

Environmental Science and Policy is an interdisciplinary field focusing on the science of ecosystems, as well as the policy and action required to solve problems relating to air and water pollution, climate change, resource sustainability, and more. The Policy & Sustainability Concentration includes course options in regulations and sustainability as well as electives in fields including wildlife studies, climate change, political science, GIS, and geography.

(Protect Biodiversity and Landscape)
(Outdoors/Indoors, Active, Field Work)

- Water Management District
- Department of Environmental Protection
- Environmental Consulting Firm

(Protect Biodiversity and Landscape)
(Data Analysis, Political, Interactive)

- Environmental Protection Agency
- World Wildlife Fund
- Department of Agriculture

(Assess, research, strategize cases relating to environmental legal matters)

(Research, Writing, Communications)

- Private Law Firm
- Environmental Protection Agency



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 is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: The Government's Strategy for Older People* (Department of Health, 1999). This strategy is based on the following principles:

- (i) older people should be able to live independently in their own homes;
- (ii) older people should be able to live in their own communities;
- (iii) older people should be able to live in good health and be able to take part in the activities of everyday life;
- (iv) older people should be able to live in good financial circumstances.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the Government to achieve by 2010:

- (i) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on state benefits;
- (ii) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on residential care;
- (iii) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on health services.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the Government to achieve by 2010:

- (i) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on state benefits;
- (ii) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on residential care;
- (iii) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on health services.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the Government to achieve by 2010:

- (i) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on state benefits;
- (ii) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on residential care;
- (iii) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on health services.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the Government to achieve by 2010:

- (i) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on state benefits;
- (ii) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on residential care;
- (iii) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on health services.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the Government to achieve by 2010:

- (i) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on state benefits;
- (ii) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on residential care;
- (iii) to reduce the number of people aged 65 and over who are dependent on health services.