



Photos, people, or groups



Sign

Up

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased. One of the main reasons is that people are living longer. The life expectancy at birth in the UK has increased from 74.5 years in 1950 to 78.5 years in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a healthier lifestyle.

Another reason why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased is that people are having children later in life. This means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who were born in the 1950s and 1960s. These people are now in their 60s and 70s, and are therefore contributing to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has a number of implications for society. One of the main implications is that there is a need for more social care services. As people age, they are more likely to have health problems and to need help with everyday tasks. This means that there is a need for more care homes, day care centres, and home care services.

Another implication of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is that there is a need for more financial support. Many people aged 65 and over have a lower income than when they were younger. This is because they have stopped working and are therefore no longer earning a salary. This means that they need to rely on state benefits and pensions to support themselves.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a challenge for society. It is important that we have the resources and services in place to support these people. This means that we need to invest in social care services, financial support, and other services that will help people aged 65 and over to live well in their later years.

**2.2. The impact of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over on the economy**

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has a number of implications for the economy. One of the main implications is that there is a need for more government spending. This is because the government has to pay for the social care services and financial support that are needed to support people aged 65 and over. This means that the government has to spend more money on these services, which can lead to a larger budget deficit.

Another implication of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is that there is a need for more private sector investment. This is because the private sector can provide services that are more efficient and cost-effective than the public sector. For example, private care homes can provide a higher quality of care than public care homes, and private home care services can be more flexible and responsive to the needs of individual people.

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**2.3. The impact of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over on the environment**

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has a number of implications for the environment. One of the main implications is that there is a need for more green spaces. As people age, they are more likely to spend more time outdoors. This means that there is a need for more parks, gardens, and other green spaces where people can enjoy the outdoors.

Another implication of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is that there is a need for more accessible transport. Many people aged 65 and over have difficulty walking long distances or using public transport. This means that there is a need for more accessible transport options, such as taxis, minibuses, and accessible buses.



the study, the authors have not been able to identify any other study that has examined the prevalence of the same condition in the same population. The prevalence of the condition in the present study is similar to that reported in other studies that have examined the prevalence of the condition in the general population (10.9% in the present study, 10.4% in the study by de Souza et al. 2005).

It is important to note that the prevalence of the condition in the present study is similar to that reported in other studies that have examined the prevalence of the condition in the general population (10.9% in the present study, 10.4% in the study by de Souza et al. 2005). This suggests that the condition is a common problem in the general population, and that it is not limited to the specific population studied in the present study.

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