





The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The next section describes the methodology used in the study, including the data sources and the statistical techniques employed. The results of the study are then presented, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and suggestions for future research.

The research was conducted using a combination of primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through a series of interviews with experts in the field, while secondary data was obtained from a review of the existing literature. The data was then analyzed using a range of statistical techniques, including regression analysis and factor analysis.

The findings of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables studied. The results suggest that the factors identified in the study are important in explaining the variation in the dependent variable. The implications of these findings are discussed in detail, and suggestions are made for further research in this area.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the topic under investigation. The findings have important implications for both theory and practice, and the results suggest that further research is needed to explore the relationships identified in the study.







the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) and the United Nations (UN) has developed a 'World Report on Ageing and Health' (UN 2002). The WHO strategy is based on the concept of 'active ageing', which is defined as 'the process of developing and maintaining the functional abilities that enable people to participate in society' (WHO 1999, p. 1).

The WHO strategy is based on three pillars: (1) 'healthy ageing', which is defined as 'the process of developing and maintaining the functional abilities that enable people to participate in society' (WHO 1999, p. 1); (2) 'social participation', which is defined as 'the process of developing and maintaining the functional abilities that enable people to participate in society' (WHO 1999, p. 1); and (3) 'security of income', which is defined as 'the process of developing and maintaining the functional abilities that enable people to participate in society' (WHO 1999, p. 1).

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