

SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	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	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J								

uni004A	J	J	J	J	J	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	K	<i>K</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>K</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	L	<i>L</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>L</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	M	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	N	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	O	<i>O</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>O</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	P	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	<i>Q</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>Q</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	R	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	S	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	T	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	U	<i>U</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>U</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	V	<i>V</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>V</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	W	<i>W</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>W</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	X	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	<i>Z</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>Z</i>
LEFT SQUARE BRACKET uni005B	[[[[[<i>[</i>	<i>[</i>	<i>[</i>	<i>[</i>
REVERSE SOLIDUS uni005C	\	\	\	\	\	<i>\</i>	<i>\</i>	<i>\</i>	<i>\</i>
RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET uni005D]]]]]	<i>]</i>	<i>]</i>	<i>]</i>	<i>]</i>
CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni005E	^	^	^	^	^	<i>^</i>	<i>^</i>	<i>^</i>	<i>^</i>
LOW LINE uni005F	—	—	—	—	—	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
GRAVE ACCENT uni0060	`	`	`	`	`	<i>`</i>	<i>`</i>	<i>`</i>	<i>`</i>
LATIN SMALL LETTER A uni0061	a	a	a	a	a	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	b	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c	c	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d	d	d	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e	e	e	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

f	f	f	f	f	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	f	f
g	g	g	g	g	<i>g</i>	<i>g</i>	g	g

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

h	h	h	h	h	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	h	h
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

i	i	i	i	i	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	i	i
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

j	j	j	j	j	<i>j</i>	<i>j</i>	j	j
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

k	k	k	k	k	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	k	k
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

l	l	l	l	l	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	l	l
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

m	m	m	m	m	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	m	m
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

n	n	n	n	n	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	n	n
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

o	o	o	o	o	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	o	o
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

p	p	p	p	p	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	p	p
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
uni0071

q	q	q	q	q	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	q	q
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

r	r	r	r	r	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	r	r
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER S
uni0073

s	s	s	s	s	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	s	s
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

t	t	t	t	t	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	t	t
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

u	u	u	u	u	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	u	u
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

v	v	v	v	v	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>	v	v
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER W
uni0077

w	w	w	w	w	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	w	w
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

x	x	x	x	x	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	x	x
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
uni0079

y	y	y	y	y	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	y	y
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

z	z	z	z	z	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	z	z
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LEFT CURLY BRACKET
uni007B

{	{	{	{	{	<i>{</i>	<i>{</i>	{	{
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

VERTICAL LINE
uni007C

			 	 	<i> </i>	<i> </i>	 	
--	--	--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
uni007D

}	}	}	}	}	<i>}</i>	<i>}</i>	}	}
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

TILDE
uni007E

~	~	~	~	~	<i>~</i>	<i>~</i>	~	~
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

NO-BREAK SPACE
uni00A0

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK
uni00A1

!	!	!	!	!	<i>!</i>	<i>!</i>	!	!
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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	a
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD								
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRRIPT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRRIPT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRRIPT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	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	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	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	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú

DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA								
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300								

uni05D6	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז
HEBREW LETTER HET uni05D7	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח
HEBREW LETTER TET uni05D8	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט
HEBREW LETTER YOD uni05D9	י	י	י	י	י	י	י	י
HEBREW LETTER FINAL KAF uni05DA	ך	ך	ך	ך	ך	ך	ך	ך
HEBREW LETTER KAF uni05DB	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ
HEBREW LETTER LAMED uni05DC	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל
HEBREW LETTER FINAL MEM uni05DD	ם	ם	ם	ם	ם	ם	ם	ם
HEBREW LETTER MEM uni05DE	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ
HEBREW LETTER FINAL NUN uni05DF	ן	ן	ן	ן	ן	ן	ן	ן
HEBREW LETTER NUN uni05E0	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ
HEBREW LETTER SAMEKH uni05E1	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס
HEBREW LETTER AYIN uni05E2	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע
HEBREW LETTER FINAL PE uni05E3	ף	ף	ף	ף	ף	ף	ף	ף
HEBREW LETTER PE uni05E4	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ
HEBREW LETTER FINAL TSADI uni05E5	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ
HEBREW LETTER TSADI uni05E6	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ
HEBREW LETTER QOF uni05E7	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק
HEBREW LETTER RESH uni05E8	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר
HEBREW LETTER SHIN uni05E9	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש
HEBREW LETTER TAV uni05EA	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת
HEBREW PUNCTUATION GERESH uni05F3	׳	׳	׳	׳	׳	׳	׳	׳
HEBREW PUNCTUATION GERSHAYIM uni05F4	״	״	״	״	״	״	״	״
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
NEW SHEQEL SIGN uni20AA	₪	₪	₪	₪	₪	₪	₪	₪
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™	™	™
INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
LOZENGE uni25CA	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	if	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	lf	fl	fl
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH SHIN DOT uniFB2A	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH SIN DOT uniFB2B	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH AND SHIN DOT uniFB2C	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH AND SIN DOT uniFB2D	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH PATAH uniFB2E	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH QAMATS								

rafehhb
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NULL
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dotlessi.001
Ending "001" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NULL
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uni00A0
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni00A0



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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Direct website, and the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes include the introduction of the NHS Direct website, the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund, and the introduction of the NHS Patient Choice Scheme.

The NHS Direct website is a free service that provides information and advice on a wide range of health problems. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The NHS Choice and Control Fund is a fund that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This fund is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner (GP).

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...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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 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 care for older people; (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care for 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 care for older people; (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care for 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.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the 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 to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

The following are some of the initiatives that have been implemented to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner:

1. The introduction of the *Public Service Charter* in 1999, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

2. The introduction of the *Public Service Standards* in 2000, which set out the standards that public services should meet.

3. The introduction of the *Public Service Review* in 2001, which was a review of the performance of public services.

4. The introduction of the *Public Service Improvement Programme* in 2002, which was a programme of initiatives to improve the quality of public services.

5. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2003, which was a framework for the quality of public services.

6. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2004, which was a standard for the quality of public services.

7. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Award* in 2005, which was an award for the quality of public services.

8. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Index* in 2006, which was an index for the quality of public services.

9. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2007, which was a review of the quality of public services.

10. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2008, which was a programme of initiatives to improve the quality of public services.

11. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2009, which was a framework for the quality of public services.

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15. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2013, which was a review of the quality of public services.

16. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2014, which was a programme of initiatives to improve the quality of public services.

17. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2015, which was a framework for the quality of public services.

18. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2016, which was a standard for the quality of public services.

19. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Award* in 2017, which was an award for the quality of public services.

20. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Index* in 2018, which was an index for the quality of public services.

21. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2019, which was a review of the quality of public services.

22. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2020, which was a programme of initiatives to improve the quality of public services.

23. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2021, which was a framework for the quality of public services.

24. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2022, which was a standard for the quality of public services.

25. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Award* in 2023, which was an award for the quality of public services.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Health Service (NHS) Act 1990, the NHS and Community Care Act 1991, and the NHS Act 2004. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way the public sector is run, including the introduction of competition, the creation of new public bodies, and the introduction of new funding mechanisms.

The NHS Act 2004 has led to a number of changes in the way the NHS is run, including the introduction of the NHS Commissioning Board, the introduction of the NHS Foundation Trusts, and the introduction of the NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups.

The NHS Commissioning Board is responsible for commissioning and paying for NHS services. It is made up of representatives from the government, the NHS, and the public.

The NHS Foundation Trusts are a new type of public body that are responsible for providing NHS services. They are funded by the government and the public.

The NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups are responsible for commissioning and paying for NHS services in their local areas. They are made up of representatives from the NHS, the public, and the private sector.

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The NHS Act 2004 has led to a number of changes in the way the NHS is run, including the introduction of the NHS Commissioning Board, the introduction of the NHS Foundation Trusts, and the introduction of the NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups.

The NHS Commissioning Board is responsible for commissioning and paying for NHS services. It is made up of representatives from the government, the NHS, and the public.

The NHS Foundation Trusts are a new type of public body that are responsible for providing NHS services. They are funded by the government and the public.

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

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The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of reforms, including the introduction of the NHS Constitution, the introduction of the NHS Performance Framework, and the introduction of the NHS Patient Charter.

The NHS Constitution is a document that sets out the values and principles that guide the NHS. It is a key document for the NHS and is used to inform the development of policies and procedures.

The NHS Performance Framework is a framework that is used to measure the performance of the NHS. It is a key document for the NHS and is used to inform the development of policies and procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1980 to 3.6 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 0.2 billion, from 0.2 billion in 1980 to 0.4 billion in 1999.

These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy.

The decline in the death rate has been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The death rate has declined from 19.5 per 1,000 in 1980 to 10.5 per 1,000 in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the infant mortality rate, a decline in the mortality rate from infectious diseases, and a decline in the mortality rate from non-communicable diseases.

The decline in the birth rate has also been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The birth rate has declined from 2.5 per 1,000 in 1980 to 1.5 per 1,000 in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the fertility rate, a decline in the marriage rate, and a decline in the divorce rate.

The decline in the life expectancy has also been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The life expectancy has declined from 72 years in 1980 to 67 years in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the life expectancy from infectious diseases, a decline in the life expectancy from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the life expectancy from accidents and violence.

These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are in the labor force. The number of people in the labor force has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy.

The increase in the number of people who are in the labor force has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are employed. The number of people employed has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy.

The increase in the number of people who are employed has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are in the workforce. The number of people in the workforce has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy.

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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 Office (PSRO). The PSRO was responsible for implementing the PSRC's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

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The tenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2002, which established the Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU). The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRO's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

The eleventh 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 twelfth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2004, which established the Public Sector Reform Office (PSRO). The PSRO was responsible for implementing the PSRC's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

The thirteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2005, which established the Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU). The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRO'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 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 2007, which established the Public Sector Reform Office (PSRO). The PSRO 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 Unit (PSRU). The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRO's recommendations and for monitoring the public sector's performance.

The seventeenth 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.

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The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2011, which established the Public Sector Reform Unit (PSRU). The PSRU was responsible for implementing the PSRO'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 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 1980s. 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 Local Government Finance Act 1992, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on a new system of rates, which were based on the value of property.

The second major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 1994, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were responsible for the provision of local services.

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The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2016, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were responsible for the provision of local services.

The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2017, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were responsible for the provision of local services.

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.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

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

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 world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop a new generation of teachers who are able to meet the needs of a diverse range of learners. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the quality of teacher education.

One of the most widely cited initiatives is the *Standards for the Preparation of Teachers* (National Board for Professional Teaching Standards 1994).

This document sets out the standards that all teachers should be able to meet, and provides a framework for the development of teacher education programmes.

Another initiative is the *Teacher Education Review* (Department of Education 1996), which is a comprehensive review of the current state of teacher education in the UK.

This review identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the current system, and makes recommendations for improvement.

One of the key findings of the review is that there is a need to improve the quality of the initial teacher education programme.

This can be achieved by a number of measures, including the implementation of the standards, the improvement of the quality of the training schools, and the provision of ongoing support for trainee teachers.

Another key finding is that there is a need to improve the recruitment of teachers.

This can be achieved by a number of measures, including the improvement of the public image of the profession, the provision of financial incentives, and the implementation of measures to attract a more diverse range of applicants.

Finally, there is a need to improve the ongoing professional development of teachers.

This can be achieved by a number of measures, including the provision of ongoing training opportunities, the implementation of measures to encourage collaboration between teachers, and the provision of ongoing support for teachers.

These measures are essential if we are to ensure that the next generation of teachers is able to meet the needs of a diverse range of learners, and to provide a high quality education for all.

The following sections of the paper discuss the current state of teacher education in the UK, and the measures that are being taken to improve it.

The first section discusses the current state of teacher education in the UK, and the measures that are being taken to improve it.

The second section discusses the measures that are being taken to improve the quality of the initial teacher education programme.

The third section discusses the measures that are being taken to improve the recruitment of teachers.

The fourth section discusses the measures that are being taken to improve the ongoing professional development of teachers.

The fifth section discusses the measures that are being taken to improve the public image of the profession.

The sixth section discusses the measures that are being taken to improve the financial incentives for teachers.

The seventh section discusses the measures that are being taken to attract a more diverse range of applicants.

The eighth section discusses the measures that are being taken to encourage collaboration between teachers.

The ninth section discusses the measures that are being taken to provide ongoing support for teachers.

The tenth section discusses the measures that are being taken to improve the quality of the training schools.

The eleventh section discusses the measures that are being taken to implement the standards.

The twelfth section discusses the measures that are being taken to improve the overall quality of teacher education in the UK.

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 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment. The strategy also sets out a number of specific targets for the government to achieve by 2005.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a number of guidance documents to support the implementation of the strategy. These documents cover a range of issues, including: (1) the needs of older people; (2) the services and support available to older people; (3) the participation of older people in decisions; and (4) the safety and security of older people. The guidance documents are intended to provide a framework for the development of policies and practices for older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a number of research reports to support the implementation of the strategy. These reports cover a range of issues, including: (1) the needs of older people; (2) the services and support available to older people; (3) the participation of older people in decisions; and (4) the safety and security of older people. The research reports are intended to provide evidence to support the development of policies and practices for older people.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also published a number of research reports to support the implementation of the strategy. These reports cover a range of issues, including: (1) the needs of older people; (2) the services and support available to older people; (3) the participation of older people in decisions; and (4) the safety and security of older people. The research reports are intended to provide evidence to support the development of policies and practices for older people.

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 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million in the same period. The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over by 2.0 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 16.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

One of the key challenges in developing age-friendly communities is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all aspects of community planning and development. This requires a collaborative approach, involving older people, their families, and community organizations, as well as local government and other stakeholders. It also requires a focus on the physical environment, as well as on social and cultural factors.

Physical factors such as housing, transport, and public spaces are important for older people, as they can affect their ability to live independently and actively in the community. For example, older people may need to live in a house that is accessible and safe, and that has a good location for shopping and other activities. They may also need to have access to public transport, and to public spaces that are safe and enjoyable.

Social and cultural factors are also important for older people, as they can affect their sense of belonging and their ability to participate in community life. For example, older people may need to have access to social and cultural activities, and to a sense of community and belonging. They may also need to have access to services and support that are tailored to their needs.

Developing age-friendly communities requires a holistic approach, taking into account all aspects of community life. This includes the physical environment, social and cultural factors, and the services and support that are available to older people. It also requires a focus on the needs of older people, and on their ability to live independently and actively in the community.

There are a number of ways in which age-friendly communities can be developed. One way is to create a supportive environment for older people, by ensuring that they have access to the resources and services they need. Another way is to promote social and cultural participation, by providing opportunities for older people to get involved in community life.

Age-friendly communities are important for older people, as they can help them to live independently and actively in the community. They can also help to reduce the costs of social care, and to improve the quality of life for older people. Developing age-friendly communities is a challenge, but it is one that is worth the effort.

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) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 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 and the establishment of public service bodies.

The public sector is also facing a number of challenges, including a growing demand for services, a need to improve the quality of services, and a need to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective.

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The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this means that it is subject to government control and regulation.

The public sector is 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 aims and objectives.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Direct website, and the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes include the introduction of the NHS Direct website, the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund, and the introduction of the NHS Patient Choice Scheme.

The NHS Direct website is a free service that provides information and advice on a wide range of health problems. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The NHS Choice and Control Fund is a fund that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This fund is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner.

The NHS Patient Choice Scheme is a scheme that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This scheme is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner.

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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 1980s. 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 Local Government Finance Act 1992, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on a new system of rates, which were introduced in 1993.

The second major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 1994, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 1995.

The third major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 1999, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2000.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the 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 1980s. 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 Local Government Finance Act 1992, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on a new system of rates, which were introduced in 1993.

The second major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 1994, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were introduced in 1995.

The third major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 1999, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were introduced in 2000.

The fourth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2002, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were introduced in 2003.

The fifth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2007, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were introduced in 2008.

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The fifteenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2021, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were introduced in 2022.

The sixteenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2022, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were introduced in 2023.

The seventeenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2023, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were introduced in 2024.

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The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2026, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were introduced in 2027.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which 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 aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this means that it is subject to government control and regulation.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Constitution, and the introduction of the NHS Performance Framework.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes included the introduction of the NHS Constitution, the introduction of the NHS Performance Framework, and the introduction of the NHS Complaints Procedure.

The NHS Constitution is a document that sets out the values and principles that guide the NHS. It also sets out the rights and responsibilities of patients, staff, and the public.

The NHS Performance Framework is a system of measures that are used to monitor and evaluate the performance of the NHS. It includes measures of patient safety, patient experience, and the quality of care.

The NHS Complaints Procedure is a system that allows patients to make a complaint about the care or services they have received from the NHS.

These initiatives are all part of a wider effort to improve the quality of care and services provided by the NHS. It is hoped that these initiatives will lead to a more efficient, more effective, and more patient-centred NHS.

The NHS is a large and complex organisation, and it is not possible to cover all of the details of its operations in this paper. However, it is clear that the NHS is a vital part of the UK's health care system, and it is essential that it continues to improve the quality of care and services it provides.

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