

2020-09-24 - 06:33.42  
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Print this page

Orbitron Regular  
Orbitron Medium  
Orbitron Bold  
Orbitron Black

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

] ] ] ] ]

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	£	£	£	£	£
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°

ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	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 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 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

	uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
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 Y WITH DIAERESIS	uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I	uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE	uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE	uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON	uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON	uni0161	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS	uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON	uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON	uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT	uni02C6	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
CARON	uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE	uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE	uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE	uni02DA	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚
SMALL TILDE	uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
EN DASH	uni2013	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH	uni2014	—	—	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2019	’	’	’	’	’
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK	uni201C	“	“	“	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK	uni201D	”	”	”	”	”
BULLET	uni2022	•	•	•	•	•

HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS  
uni2026

...	...	...	...	...
€	€	€	€	€
—	-	-	-	-
	7	7	7	7
	9	9	9	9
	2	2	2	2
	?	?	?	?
	4	4	4	4
	W	W	W	W
	W	W	W	W
	V	V	V	V
	A	A	A	A
	A	A	A	A

EURO SIGN  
uni20AC

MINUS SIGN  
uni2212

uniE002

uniE003

uniE005

uniE006

uniE007

uniE008

uniE009

uniE00A

uniE00B

uniE00C

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A	A	A	A	A
C	C	C	C	C
I	I	I	I	I
J	J	J	J	J
K	K	K	K	K
M	M	M	M	M
N	N	N	N	N
O	O	O	O	O
Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
R	R	R	R	R
S	S	S	S	S



Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	S.alt feature	
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	V.alt feature	V V V V V
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	W.alt feature	W W W W W
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	X.alt feature	X X X X X
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	Y.alt feature	Y Y Y Y Y
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	Z.alt feature	Z Z Z Z Z
Ending "alt2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	A.alt2 feature	A A A A A
Ending "alt2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	V.alt2 feature	V V V V V
Ending "alt2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	W.alt2 feature	W W W W W
Ending "alt3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	A.alt3 feature	A A A A A
Ending "alt3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	V.alt3 feature	V V V V V
Ending "alt3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	W.alt3 feature	W W W W W
Ending "alt4" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	W.alt4 feature	W W W W W
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	a.alt feature	a a a a a
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	k.alt feature	k k k k k
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	v.alt feature	v v v v v
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	w.alt feature	w w w w w
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	x.alt feature	x x x x x
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	z.alt feature	z z z z z
	a.sc smcp feature	a a a a a
	b.sc smcp feature	b b b b b
	c.sc smcp feature	c c c c c
	d.sc	

smcp feature	d	d	d	d	d
e.sc smcp feature	e	e	e	e	e
f.sc smcp feature	f	f	f	f	f
g.sc smcp feature	g	g	g	g	g
h.sc smcp feature	h	h	h	h	h
i.sc smcp feature	i	i	i	i	i
j.sc smcp feature	j	j	j	j	j
k.sc smcp feature	k	k	k	k	k
l.sc smcp feature	l	l	l	l	l
m.sc smcp feature	m	m	m	m	m
n.sc smcp feature	n	n	n	n	n
o.sc smcp feature	o	o	o	o	o
p.sc smcp feature	p	p	p	p	p
q.sc smcp feature	q	q	q	q	q
r.sc smcp feature	r	r	r	r	r
s.sc smcp feature	s	s	s	s	s
t.sc smcp feature	t	t	t	t	t
u.sc smcp feature	u	u	u	u	u
v.sc smcp feature	v	v	v	v	v
w.sc smcp feature	w	w	w	w	w
x.sc smcp feature	x	x	x	x	x
y.sc smcp feature	y	y	y	y	y
z.sc smcp feature	z	z	z	z	z
two.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	2	2	2	2	2
four.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	4	4	4	4	4
seven.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	7	7	7	7	7
nine.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	9	9	9	9	9



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 250 million to 800 million (FAO 2001). The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 2.3 billion (FAO 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the health and nutritional status of the world's population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has set a target of reducing the number of people who are undernourished by 50% by the year 2015 (WHO 2001).

One of the main causes of malnutrition is the lack of access to adequate food. This is often due to poverty, which prevents people from being able to afford to buy enough food. Another cause is the lack of access to clean water and sanitation, which can lead to disease and malnutrition.

There are a number of ways in which the health and nutritional status of the world's population can be improved. One way is to increase the production of food, particularly in developing countries. Another way is to improve the distribution of food, so that everyone has access to it.

There are also a number of ways in which the health and nutritional status of the world's population can be improved through education and health care. For example, teaching people about the importance of a healthy diet and the need to eat a variety of foods can help to improve their nutritional status.

Another way to improve the health and nutritional status of the world's population is through the provision of health care. This can include the treatment of diseases that can lead to malnutrition, such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

There are a number of challenges that need to be overcome in order to improve the health and nutritional status of the world's population. These include the need to increase the production of food, to improve the distribution of food, and to provide health care to people who are malnourished.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing awareness of the need to improve the health and nutritional status of the world's population. This awareness has led to a number of initiatives that are aimed at improving the health and nutritional status of the world's population.

One of these initiatives is the World Food Programme (WFP), which is a United Nations agency that provides food assistance to people who are in need. The WFP has been successful in providing food assistance to millions of people around the world.

Another initiative is the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), which is a coalition of governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations that is working to improve the nutritional status of the world's population.

There are a number of other initiatives that are also working to improve the health and nutritional status of the world's population. These include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which provides health and nutritional services to children, and the World Bank, which provides financial assistance to governments to improve their health and nutritional status.

There is a long way to go in order to improve the health and nutritional status of the world's population. However, there is a growing awareness of the need to do so, and a number of initiatives are already in place that are working to improve the health and nutritional status of the world's population.

One of the main challenges is the need to increase the production of food, particularly in developing countries. This is often due to a lack of access to land, water, and other resources. Another challenge is the need to improve the distribution of food, so that everyone has access to it.

There are also a number of challenges that need to be overcome in order to improve the health and nutritional status of the world's population through education and health care. For example, there is a need to increase the number of health care workers, particularly in developing countries.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Wardle and Beal 1999). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Wardle and Beal 1999).

Obesity is a major public health problem because it is a risk factor for many chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and certain types of cancer. In the United States, obesity is the leading cause of death and disability (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, obesity is the leading cause of death and disability (Wardle and Beal 1999). In the United States, obesity is the leading cause of death and disability (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, obesity is the leading cause of death and disability (Wardle and Beal 1999).

Obesity is a complex condition that is caused by a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. In the United States, obesity is the leading cause of death and disability (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, obesity is the leading cause of death and disability (Wardle and Beal 1999). In the United States, obesity is the leading cause of death and disability (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, obesity is the leading cause of death and disability (Wardle and Beal 1999).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to 'enable older people to live longer, healthier, and more active lives'. The WHO strategy is based on three pillars: 'active ageing', 'healthy ageing', and 'independent ageing'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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