in supporting people who are ageing.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for dissemination, including: the development of a 'new paradigm' of dissemination for the ageing population, the development of a 'new paradigm' of research for the ageing population, and the development of a 'new paradigm' of policy for the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for evaluation, including: the impact of ageing on health and social care, the needs of people who are frail or have a long-term condition, and the role of the community in supporting people who are ageing.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for implementation, including: the development of a 'new paradigm' of implementation for the ageing population, the development of a 'new paradigm' of research for the ageing population, and the development of a 'new paradigm' of policy for the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for monitoring and evaluation, including: the impact of ageing on health and social care, the needs of people who are frail or have a long-term condition, and the role of the community in supporting people who are ageing.

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 1999). 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 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support 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 diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

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 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support 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 diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

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 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

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 the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services they need.

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 for 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 for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Ageing Well' campaign, which aims to improve the health and well-being of older people. The campaign includes a number of initiatives, such as the 'Ageing Well' website, which provides information and advice on a range of issues affecting older people, and the 'Ageing Well' helpline, which provides a free telephone service for older people and their families.

The 'Ageing Well' campaign is part of a wider initiative to improve the health and well-being of older people, known as the 'Ageing Well' strategy. The strategy was launched in 1999 and sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The 'Ageing Well' strategy is a key document in the development of health and social care services for older people in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of their effectiveness. The strategy is based on a number of key principles, including: the need to address the health and social care needs of older people; the need to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and the need to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The 'Ageing Well' strategy is a key document in the development of health and social care services for older people in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of their effectiveness. The strategy is based on a number of key principles, including: the need to address the health and social care needs of older people; the need to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and the need to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The 'Ageing Well' strategy is a key document in the development of health and social care services for older people in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of their effectiveness. The strategy is based on a number of key principles, including: the need to address the health and social care needs of older people; the need to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and the need to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The 'Ageing Well' strategy is a key document in the development of health and social care services for older people in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of their effectiveness. The strategy is based on a number of key principles, including: the need to address the health and social care needs of older people; the need to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and the need to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The 'Ageing Well' strategy is a key document in the development of health and social care services for older people in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of their effectiveness. The strategy is based on a number of key principles, including: the need to address the health and social care needs of older people; the need to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and the need to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The 'Ageing Well' strategy is a key document in the development of health and social care services for older people in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of their effectiveness. The strategy is based on a number of key principles, including: the need to address the health and social care needs of older people; the need to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and the need to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

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 1999). 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 the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people. This strategy is based on the following principles:

- To ensure that older people have access to the services they need to live well and to die with dignity.
- To ensure that older people are treated as individuals and not as a homogeneous group.
- To ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These objectives are:

- To improve the quality of life of older people.
- To reduce the inequalities in health and social care for older people.
- To ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions for the future of health care for older people. These actions are:

- To improve the quality of life of older people.
- To reduce the inequalities in health and social care for older people.
- To ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions for the future of health care for older people. These actions are:

- To improve the quality of life of older people.
- To reduce the inequalities in health and social care for older people.
- To ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions for the future of health care for older people. These actions are:

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 for 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 for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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).

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 care of the elderly, which sets out a vision for the future of elderly care. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that elderly people are treated as individuals; (2) to ensure that elderly people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that elderly people are treated as equal citizens; (4) to ensure that elderly people are treated as active members of society.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of elderly care. These include: (1) to ensure that elderly people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that elderly people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that elderly people are treated as equal citizens; (4) to ensure that elderly people are treated as active members of society. The strategy also sets out a number of key actions to be taken to achieve these objectives.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services.

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).

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 care of the elderly, which sets out a vision for the future of elderly care. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that elderly people are treated as individuals; (2) to ensure that elderly people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that elderly people are treated as equal citizens; (4) to ensure that elderly people are treated as active members of society.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of elderly care. These include: (1) to ensure that elderly people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that elderly people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that elderly people are treated as equal citizens; (4) to ensure that elderly people are treated as active members of society. The strategy also sets out a number of key actions to be taken to achieve these objectives.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services.

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).

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 care of the elderly, which sets out a vision for the future of elderly care. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that elderly people are treated as individuals; (2) to ensure that elderly people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that elderly people are treated as equal citizens; (4) to ensure that elderly people are treated as active members of society.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of elderly care. These include: (1) to ensure that elderly people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that elderly people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that elderly people are treated as equal citizens; (4) to ensure that elderly people are treated as active members of society. The strategy also sets out a number of key actions to be taken to achieve these objectives.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that elderly people are treated as individuals; (2) to ensure that elderly people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that elderly people are treated as equal citizens; (4) to ensure that elderly people are treated as active members of society.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of elderly care. These include: (1) to ensure that elderly people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that elderly people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that elderly people are treated as equal citizens; (4) to ensure that elderly people are treated as active members of society. The strategy also sets out a number of key actions to be taken to achieve these objectives.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that elderly people are treated as individuals; (2) to ensure that elderly people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that elderly people are treated as equal citizens; (4) to ensure that elderly people are treated as active members of society.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of elderly care. These include: (1) to ensure that elderly people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that elderly people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that elderly people are treated as equal citizens; (4) to ensure that elderly people are treated as active members of society. The strategy also sets out a number of key actions to be taken to achieve these objectives.

The strategy is a key document for the future of elderly care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of elderly care and provides a framework for the development of policies and services. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that elderly people are treated as individuals; (2) to ensure that elderly people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that elderly people are treated as equal citizens; (4) to ensure that elderly people are treated as active members of society.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of elderly care. These include: (1) to ensure that elderly people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that elderly people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that elderly people are treated as equal citizens; (4) to ensure that elderly people are treated as active members of society. The strategy also sets out a number of key actions to be taken to achieve these objectives.

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 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). 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 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. 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 and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 1999). 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.