

Print  
this  
page

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

Overpass Thin  
Overpass ExtraLight  
Overpass Light  
Overpass Regular  
Overpass SemiBold  
Overpass Bold  
Overpass ExtraBold  
Overpass **Black**  
*Overpass Thin Italic*  
*Overpass ExtraLight Italic*  
*Overpass Light Italic*  
*Overpass Italic*  
*Overpass SemiBold Italic*  
*Overpass Bold Italic*  
*Overpass ExtraBold Italic*  
*Overpass **Black Italic***

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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[illegible]

P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P

[illegible][illegible]

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Age Group	Percentage
18-24	~15%
25-34	~10%
35-44	~10%
45-54	~10%
55-64	~10%
65-74	~10%
75-84	~10%
85-94	~10%
95-104	~10%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible]

LATIN SMALL

LETTER P  
uni0070

**p** p p p p p 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 q q q q q q

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER R  
uni0072

**r** r r r r r 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 s s s s s s

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER T  
uni0074

**t** t t t t t 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 u u u u u u

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER V  
uni0076

**v** v v v v v 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 w w w w w w

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER X  
uni0078

**x** x x x x x 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 y y y y y y

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Z  
uni007A

**z** z z z z z z 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

INVERTED  
EXCLAMATION  
MARK  
uni00A1

**¡** ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡ ¡

CENT SIGN  
uni00A2

**¢** ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢

POUND SIGN  
uni00A3

**£** £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £

CURRENCY  
SIGN  
uni00A4

**¤** ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤ ¤

YEN SIGN  
uni00A5

**¥** ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥

[illegible]

VULGAR  
FRACTION ONE  
QUARTER  
uni00BC

VULGAR  
FRACTION ONE  
HALF  
uni00BD

VULGAR  
FRACTION  
THREE  
QUARTERS  
uni00BE

INVERTED  
QUESTION  
MARK  
uni00BF

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00C0

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00C1

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00C2

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
TILDE  
uni00C3

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00C4

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
RING ABOVE  
uni00C5

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER AE  
uni00C6

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER C WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni00C7

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00C8

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00C9

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00CA

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00CB

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

Î Î Î Î Î Î Î Î Î Î Î Î Î Î Î Î Î

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

Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE  
uni00D2

Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE  
uni00D3

Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00D4

Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE  
uni00D5

Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS  
uni00D6

Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö

MULTIPLICATION SIGN  
uni00D7

× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE  
uni00D8

Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE  
uni00D9

Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE  
uni00DA

Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00DB

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS  
uni00DC

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Y WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00DD

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER THORN  
uni00DE

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER SHARP  
S  
uni00DF

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00E0

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00E1

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00E2

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
TILDE  
uni00E3

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00E4

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
RING ABOVE  
uni00E5

å å å å å å å å å å å å å å å å

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER AE  
uni00E6

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER C WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni00E7

ç ç ç ç ç ç ç ç ç ç ç ç ç ç ç ç

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00E8

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00E9

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00EA

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00EB

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00EC

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00ED

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LATIN SMALL

LETTER I WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00EE

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00EF

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER ETH  
uni00F0

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER N WITH  
TILDE  
uni00F1

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00F2

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00F3

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00F4

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
TILDE  
uni00F5

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00F6

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DIVISION SIGN  
uni00F7

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
STROKE  
uni00F8

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00F9

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00FA

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00FB

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00FC

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Y WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00FD

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER THORN  
uni00FE

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Y WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00FF

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
MACRON  
uni0100

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
MACRON  
uni0101

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
BREVE  
uni0102

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
BREVE  
uni0103

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
OGONEK  
uni0104

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
OGONEK  
uni0105

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER C WITH  
ACUTE  
uni0106

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER C WITH  
ACUTE  
uni0107

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER C WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0108

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER C WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0109

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER C WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni010A

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER C WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni010B

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER C WITH  
CARON  
uni010C

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER C WITH  
CARON  
uni010D

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER D WITH  
CARON  
uni010E

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER D WITH  
CARON  
uni010F

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER D WITH

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER D WITH  
STROKE  
uni0111

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
MACRON  
uni0112

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
MACRON  
uni0113

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
BREVE  
uni0114

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
BREVE  
uni0115

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni0116

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni0117

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
OGONEK  
uni0118

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
OGONEK  
uni0119

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
CARON  
uni011A

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
CARON  
uni011B

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER G WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni011C

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER G WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni011D

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER G WITH  
BREVE  
uni011E

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER G WITH  
BREVE  
uni011F

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER G WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni0120

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER G WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni0121

[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER G WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0122

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER G WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0123

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER H WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0124

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER H WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0125

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER H WITH  
STROKE  
uni0126

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER H WITH  
STROKE  
uni0127

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER I WITH  
TILDE  
uni0128

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I WITH  
TILDE  
uni0129

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER I WITH  
MACRON  
uni012A

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I WITH  
MACRON  
uni012B

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER I WITH  
BREVE  
uni012C

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I WITH  
BREVE  
uni012D

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER I WITH  
OGONEK  
uni012E

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I WITH  
OGONEK  
uni012F

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER I WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni0130

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER  
DOTLESS I  
uni0131

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LIGATURE IJ  
uni0132

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON  
uni0147

LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON  
uni0148

[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER O WITH  
MACRON  
uni014C

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
MACRON

uni014D

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE  
Uni014E

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE  
Uni014E

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[illegible]

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE  
uni0151

LATIN CAPITAL  
LIGATURE OE  
uni0152

LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE  
uni0153

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER R WITH  
ACUTE  
uni0155

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER R WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0156

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER R WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0157

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER R WITH  
CARON  
uni0158

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER R WITH  
CARON  
uni0159

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER S WITH  
ACUTE  
uni015A

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER S WITH  
ACUTE  
uni015B

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER S WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni015C

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER S WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni015D

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER S WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni015E

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER S WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni015F

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER S WITH  
CARON  
uni0160

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER S WITH  
CARON  
uni0161

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER T WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0162

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER T WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0163

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER T WITH  
CARON  
uni0164

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Y WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0176

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Y WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0177

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Y WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni0178

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Z WITH  
ACUTE  
uni0179

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Z WITH  
ACUTE  
uni017A

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Z WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni017B

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Z WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni017C

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Z WITH  
CARON  
uni017D

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Z WITH  
CARON  
uni017E

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER LONG S  
uni017F

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER F WITH  
HOOK  
uni0192

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
CARON  
uni01CD

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
CARON  
uni01CE

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER I WITH  
CARON  
uni01CF

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I WITH  
CARON  
uni01D0

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER O WITH  
CARON  
uni01D1

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LATIN SMALL

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






































































































































































































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ARROW uni2196																
NORTH EAST ARROW uni2197																
SOUTH EAST ARROW uni2198																
SOUTH WEST ARROW uni2199																
DOWNWARDS ARROW WITH TIP RIGHTWARDS uni21B3																
RIGHTWARDS ARROW WITH CORNER DOWNWARDS uni21B4																
DOWNWARDS ARROW WITH CORNER LEFTWARDS uni21B5																
ANTICLOCKWISE TOP SEMICIRCLE ARROW uni21B6																
CLOCKWISE TOP SEMICIRCLE ARROW uni21B7																
NORTH WEST ARROW TO LONG BAR uni21B8																
LEFTWARDS ARROW TO BAR OVER RIGHTWARDS ARROW TO BAR uni21B9																
ANTICLOCKWISE OPEN CIRCLE ARROW uni21BA																
LEFTWARDS TRIPLE ARROW uni21DA																
RIGHTWARDS TRIPLE ARROW uni21DB																
LEFTWARDS SQUIGGLE ARROW uni21DC																
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Age Group	Percentage
18-24	10%
25-34	2%
35-44	2%
45-54	4%
55-64	4%
65-74	4%
75-84	6%
85+	6%

[illegible]




















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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.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil marriage, with 1.5 million people in a civil marriage employed in 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.

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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 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) 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, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial position of the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be efficient.

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

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

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

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

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





















the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world who are under 5 years of age has increased by 0.5 billion in the same period. The number of children in the world who are under 15 years of age is projected to increase by 1.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing concern that the rapid increase in the number of children in the world is leading to a corresponding increase in the number of children who are living in poverty. This is because the number of children who are living in poverty has increased by 1.2 billion in the 1990s (United Nations 1999). The number of children who are living in poverty is projected to increase by 1.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999).

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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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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 in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 2000 to 13.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and primary care. This paradigm is based on the idea of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the health and well-being of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) promoting healthy lifestyles; (2) preventing disease and disability; (3) promoting social participation; (4) promoting the role of older people in society; and (5) promoting the role of older people in the workforce.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 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 over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 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 over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 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 over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 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 over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 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 over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 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 over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 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 over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 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 over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 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 over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 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 over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 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 over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 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 over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age 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 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.

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