

An Ageing society

1) Sort the statements into advantages & disadvantages of having an increasing elderly population. Then you need to colour-code them as environmental, social (people) & economic (money).

- a) Increased demand for pensions – taxes are increased, or payments are reduced?
- b) Streets of villages and towns where the majority of population are elderly are quieter and less frantic. Older people generally have a slower lifestyle.
- c) The Dependency ratio increases. There are relatively less people in the economically active group, and they may not earn enough to support those in the non-economically active group
- d) Elderly people still working have much experience to pass onto junior workers
- e) Older people are available to baby-sit children so that the child's parents go out to work, or pleasure
- f) Fewer modern facilities, because they tend to be unused – local money has to be used to pay for social / medical facilities
- g) Local facilities cater for elderly – e.g. local shops vs. supermarkets.
- h) Areas where older people live become run down – they can't afford modern homes and many live in council houses, putting more demand on local government budgets
- i) Increased demand for social care. Residential homes also cost money
- j) More medical facilities provided, because of greater risk of illness to older people. Younger people benefit too
- k) Children and grandchildren have more relatives that they can visit
- l) Less money in circulation means small shops selling cheaper and less diverse products
- m) Elderly people become a burden to families and other people who have to care for them
- n) Number of hospitals and health care increases – the cost increases
- o) Older people are able to pass on wisdom and knowledge from a lifespan of experience, covering, e.g. wars, different political parties and periods of high inflation

2) Explain do the positives outweigh the negatives in an ageing society? (max 250 words)

An Ageing society

1) Sort the statements into advantages & disadvantages of having an increasing elderly population. Then you need to colour-code them as environmental, social (people) & economic (money).

- a) Increased demand for pensions – taxes are increased, or payments are reduced?
- b) Streets of villages and towns where the majority of population are elderly are quieter and less frantic. Older people generally have a slower lifestyle.
- c) The Dependency ratio increases. There are relatively less people in the economically active group, and they may not earn enough to support those in the non-economically active group
- d) Elderly people still working have much experience to pass onto junior workers
- e) Older people are available to baby-sit children so that the child's parents go out to work, or pleasure
- f) Fewer modern facilities, because they tend to be unused – local money has to be used to pay for social / medical facilities
- g) Local facilities cater for elderly – e.g. local shops vs. supermarkets.
- h) Areas where older people live become run down – they can't afford modern homes and many live in council houses, putting more demand on local government budgets
- i) Increased demand for social care. Residential homes also cost money
- j) More medical facilities provided, because of greater risk of illness to older people. Younger people benefit too
- k) Children and grandchildren have more relatives that they can visit
- l) Less money in circulation means small shops selling cheaper and less diverse products
- m) Elderly people become a burden to families and other people who have to care for them
- n) Number of hospitals and health care increases – the cost increases
- o) Older people are able to pass on wisdom and knowledge from a lifespan of experience, covering, e.g. wars, different political parties and periods of high inflation

2) Explain do the positives outweigh the negatives in an ageing society? (max 250 words)