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uni0000									
uni000D									
SPACE uni0020									
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0									
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301									
COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni0302									
COMBINING MACRON uni0304									
COMBINING DIAERESIS uni0308									
ARMENIAN FULL STOP uni0589	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER AN uni10A0	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER BAN uni10A1	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER GAN uni10A2	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER DON uni10A3	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER EN uni10A4	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER VIN uni10A5	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ

GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER ZEN uni10A6	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER TAN uni10A7	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER IN uni10A8	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER KAN uni10A9	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER LAS uni10AA	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER MAN uni10AB	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER NAR uni10AC	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER ON uni10AD	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER PAR uni10AE	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER ZHAR uni10AF	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER RAE uni10B0	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER SAN uni10B1	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER TAR uni10B2	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER UN uni10B3	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER PHAR uni10B4	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER KHAR uni10B5	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER GHAN uni10B6	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER QAR uni10B7	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER SHIN uni10B8	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER CHIN uni10B9	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER CAN uni10BA	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER JIL uni10BB	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER CIL uni10BC	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER CHAR uni10BD	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER XAN uni10BE	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER JHAN uni10BF	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER HAE uni10C0	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ
GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER HE uni10C1	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ

GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER HIE
uni10C2

Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ
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GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER WE
uni10C3

Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ
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GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER HAR
uni10C4

Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ
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GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER HOE
uni10C5

Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ
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GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER YN
uni10C7

	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ
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GEORGIAN CAPITAL LETTER AEN
uni10CD

	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ
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GEORGIAN LETTER AN
uni10D0

Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ
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GEORGIAN LETTER BAN
uni10D1

Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ
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GEORGIAN LETTER GAN
uni10D2

Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ
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GEORGIAN LETTER DON
uni10D3

Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ
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GEORGIAN LETTER EN
uni10D4

Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ
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GEORGIAN LETTER VIN
uni10D5

Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ
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GEORGIAN LETTER ZEN
uni10D6

Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ
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GEORGIAN LETTER TAN
uni10D7

Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ
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GEORGIAN LETTER IN
uni10D8

Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ
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GEORGIAN LETTER KAN
uni10D9

Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ
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GEORGIAN LETTER LAS
uni10DA

Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ
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GEORGIAN LETTER MAN
uni10DB

Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ
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GEORGIAN LETTER NAR
uni10DC

Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ
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GEORGIAN LETTER ON
uni10DD

Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ
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GEORGIAN LETTER PAR
uni10DE

Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ
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GEORGIAN LETTER ZHAR
uni10DF

Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ
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GEORGIAN LETTER RAE
uni10E0

Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ
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GEORGIAN LETTER SAN
uni10E1

Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ
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GEORGIAN LETTER TAR
uni10E2

Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ
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GEORGIAN LETTER UN
uni10E3

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HYPHEN uni2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LARI SIGN uni20BE		Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER AN uni2D00	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER BAN uni2D01	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER GAN uni2D02	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER DON uni2D03	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER EN uni2D04	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER VIN uni2D05	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER ZEN uni2D06	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER TAN uni2D07	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER IN uni2D08	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER KAN uni2D09	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER LAS uni2D0A	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER MAN uni2D0B	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER NAR uni2D0C	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER ON uni2D0D	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER PAR uni2D0E	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER ZHAR uni2D0F	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER RAE uni2D10	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER SAN uni2D11	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER TAR uni2D12	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER UN uni2D13	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER PHAR uni2D14	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER KHAR uni2D15	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER GHAN uni2D16	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	Ⴎ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER QAR uni2D17	Ⴏ	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	Ⴓ	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	Ⴖ	Ⴗ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER SHIN uni2D18	Ⴘ	Ⴙ	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Ⴞ	Ⴟ	Ⴀ
GEORGIAN SMALL LETTER CHIN uni2D19	Ⴁ	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Ⴉ

liga feature

un-georgian_dieresiscomb
liga feature

ჲ	ჳ	ჴ	ჵ	ჶ	ჷ	ჸ	ჹ	ჺ	჻
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un-georgian_acutecomb
liga feature

ჲ́	ჳ́	ჴ́	ჵ́	ჶ́	ჷ́	ჸ́	ჹ́	ჺ́	჻́
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un-georgian_circumflexcomb
liga feature

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un-georgian_macroncomb
liga feature

ჲ̄	ჳ̄	ჴ̄	ჵ̄	ჶ̄	ჷ̄	ჸ̄	ჹ̄	ჺ̄	჻̄
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un-georgian_macroncomb_dieresiscomb
liga feature

ჲ̄̈	ჳ̄̈	ჴ̄̈	ჵ̄̈	ჶ̄̈	ჷ̄̈	ჸ̄̈	ჹ̄̈	ჺ̄̈	჻̄̈
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yn-georgian_acutecomb
liga feature

ჲ́̈	ჳ́̈	ჴ́̈	ჵ́̈	ჶ́̈	ჷ́̈	ჸ́̈	ჹ́̈	ჺ́̈	჻́̈
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yn-georgian_macroncomb
liga feature

ჲ̄̈	ჳ̄̈	ჴ̄̈	ჵ̄̈	ჶ̄̈	ჷ̄̈	ჸ̄̈	ჹ̄̈	ჺ̄̈	჻̄̈
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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 also become an important employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, 1.2 million people with disabilities were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in 1980 (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to ensure that people with disabilities are able to participate fully in society. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the lives of people with disabilities. The Disability Discrimination Act (1995) is a key piece of legislation in this area. It aims to ensure that people with disabilities are not discriminated against in the workplace, in education, in transport, and in other areas of life. The Act has led to a number of changes in the way that public services are provided, and it has helped to improve the lives of many people with disabilities.

One of the key areas of concern is the need to ensure that people with disabilities are able to participate fully in the workplace. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the lives of people with disabilities in the workplace. The Disability Discrimination Act (1995) is a key piece of legislation in this area. It aims to ensure that people with disabilities are not discriminated against in the workplace, in education, in transport, and in other areas of life. The Act has led to a number of changes in the way that public services are provided, and it has helped to improve the lives of many people with disabilities.

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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 United Nations predicts that by the year 2025, the number of people under 15 years of age will increase to 2.5 billion (United Nations 1999). The United Nations also predicts that the number of people aged 65 years and over will increase from 200 million in 1990 to 600 million in 2025 (United Nations 1999).

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 2025, the life expectancy at birth is predicted to be 67 years for men and 72 years for women (United Nations 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a more stable environment.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over is the decrease in fertility. In 1990, the fertility rate was 4.7 children per woman. By 2025, the fertility rate is predicted to be 1.5 children per woman (United Nations 1999). This decrease in fertility is due to a number of factors, including changes in social norms, better access to contraception, and a desire for smaller families.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over has a number of implications for society. One of the main implications is the need for more social services. As the number of people aged 65 years and over increases, the need for social services such as housing, food, and clothing will also increase. This is because many people aged 65 years and over are unable to support themselves and need help from others.

Another implication of the increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over is the need for more healthcare services. As the number of people aged 65 years and over increases, the need for healthcare services such as hospitals, clinics, and nursing homes will also increase. This is because many people aged 65 years and over have chronic health conditions that require ongoing medical care.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over also has implications for the economy. As the number of people aged 65 years and over increases, the number of people who are able to work and contribute to the economy will decrease. This is because many people aged 65 years and over are unable to work and need to rely on others for support.

There are a number of ways in which society can address the challenges posed by the increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over. One way is to improve social services. This can be done by increasing the number of social workers, nurses, and other healthcare professionals. Another way is to improve healthcare services. This can be done by increasing the number of hospitals, clinics, and nursing homes.

Another way to address the challenges posed by the increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over is to encourage people to work longer. This can be done by providing incentives for people to work longer, such as tax breaks and pension increases. Another way is to encourage people to retire later. This can be done by increasing the retirement age and providing incentives for people to work longer.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over is a major challenge for society. It is important that we take action to address the challenges posed by this increase. By improving social services, healthcare services, and the economy, we can ensure that everyone is able to live a healthy and happy life.

