



2020-09-25 - 16:45.47
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Print this page

Puritan Regular
Puritan Bold
Puritan Italic
Puritan Bold Italic

uni0000					
uni000C					
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	©	©	©	©	©
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	±	±	±	±	±
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»
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
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 uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
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	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA uni0394	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA uni03A9	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π	π	π
HYPHEN uni2010	-	-	-	-	-
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	>	>	>	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/	/
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	−	−	−	−	−
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	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥

ELEMENT OF WITH LONG HORIZONTAL STROKE
uni22F2



LOZENGE
uni25CA



uniF000



uniF001



uniF002



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 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from the provision of health care and education to the provision of social security and the management of public infrastructure.

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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 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 over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 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 over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 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 over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 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 over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 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 over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 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 over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 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 over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 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 over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 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 over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 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 over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 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 over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 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 over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 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 over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 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 over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 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 over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 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 over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 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 over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 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 over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 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 over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 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 over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 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 over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 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 over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 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 over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 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 over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 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 over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a cost-effective service.

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These objectives are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a cost-effective service. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions to achieve these objectives.

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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 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 unemployed, with 1.5 million unemployed 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 employed, with 1.5 million employed 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 self-employed, with 1.5 million self-employed 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 retired, with 1.5 million retired 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 students, with 1.5 million students 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 parents, with 1.5 million parents 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 carers, with 1.5 million carers 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 volunteers, with 1.5 million volunteers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

