

Print this page

Spartan Thin
Spartan ExtraLight
Spartan Light
Spartan Regular
Spartan Medium
Spartan SemiBold
Spartan Bold
Spartan ExtraBold
Spartan Black

	uni0000	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	uni000D								
	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	0̇	0̈	0̊	0̋	0̌	0̍	0̎	0̏	0̐
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1̇	1̈	1̊	1̋	1̌	1̍	1̎	1̏	1̐
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2̇	2̈	2̊	2̋	2̌	2̍	2̎	2̏	2̐
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3̇	3̈	3̊	3̋	3̌	3̍	3̎	3̏	3̐
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4̇	4̈	4̊	4̋	4̌	4̍	4̎	4̏	4̐
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5̇	5̈	5̊	5̋	5̌	5̍	5̎	5̏	5̐
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6̇	6̈	6̊	6̋	6̌	6̍	6̎	6̏	6̐
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7̇	7̈	7̊	7̋	7̌	7̍	7̎	7̏	7̐
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8̇	8̈	8̊	8̋	8̌	8̍	8̎	8̏	8̐
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9̇	9̈	9̊	9̋	9̌	9̍	9̎	9̏	9̐
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	Ȧ	Ä	Å	A̋	Ǎ	A̍	A̎	Ȁ	A̐
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	Ḃ	B̈	B̊	B̋	B̌	B̍	B̎	B̏	B̐
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	Ċ	C̈	C̊	C̋	Č	C̍	C̎	C̏	C̐
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	Ḋ	D̈	D̊	D̋	Ď	D̍	D̎	D̏	D̐
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	Ė	Ë	E̊	E̋	Ě	E̍	E̎	Ȅ	E̐
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	Ḟ	F̈	F̊	F̋	F̌	F̍	F̎	F̏	F̐
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	Ġ	G̈	G̊	G̋	Ǧ	G̍	G̎	G̏	G̐
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	Ḣ	Ḧ	H̊	H̋	Ȟ	H̍	H̎	H̏	H̐
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	İ	Ï	I̊	I̋	Ǐ	I̍	I̎	Ȉ	I̐

LATIN SMALL LETTER D
uni0064

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

z z z z z z z z z z

LEFT CURLY BRACKET
uni007B

{ { { { { { { { { {

VERTICAL LINE
uni007C

| | | | | | | | | |

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
uni007D

} } } } } } } } }

TILDE
uni007E

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

NO-BREAK SPACE
uni00A0

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	Š š Š š Š š Š Š Š Š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š š š š š š š š š š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	T T T T T T T T T T
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	t t t t t t t t t t
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ť Ť Ť Ť Ť Ť Ť Ť Ť Ť
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ť ź ź ź ź ź ź ź ź ź ź
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū ū ū ū ū ū ū ū ū ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů ů ů ů ů ů ů ů ů ů ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ú ú ú ú ú ú ú ú ú ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų Ų Ų Ų Ų Ų Ų Ų Ų Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų ų ų ų ų ų ų ų ų ų ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ Ŵ Ŵ Ŵ Ŵ Ŵ Ŵ Ŵ Ŵ Ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ ŵ ŵ ŵ ŵ ŵ ŵ ŵ ŵ ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ Ẑ Ẑ Ẑ Ẑ Ẑ Ẑ Ẑ Ẑ Ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẑ ẑ ẑ ẑ ẑ ẑ ẑ ẑ ẑ ẑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž

LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192										
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218										
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219										
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A										
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B										
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6										
DOT ABOVE uni02D9										
RING ABOVE uni02DA										
OGONEK uni02DB										
SMALL TILDE uni02DC										
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD										
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300										
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301										
COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni0302										
COMBINING TILDE uni0303										
COMBINING MACRON uni0304										
COMBINING BREVE uni0306										
COMBINING DOT ABOVE uni0307										
COMBINING DIAERESIS uni0308										
COMBINING RING ABOVE uni030A										
COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni030B										
COMBINING CARON uni030C										
COMBINING TURNED COMMA ABOVE uni0312										
COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326										
COMBINING CEDILLA uni0327										
COMBINING OGONEK uni0328										

[illegible]

	uni2212	
DIVISION SLASH	uni2215	/ / / / / / / / / /
SQUARE ROOT	uni221A	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √
INFINITY	uni221E	∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞
INTEGRAL	uni222B	∫ ∫ ∫ ∫ ∫ ∫ ∫ ∫ ∫ ∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO	uni2248	≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈
NOT EQUAL TO	uni2260	≠ ≠ ≠ ≠ ≠ ≠ ≠ ≠ ≠ ≠
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO	uni2264	≤ ≤ ≤ ≤ ≤ ≤ ≤ ≤ ≤ ≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO	uni2265	≥ ≥ ≥ ≥ ≥ ≥ ≥ ≥ ≥ ≥
LOZENGE	uni25CA	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI	uniFB01	fi fi fi fi fi fi fi fi fi fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL	uniFB02	fl fl fl fl fl fl fl fl fl fl

	0 0/9 frac feature	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	1 1/8 frac feature	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	2 2/7 frac feature	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	3 3/6 frac feature	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
	4 4/5 frac feature	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	5 5/4 frac feature	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	6 6/3 frac feature	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	7 7/2 frac feature	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
	8 8/1 frac feature	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	9 9/0 frac feature	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
M.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature		M M M M M M M M M M
i.locITRK Ending "locITRK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature		i i i i i i i i i i
a.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature		a a a a a a a a a a
j.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature		j j j j j j j j j j
t.alt		

[illegible]

U U U U U U U U U U

[illegible]

ffi ffi ffi ffi ffi ffi ffi ffi ffi ffi

ffj ffj ffj ffj ffj ffj ffj ffj ffj ffj

[illegible][illegible]

fj fj fj fj fj fj fj fj fj

[illegible]

0	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1									
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

[illegible][illegible]

0	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1									

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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.

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 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.

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 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.

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.

© 2006 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

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 for women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1999 (compared with 40% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer for people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being people with disabilities in 1999 (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are over 50 years of age. In 1999, 15% of public sector employees were over 50 years of age (compared with 10% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are under 25 years of age. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were under 25 years of age (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of social security benefits. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of social security benefits (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of housing benefits. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of housing benefits (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of unemployment benefits. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of unemployment benefits (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of sick leave benefits. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of sick leave benefits (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of maternity leave benefits. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of maternity leave benefits (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of paternity leave benefits. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of paternity leave benefits (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of parental leave benefits. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of parental leave benefits (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of carer's leave benefits. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of carer's leave benefits (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of flexible working arrangements. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of flexible working arrangements (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of part-time working arrangements. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of part-time working arrangements (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of zero-hour contracts. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of zero-hour contracts (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of temporary contracts. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of temporary contracts (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of fixed-term contracts. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of fixed-term contracts (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are in receipt of casual contracts. In 1999, 10% of public sector employees were in receipt of casual contracts (compared with 5% in 1980).

the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 1990s. The United Nations has developed the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has developed the Innocent Initiative (1990). The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 1990s. The United Nations has developed the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has developed the Innocent Initiative (1990). The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

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) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to improve the efficiency of the system. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be responsive to the needs of the public.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key strategies for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to improve the efficiency of the system. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be responsive to the needs of the public.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key strategies for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to improve the efficiency of the system. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be responsive to the needs of the public.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key strategies for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to improve the efficiency of the system. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be responsive to the needs of the public.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key strategies for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to improve the efficiency of the system. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be responsive to the needs of the public.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key strategies for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to improve the efficiency of the system. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be responsive to the needs of the public.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key strategies for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to improve the efficiency of the system. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be responsive to the needs of the public.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key strategies for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to improve the efficiency of the system. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be responsive to the needs of the public.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key strategies for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to improve the efficiency of the system. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be responsive to the needs of the public.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.5 billion to 0.7 billion (United Nations, 2002). The United Nations predicts that by 2050, the number of people aged 65 and over will have increased to 1.5 billion, and the number of people under 15 years of age will have decreased to 1.1 billion (United Nations, 2002).

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 72 years for men and 77 years for women. By 2050, the life expectancy at birth is predicted to be 78 years for men and 83 years for women (United Nations, 2002). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a more active lifestyle.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is the decrease in the number of people in the working age population. In 1990, the number of people aged 15-64 years was 1.1 billion. By 2050, the number of people aged 15-64 years is predicted to be 0.9 billion (United Nations, 2002). This decrease is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the birth rate and a decrease in the number of people who are able to work for a long period of their lives.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a global phenomenon. In 1990, there were 0.5 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 2050, there are predicted to be 1.5 billion people aged 65 and over in the world (United Nations, 2002). This increase is particularly pronounced in developed countries, where the number of people aged 65 and over is predicted to increase from 0.3 billion in 1990 to 1.0 billion in 2050 (United Nations, 2002).

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has a number of implications for society. One of the main implications is the need for more social security and healthcare services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people who are unable to work and who need financial support will also increase. This will place a greater burden on social security systems and healthcare systems.

Another implication of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is the need for more housing and care services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people who need housing and care services will also increase. This will place a greater burden on housing and care services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a challenge for society. However, it is also an opportunity. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people who are able to contribute to society will also increase. This will provide a greater source of income and expertise for society.

In conclusion, the number of people aged 65 and over is predicted to increase from 0.5 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2050. This increase is due to a number of factors, including improvements in life expectancy and a decrease in the number of people in the working age population. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has a number of implications for society, including the need for more social security and healthcare services, more housing and care services, and more opportunities for people to contribute to society.

