

SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9	9	9	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	A	A	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
LATIN SMALL LETTER A uni0061	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z

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K	K	K	K	K	<b>K</b>	K	K	K	K	<b>K</b>
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CIRCUMFLEX  
ACCENT  
uni005E

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LOW LINE  
uni005F

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GRAVE ACCENT  
uni0060

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A  
uni0061

a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER B  
uni0062

b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER C  
uni0063

c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER D  
uni0064

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E  
uni0065

e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER F  
uni0066

f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER G  
uni0067

g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER H  
uni0068

h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I  
uni0069

i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER J  
uni006A

j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER K  
uni006B

k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER L  
uni006C

l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER M  
uni006D

m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER N  
uni006E

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O  
uni006F

o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER P  
uni0070

p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Q  
uni0071

q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER R  
uni0072

r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
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LATIN SMALL

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
TILDE  
uni00C3

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00C4

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
RING ABOVE  
uni00C5

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER AE  
uni00C6

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER C WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni00C7

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00C8

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00C9

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00CA

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00CB

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER I WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00CC

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER I WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00CD

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER I WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00CE

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER I WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00CF

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER ETH  
uni00D0

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER N WITH  
TILDE  
uni00D1

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER O WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00D2

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER O WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00D3

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LATIN CAPITAL

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<b>B</b>	B	B	B	B	<b>B</b>	B	B	B	B	<b>B</b>
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RING ABOVE  
uni00E5

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER AE  
uni00E6

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER C WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni00E7

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00E8

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00E9

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00EA

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00EB

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LETTER I WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00EC

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LETTER I WITH  
ACUTE  
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LETTER I WITH  
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uni00EE

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LETTER I WITH  
DIAERESIS  
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GRAVE  
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
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TILDE  
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00F6

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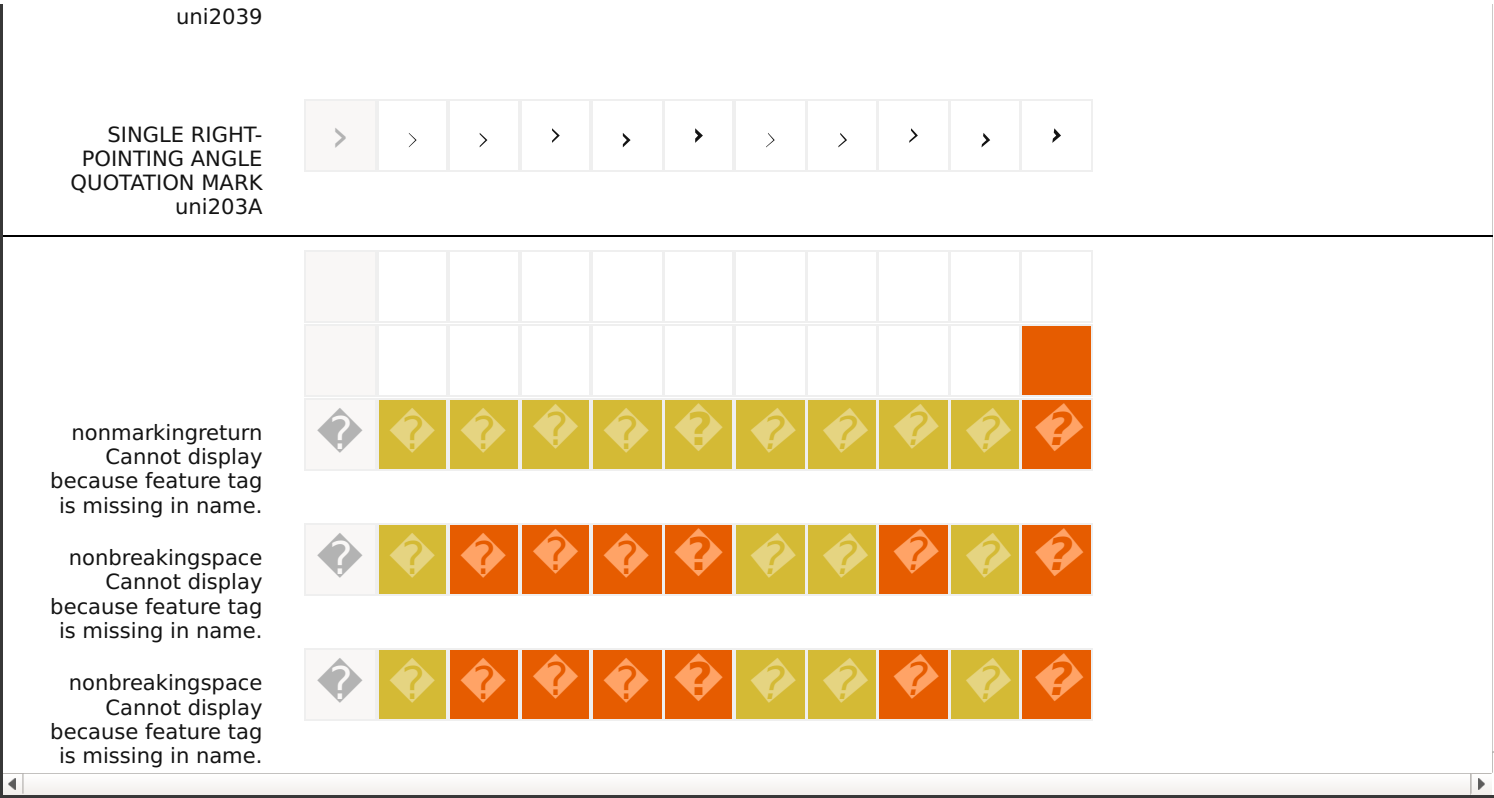
uni2039

SINGLE RIGHT-  
POINTING ANGLE  
QUOTATION MARK  
uni203A

nonmarkingreturn  
Cannot display  
because feature tag  
is missing in name.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999). The United Nations (1999) also predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This is because more children are surviving to the age of 15, and more children are surviving to the age of 20. This is also true for children who survive to the age of 25, and children who survive to the age of 30.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. This is because more women are having children at a younger age, and more women are having children who are under 15 years of age. This is also true for women who are having children who are under 20 years of age, and women who are having children who are under 25 years of age.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999). The United Nations (1999) also predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector 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 for the way in which the public sector is funded.

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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 from the former Soviet Union, with 1.5 million people from the former Soviet Union 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 the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean 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 the Indian subcontinent, with 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent 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 the Middle East, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East 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 the Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands 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 the Philippines, with 1.5 million people from the Philippines 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 the Republic of Ireland, with 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland 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 the United States, with 1.5 million people from the United States 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 the European Union, with 1.5 million people from the European Union 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 the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 1.5 million people from the Commonwealth of Independent States 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 the African continent, with 1.5 million people from the African continent 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 the Asian continent, with 1.5 million people from the Asian continent 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 the Latin American continent, with 1.5 million people from the Latin American continent 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 the Middle East and North Africa, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East and North Africa 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 the South and Central America, with 1.5 million people from the South and Central America 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 the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





















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The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the voluntary sector, with 1.5 million people from the voluntary sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the independent sector, with 1.5 million people from the independent sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the non-profit sector, with 1.5 million people from the non-profit sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the social sector, with 1.5 million people from the social sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the health sector, with 1.5 million people from the health sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the education sector, with 1.5 million people from the education sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the culture sector, with 1.5 million people from the culture sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the sports sector, with 1.5 million people from the sports sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the media sector, with 1.5 million people from the media sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the entertainment sector, with 1.5 million people from the entertainment sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the technology sector, with 1.5 million people from the technology sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the science sector, with 1.5 million people from the science sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the engineering sector, with 1.5 million people from the engineering sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the manufacturing sector, with 1.5 million people from the manufacturing sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the construction sector, with 1.5 million people from the construction sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the services sector, with 1.5 million people from the services sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the retail sector, with 1.5 million people from the retail sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the finance sector, with 1.5 million people from the finance sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the telecommunications sector, with 1.5 million people from the telecommunications sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the energy sector, with 1.5 million people from the energy sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the transport sector, with 1.5 million people from the transport sector employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over who are living alone has increased from 1.1 million in 1990 to 1.5 million in 2000 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over who are living alone is projected to increase to 2.1 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people living alone. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of older people, which is based on the principle of 'ageing in place'. This means that older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible, and that they should be able to do so in a way that is safe, secure, and comfortable. The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this goal, including the need to improve the quality of housing for older people, to provide better support services for older people, and to ensure that older people have access to the services and facilities that they need.

One of the key areas for action is the need to improve the quality of housing for older people. This includes the need to ensure that older people have access to safe and secure housing, and that they have access to the services and facilities that they need. The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to improve the quality of housing for older people, including the need to improve the safety and security of housing, to improve the accessibility of housing, and to improve the quality of the housing environment.

Another key area for action is the need to provide better support services for older people. This includes the need to ensure that older people have access to the services and facilities that they need, and that they are able to do so in a way that is safe, secure, and comfortable. The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to provide better support services for older people, including the need to improve the quality of care services, to improve the quality of housing services, and to improve the quality of social services.

Finally, another key area for action is the need to ensure that older people have access to the services and facilities that they need. This includes the need to ensure that older people have access to the services and facilities that they need, and that they are able to do so in a way that is safe, secure, and comfortable. The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to ensure that older people have access to the services and facilities that they need, including the need to improve the quality of care services, to improve the quality of housing services, and to improve the quality of social services.

The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve the goal of 'ageing in place'. These include the need to improve the quality of housing for older people, to provide better support services for older people, and to ensure that older people have access to the services and facilities that they need. The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this goal, including the need to improve the safety and security of housing, to improve the accessibility of housing, and to improve the quality of the housing environment.

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