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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 is now 77 years for men and 81 years for women. This is an increase of 12 years since 1950. The increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in diet, hygiene, and medical care.

Another reason why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased is that people are having children later in life. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are having children later in life, and the fact that people are having fewer children. This means that there are more people aged 65 and over who are the children of people who had children later in life.

There are a number of challenges that the UK faces as a result of the increasing number of people aged 65 and over. One of the main challenges is the need for more social care services. This is because many people aged 65 and over are unable to care for themselves, and need help with things like washing, dressing, and eating. The cost of social care services is increasing rapidly, and this is a major concern for the government.

Another challenge is the need for more housing for people aged 65 and over. This is because many people aged 65 and over are living in unsuitable housing, and need to move to more suitable accommodation. The cost of housing is increasing rapidly, and this is a major concern for the government.

There are a number of ways in which the UK can address these challenges. One way is to invest in social care services. This could be done by increasing the number of social care workers, and by providing more training and support for them. Another way is to invest in housing for people aged 65 and over. This could be done by building more affordable housing, and by providing more support for people who are unable to afford to buy a house.

The UK government has a number of policies in place to address these challenges. One of the main policies is the National Care Strategy for Older People. This strategy sets out the government's commitment to providing high-quality social care services for older people. The strategy also sets out the government's commitment to investing in housing for older people.

There are a number of things that individuals can do to help address these challenges. One thing is to stay healthy and active. This can be done by eating a healthy diet, exercising regularly, and not smoking. Another thing is to save money for retirement. This can be done by contributing to a pension scheme, and by investing in stocks and bonds.

The UK is facing a number of challenges as a result of the increasing number of people aged 65 and over. However, there are a number of ways in which the UK can address these challenges. By investing in social care services, housing, and health care, the UK can ensure that older people are able to live well into old age.

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

There are a number of reasons for this increase. The most obvious is that people are living longer. The life expectancy at birth in the UK is 77 years for men and 81 years for women. The life expectancy at age 65 is 15 years for men and 19 years for women. The life expectancy at age 75 is 10 years for men and 13 years for women.

Another reason for the increase is that people are having children later in life. The average age of women when they have their first child has increased from 20 years in 1960 to 26 years in 1990. This means that there are more women who are aged 65 and over who have children who are aged 65 and over.

There are also a number of other factors which contribute to the increase. For example, the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are married has increased from 6.5 million in 1960 to 8.5 million in 1990. This means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are married to someone who is aged 65 and over.

There are also a number of other factors which contribute to the increase. For example, the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are widowed has increased from 1.5 million in 1960 to 2.5 million in 1990. This means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are widowed.

There are also a number of other factors which contribute to the increase. For example, the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are divorced has increased from 0.5 million in 1960 to 1.5 million in 1990. This means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are divorced.

There are also a number of other factors which contribute to the increase. For example, the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are single has increased from 0.5 million in 1960 to 1.5 million in 1990. This means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are single.

There are also a number of other factors which contribute to the increase. For example, the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are cohabiting has increased from 0.5 million in 1960 to 1.5 million in 1990. This means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are cohabiting.

There are also a number of other factors which contribute to the increase. For example, the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are in a civil partnership has increased from 0.5 million in 1960 to 1.5 million in 1990. This means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are in a civil partnership.

There are also a number of other factors which contribute to the increase. For example, the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are in a common-law partnership has increased from 0.5 million in 1960 to 1.5 million in 1990. This means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are in a common-law partnership.

There are also a number of other factors which contribute to the increase. For example, the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are in a de facto partnership has increased from 0.5 million in 1960 to 1.5 million in 1990. This means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are in a de facto partnership.

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