

2020-09-24 - 06:28.13  
06:28.14

Print this page

Tajawal ExtraLight  
Tajawal Light  
Tajawal Regular  
Tajawal Medium  
Tajawal Bold  
Tajawal ExtraBold  
Tajawal Black

SPACE  
uni0020

EXCLAMATION MARK  
uni0021

QUOTATION MARK  
uni0022

NUMBER SIGN  
uni0023

DOLLAR SIGN  
uni0024

PERCENT SIGN  
uni0025

AMPERSAND  
uni0026

APOSTROPHE  
uni0027

LEFT PARENTHESIS  
uni0028

RIGHT PARENTHESIS  
uni0029

ASTERISK  
uni002A

PLUS SIGN  
uni002B

COMMA  
uni002C

HYPHEN-MINUS  
uni002D

FULL STOP  
uni002E

SOLIDUS  
uni002F

!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
&	&	&	&	&	&	&	&
'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'
(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(
)	)	)	)	)	)	)	)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;	;	;	;	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J	J	J

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K  
uni004B

K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L  
uni004C

L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M  
uni004D

M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N  
uni004E

N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O  
uni004F

O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P  
uni0050

P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q  
uni0051

Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R  
uni0052

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S  
uni0053

S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T  
uni0054

T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U  
uni0055

U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V  
uni0056

V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W  
uni0057

W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X  
uni0058

X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y  
uni0059

Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z  
uni005A

Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005B

[	[	[	[	[	[	[	[
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVERSE SOLIDUS  
uni005C

\	\	\	\	\	\	\	\
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005D

]	]	]	]	]	]	]	]
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT  
uni005E

^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LOW LINE  
uni005F

_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GRAVE ACCENT  
uni0060

`	`	`	`	`	`	`	`
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A  
uni0061

a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER B  
uni0062

b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER C  
uni0063

c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER D  
uni0064

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E  
uni0065

e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER F  
uni0066

f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C							
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0							
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢

POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6							
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©	©	©	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX							

	uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
		Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	uni00DC							
		Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE	uni00DD							
		Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN	uni00DE							
		ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S	uni00DF							
		à	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE	uni00E0							
		á	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE	uni00E1							
		â	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00E2							
		ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE	uni00E3							
		ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS	uni00E4							
		å	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE	uni00E5							
		æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE	uni00E6							
		ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA	uni00E7							
		è	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE	uni00E8							
		é	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE	uni00E9							
		ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00EA							
		ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS	uni00EB							
		ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE	uni00EC							
		í	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE	uni00ED							
		î	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00EE							
		ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS	uni00EF							
		ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH	uni00F0							
		ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE	uni00F1							
		ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE	uni00F2							
		ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE	uni00F3							
		ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00F4							
		õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE	uni00F5							
		ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS	uni00F6							

DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û	û	û	û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI	π	π	π	π	π	π	π



uni03C0	π	Π	π	Π	π	Π	π	Π
ARABIC COMMA uni060C	,	،	،	،	،	،	،	،
ARABIC SEMICOLON uni061B	؛	؛	؛	؛	؛	؛	؛	؛
ARABIC QUESTION MARK uni061F	؟	؟	؟	؟	؟	؟	؟	؟
ARABIC LETTER HAMZA uni0621	ء	ء	ء	ء	ء	ء	ء	ء
ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH MADDA ABOVE uni0622	آ	آ	آ	آ	آ	آ	آ	آ
ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH HAMZA ABOVE uni0623	أ	أ	أ	أ	أ	أ	أ	أ
ARABIC LETTER WAW WITH HAMZA ABOVE uni0624	ؤ	ؤ	ؤ	ؤ	ؤ	ؤ	ؤ	ؤ
ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH HAMZA BELOW uni0625	إ	إ	إ	إ	إ	إ	إ	إ
ARABIC LETTER YEH WITH HAMZA ABOVE uni0626	ئ	ئ	ئ	ئ	ئ	ئ	ئ	ئ
ARABIC LETTER ALEF uni0627	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
ARABIC LETTER BEH uni0628	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب
ARABIC LETTER TEH MARBUTA uni0629	ة	ة	ة	ة	ة	ة	ة	ة
ARABIC LETTER TEH uni062A	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت
ARABIC LETTER THEH uni062B	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث
ARABIC LETTER JEEM uni062C	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج
ARABIC LETTER HAH uni062D	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
ARABIC LETTER KHAH uni062E	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ
ARABIC LETTER DAL uni062F	د	د	د	د	د	د	د	د
ARABIC LETTER THAL uni0630	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
ARABIC LETTER REH uni0631	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ARABIC LETTER ZAIN uni0632	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ARABIC LETTER SEEN uni0633	س	س	س	س	س	س	س	س
ARABIC LETTER SHEEN uni0634	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش
ARABIC LETTER SAD uni0635	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص
ARABIC LETTER DAD uni0636	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض
ARABIC LETTER TAH uni0637	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط
ARABIC LETTER ZAH								

uni0638	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ARABIC LETTER AIN uni0639	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
ARABIC LETTER GHAIN uni063A	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ
ARABIC TATWEEL uni0640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARABIC LETTER FEH uni0641	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف
ARABIC LETTER QAF uni0642	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق
ARABIC LETTER KAF uni0643	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
ARABIC LETTER LAM uni0644	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل
ARABIC LETTER MEEM uni0645	م	م	م	م	م	م	م
ARABIC LETTER NOON uni0646	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن
ARABIC LETTER HEH uni0647	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه
ARABIC LETTER WAW uni0648	و	و	و	و	و	و	و
ARABIC LETTER ALEF MAKSURA uni0649	ى	ى	ى	ى	ى	ى	ى
ARABIC LETTER YEH uni064A	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي
ARABIC FATHATAN uni064B							
ARABIC DAMMATAN uni064C							
ARABIC KASRATAN uni064D							
ARABIC FATHA uni064E							
ARABIC DAMMA uni064F							
ARABIC KASRA uni0650							
ARABIC SHADDA uni0651							
ARABIC SUKUN uni0652							
ARABIC MADDAH ABOVE uni0653							
ARABIC HAMZA ABOVE uni0654							
ARABIC HAMZA BELOW uni0655							
ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT ZERO uni0660	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT ONE uni0661	١	١	١	١	١	١	١
ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT TWO uni0662	٢	٢	٢	٢	٢	٢	٢

ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT THREE uni0663	٣	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳
ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT FOUR uni0664	٤	۴	۴	۴	۴	۴	۴	۴
ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT FIVE uni0665	٥	۵	۵	۵	۵	۵	۵	۵
ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT SIX uni0666	٦	۶	۶	۶	۶	۶	۶	۶
ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT SEVEN uni0667	٧	۷	۷	۷	۷	۷	۷	۷
ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT EIGHT uni0668	٨	۸	۸	۸	۸	۸	۸	۸
ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT NINE uni0669	٩	۹	۹	۹	۹	۹	۹	۹
ARABIC PERCENT SIGN uni066A	٪	٪	%	٪	%	%	٪	٪
ARABIC FIVE POINTED STAR uni066D	★	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ARABIC LETTER DOTLESS BEH uni066E	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ
ARABIC LETTER SUPERScript ALEF uni0670								
ARABIC LETTER PEH uni067E	پ	پ	پ	پ	پ	پ	پ	پ
ARABIC LETTER VEH uni06A4	ڤ	ڤ	ڤ	ڤ	ڤ	ڤ	ڤ	ڤ
EN SPACE uni2002								
EM SPACE uni2003								
THREE-PER-EM SPACE uni2004								
FOUR-PER-EM SPACE uni2005								
SIX-PER-EM SPACE uni2006								
FIGURE SPACE uni2007								
PUNCTUATION SPACE uni2008								
THIN SPACE uni2009								
HAIR SPACE uni200A								
NON-BREAKING HYPHEN uni2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIGURE DASH uni2012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HORIZONTAL BAR uni2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK

	uni2018	‘	’	‚	›	‹	◌	◌
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2019	‚	’	‘	›	‹	◌	◌
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	uni201A	‚	’	‘	›	‹	◌	◌
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK	uni201C	“	”	„	›	‹	◌	◌
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK	uni201D	”	”	„	›	‹	◌	◌
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	uni201E	”	”	„	›	‹	◌	◌
DAGGER	uni2020	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER	uni2021	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
BULLET	uni2022	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS	uni2026	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
PER MILLE SIGN	uni2030	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2039	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni203A	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
FRACTION SLASH	uni2044	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
EURO SIGN	uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
TRADE MARK SIGN	uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™	™
OHM SIGN	uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL	uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
INCREMENT	uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT	uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION	uni2211	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
MINUS SIGN	uni2212	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
SQUARE ROOT	uni221A	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
INFINITY	uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
INTEGRAL	uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO	uni2248	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
NOT EQUAL TO	uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO	uni2264	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤

GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
DOTTED CIRCLE uni25CC	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
uniE028							
uniE030		ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ
uniE033		ﺏ	ﺏ	ﺏ	ﺏ	ﺏ	ﺏ
uniE034		ﺕ	ﺕ	ﺕ	ﺕ	ﺕ	ﺕ
uniE035		ﺙ	ﺙ	ﺙ	ﺙ	ﺙ	ﺙ
uniE036		ﺭ	ﺭ	ﺭ	ﺭ	ﺭ	ﺭ
uniE037		ﺯ	ﺯ	ﺯ	ﺯ	ﺯ	ﺯ
uniE038		ﻥ	ﻥ	ﻥ	ﻥ	ﻥ	ﻥ
uniE039		ﻯ	ﻯ	ﻯ	ﻯ	ﻯ	ﻯ
uniE03A		ﻻ	ﻻ	ﻻ	ﻻ	ﻻ	ﻻ
uniE03B		ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ
uniE03D		ﻝ	ﻝ	ﻝ	ﻝ	ﻝ	ﻝ
uniE03E		ﻪ	ﻪ	ﻪ	ﻪ	ﻪ	ﻪ
uniE800							
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FF uniFB00	ff	ff	ff	ff	ff	ff	ff
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFI uniFB03	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi
ARABIC LETTER PEH FINAL FORM uniFB57	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ
ARABIC LETTER PEH INITIAL FORM uniFB58	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ
ARABIC LETTER PEH MEDIAL FORM uniFB59	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ
ARABIC LETTER VEH FINAL FORM uniFB6B	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ
ARABIC LETTER VEH INITIAL FORM uniFB6C	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ
ARABIC LETTER VEH MEDIAL FORM uniFB6D	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ	ﻑ
ARABIC SYMBOL DOT ABOVE uniFBB2							
ARABIC SYMBOL DOT BELOW uniFBB3							
ARABIC SYMBOL TWO DOTS ABOVE							

uniFBB4

ARABIC SYMBOL TWO DOTS BELOW  
uniFBB5

ARABIC SYMBOL THREE DOTS ABOVE  
uniFBB6

ARABIC SYMBOL THREE DOTS BELOW  
uniFBB7

ARABIC LETTER UIGHUR KAZAKH KIRGHIZ ALEF MAKSURA  
INITIAL FORM  
uniFBE8

ARABIC LETTER UIGHUR KAZAKH KIRGHIZ ALEF MAKSURA  
MEDIAL FORM  
uniFBE9

ARABIC LIGATURE YEH WITH ALEF MAKSURA ISOLATED FORM  
uniFC59

ARABIC LIGATURE YEH WITH YEH ISOLATED FORM  
uniFC5A

ARABIC LIGATURE SHADDA WITH DAMMATAN ISOLATED FORM  
uniFC5E

ARABIC LIGATURE SHADDA WITH KASRATAN ISOLATED FORM  
uniFC5F

ARABIC LIGATURE SHADDA WITH FATHA ISOLATED FORM  
uniFC60

ARABIC LIGATURE SHADDA WITH DAMMA ISOLATED FORM  
uniFC61

ARABIC LIGATURE SHADDA WITH KASRA ISOLATED FORM  
uniFC62

ARABIC LIGATURE SHADDA WITH SUPERScript ALEF  
ISOLATED FORM  
uniFC63

ARABIC LIGATURE YEH WITH ALEF MAKSURA FINAL FORM  
uniFC95

ARABIC LIGATURE YEH WITH YEH FINAL FORM  
uniFC96

ORNATE LEFT PARENTHESIS  
uniFD3E

ORNATE RIGHT PARENTHESIS  
uniFD3F

ARABIC LIGATURE ALLAH ISOLATED FORM  
uniFDF2

ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH MADDA ABOVE FINAL FORM  
uniFE82

ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH HAMZA ABOVE FINAL FORM  
uniFE84

ARABIC LETTER WAW WITH HAMZA ABOVE FINAL FORM  
uniFE86

ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH HAMZA BELOW FINAL FORM  
uniFE88

ARABIC LETTER YEH WITH HAMZA ABOVE FINAL FORM  
uniFE8A

ARABIC LETTER YEH WITH HAMZA ABOVE INITIAL FORM  
uniFE8B

ARABIC LETTER YEH WITH HAMZA ABOVE MEDIAL FORM  
uniFE8C

ARABIC LETTER ALEF FINAL FORM

ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ
ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ	ﺀ
ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ
ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ
ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ
ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ	ﻲ
(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(
)	)	)	)	)	)	)	)
ﷲ	ﷲ	ﷲ	ﷲ	ﷲ	ﷲ	ﷲ	ﷲ
آ	آ	آ	آ	آ	آ	آ	آ
أ	أ	أ	أ	أ	أ	أ	أ
ؤ	ؤ	ؤ	ؤ	ؤ	ؤ	ؤ	ؤ
إ	إ	إ	إ	إ	إ	إ	إ
ئ	ئ	ئ	ئ	ئ	ئ	ئ	ئ
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا






uniFE8E	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
ARABIC LETTER BEH FINAL FORM uniFE90	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب
ARABIC LETTER BEH INITIAL FORM uniFE91	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب
ARABIC LETTER BEH MEDIAL FORM uniFE92	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب
ARABIC LETTER TEH MARBUTA FINAL FORM uniFE94	ة	ة	ة	ة	ة	ة	ة
ARABIC LETTER TEH FINAL FORM uniFE96	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت
ARABIC LETTER TEH INITIAL FORM uniFE97	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت
ARABIC LETTER TEH MEDIAL FORM uniFE98	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت
ARABIC LETTER THEH FINAL FORM uniFE9A	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث
ARABIC LETTER THEH INITIAL FORM uniFE9B	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث
ARABIC LETTER THEH MEDIAL FORM uniFE9C	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث
ARABIC LETTER JEEM FINAL FORM uniFE9E	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج
ARABIC LETTER JEEM INITIAL FORM uniFE9F	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج
ARABIC LETTER JEEM MEDIAL FORM uniFEA0	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج
ARABIC LETTER HAH FINAL FORM uniFEA2	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
ARABIC LETTER HAH INITIAL FORM uniFEA3	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
ARABIC LETTER HAH MEDIAL FORM uniFEA4	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
ARABIC LETTER KHAH FINAL FORM uniFEA6	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ
ARABIC LETTER KHAH INITIAL FORM uniFEA7	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ
ARABIC LETTER KHAH MEDIAL FORM uniFEA8	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ
ARABIC LETTER DAL FINAL FORM uniFEAA	د	د	د	د	د	د	د
ARABIC LETTER THAL FINAL FORM uniFEAC	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
ARABIC LETTER REH FINAL FORM uniFEAE	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ARABIC LETTER ZAIN FINAL FORM uniFEB0	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ARABIC LETTER SEEN FINAL FORM uniFEB2	س	س	س	س	س	س	س
ARABIC LETTER SEEN INITIAL FORM uniFEB3	س	س	س	س	س	س	س
ARABIC LETTER SEEN MEDIAL FORM uniFEB4	س	س	س	س	س	س	س


ARABIC LETTER SHEEN FINAL FORM uniFEB6	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش
ARABIC LETTER SHEEN INITIAL FORM uniFEB7	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش
ARABIC LETTER SHEEN MEDIAL FORM uniFEB8	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش
ARABIC LETTER SAD FINAL FORM uniFEBA	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص
ARABIC LETTER SAD INITIAL FORM uniFEBB	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص
ARABIC LETTER SAD MEDIAL FORM uniFEBC	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص
ARABIC LETTER DAD FINAL FORM uniFEBE	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض
ARABIC LETTER DAD INITIAL FORM uniFEBF	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض
ARABIC LETTER DAD MEDIAL FORM uniFEC0	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض
ARABIC LETTER TAH FINAL FORM uniFEC2	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط
ARABIC LETTER TAH INITIAL FORM uniFEC3	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط
ARABIC LETTER TAH MEDIAL FORM uniFEC4	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط
ARABIC LETTER ZAH FINAL FORM uniFEC6	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ARABIC LETTER ZAH INITIAL FORM uniFEC7	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ARABIC LETTER ZAH MEDIAL FORM uniFEC8	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ARABIC LETTER AIN FINAL FORM uniFECA	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
ARABIC LETTER AIN INITIAL FORM uniFECEB	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
ARABIC LETTER AIN MEDIAL FORM uniFECC	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
ARABIC LETTER GHAIN FINAL FORM uniFECE	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ
ARABIC LETTER GHAIN INITIAL FORM uniFECE	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ
ARABIC LETTER GHAIN MEDIAL FORM uniFED0	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ
ARABIC LETTER FEH FINAL FORM uniFED2	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف
ARABIC LETTER FEH INITIAL FORM uniFED3	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف
ARABIC LETTER FEH MEDIAL FORM uniFED4	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف
ARABIC LETTER QAF FINAL FORM uniFED6	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق
ARABIC LETTER QAF INITIAL FORM uniFED7	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق
ARABIC LETTER QAF MEDIAL FORM uniFED8	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق



ARABIC LETTER KAF FINAL FORM uniFEDA	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
ARABIC LETTER KAF INITIAL FORM uniFEDB	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
ARABIC LETTER KAF MEDIAL FORM uniFEDC	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
ARABIC LETTER LAM FINAL FORM uniFEDE	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل
ARABIC LETTER LAM INITIAL FORM uniFEDF	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل
ARABIC LETTER LAM MEDIAL FORM uniFEE0	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل
ARABIC LETTER MEEM FINAL FORM uniFEE2	م	م	م	م	م	م	م
ARABIC LETTER MEEM INITIAL FORM uniFEE3	م	م	م	م	م	م	م
ARABIC LETTER MEEM MEDIAL FORM uniFEE4	م	م	م	م	م	م	م
ARABIC LETTER NOON FINAL FORM uniFEE6	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن
ARABIC LETTER NOON INITIAL FORM uniFEE7	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن
ARABIC LETTER NOON MEDIAL FORM uniFEE8	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن
ARABIC LETTER HEH FINAL FORM uniFEEA	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه
ARABIC LETTER HEH INITIAL FORM uniFEEB	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه
ARABIC LETTER HEH MEDIAL FORM uniFEEC	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه
ARABIC LETTER WAW FINAL FORM uniFEEE	و	و	و	و	و	و	و
ARABIC LETTER ALEF MAKSURA FINAL FORM uniFEF0	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي
ARABIC LETTER YEH FINAL FORM uniFEF2	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي
ARABIC LETTER YEH INITIAL FORM uniFEF3	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي
ARABIC LETTER YEH MEDIAL FORM uniFEF4	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي
ARABIC LIGATURE LAM WITH ALEF WITH MADDA ABOVE ISOLATED FORM uniFEF5	لآ	لآ	لآ	لآ	لآ	لآ	لآ
ARABIC LIGATURE LAM WITH ALEF WITH MADDA ABOVE FINAL FORM uniFEF6	لآ	لآ	لآ	لآ	لآ	لآ	لآ
ARABIC LIGATURE LAM WITH ALEF WITH HAMZA ABOVE ISOLATED FORM uniFEF7	لأ	لأ	لأ	لأ	لأ	لأ	لأ
ARABIC LIGATURE LAM WITH ALEF WITH HAMZA ABOVE FINAL FORM uniFEF8	لأ	لأ	لأ	لأ	لأ	لأ	لأ
ARABIC LIGATURE LAM WITH ALEF WITH HAMZA BELOW ISOLATED FORM uniFEF9	لإ	لإ	لإ	لإ	لإ	لإ	لإ
ARABIC LIGATURE LAM WITH ALEF WITH HAMZA BELOW FINAL FORM uniFEFA	لإ	لإ	لإ	لإ	لإ	لإ	لإ

ע    ע    ע    ע    ע    ע    ע    ע




[illegible]

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



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

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the methods and media used to communicate information. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of communication, and the methods and media used to communicate information. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the methods and media used to communicate information. (p. 1)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the methods and media used to communicate information. (p. 1)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the methods and media used to communicate information. (p. 1)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the methods and media used to communicate information. (p. 1)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the methods and media used to communicate information. (p. 1)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the methods and media used to communicate information. (p. 1)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the methods and media used to communicate information. (p. 1)

The 'information ethics' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the methods and media used to communicate information. (p. 1)



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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.







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 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.

















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.





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 1.1 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 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 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 the decisions that affect their lives.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to improve the experience of older people; (3) to improve the efficiency of the NHS; and (4) to improve the value for money of the NHS.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to improve the experience of older people; (3) to improve the efficiency of the NHS; and (4) to improve the value for money of the NHS.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to improve the experience of older people; (3) to improve the efficiency of the NHS; and (4) to improve the value for money of the NHS.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to improve the experience of older people; (3) to improve the efficiency of the NHS; and (4) to improve the value for money of the NHS.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to improve the experience of older people; (3) to improve the efficiency of the NHS; and (4) to improve the value for money of the NHS.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to improve the experience of older people; (3) to improve the efficiency of the NHS; and (4) to improve the value for money of the NHS.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to improve the experience of older people; (3) to improve the efficiency of the NHS; and (4) to improve the value for money of the NHS.



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 quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to identify the factors that influence the success of public sector reform.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to public sector reform. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 4 discusses the factors that influence the success of public sector reform. Section 5 discusses the conclusions of the paper.

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1990s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

The first major reform was the introduction of the Public Finance Act 1993, which established the Public Finance Committee (PFC) and the Public Finance Review (PFR). The PFC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's financial performance and for recommending measures to improve it. The PFR was responsible for reviewing the public sector's operational performance and for recommending measures to improve it.

The second major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 1994, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The third major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 1995, which established the Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU). The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRC's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

The fourth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 1996, which established the Public Sector Reform Board (PSRB). The PSRB was responsible for overseeing the public sector's reform and for ensuring that the public sector was efficient and effective.

The fifth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 1997, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC) and the Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRC's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

The sixth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 1998, which established the Public Sector Reform Board (PSRB). The PSRB was responsible for overseeing the public sector's reform and for ensuring that the public sector was efficient and effective.

The seventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 1999, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC) and the Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRC's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

The eighth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2000, which established the Public Sector Reform Board (PSRB). The PSRB was responsible for overseeing the public sector's reform and for ensuring that the public sector was efficient and effective.

The ninth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2001, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC) and the Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRC's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

The tenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2002, which established the Public Sector Reform Board (PSRB). The PSRB was responsible for overseeing the public sector's reform and for ensuring that the public sector was efficient and effective.

The eleventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2003, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC) and the Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRC's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

The twelfth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2004, which established the Public Sector Reform Board (PSRB). The PSRB was responsible for overseeing the public sector's reform and for ensuring that the public sector was efficient and effective.

The thirteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2005, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC) and the Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRC's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

The fourteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2006, which established the Public Sector Reform Board (PSRB). The PSRB was responsible for overseeing the public sector's reform and for ensuring that the public sector was efficient and effective.

The fifteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2007, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC) and the Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRC's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

The sixteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2008, which established the Public Sector Reform Board (PSRB). The PSRB was responsible for overseeing the public sector's reform and for ensuring that the public sector was efficient and effective.

The seventeenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2009, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC) and the Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRC's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

The eighteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2010, which established the Public Sector Reform Board (PSRB). The PSRB was responsible for overseeing the public sector's reform and for ensuring that the public sector was efficient and effective.

The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2011, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC) and the Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRC's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2012, which established the Public Sector Reform Board (PSRB). The PSRB was responsible for overseeing the public sector's reform and for ensuring that the public sector was efficient and effective.

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 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.

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 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.



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 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 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 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 the decisions that affect their lives.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing pressure on public resources.

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

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 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 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.

Finally, the efficiency of the public sector can be improved 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 not compromised, the need to ensure that public resources are not misused, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely and efficient 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 a major part of the economy, and it is essential that it is able to deliver public services in a timely and efficient manner.

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 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 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.

Finally, the efficiency of the public sector can be improved 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 not compromised, the need to ensure that public resources are not misused, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely and efficient 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 a major part of the economy, and it is essential that it is able to deliver public services in a timely and efficient manner.

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 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 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.

Finally, the efficiency of the public sector can be improved 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 not compromised, the need to ensure that public resources are not misused, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely and efficient 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 a major part of the economy, and it is essential that it is able to deliver public services in a timely and efficient manner.

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 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 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.

Finally, the efficiency of the public sector can be improved 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.

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 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 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 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 actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.







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 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 employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.2 million in 1980 to 2.4 million in 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector by introducing a number of reforms, including the introduction of a new regulatory body for the public sector, the Health Service Commission, and the introduction of a new system of funding for the public sector, the Health Service Funding System.

The Health Service Commission is a new regulatory body for the public sector, which will be responsible for ensuring that the public sector provides a high quality of care. The Health Service Funding System is a new system of funding for the public sector, which will be based on the principle of 'pay for performance'.

The Health Service Commission will be responsible for ensuring that the public sector provides a high quality of care. The Health Service Funding System will be based on the principle of 'pay for performance'.

The Health Service Commission will be responsible for ensuring that the public sector provides a high quality of care. The Health Service Funding System will be based on the principle of 'pay for performance'.

The Health Service Commission will be responsible for ensuring that the public sector provides a high quality of care. The Health Service Funding System will be based on the principle of 'pay for performance'.

The Health Service Commission will be responsible for ensuring that the public sector provides a high quality of care. The Health Service Funding System will be based on the principle of 'pay for performance'.

The Health Service Commission will be responsible for ensuring that the public sector provides a high quality of care. The Health Service Funding System will be based on the principle of 'pay for performance'.

The Health Service Commission will be responsible for ensuring that the public sector provides a high quality of care. The Health Service Funding System will be based on the principle of 'pay for performance'.

The Health Service Commission will be responsible for ensuring that the public sector provides a high quality of care. The Health Service Funding System will be based on the principle of 'pay for performance'.

The Health Service Commission will be responsible for ensuring that the public sector provides a high quality of care. The Health Service Funding System will be based on the principle of 'pay for performance'.

The Health Service Commission will be responsible for ensuring that the public sector provides a high quality of care. The Health Service Funding System will be based on the principle of 'pay for performance'.



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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.



























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 quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public service companies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to discuss the implications for the future of public services.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the literature on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 3 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 4 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 6 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 7 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 8 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 9 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 10 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 11 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 12 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 13 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 14 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 15 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 16 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 17 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 18 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 19 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 20 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 21 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 22 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 23 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 24 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 25 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 26 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 27 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 28 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 29 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 30 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 31 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 32 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 33 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 34 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 35 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 36 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 37 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 38 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 39 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 40 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 41 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 42 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 43 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 44 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 45 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 46 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 47 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 48 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 49 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 50 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 51 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

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 quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public service companies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to discuss the implications for the future of public services.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the literature on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 3 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 4 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 6 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 7 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 8 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 9 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 10 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 11 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 12 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 13 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 14 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 15 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 16 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 17 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 18 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 19 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 20 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 21 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 22 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 23 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 24 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 25 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 26 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 27 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 28 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 29 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 30 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 31 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 32 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 33 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 34 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 35 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 36 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 37 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 38 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 39 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 40 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 41 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 42 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 43 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 44 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 45 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 46 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 47 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 48 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 49 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 50 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 51 discusses the implications for the future of public services.





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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.

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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.

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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.

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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key priorities for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These priorities 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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These targets 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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These measures 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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.









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 relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship 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.

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 relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship 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.













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 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 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 grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a grandchild 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 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 the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of 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 measures to achieve these objectives. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to care for older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide social care; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide housing; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide transport.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. These measures are: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (2) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to ensure that older people are able to live independently. These measures are: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live in a community.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. These measures are: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live in a community; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment. These measures are: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live in a community; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to ensure that older people are able to live in a community. These measures are: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live in a community; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment.





the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil union, with 1.5 million people in a civil union employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil union, with 1.5 million people in a civil union employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

the 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.





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 quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to identify the factors that influence the success of public sector reform.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to public sector reform. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 4 discusses the factors that influence the success of public sector reform. Section 5 discusses the conclusions of the paper.

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1990s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

The first major reform was the introduction of the Public Finance Act 1993, which established the Public Finance Committee (PFC) and the Public Finance Review (PFR). The PFC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's financial performance and for recommending measures to improve it. The PFR was responsible for reviewing the public sector's operational performance and for recommending measures to improve it.

The second major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 1997, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The third major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2000, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The fourth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2003, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The fifth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2006, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The sixth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2009, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The seventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2012, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The eighth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2015, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The ninth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2018, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The tenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2021, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The eleventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2024, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The twelfth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2027, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The thirteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2030, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The fourteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2033, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The fifteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2036, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The sixteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2039, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The seventeenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2042, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The eighteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2045, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2048, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2051, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

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 quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to identify the factors that influence the success of public sector reform.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to public sector reform. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 4 discusses the factors that influence the success of public sector reform. Section 5 discusses the conclusions of the paper.

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1990s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

The first major reform was the introduction of the Public Finance Act 1993, which established the Public Finance Committee (PFC) and the Public Finance Review (PFR). The PFC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's financial performance and for recommending measures to improve it. The PFR was responsible for reviewing the public sector's operational performance and for recommending measures to improve it.

The second major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 1997, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The third major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2000, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The fourth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2003, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The fifth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2006, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The sixth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2009, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The seventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2012, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The eighth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2015, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The ninth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2018, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The tenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2021, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The eleventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2024, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The twelfth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2027, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The thirteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2030, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The fourteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2033, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The fifteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2036, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The sixteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2039, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The seventeenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2042, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The eighteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2045, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2048, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2051, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

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 quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to identify the factors that influence the success of public sector reform.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to public sector reform. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 4 discusses the factors that influence the success of public sector reform. Section 5 discusses the conclusions of the paper.

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1990s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

The first major reform was the introduction of the Public Finance Act 1993, which established the Public Finance Committee (PFC) and the Public Finance Review (PFR). The PFC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's financial performance and for recommending measures to improve it. The PFR was a report published by the PFC, which set out the public sector's financial performance and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The second major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 1994, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 1995, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The third major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 1996, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 1997, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The fourth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 1998, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 1999, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The fifth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2000, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2001, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The sixth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2002, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2003, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The seventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2004, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2005, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The eighth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2006, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2007, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The ninth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2008, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2009, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The tenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2010, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2011, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The eleventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2012, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2013, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The twelfth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2014, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2015, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The thirteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2016, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2017, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The fourteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2018, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2019, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The fifteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2020, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2021, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The sixteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2022, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2023, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The seventeenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2024, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2025, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The eighteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2026, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2027, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2028, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2029, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.

The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2030, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it. The PSRC's report, published in 2031, set out the public sector's structure and the measures that were recommended to improve it.





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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.







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 1998). 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

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 1998). 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also 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 it is funded.















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 relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship 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.



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 relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship 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.











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 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 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 develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.





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 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.







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 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 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 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 the decisions that affect their lives.

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 quality of life of older people; (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care between different groups of older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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 quality of life of older people; (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care between different groups of older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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 quality of life of older people; (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care between different groups of older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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 quality of life of older people; (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care between different groups of older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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 quality of life of older people; (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care between different groups of older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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 quality of life of older people; (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care between different groups of older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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 quality of life of older people; (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care between different groups of older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.







