

2020-09-25 - 15:55.44  
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Perpetua

Perpetua Bold

Perpetua *Italic*

Perpetua ***Bold Italic***

SPACE uni0020				
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"	"	"
NUMBER SIGN uni0023	#	#	#	#
DOLLAR SIGN uni0024	\$	\$	\$	\$
PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%	%	%
AMPERSAND uni0026	&	&	&	&
APOSTROPHE uni0027	'	'	'	'
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028	(	(	(	(
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029	)	)	)	)
ASTERISK uni002A	*	*	*	*
PLUS SIGN uni002B	+	+	+	+
COMMA uni002C	,	,	,	,
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D	-	-	-	-
FULL STOP uni002E	.	.	.	.
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/	/

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:	:	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;	;	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<	<	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=	=	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>	>	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?	?	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@	@	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L  
uni004C

L	L	L	L	L
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M  
uni004D

M	M	M	M	M
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N  
uni004E

N	N	N	N	N
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O  
uni004F

O	O	O	O	O
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P  
uni0050

P	P	P	P	P
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q  
uni0051

Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R  
uni0052

R	R	R	R	R
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S  
uni0053

S	S	S	S	S
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T  
uni0054

T	T	T	T	T
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U  
uni0055

U	U	U	U	U
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V  
uni0056

V	V	V	V	V
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W  
uni0057

W	W	W	W	W
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X  
uni0058

X	X	X	X	X
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y  
uni0059

Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z  
uni005A

Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
---	---	---	---	---

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005B

[	[	[	[	[
---	---	---	---	---

REVERSE SOLIDUS  
uni005C

\	\	\	\	\
---	---	---	---	---

RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005D

]	]	]	]	]
---	---	---	---	---

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT  
uni005E

^	^	^	^	^
---	---	---	---	---

LOW LINE  
uni005F

_	_	_	_	_
---	---	---	---	---

GRAVE ACCENT  
uni0060

`	`	`	`	`
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A  
uni0061

a	a	a	a	a
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER B  
uni0062

b	b	b	b	b
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER C  
uni0063

c	c	c	c	c
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER D  
uni0064

d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E  
uni0065

e	e	e	e	e
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER F  
uni0066

f	f	f	f	f
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER G  
uni0067

g	g	g	g	g
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C					
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0					
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	!	!	!	!	!
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤

YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6					
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§	§	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	a	a	a	a	a
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD					
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	—	—	—	—	—
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRRIPT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRRIPT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRRIPT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À	À

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü

	uni00DC	Ü	ü	Ŭ	Ū	Ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE	uni00DD	Ý	ý	Ý	ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN	uni00DE	Þ	þ	Þ	þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S	uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE	uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE	uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE	uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS	uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE	uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE	uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA	uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE	uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE	uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS	uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE	uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE	uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS	uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH	uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE	uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE	uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE	uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00F4	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE	uni00F5	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS	uni00F6	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN	uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û	û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI					



	uni03C0	$\pi$	$\pi$	$\pi$	$\pi$	$\pi$
	EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—
	EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—	—
	LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
	RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’	’	’
	SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
	LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“	“	“	“
	RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”	”	”	”
	DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„	„	„	„
	DAGGER uni2020	†	†	†	†	†
	DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
	BULLET uni2022	•	•	•	•	•
	HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	...	...	...	...	...
	PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
	SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<	<	<
	SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>	>	>
	EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€
	TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™
	OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
	PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
	INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
	N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
	MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	−	−	−	−
	DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/	/	/
	BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•	•	•	•
	SQUARE ROOT uni221A	√	√	√	√	√
	INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞

INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
LOZENGE uni25CA	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
uniF000	Hi	Hi			
uniF001	Hi	fi	fi	fi	fi
uniF002	Hi	fl	fl	fl	fl
uniF003	Hi	4	4	4	4
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl

















the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are single, with 1.5 million single people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are married, with 1.5 million married people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are divorced, with 1.5 million divorced people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are widowed, with 1.5 million widowed people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are cohabiting, with 1.5 million cohabiting people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living alone, with 1.5 million people living alone employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a partner, with 1.5 million people living with a partner employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a family, with 1.5 million people living with a family employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a child, with 1.5 million people living with a child employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a great-grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a great-grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a great-grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a great-grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are cohabiting, with 1.5 million cohabiting people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living alone, with 1.5 million people living alone employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a partner, with 1.5 million people living with a partner employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a family, with 1.5 million people living with a family employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a child, with 1.5 million people living with a child employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a great-grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a great-grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a great-grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a great-grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995 (compared with 40% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 15% of public sector employees being under 25 in 1995 (compared with 10% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being disabled in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of public sector employees being from ethnic minorities in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50, with 15% of public sector employees being over 50 in 1995 (compared with 10% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60, with 10% of public sector employees being over 60 in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65, with 10% of public sector employees being over 65 in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70, with 5% of public sector employees being over 70 in 1995 (compared with 2% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75, with 5% of public sector employees being over 75 in 1995 (compared with 2% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80, with 2% of public sector employees being over 80 in 1995 (compared with 1% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85, with 1% of public sector employees being over 85 in 1995 (compared with 0.5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90, with 0.5% of public sector employees being over 90 in 1995 (compared with 0.2% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95, with 0.2% of public sector employees being over 95 in 1995 (compared with 0.1% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100, with 0.1% of public sector employees being over 100 in 1995 (compared with 0.05% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105, with 0.05% of public sector employees being over 105 in 1995 (compared with 0.02% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110, with 0.02% of public sector employees being over 110 in 1995 (compared with 0.01% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115, with 0.01% of public sector employees being over 115 in 1995 (compared with 0.005% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120, with 0.005% of public sector employees being over 120 in 1995 (compared with 0.002% in 1980).





















the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.6 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.4 billion to 0.6 billion (United Nations, 2002). The United Nations predicts that by 2050, the number of people under 15 years of age will be 1.1 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over will be 1.1 billion (United Nations, 2002).

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 71 years for men and 76 years for women. By 2050, the life expectancy at birth is predicted to be 78 years for men and 83 years for women (United Nations, 2002).

Another factor is the decrease in fertility. In 1990, the total fertility rate was 2.8 children per woman. By 2050, the total fertility rate is predicted to be 1.5 children per woman (United Nations, 2002). This decrease in fertility is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the age at which women have children, and the increase in the use of contraception.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to have a number of implications for society. One of the main implications is the increase in the demand for social services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the demand for social services such as housing, healthcare, and social care is likely to increase. This is because older people are more likely to need these services than younger people.

Another implication is the increase in the demand for financial services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the demand for financial services such as pensions, insurance, and investment services is likely to increase. This is because older people are more likely to need these services than younger people.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the labour market. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people who are able to work is likely to decrease. This is because older people are more likely to be retired than younger people.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the economy. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the demand for goods and services is likely to increase. This is because older people are more likely to spend money on goods and services than younger people.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the environment. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the demand for resources such as water, energy, and land is likely to increase. This is because older people are more likely to use resources than younger people.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the culture. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the culture of older people is likely to become more prominent. This is because older people are more likely to influence the culture than younger people.









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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minority groups. In 1995, 1.5 million people from ethnic minority groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Black African communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Chinese, Hong Kong, and South Asian communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Black British, Black African, and Black Caribbean communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the White British, White Irish, and White Other communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Mixed Race, Chinese, and Indian communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Black African communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Chinese, Hong Kong, and South Asian communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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