

**James Gallagher, BBC Health and science correspondent**

There is a common stereotype that loneliness affects [redacted] the old and the isolated. It does, but what this experiment also shows is that loneliness is felt throughout life. People aged between 16 and 24 experience loneliness more [redacted] and more intensely than any other age group

**Neil**

So according to the research, Sam, which section of society is most affected [redacted] loneliness?

**Sam**

This might be a surprise, but it's 16 to 24 [redacted] olds.

**Neil**

I was surprised by that [redacted] like many, I would've guessed that it was older people.

**Sam**

The reporter did say that that was a stereotype. A stereotype is nothing [redacted] do with stereo [redacted], but it's the noun we use to describe a very simple and basic judgement of someone and their character and personality based on their age, nationality, profession and so on. So a stereotype of British people is that we can't [redacted], we have bad teeth, we are very reserved and never say what we mean.

**Neil**

I don't know what you mean, my cooking is wonderful, Sam. And the stereotype is that old [redacted] get lonely.

**Sam**

Much like the stereotypes of British people, this may be true in [redacted] cases - I've eaten some of your home-cooked meals remember, Neil - but it's not true for the majority. It is young people who feel lonely more often and more intensely. Intensely here means strongly. The feeling of loneliness is [redacted] in young people than older people.

**Neil**

The reporter goes on to give some explanation for [redacted] young people might be more lonely.