

[Print this page](#)

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER G
uni0047

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER H
uni0048

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I
uni0049

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER J
uni004A

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER K
uni004B

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L
uni004C

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER M
uni004D

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER N
uni004E

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O
uni004F

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER P
uni0050

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Q
uni0051

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER R
uni0052

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER S
uni0053

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER T
uni0054

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U
uni0055

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER V
uni0056

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER W
uni0057

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER X
uni0058

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y
uni0059

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Z
uni005A

LEFT SQUARE
BRACKET
uni005B

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[illegible]

														
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[illegible]

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[illegible]

h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	h	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	h	h
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q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	q	<i>q</i>
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uni0071

LATIN SMALL
LETTER R
uni0072

r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
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s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER S
uni0073

LATIN SMALL
LETTER T
uni0074

t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U
uni0075

u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER V
uni0076

v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER W
uni0077

w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER X
uni0078

x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Y
uni0079

y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Z
uni007A

z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
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LEFT CURLY
BRACKET
uni007B

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VERTICAL LINE
uni007C

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RIGHT CURLY
BRACKET
uni007D

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TILDE
uni007E

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uni007F

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NO-BREAK SPACE
uni00A0

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INVERTED
EXCLAMATION
MARK
uni00A1

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CENT SIGN
uni00A2

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POUND SIGN
uni00A3

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CURRENCY SIGN
uni00A4

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YEN SIGN
uni00A5

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BROKEN BAR
uni00A6

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SECTION SIGN
uni00A7

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DIAERESIS

THREE QUARTERS
uni00BE

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INVERTED
QUESTION MARK
uni00BF

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
GRAVE
uni00C0

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
ACUTE
uni00C1

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00C2

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
TILDE
uni00C3

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00C4

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
RING ABOVE
uni00C5

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER AE
uni00C6

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER C WITH
CEDILLA
uni00C7

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
GRAVE
uni00C8

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
ACUTE
uni00C9

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00CA

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00CB

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
GRAVE
uni00CC

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
ACUTE
uni00CD

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00CE

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
DIAERESIS

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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

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER AE
uni00E6

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER C WITH
CEDILLA
uni00E7

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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

Õ õ Õ **õ** Õ Õ **õ** **õ** Õ Õ **õ** Õ Õ **õ** **õ**

LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00F6

Ö ö Ö **ö** Ö Ö **ö** **ö** Ö Ö **ö** Ö Ö **ö** **ö**

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

Ù ù ù **ù** ù ù **ù** **ù** ù ù **ù** ù ù **ù** **ù**

LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
ACUTE
uni00FA

Ú ú ú **ú** ú ú **ú** **ú** ú ú **ú** ú ú **ú** **ú**

LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00FB

Û û û **û** û û **û** **û** û û **û** û û **û** **û**

LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00FC

Ü ü Ü **ü** Ü Ü **ü** **ü** Ü Ü **ü** Ü Ü **ü** **ü**

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
LIGATURE OE
uni0152

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LATIN SMALL
LIGATURE OE
uni0153

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER S WITH
CARON
uni0160

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER S WITH
CARON
uni0161

š š š **š** š š **š** **š** š š **š** š š **š** **š**

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y WITH
DIAERESIS
uni0178

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LATIN CAPITAL

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TRADE MARK SIGN

dieresis.cap
Ending "cap" \neq OT

Feature (cannot
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character) feature



grave.cap
Ending "cap" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot
display this
character) feature



ring.cap
Ending "cap" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot
display this
character) feature



tilde.cap
Ending "cap" ≠ OT
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display this
character) feature



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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 of 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 of 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, one that is 'person-centred, preventive, and proactive' (p. 1). The Department of Health (2000) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, one that is 'person-centred, preventive, and proactive' (p. 1).

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

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, 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 production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, 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 production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, 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 production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, 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 production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, 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 production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, 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 production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, 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 production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, 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:

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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, and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care, and the introduction of the Health Care Commission, which is responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of care in the public sector.

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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, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's services. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently in their own homes; older people should be able to access the services they need; older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of objectives for the future of older people's services. These include: to improve the quality of care for older people; to increase the number of people who are able to live independently in their own homes; to increase the number of people who are able to access the services they need; to increase the number of people who are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and to increase the number of people who are able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of actions that need to be taken to achieve these objectives. These include: to improve the quality of care for older people; to increase the number of people who are able to live independently in their own homes; to increase the number of people who are able to access the services they need; to increase the number of people who are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and to increase the number of people who are able to live in a safe and secure environment.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has set a target of halving the number of undernourished people in the world by the year 2015 (WHO 1996).

One of the main reasons for the increase in undernourishment is the rapid population growth in the developing countries.

Another reason is the increasing demand for food, particularly for meat and dairy products.

These two factors have led to a rapid increase in the demand for food, particularly for meat and dairy products.

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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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One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. This pressure is caused by a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing need for public services.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of public-private partnerships.

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There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These challenges include the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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100

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. The most important is that the world's population is growing very rapidly. In 1990, the world population was 5.3 billion. By 2000, it was 6.1 billion. By 2010, it is expected to be 7.1 billion (UN 1998).

Another reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food supply is not growing fast enough to keep up with the growing population.

There are a number of reasons why the world's food supply is not growing fast enough. The most important is that the world's agricultural land is becoming more and more degraded.

There are a number of reasons why the world's agricultural land is becoming more degraded. The most important is that the world's farmers are using more and more chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

There are a number of reasons why the world's farmers are using more chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The most important is that the world's governments are subsidizing the use of these chemicals.

There are a number of reasons why the world's governments are subsidizing the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The most important is that the world's governments are trying to increase the world's food supply.

There are a number of reasons why the world's governments are trying to increase the world's food supply. The most important is that the world's governments are trying to reduce the world's poverty.

There are a number of reasons why the world's governments are trying to reduce the world's poverty. The most important is that the world's governments are trying to improve the world's economy.

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There are a number of reasons why the world's governments are trying to increase the world's image. The most important is that the world's governments are trying to increase the world's appearance.

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There are a number of reasons why the world's governments are trying to increase the world's trend. The most important is that the world's governments are trying to increase the world's潮流.

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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 (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. This pressure is caused by a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing need for public services.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of competition for public contracts.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public services. This can be done in a number of ways, including the merging of public services, the restructuring of public organizations, and the introduction of new public services.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to identify areas for improvement.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, including the introduction of private sector management practices and the restructuring of public services.

The public sector has a number of advantages, including the fact that it is owned by the state and is therefore not subject to the same pressures as the private sector. It also has a number of disadvantages, including the fact that it is often less efficient than the private sector and is often subject to political interference.

The public sector is a complex and controversial issue. It is a subject that has attracted a great deal of attention in recent years, and it is likely to continue to do so for some time to come.

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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 efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of these initiatives on the public sector, and to discuss the implications for the future of the public sector.

The paper is organised as follows. Section 2 discusses the impact of competition on the public sector. Section 3 discusses the impact of restructuring on the public sector. Section 4 discusses the impact of performance targets on the public sector. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of the public sector.

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