

2020-09-25 - 15:55.06
15:55.08

Print this page

Cavolini

Cavolini Bold

Cavolini Italic

Cavolini Bold Italic

	?	?	?	?	?
uni0000					
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 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 CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0100	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0102	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0104	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0106	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010A	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010B	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	d'	d'	d'	d'	d'
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Đ	Đ	Đ	Đ	Đ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE					

uni0117	è	é	ê	ë	ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	ę	Ę	ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	ğ	Ğ	ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	ġ	Ġ	ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	ģ	Ģ	ģ	Ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ĥ	ĥ	Ĥ	ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	ī	Ī	ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	į	Į	į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ķ	ķ	Ķ	ķ	Ķ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
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 LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş
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 T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ

LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA
uni0163

ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON
uni0164

LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON
uni0165

ť	ť	ť	ť	ť
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON
uni016A

Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON
uni016B

ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE
uni016C

Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE
uni016D

ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE
uni016E

Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE
uni016F

ű	ű	ű	ű	ű
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0170

Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0171

ű	ű	ű	ű	ű
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK
uni0172

Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK
uni0173

ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS
uni0178

Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE
uni0179

Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE
uni017A

ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE
uni017B

Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE
uni017C

ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ
---	---	---	---	---

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 CAPITAL LETTER B WITH HOOK
uni0181

Ɓ	Ɓ	Ɓ	Ɓ	Ɓ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OPEN O
uni0186

Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AFRICAN D
uni0189

Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH HOOK
uni018A

Ɗ	Ɗ	Ɗ	Ɗ	Ɗ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED E
uni018E

Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA
uni018F

Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OPEN E

uni0190

Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ
Ƒ	Ƒ	Ƒ	Ƒ	Ƒ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F WITH HOOK
uni0191LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK
uni0192

ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA
uni0194

Ƴ	Ƴ	Ƴ	Ƴ	Ƴ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH HOOK
uni0198

Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH HOOK
uni0199

ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN
uni01A0

Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN
uni01A1

ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN
uni01AF

Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN
uni01B0

ʊ	ʊ	ʊ	ʊ	ʊ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH HOOK
uni01B2

Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK
uni01B3

Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK
uni01B4

Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER EZH
uni01B7

Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED E
uni01DD

ə	ə	ə	ə	ə
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW
uni0218

Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW
uni0219

Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW
uni021A

Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW
uni021B

Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH HOOK
uni0253

Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O
uni0254

Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TAIL
uni0256

Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH HOOK
uni0257

Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA
uni0259

ə	ə	ə	ə	ə
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN E
uni025B

Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER GAMMA uni0263	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ESH uni0283	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH HOOK uni028B	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ
LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH uni0292	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ
MODIFIER LETTER TURNED COMMA uni02BB	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE uni02BC	’	’	’	’	’
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	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300	◌`	◌`	◌`	◌`	◌`
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301	◌´	◌´	◌´	◌´	◌´
COMBINING TILDE uni0303	◌˜	◌˜	◌˜	◌˜	◌˜
COMBINING HOOK ABOVE uni0309	◌ˆ	◌ˆ	◌ˆ	◌ˆ	◌ˆ
COMBINING DOT BELOW uni0323	◌˘	◌˘	◌˘	◌˘	◌˘
GREEK NUMERAL SIGN uni0374	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ
GREEK LOWER NUMERAL SIGN uni0375	ϝ	ϝ	ϝ	ϝ	ϝ
GREEK TONOS uni0384	◌ˊ	◌ˊ	◌ˊ	◌ˊ	◌ˊ
GREEK DIALYTIKA TONOS uni0385	◌ˊˊ	◌ˊˊ	◌ˊˊ	◌ˊˊ	◌ˊˊ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni0386	Ἀ	Ἀ	Ἀ	Ἀ	Ἀ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni0388	Ἔ	Ἔ	Ἔ	Ἔ	Ἔ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS
uni0389

Ἠ Ἡ Ἡ Ἡ Ἡ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS
uni038A

Ἰ Ἱ Ἱ Ἱ Ἱ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS
uni038C

Ὀ Ὁ Ὁ Ὁ Ὁ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS
uni038E

Ὑ ὚ ὚ ὚ ὚

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS
uni038F

Ὠ Ὑ Ὑ Ὑ Ὑ

GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS
uni0390

Ῑ Ὶ Ὶ Ὶ Ὶ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA
uni0391

Α Α Α Α Α

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER BETA
uni0392

Β Β Β Β Β

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA
uni0393

Γ Γ Γ Γ Γ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA
uni0394

Δ Δ Δ Δ Δ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON
uni0395

Ε Ε Ε Ε Ε

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ZETA
uni0396

Ζ Ζ Ζ Ζ Ζ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA
uni0397

Η Η Η Η Η

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA
uni0398

Θ Θ Θ Θ Θ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA
uni0399

Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER KAPPA
uni039A

Κ Κ Κ Κ Κ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER LAMDA
uni039B

Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER MU
uni039C

Μ Μ Μ Μ Μ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER NU
uni039D

Ν Ν Ν Ν Ν

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER XI
uni039E

Ξ Ξ Ξ Ξ Ξ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON
uni039F

Ο Ο Ο Ο Ο

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PI
uni03A0

Π Π Π Π Π

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER RHO
uni03A1

Ρ Ρ Ρ Ρ Ρ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER SIGMA
uni03A3

Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER TAU
uni03A4

Τ Τ Τ Τ Τ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON
uni03A5

Υ Υ Υ Υ Υ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PHI
uni03A6

Φ Φ Φ Φ Φ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER CHI
uni03A7

Χ Χ Χ Χ Χ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PSI uni03A8	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA uni03A9	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03AA	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03AB	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni03AC	ά	ά	ά	ά	ά
GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni03AD	έ	έ	έ	έ	έ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS uni03AE	ή	ή	ή	ή	ή
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS uni03AF	ί	ί	ί	ί	ί
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS uni03B0	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA uni03B1	α	α	α	α	α
GREEK SMALL LETTER BETA uni03B2	β	β	β	β	β
GREEK SMALL LETTER GAMMA uni03B3	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
GREEK SMALL LETTER DELTA uni03B4	δ	δ	δ	δ	δ
GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON uni03B5	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
GREEK SMALL LETTER ZETA uni03B6	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA uni03B7	η	η	η	η	η
GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA uni03B8	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA uni03B9	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι
GREEK SMALL LETTER KAPPA uni03BA	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ
GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA uni03BB	λ	λ	λ	λ	λ
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
GREEK SMALL LETTER NU uni03BD	ν	ν	ν	ν	ν
GREEK SMALL LETTER XI uni03BE	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON uni03BF	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π	π	π
GREEK SMALL LETTER RHO uni03C1	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
GREEK SMALL LETTER FINAL SIGMA uni03C2	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς
GREEK SMALL LETTER SIGMA uni03C3	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ
GREEK SMALL LETTER TAU					

	uni03C4	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ
		υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON	uni03C5					
GREEK SMALL LETTER PHI	uni03C6	φ	φ	φ	φ	φ
GREEK SMALL LETTER CHI	uni03C7	χ	χ	χ	χ	χ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PSI	uni03C8	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA	uni03C9	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA	uni03CA	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA	uni03CB	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS	uni03CC	ό	ό	ό	ό	ό
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS	uni03CD	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS	uni03CE	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ
GREEK KAPPA SYMBOL	uni03F0	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ
GREEK RHO SYMBOL	uni03F1	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE	uni0400	È	È	È	È	È
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IO	uni0401	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE	uni0402	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE	uni0403	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE	uni0404	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZE	uni0405	З	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I	uni0406	І	І	І	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YI	uni0407	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER JE	uni0408	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LJE	uni0409	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NJE	uni040A	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE	uni040B	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KJE	uni040C	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE	uni040D	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT U	uni040E	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZHE uni040F	Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A uni0410	А	А	А	А	А
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BE uni0411	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER VE uni0412	В	В	В	В	В
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE uni0413	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DE uni0414	Д	Д	Д	Д	Д
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE uni0415	Е	Е	Е	Е	Е
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE uni0416	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE uni0417	З	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I uni0418	И	И	И	И	И
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I uni0419	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA uni041A	К	К	К	К	К
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL uni041B	Л	Л	Л	Л	Л
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM uni041C	М	М	М	М	М
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN uni041D	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O uni041E	О	О	О	О	О
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE uni041F	П	П	П	П	П
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER uni0420	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES uni0421	С	С	С	С	С
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE uni0422	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U uni0423	У	У	У	У	У
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EF uni0424	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA uni0425	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSE uni0426	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE uni0427	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHA uni0428	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHCHA uni0429	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HARD SIGN uni042A	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU
uni042B

Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы
ы	ы	ы	ы	ы

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT SIGN
uni042C

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E
uni042D

Э	Э	Э	Э	Э
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YU
uni042E

Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YA
uni042F

Я	Я	Я	Я	Я
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A
uni0430

а	а	а	а	а
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BE
uni0431

б	б	б	б	б
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER VE
uni0432

в	в	в	в	в
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE
uni0433

г	г	г	г	г
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DE
uni0434

д	д	д	д	д
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE
uni0435

е	е	е	е	е
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE
uni0436

ж	ж	ж	ж	ж
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE
uni0437

з	з	з	з	з
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I
uni0438

и	и	и	и	и
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I
uni0439

й	й	й	й	й
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA
uni043A

к	к	к	к	к
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL
uni043B

л	л	л	л	л
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM
uni043C

м	м	м	м	м
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN
uni043D

н	н	н	н	н
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O
uni043E

о	о	о	о	о
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE
uni043F

п	п	п	п	п
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER
uni0440

р	р	р	р	р
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES
uni0441

с	с	с	с	с
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE
uni0442

т	т	т	т	т
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U
uni0443

у	у	у	у	у
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EF
uni0444

ф	ф	ф	ф	ф
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA
uni0445

х	х	х	х	х
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSE

uni0446	Ц	ц	Ц	ц	Ц
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE uni0447	Ч	ч	Ч	ч	Ч
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHA uni0448	Ш	ш	Ш	ш	Ш
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHCHA uni0449	Щ	щ	Щ	щ	Щ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HARD SIGN uni044A	Ъ	ъ	Ъ	ъ	Ъ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU uni044B	Ы	ы	Ы	ы	Ы
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni044C	Ь	ь	Ь	ь	Ь
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E uni044D	Э	э	Э	э	Э
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YU uni044E	Ю	ю	Ю	ю	Ю
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YA uni044F	Я	я	Я	я	Я
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0450	È	è	È	è	È
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IO uni0451	Ё	ё	Ё	ё	Ё
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJE uni0452	Ђ	ђ	Ђ	ђ	Ђ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GJE uni0453	Ѓ	ѓ	Ѓ	ѓ	Ѓ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0454	Є	е	Є	е	Є
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZE uni0455	З	з	З	з	З
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0456	І	і	І	і	І
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YI uni0457	Ї	ї	Ї	ї	Ї
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER JE uni0458	Ј	ј	Ј	ј	Ј
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LJE uni0459	Љ	љ	Љ	љ	Љ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NJE uni045A	Њ	њ	Њ	њ	Њ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSHE uni045B	Ћ	ћ	Ћ	ћ	Ћ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KJE uni045C	Ќ	ќ	Ќ	ќ	Ќ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni045D	Ў	ù	Ў	ù	Ў
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT U uni045E	Ў	ў	Ў	ў	Ў
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZHE uni045F	Ў	ұ	Ў	ұ	Ў
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0490	Ҁ	ҁ	҂	҃	҄
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0491	Ҁ	ҁ	҂	҃	҄

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE uni0492	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE uni0493	ғ	ғ	ғ	ғ	ғ
	Җ	Җ	Җ	Җ	Җ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER uni0496					
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER uni0497	җ	җ	җ	җ	җ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER uni049A	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER uni049B	қ	қ	қ	қ	қ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE uni04B0	Ү	Ү	Ү	Ү	Ү
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE uni04B1	ү	ү	ү	ү	ү
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA WITH DESCENDER uni04B2	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA WITH DESCENDER uni04B3	ҳ	ҳ	ҳ	ҳ	ҳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER uni04B6	Ҹ	Ҹ	Ҹ	Ҹ	Ҹ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER uni04B7	ҷ	ҷ	ҷ	ҷ	ҷ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER QA uni051A	Қ	Қ	Қ	Қ	Қ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER QA uni051B	қ	қ	қ	қ	қ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER WE uni051C	Ұ	Ұ	Ұ	Ұ	Ұ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER WE uni051D	ұ	ұ	ұ	ұ	ұ
ARMENIAN DRAM SIGN uni058F	֏	֏	֏	֏	֏
AFGHANI SIGN uni060B	؀	؀	؀	؀	؀
BENGALI RUPEE MARK uni09F2	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
BENGALI RUPEE SIGN uni09F3	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
GUJARATI RUPEE SIGN uni0AF1	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
TAMIL RUPEE SIGN uni0BF9	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
THAI CURRENCY SYMBOL BAHT uni0E3F	฿	฿	฿	฿	฿
KHMER CURRENCY SYMBOL RIEL uni17DB	៛	៛	៛	៛	៛
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW uni1E62	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW uni1E63	ș	ș	ș	ș	ș
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW uni1EA0	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ

	uni1EA1	à	á	â	ã	ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EB8	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EB9	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW	uni1ECA	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW	uni1ECB	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW	uni1ECC	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW	uni1ECD	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EE4	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EE5	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ
EN DASH	uni2013	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH	uni2014	—	—	—	—	—
HORIZONTAL BAR	uni2015	—	—	—	—	—
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-CURRENCY SIGN	uni20A0	€	€	€	€	€
COLON SIGN	uni20A1	₯	₯	₯	₯	₯
CRUZEIRO SIGN	uni20A2	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧

FRENCH FRANC SIGN
uni20A3



LIRA SIGN
uni20A4



MILL SIGN
uni20A5



NAIRA SIGN
uni20A6

PESETA SIGN
uni20A7



RUPEE SIGN
uni20A8



WON SIGN
uni20A9



NEW SHEQEL SIGN
uni20AA



DONG SIGN
uni20AB



EURO SIGN
uni20AC



KIP SIGN
uni20AD



TUGRIK SIGN
uni20AE



DRACHMA SIGN
uni20AF



GERMAN PENNY SIGN
uni20B0



PESO SIGN
uni20B1



GUARANI SIGN
uni20B2



AUSTRAL SIGN
uni20B3



HRYVNIA SIGN
uni20B4



CEDI SIGN
uni20B5



LIVRE TOURNOIS SIGN
uni20B6



SPESMILO SIGN
uni20B7



TENGE SIGN
uni20B8



INDIAN RUPEE SIGN
uni20B9



TURKISH LIRA SIGN
uni20BA



NORDIC MARK SIGN
uni20BB



MANAT SIGN
uni20BC



RUBLE SIGN
uni20BD



commabelow
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



minus
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



fi
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



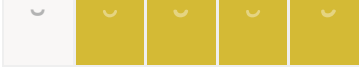
fl
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



commabelow
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



breve.cyr
Ending "cyr" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



caron.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership 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 in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership 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 in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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.

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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership 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 in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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.

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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership 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 in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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.

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 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 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 non-parents, with 1.5 million non-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 homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners 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 non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners 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 car owners, with 1.5 million car owners 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 non-car owners, with 1.5 million non-car owners 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 smokers, with 1.5 million smokers 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 non-smokers, with 1.5 million non-smokers 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 drinkers, with 1.5 million drinkers 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 non-drinkers, with 1.5 million non-drinkers 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.

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 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 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 non-parents, with 1.5 million non-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 homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners 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 non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners 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 car owners, with 1.5 million car owners 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 non-car owners, with 1.5 million non-car owners 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 smokers, with 1.5 million smokers 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 non-smokers, with 1.5 million non-smokers 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 drinkers, with 1.5 million drinkers 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 non-drinkers, with 1.5 million non-drinkers 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 older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership 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 in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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.

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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership 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 in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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.

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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership 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 in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 non-parents, with 1.5 million non-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 homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners 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 non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners 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 car owners, with 1.5 million car owners 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 non-car owners, with 1.5 million non-car owners 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 smokers, with 1.5 million smokers 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 non-smokers, with 1.5 million non-smokers 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 drinkers, with 1.5 million drinkers 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 non-drinkers, with 1.5 million non-drinkers 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 older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

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 parent, with 1.5 million people living with a parent 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 sibling, with 1.5 million people living with a sibling 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.

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 parent, with 1.5 million people living with a parent 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 sibling, with 1.5 million people living with a sibling 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.

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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership 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 in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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.

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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership 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 in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 in a common-law relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship 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 in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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.

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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 in a common-law relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship 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 in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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 older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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 housewives, with 1.5 million housewives 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 pensioners, with 1.5 million pensioners 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 disabled, with 1.5 million disabled people 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.

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 housewives, with 1.5 million housewives 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 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 older people. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership 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 in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

