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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of new housing and care services, and the implementation of policies to support older people in their own homes. The aim of this paper is to review the current state of research on the needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for policy and practice.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the current state of research on the needs of older people, and the implications for policy and practice. Second, we discuss the implications for policy and practice. Third, we discuss the implications for policy and practice. Fourth, we discuss the implications for policy and practice. Fifth, we discuss the implications for policy and practice. Sixth, we discuss the implications for policy and practice. Seventh, we discuss the implications for policy and practice. Eighth, we discuss the implications for policy and practice. Ninth, we discuss the implications for policy and practice. Tenth, we discuss the implications for policy and practice.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 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 and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- 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 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 safety and security of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of services and for the evaluation of service performance.

The strategy also sets out a number of key indicators for the evaluation of service performance. These include:

- The proportion of older people who live independently in their own homes.
- The proportion of older people who have access to the services and support they need.
- The proportion of older people who participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- The proportion of older people who live in a safe and secure environment.

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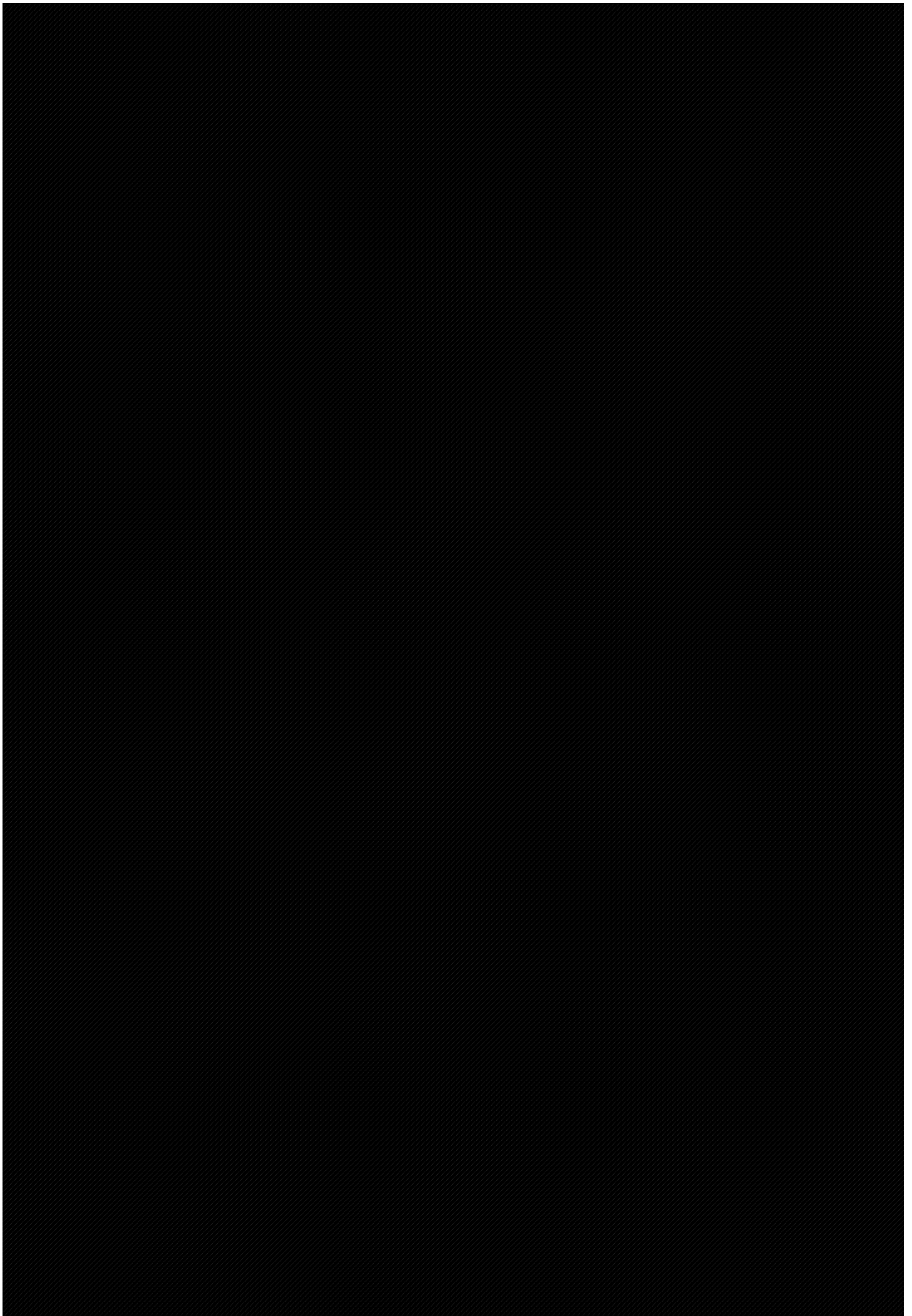
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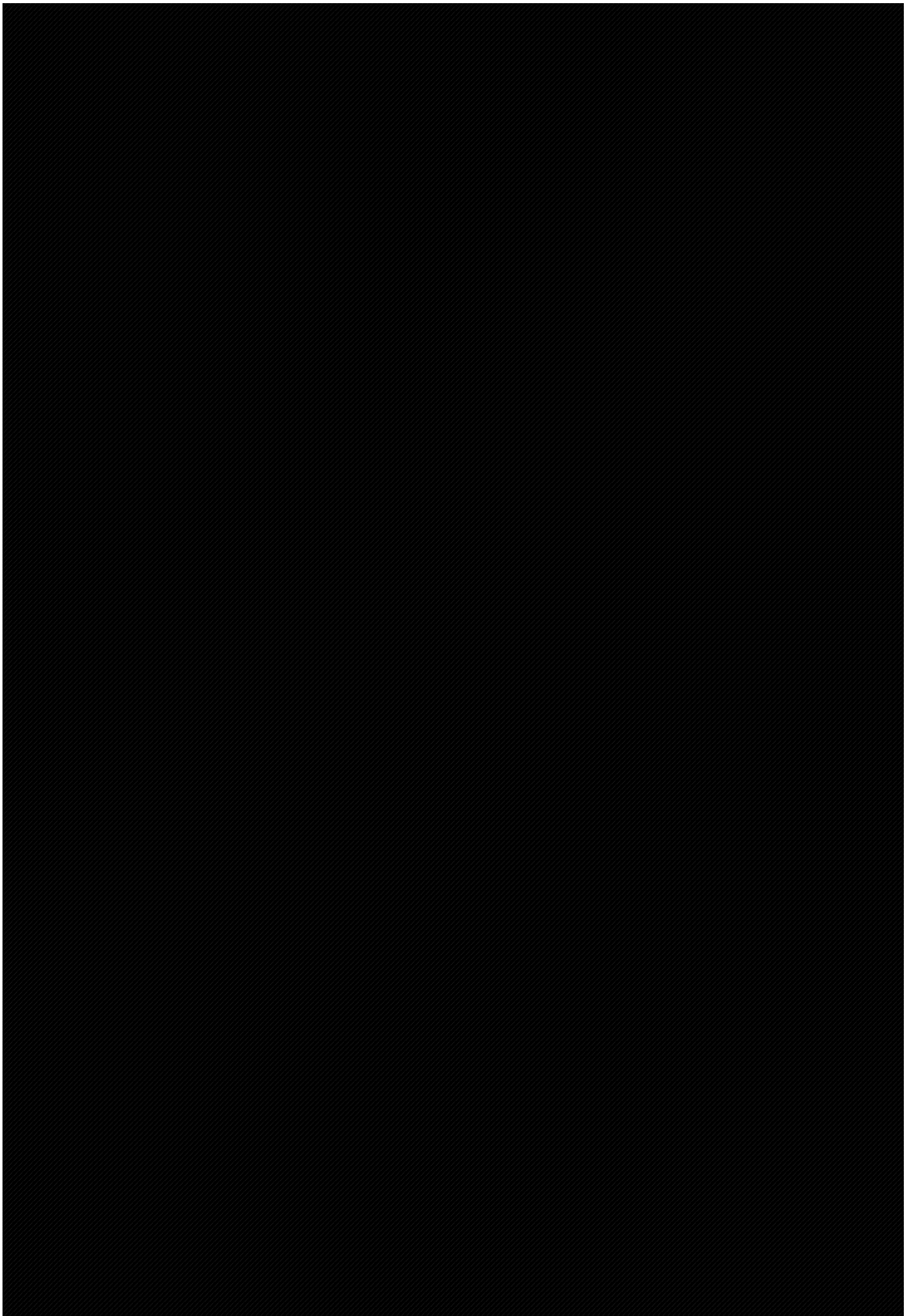
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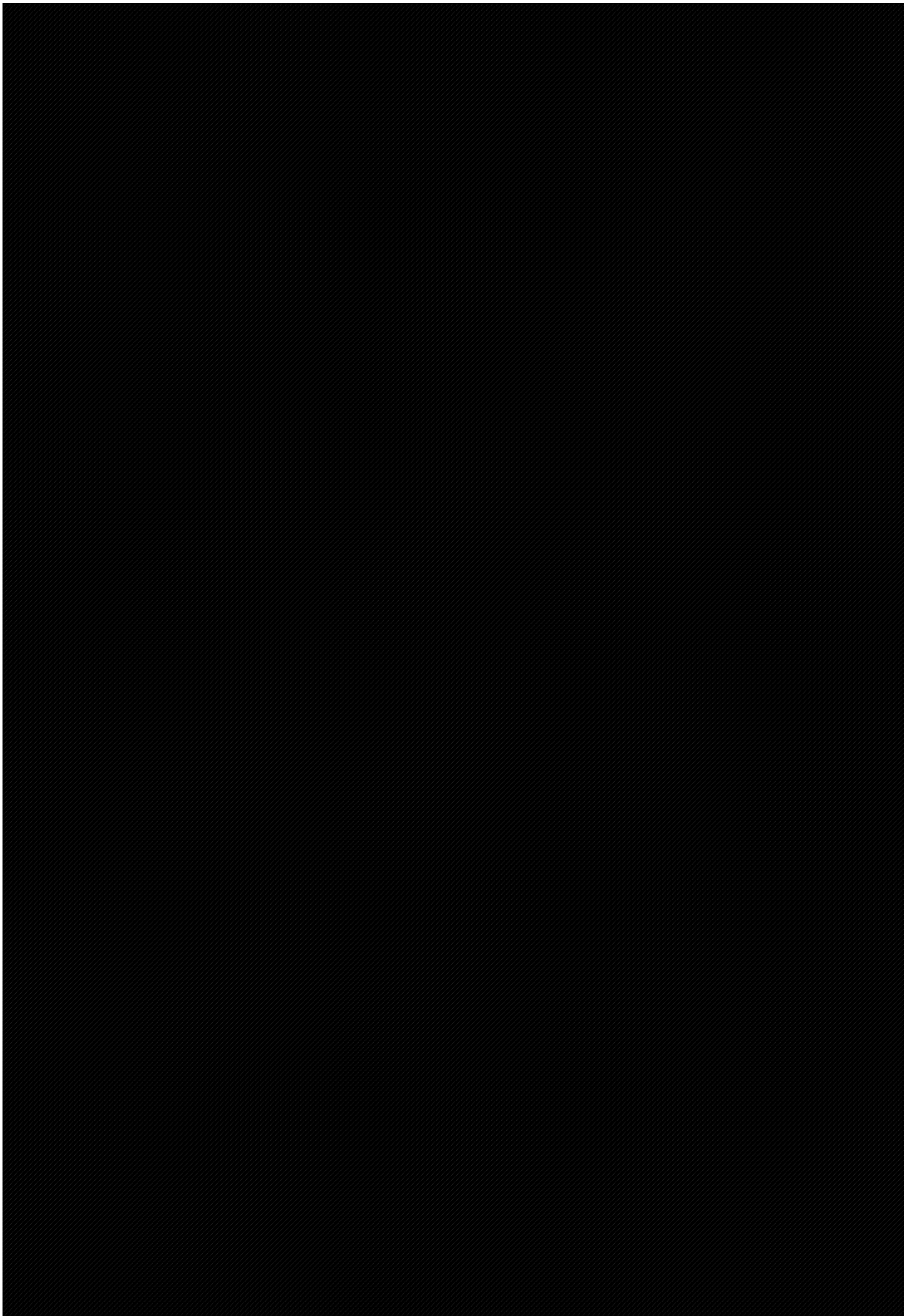
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old in the context of the ageing of the population. The United Nations (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century. The World Bank (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century.

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There is a growing awareness that the needs of children and young people are different from those of adults, and that the needs of children and young people are different from those of older people. This has led to a growing emphasis on the need for a 'child-centred' approach to health care, and a growing emphasis on the need for a 'person-centred' approach to health care.

The 'child-centred' approach to health care is based on the idea that children and young people are not just small adults, but that they have their own unique needs and experiences. This approach emphasizes the importance of listening to children and young people, and of involving them in decisions about their health care.

The 'person-centred' approach to health care is based on the idea that every person has their own unique needs and experiences. This approach emphasizes the importance of listening to the patient, and of involving the patient in decisions about their health care.

Both the 'child-centred' and 'person-centred' approaches to health care are based on the idea that the patient is the centre of the health care system. This is a fundamental principle of health care, and it is one that should be followed by all health care professionals.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; (5) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes; (6) to ensure that older people are able to live in the community; (7) to ensure that older people are able to live in the care of their families; (8) to ensure that older people are able to live in the care of the state.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; (5) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes; (6) to ensure that older people are able to live in the community; (7) to ensure that older people are able to live in the care of their families; (8) to ensure that older people are able to live in the care of the state.

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