

Print this page

Noto Sans Khmer Thin
Noto Sans Khmer ExtraLight
Noto Sans Khmer Light
Noto Sans Khmer Regular
Noto Sans Khmer Medium
Noto Sans Khmer SemiBold
Noto Sans Khmer Bold
Noto Sans Khmer ExtraBold
Noto Sans Khmer Black

[illegible]

LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
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SOFT HYPHEN
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RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
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KHMER LETTER KA
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KHMER LETTER KHA
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KHMER LETTER KO
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KHMER LETTER KHO
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KHMER LETTER CHA
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KHMER LETTER CHO
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KHMER LETTER NYO
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KHMER LETTER DA
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KHMER LETTER TTHA
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KHMER LETTER DO
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KHMER LETTER THA
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KHMER LETTER TO
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KHMER LETTER THO
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KHMER LETTER NO
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KHMER LETTER MO
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK BEI
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK BUON
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-MUOY
uni17F6

KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-PII
uni17F7

KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-BEI
uni17F8

KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-BUON
uni17F9

KHMER SYMBOL PATHAMASAT
uni19E0

KHMER SYMBOL MUOY KOET
uni19E1

KHMER SYMBOL PII KOET
uni19E2

KHMER SYMBOL BEI KOET
uni19E3

KHMER SYMBOL BUON KOET
uni19E4

KHMER SYMBOL PRAM KOET
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KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-MUOY KOET
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KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-PII KOET
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KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-BEI KOET
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KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-BUON KOET
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KHMER SYMBOL DAP KOET
uni19EA

KHMER SYMBOL DAP-MUOY KOET
uni19EB

KHMER SYMBOL DAP-PII KOET
uni19EC

KHMER SYMBOL DAP-BEI KOET
uni19ED

KHMER SYMBOL DAP-BUON KOET
uni19EE

KHMER SYMBOL DAP-PRAM KOET
uni19EF

KHMER SYMBOL TUTEYASAT
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KHMER SYMBOL MUOY ROC
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KHMER SYMBOL PII ROC
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KHMER SYMBOL BEI ROC
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KHMER SYMBOL BUON ROC

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𑗁	𑗂	𑗃	𑗄	𑗅	𑗆	𑗇	𑗈	𑗉	𑗊
𑗋	𑗌	𑗍	𑗎	𑗏	𑗐	𑗑	𑗒	𑗓	𑗔
𑗕	𑗖	𑗗	𑗘	𑗙	𑗚	𑗛	𑗜	𑗝	𑗞
𑗟	𑗠	𑗡	𑗢	𑗣	𑗤	𑗥	𑗦	𑗧	𑗨
𑗩	𑗪	𑗫	𑗬	𑗭	𑗮	𑗯	𑗰	𑗱	𑗲
𑗳	𑗴	𑗵	𑗶	𑗷	𑗸	𑗹	𑗺	𑗻	𑗼
𑗽	𑗾	𑗿	𑘀	𑘁	𑘂	𑘃	𑘄	𑘅	𑘆
𑘇	𑘈								

uni17B7.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17B717CD
It might be two unicodes: 17B7 + 17CD (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17B717CD.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17B8.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17B9.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BA.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BB.b
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BC.b
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BD.b
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BF.right1
Ending "right1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BF.right2
Ending "right2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BF.right3
Ending "right3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C0.right1
Ending "right1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C0.right1.high
feature



uni17C0.right2
Ending "right2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C0.right3
Ending "right3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C5.right
Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C6.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C9.a
Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C9.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17CA.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17CB.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)



feature



uni17CC.r

Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17CD.r

Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17CE.r

Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17CF.r

Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17D1.r

Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17D3.r

Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17DD.r

Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17D21780

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1780 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21781

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1781 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21782

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1782 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21783

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1783 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21783.low

Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17D21784

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1784 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21785

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1785 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21786

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1786 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21787

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1787 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21788

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1788 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21788.low

Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17D21789

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1789 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21789.a

Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17D2178A

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 178A (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



Year	Percentage
2020	10%
2021	85%

Age Group	Percentage
18-24	28%
25-34	22%
35-44	18%
45-54	15%
55-64	12%
65-74	8%
75-84	5%
85+	2%

Response	Percentage
Yes	100%

[illegible]

Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17D21799
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1799 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21799.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni17D2179A
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179A (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179A.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni17D2179B
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179B (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179C
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179C (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179D
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179E
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179E (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179E.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni17D2179F
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179F (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179F.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni17D217A0
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A0 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217A1
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A1 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217A2
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A2 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217A7
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A7 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217AB
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17AB (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217AC
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17AC (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217AF
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17AF (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni178017B6
It might be two unicodes: 1780 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni178017C5
It might be two unicodes: 1780 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni178117B6
It might be two unicodes: 1781 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni178117C5

It might be two unicodes: 1781 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178217B6

It might be two unicodes: 1782 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178217C5

It might be two unicodes: 1782 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178317B6

It might be two unicodes: 1783 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178317C5

It might be two unicodes: 1783 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178417B6

It might be two unicodes: 1784 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178417C5

It might be two unicodes: 1784 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178517B6

It might be two unicodes: 1785 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178517C5

It might be two unicodes: 1785 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178617B6

It might be two unicodes: 1786 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178617C5

It might be two unicodes: 1786 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178717B6

It might be two unicodes: 1787 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178717C5

It might be two unicodes: 1787 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178817B6

It might be two unicodes: 1788 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178817C5

It might be two unicodes: 1788 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178917B6

It might be two unicodes: 1789 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178917C5

It might be two unicodes: 1789 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178917B6.a

Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

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uni178917C5.a

Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

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uni178A17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178A + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178A17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178A + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178B17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178B + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178B17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178B + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178C17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178C + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178C17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178C + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178D17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178D + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178D17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178D + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178E17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178E + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178E17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178E + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178F17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178F + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178F17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178F + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179017B6

It might be two unicodes: 1790 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179017C5

It might be two unicodes: 1790 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179117B6

It might be two unicodes: 1791 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179117C5

It might be two unicodes: 1791 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179217B6

It might be two unicodes: 1792 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179217C5

It might be two unicodes: 1792 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179317B6

It might be two unicodes: 1793 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179317C5

It might be two unicodes: 1793 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179417B6

It might be two unicodes: 1794 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179417B6.high

Ending "high" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

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uni179417C5

It might be two unicodes: 1794 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179417C5.high
Ending "high" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni179517B6
It might be two unicodes: 1795 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179517C5
It might be two unicodes: 1795 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179617B6
It might be two unicodes: 1796 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179617C5
It might be two unicodes: 1796 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179717B6
It might be two unicodes: 1797 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179717C5
It might be two unicodes: 1797 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179817B6
It might be two unicodes: 1798 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179817C5
It might be two unicodes: 1798 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179917B6
It might be two unicodes: 1799 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179917C5
It might be two unicodes: 1799 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179A17B6
It might be two unicodes: 179A + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179A17C5
It might be two unicodes: 179A + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179B17B6
It might be two unicodes: 179B + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179B17C5
It might be two unicodes: 179B + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179C17B6
It might be two unicodes: 179C + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179C17C5
It might be two unicodes: 179C + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179D17B6
It might be two unicodes: 179D + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179D17C5
It might be two unicodes: 179D + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179E17B6
It might be two unicodes: 179E + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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Response	Percentage
Doing a good job	80%
Not doing a good job	20%

Response	Percentage
Doing a good job	90%

Response	Percentage
Doing a good job	85%

[illegible]

Response	Percentage
Doing a good job	80%
Not doing a good job	19%

Year	Percentage of respondents
2020	10%
2021	80%

[illegible]

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179417C5



uni17D2179417C5.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17D2179917B6
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179917B6



uni17D2179917B6.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17D2179917C5
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179917C5



uni17D2179917C5.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17D2179E17B6
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179E17B6



uni17D2179E17B6.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17D2179E17C5
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179E17C5



uni17D2179E17C5.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17D2179F17B6
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179F17B6



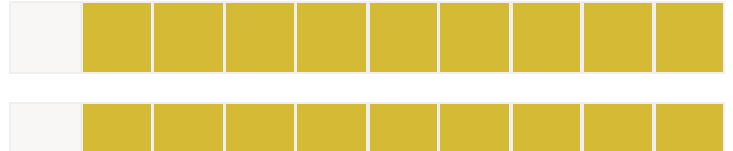
uni17D2179F17B6.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17D2179F17C5
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179F17C5

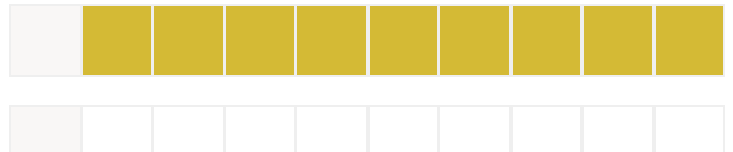


uni17D2179F17C5.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni25CC.dot
Ending "dot" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

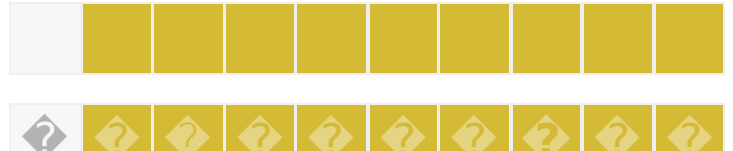


uni17B6.long
Ending "long" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C5.right.long
feature

topout.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



rovoloop
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.
ab.below
Ending "below" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



ac.below
Ending "below" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



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.

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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 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 aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in the community. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This paper discusses the challenges of ageing in the community, and the role of age-friendly communities in addressing these challenges.

The first challenge of ageing in the community is the need to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in the community. This requires a range of services and resources, including housing, transport, and social support. Age-friendly communities aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This paper discusses the challenges of ageing in the community, and the role of age-friendly communities in addressing these challenges.

The second challenge of ageing in the community is the need to ensure that older people are able to participate in social and community activities. This requires a range of services and resources, including social support, and opportunities for participation. Age-friendly communities aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This paper discusses the challenges of ageing in the community, and the role of age-friendly communities in addressing these challenges.

The third challenge of ageing in the community is the need to ensure that older people are able to live in safe and secure environments. This requires a range of services and resources, including housing, and security measures. Age-friendly communities aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This paper discusses the challenges of ageing in the community, and the role of age-friendly communities in addressing these challenges.

The fourth challenge of ageing in the community is the need to ensure that older people are able to live in healthy and active environments. This requires a range of services and resources, including health care, and opportunities for physical activity. Age-friendly communities aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This paper discusses the challenges of ageing in the community, and the role of age-friendly communities in addressing these challenges.

The fifth challenge of ageing in the community is the need to ensure that older people are able to live in environments that are respectful of their dignity and autonomy. This requires a range of services and resources, including social support, and opportunities for participation. Age-friendly communities aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This paper discusses the challenges of ageing in the community, and the role of age-friendly communities in addressing these challenges.

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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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 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 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). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health and social care for the ageing population. This paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health, participation and security of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

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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). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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 protection, rather than the current paradigm of cure. The Department of Health (2000) has also identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the current paradigm of cure.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and a number of initiatives have been developed to support this. The Mental Health Act 1983, the Mental Health Act 1994, and the Mental Health Act 2003 have all been passed by the UK Parliament.

The Mental Health Act 1983 was the first of these, and it was designed to provide a framework for the care of people with mental health problems.

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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). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population.

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These objectives are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These actions are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These challenges are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key opportunities for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These opportunities are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key risks for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These risks are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key lessons for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These lessons are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key conclusions for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These conclusions are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

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 by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services.

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

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 reward public services that perform well.

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 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.

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 by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services.

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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 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.

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). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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.

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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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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

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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 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.

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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). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population.

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These objectives are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population.

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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 partnership, with 1.5 million people in a 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 family, with 1.5 million people in 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 in a household, with 1.5 million people in a household 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 community, with 1.5 million people in a community 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 country, with 1.5 million people in a country 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 world, with 1.5 million people in a world 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 in a country, with 1.5 million people in a country 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 world, with 1.5 million people in a world employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States with a college degree has increased from 15% to 25% (U.S. Department of Education, 1996). The increase in the number of people with a college degree has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of people who are employed in non-manual occupations (U.S. Department of Education, 1996).

One of the most significant changes in the U.S. labor market in the 1990s has been the increase in the number of people who are employed in non-manual occupations. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the service sector, the decline of manufacturing, and the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector (U.S. Department of Education, 1996).

The increase in the number of people who are employed in non-manual occupations has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the decline of manufacturing, and the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector (U.S. Department of Education, 1996).

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of mental health care, which includes a commitment to improve the lives of people with mental health problems and to ensure that they are treated with dignity and respect.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the future of mental health care, which include:

- A commitment to improve the lives of people with mental health problems.
- A commitment to ensure that people with mental health problems are treated with dignity and respect.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the future of mental health care, which include:

- To improve the lives of people with mental health problems.
- To ensure that people with mental health problems are treated with dignity and respect.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key strategies for the future of mental health care, which include:

- To improve the lives of people with mental health problems.
- To ensure that people with mental health problems are treated with dignity and respect.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the future of mental health care, which include:

- To improve the lives of people with mental health problems.
- To ensure that people with mental health problems are treated with dignity and respect.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the future of mental health care, which include:

- To improve the lives of people with mental health problems.
- To ensure that people with mental health problems are treated with dignity and respect.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the future of mental health care, which include:

- To improve the lives of people with mental health problems.
- To ensure that people with mental health problems are treated with dignity and respect.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the future of mental health care, which include:

- To improve the lives of people with mental health problems.
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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the future of mental health care, which include:

- To improve the lives of people with mental health problems.
- To ensure that people with mental health problems are treated with dignity and respect.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key priorities for the future of mental health care, which include:

- To improve the lives of people with mental health problems.
- To ensure that people with mental health problems are treated with dignity and respect.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the future of mental health care, which include:

- To improve the lives of people with mental health problems.
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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key opportunities for the future of mental health care, which include:

- To improve the lives of people with mental health problems.
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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key risks for the future of mental health care, which include:

- To improve the lives of people with mental health problems.
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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. The field includes the study of the history, theory, and practice of information science, and the study of the social, cultural, and economic aspects of information and communication. (p. 101)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of communication, and the study of the communication of information. The field includes the study of the history, theory, and practice of communication science, and the study of the social, cultural, and economic aspects of communication and information. (p. 101)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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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 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 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 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 partnership, with 1.5 million people in a 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 family, with 1.5 million people in 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 in a household, with 1.5 million people in a household 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 community, with 1.5 million people in a community 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 country, with 1.5 million people in a country 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 world, with 1.5 million people in a world 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). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which the public sector is funded.

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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 best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of services provided. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the introduction of new management practices, and the introduction of new technologies.

Another key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of services provided. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the introduction of new management practices, and the introduction of new technologies.

A third key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the financial performance of services provided. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the introduction of new management practices, and the introduction of new technologies.

Finally, a fourth key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the sustainability of services provided. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the introduction of new management practices, and the introduction of new technologies.

In conclusion, the public sector is facing a number of challenges, including the need to improve the quality of services provided, the need to improve the efficiency of services provided, the need to improve the financial performance of services provided, and the need to improve the sustainability of services provided.

These challenges are being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the introduction of new management practices, and the introduction of new technologies.

It is hoped that these initiatives will lead to a more efficient, more effective, and more sustainable public sector.

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In conclusion, the public sector is facing a number of challenges, but it is also facing a number of opportunities. By addressing these challenges and seizing these opportunities, the public sector can ensure that it is able to deliver the best possible value for money.

The following sections of the paper will discuss the challenges facing the public sector in more detail, and will also discuss the opportunities that are available to the public sector.

The first section of the paper will discuss the challenges facing the public sector in terms of quality of services provided. The second section will discuss the challenges facing the public sector in terms of efficiency of services provided.

The third section of the paper will discuss the challenges facing the public sector in terms of financial performance of services provided. The fourth section will discuss the challenges facing the public sector in terms of sustainability of services provided.

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