



[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J  
uni004A

J J J J J J J J J J

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K  
uni004B

K K K K K K K K K K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L  
uni004C

L L L L L L L L L L

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M  
uni004D

M M M M M M M M M M

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N  
uni004E

N N N N N N N N N N

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O  
uni004F

O O O O O O O O O O

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P  
uni0050

P P P P P P P P P P

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q  
uni0051

Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R  
uni0052

R R R R R R R R R R

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S  
uni0053

S S S S S S S S S S

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T  
uni0054

T T T T T T T T T T

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U  
uni0055

U U U U U U U U U U

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V  
uni0056

V V V V V V V V V V

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W  
uni0057

W W W W W W W W W W

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X  
uni0058

X X X X X X X X X X

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y  
uni0059

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z  
uni005A

Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005B

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REVERSE SOLIDUS  
uni005C

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RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005D

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CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT  
uni005E

^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

LOW LINE  
uni005F

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

GRAVE ACCENT  
uni0060

` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` `

LATIN SMALL LETTER A  
uni0061

a a a a a a a a a a

LATIN SMALL LETTER B  
uni0062

b b b b b b b b b b

LATIN SMALL LETTER C  
uni0063

c c c c c c c c c c

LATIN SMALL LETTER D  
uni0064

LATIN SMALL LETTER E  
uni0065

LATIN SMALL LETTER F  
uni0066

LATIN SMALL LETTER G  
uni0067

LATIN SMALL LETTER H  
uni0068

LATIN SMALL LETTER I  
uni0069

LATIN SMALL LETTER J  
uni006A

LATIN SMALL LETTER K  
uni006B

LATIN SMALL LETTER L  
uni006C

LATIN SMALL LETTER M  
uni006D

LATIN SMALL LETTER N  
uni006E

LATIN SMALL LETTER O  
uni006F

LATIN SMALL LETTER P  
uni0070

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q  
uni0071

LATIN SMALL LETTER R  
uni0072

LATIN SMALL LETTER S  
uni0073

LATIN SMALL LETTER T  
uni0074

LATIN SMALL LETTER U  
uni0075

LATIN SMALL LETTER V  
uni0076

LATIN SMALL LETTER W  
uni0077

LATIN SMALL LETTER X  
uni0078

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y  
uni0079

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z  
uni007A

LEFT CURLY BRACKET  
uni007B

VERTICAL LINE  
uni007C

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET  
uni007D

TILDE  
uni007E

NO-BREAK SPACE  
uni00A0

d d d d d d d d d d

e e e e e e e e e e

f f f f f f f f f f

g g g g g g g g g g

h h h h h h h h h h

i i i i i i i i i i

j j j j j j j j j j

k k k k k k k k k k

l l l l l l l l l l

m m m m m m m m m m

n n n n n n n n n n

o o o o o o o o o o

p p p p p p p p p p

q q q q q q q q q q

r r r r r r r r r r

s s s s s s s s s s

t t t t t t t t t t

u u u u u u u u u u

v v v v v v v v v v

w w w w w w w w w w

x x x x x x x x x x

y y y y y y y y y y

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|--|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | uni00D7 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE     | Ø       | Ø | Ø | Ø | Ø | Ø | Ø | Ø | Ø | Ø |
| uni00D8                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE      | Ù       | Ù | Ù | Ù | Ù | Ù | Ù | Ù | Ù | Ù |
| uni00D9                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE      | Ú       | Ú | Ú | Ú | Ú | Ú | Ú | Ú | Ú | Ú |
| uni00DA                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX | Û       | Û | Û | Û | Û | Û | Û | Û | Û | Û |
| uni00DB                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS  | Ü       | Ü | Ü | Ü | Ü | Ü | Ü | Ü | Ü | Ü |
| uni00DC                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE      | Ý       | Ý | Ý | Ý | Ý | Ý | Ý | Ý | Ý | Ý |
| uni00DD                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN             | Þ       | Þ | Þ | Þ | Þ | Þ | Þ | Þ | Þ | Þ |
| uni00DE                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S             | ß       | ß | ß | ß | ß | ß | ß | ß | ß | ß |
| uni00DF                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE        | à       | à | à | à | à | à | à | à | à | à |
| uni00E0                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE        | á       | á | á | á | á | á | á | á | á | á |
| uni00E1                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX   | â       | â | â | â | â | â | â | â | â | â |
| uni00E2                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE        | ã       | ã | ã | ã | ã | ã | ã | ã | ã | ã |
| uni00E3                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS    | ä       | ä | ä | ä | ä | ä | ä | ä | ä | ä |
| uni00E4                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE   | å       | å | å | å | å | å | å | å | å | å |
| uni00E5                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER AE                  | æ       | æ | æ | æ | æ | æ | æ | æ | æ | æ |
| uni00E6                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA      | ç       | ç | ç | ç | ç | ç | ç | ç | ç | ç |
| uni00E7                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE        | è       | è | è | è | è | è | è | è | è | è |
| uni00E8                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE        | é       | é | é | é | é | é | é | é | é | é |
| uni00E9                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX   | ê       | ê | ê | ê | ê | ê | ê | ê | ê | ê |
| uni00EA                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS    | ë       | ë | ë | ë | ë | ë | ë | ë | ë | ë |
| uni00EB                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE        | ì       | ì | ì | ì | ì | ì | ì | ì | ì | ì |
| uni00EC                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE        | í       | í | í | í | í | í | í | í | í | í |
| uni00ED                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX   | î       | î | î | î | î | î | î | î | î | î |
| uni00EE                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS    | ï       | ï | ï | ï | ï | ï | ï | ï | ï | ï |
| uni00EF                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH                 | ð       | ð | ð | ð | ð | ð | ð | ð | ð | ð |
| uni00F0                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE        | ñ       | ñ | ñ | ñ | ñ | ñ | ñ | ñ | ñ | ñ |
| uni00F1                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE        | ò       | ò | ò | ò | ò | ò | ò | ò | ò | ò |
| uni00F2                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE        | ó       | ó | ó | ó | ó | ó | ó | ó | ó | ó |
| uni00F3                                |         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |









|  |         |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|  | uni0165 | Ŧ  | ŧ  | Ŧ  | ŧ  | Ŧ  | ŧ  | Ŧ  | ŧ  |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON       | uni016A | Ū  | Ū  | Ū  | Ū  | Ū  | Ū  | Ū  | Ū  |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON         | uni016B | ū  | ū  | ū  | ū  | ū  | ū  | ū  | ū  |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE   | uni016E | Ů  | Ů  | Ů  | Ů  | Ů  | Ů  | Ů  | Ů  |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE     | uni016F | ů  | ů  | ů  | ů  | ů  | ů  | ů  | ů  |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE | uni0170 | Ű  | Ű  | Ű  | Ű  | Ű  | Ű  | Ű  | Ű  |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE   | uni0171 | ű  | ű  | ű  | ű  | ű  | ű  | ű  | ű  |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK       | uni0172 | Ų  | Ų  | Ų  | Ų  | Ų  | Ų  | Ų  | Ų  |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK         | uni0173 | ų  | ų  | ų  | ų  | ų  | ų  | ų  | ų  |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS    | uni0178 | Ÿ  | Ÿ  | Ÿ  | Ÿ  | Ÿ  | Ÿ  | Ÿ  | Ÿ  |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE        | uni0179 | Ž  | Ž  | Ž  | Ž  | Ž  | Ž  | Ž  | Ž  |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE          | uni017A | ž  | ž  | ž  | ž  | ž  | ž  | ž  | ž  |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE    | uni017B | Ẑ  | Ẑ  | Ẑ  | Ẑ  | Ẑ  | Ẑ  | Ẑ  | Ẑ  |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE      | uni017C | ẑ  | ẑ  | ẑ  | ẑ  | ẑ  | ẑ  | ẑ  | ẑ  |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON        | uni017D | Ž  | Ž  | Ž  | Ž  | Ž  | Ž  | Ž  | Ž  |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON          | uni017E | ž  | ž  | ž  | ž  | ž  | ž  | ž  | ž  |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK           | uni0192 | ƒ  | ƒ  | ƒ  | ƒ  | ƒ  | ƒ  | ƒ  | ƒ  |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW  | uni0218 | Ŧ  | Ŧ  | Ŧ  | Ŧ  | Ŧ  | Ŧ  | Ŧ  | Ŧ  |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW    | uni0219 | ŧ  | ŧ  | ŧ  | ŧ  | ŧ  | ŧ  | ŧ  | ŧ  |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW  | uni021A | Ŧ  | Ŧ  | Ŧ  | Ŧ  | Ŧ  | Ŧ  | Ŧ  | Ŧ  |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW    | uni021B | ŧ  | ŧ  | ŧ  | ŧ  | ŧ  | ŧ  | ŧ  | ŧ  |
| MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT        | uni02C6 | ^  | ^  | ^  | ^  | ^  | ^  | ^  | ^  |
| CARON                                    | uni02C7 | ˇ  | ˇ  | ˇ  | ˇ  | ˇ  | ˇ  | ˇ  | ˇ  |
| MODIFIER LETTER MACRON                   | uni02C9 | ˉ  | ˉ  | ˉ  | ˉ  | ˉ  | ˉ  | ˉ  | ˉ  |
| BREVE                                    | uni02D8 | ˘  | ˘  | ˘  | ˘  | ˘  | ˘  | ˘  | ˘  |
| DOT ABOVE                                | uni02D9 | ˙  | ˙  | ˙  | ˙  | ˙  | ˙  | ˙  | ˙  |
| RING ABOVE                               | uni02DA | ◌̇ | ◌̇ | ◌̇ | ◌̇ | ◌̇ | ◌̇ | ◌̇ | ◌̇ |
| OGONEK                                   | uni02DB | ◌̛ | ◌̛ | ◌̛ | ◌̛ | ◌̛ | ◌̛ | ◌̛ | ◌̛ |





[illegible]







tm\_CU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tm\_MUu  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liqa feature

tm\_TtU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tm\_LIU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tm\_LIU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tm\_Shree  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

Ending "alt4" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

tm\_VUu  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tm\_KU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tm\_LIUu  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

tm\_KUu  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liqa feature

```

tm_NU
cannot find base glyph cannot find base glyphliqa feature

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tm\_Vowell.alt1  
Ending "alt1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

Ending "alt2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

Ending "alt2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

tm\_RU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liqa feature

tm\_Ttl  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tm\_Ttli  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tm\_NyU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tm\_CUu  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liqa feature

tm\_NnU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liqa feature

tm\_MU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

```
tm_RUu
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature
```

tm\_RrU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liqa feature

tm\_TtUu  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liqa feature



tm\_NgUu  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



tm\_VowelU.alt1  
Ending "alt1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



tm\_VowelI.alt3  
Ending "alt3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



tm\_KSSa  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



tm\_LU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



tm\_TU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



tm\_VowelUu.alt3  
Ending "alt3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



tm\_VowelU.alt3  
Ending "alt3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



tm\_NnnU  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



tm\_YUu  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



tm\_PUu  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

























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 United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) has been instrumental in this regard, and has been successful in increasing the number of people who are receiving food aid from 100 million in 1980 to 150 million in 1995 (WFP 1996).

One of the main reasons for the increase in the number of people who are undernourished is the increase in the number of people who are living in poverty.

There are a number of factors that contribute to poverty, including lack of access to land, lack of access to credit, and lack of access to education.

One of the main ways in which poverty can be reduced is by increasing the number of people who are employed.

There are a number of ways in which this can be achieved, including by providing training and education to the unemployed.

One of the main reasons why people are unemployed is because they lack the skills and knowledge that are needed to find a job.

Therefore, it is important to provide training and education to the unemployed so that they can acquire the skills and knowledge that are needed to find a job.

There are a number of different types of training and education that can be provided to the unemployed, including vocational training, technical training, and general education.

Each of these types of training and education has its own advantages and disadvantages, and it is important to choose the type of training and education that is best suited to the needs of the unemployed.

One of the main advantages of vocational training is that it provides the unemployed with the skills and knowledge that are needed to find a job in a specific industry.

Technical training provides the unemployed with the skills and knowledge that are needed to find a job in a technical field.

General education provides the unemployed with the skills and knowledge that are needed to find a job in a wide range of industries.

Each of these types of training and education can be provided to the unemployed in a number of different ways, including through the government, through private organizations, and through community-based organizations.

It is important to choose the type of training and education that is best suited to the needs of the unemployed, and to provide it in a way that is accessible to them.

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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 from the former Soviet Union, with 1.5 million people from the former Soviet 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 from the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean 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 the Indian subcontinent, with 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent 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 the Middle East, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East 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 the Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands 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 the Philippines, with 1.5 million people from the Philippines 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 the Republic of Ireland, with 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland 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 the United States, with 1.5 million people from the United States 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 the European Union, with 1.5 million people from the European 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 from the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 1.5 million people from the Commonwealth of Independent States 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 the African continent, with 1.5 million people from the African continent 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 the Asian continent, with 1.5 million people from the Asian continent 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 the Latin American continent, with 1.5 million people from the Latin American continent 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 the Middle East and North Africa, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East and North Africa 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 the South and Central America, with 1.5 million people from the South and Central America 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 the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean 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 the Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands 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 the Philippines, with 1.5 million people from the Philippines 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 the Republic of Ireland, with 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland 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 the United States, with 1.5 million people from the United States 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 the European Union, with 1.5 million people from the European 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 from the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 1.5 million people from the Commonwealth of Independent States 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 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 public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a partner, with 1.5 million people living with a partner 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 family, with 1.5 million people living with a family 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 child, with 1.5 million people living with a child 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 grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a grandchild 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 parent, with 1.5 million people living with a parent 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 sibling, with 1.5 million people living with a sibling 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 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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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 population. 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.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public sector budgets. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of health care, the increasing cost of social care, and the increasing cost of education.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public sector services. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing population, the increasing life expectancy, and the increasing demand for health care and social care.

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 sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets.

One of the main ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done by allowing private sector organisations to compete for public sector contracts.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public sector organisations. This can be done by merging public sector organisations, or by transferring public sector functions to private sector organisations.

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 sector organisations, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the population.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the population, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to operate within its budget.

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 providing a wide range of essential services, and it is essential that these services are delivered in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

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One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This is a complex task, and one that requires a number of different approaches. One of the key approaches is the introduction of competition. This involves the introduction of competition between public sector organisations, in order to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

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There are a number of other initiatives that are being implemented, in order to improve the efficiency of the public sector. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures. 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.

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