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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 (1990-2000) (ONS 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and care. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need to live well.
- Older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care and services.

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

- To reduce the number of older people who are dependent on others for their care.
- To improve the quality of care and services for older people.
- To ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need to live well.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policy for older people's health and care in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of services and support for older people.

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

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the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in many countries (Murray & Lopez, 1996).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The World Health Organization (WHO) has set a goal of reducing the burden of schizophrenia by 25% by the year 2010 (WHO, 1998). This goal has been adopted by many countries, including the United Kingdom (UK) (Department of Health, 1999). The UK government has set a target of reducing the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia by 25% by the year 2010 (Department of Health, 1999).

One of the ways in which this goal can be achieved is by improving the quality of life of people with schizophrenia.

Quality of life (QoL) is a multidimensional concept that encompasses a range of factors, including physical health, mental health, social relationships, and financial resources.

People with schizophrenia often experience a range of difficulties that can affect their QoL, including:

• Physical health problems, such as obesity, diabetes, and heart disease.

• Mental health problems, such as depression and anxiety.

• Social relationships, such as isolation and loneliness.

• Financial resources, such as poverty and homelessness.

Improving the QoL of people with schizophrenia is a complex task that requires a multi-disciplinary approach.

One of the key areas for improvement is the provision of mental health services. This includes:

• Early diagnosis and treatment.

• Access to a range of services, including medication, therapy, and social support.

• The development of a recovery-oriented approach to care.

Another key area for improvement is the provision of social support. This includes:

• The development of community-based services.

• The provision of housing and financial support.

• The development of self-help resources.

Improving the QoL of people with schizophrenia is a challenge that requires the commitment and collaboration of all those involved in their care.



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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 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 a significant increase from the 1950s, when life expectancy at birth was 71 years for men and 75 years for women.

Another reason why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased is that people are staying in the workforce longer. In the 1950s, most people retired at the age of 65. Now, many people continue to work until they are 70 or even 75 years old.

There are a number of reasons why people are staying in the workforce longer. One of the main reasons is that people are healthier. In the 1950s, many people were in poor health and were unable to work. Now, people are living longer and healthier lives, which means that they are able to continue to work for longer.

Another reason why people are staying in the workforce longer is that they need the money. In the 1950s, most people had a pension or other source of income. Now, many people do not have a pension and need to continue to work in order to support themselves and their families.

There are a number of reasons why people need the money. One of the main reasons is that the cost of living has increased. In the 1950s, the cost of living was much lower than it is now. Now, people need to work longer in order to be able to afford the things they need to live.

Another reason why people need the money is that they need to pay for their children's education. In the 1950s, most children went to school until they were 15 years old. Now, many children go to university and need their parents to pay for their education.

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