



THAI CHARACTER CHO CHAN uni0E08	๐	๑	๒	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘
THAI CHARACTER CHO CHING uni0E09	๑	๒	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙
THAI CHARACTER CHO CHANG uni0E0A	๒	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐
THAI CHARACTER SO SO uni0E0B	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER CHO CHOE uni0E0C	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER YO YING uni0E0D	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER DO CHADA uni0E0E	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER TO PATAK uni0E0F	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO THAN uni0E10	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO NANGMONTHO uni0E11	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO PHUTHAO uni0E12	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER NO NEN uni0E13	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER DO DEK uni0E14	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER TO TAO uni0E15	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO THUNG uni0E16	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO THAHAN uni0E17	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO THONG uni0E18	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER NO NU uni0E19	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER BO BAIMAI uni0E1A	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER PO PLA uni0E1B	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER PHO PHUNG uni0E1C	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER FO FA uni0E1D	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER PHO PHAN uni0E1E	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER FO FAN uni0E1F	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER PHO SAMPHAO uni0E20	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER MO MA uni0E21	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER YO YAK uni0E22	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER RO RUA uni0E23	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑

THAI CHARACTER RU uni0E24	ร	ຣ	ᦞ	ᦞ	ᦞ	ᦞ	ᦞ	ᦞ	ᦞ
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THAI CHARACTER LU uni0E26	ฬ	ᦟ	ᦟ	ᦟ	ᦟ	ᦟ	ᦟ	ᦟ	ᦟ
THAI CHARACTER WO WAEN uni0E27	ว	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ
THAI CHARACTER SO SALA uni0E28	ศ	ᦹ	ᦹ	ᦹ	ᦹ	ᦹ	ᦹ	ᦹ	ᦹ
THAI CHARACTER SO RUSI uni0E29	ษ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ
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THAI CHARACTER HO HIP uni0E2B	ห	ᦹ	ᦹ	ᦹ	ᦹ	ᦹ	ᦹ	ᦹ	ᦹ
THAI CHARACTER LO CHULA uni0E2C	ฬ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ
THAI CHARACTER O ANG uni0E2D	อ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ
THAI CHARACTER HO NOKHUK uni0E2E	ฮ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ
THAI CHARACTER PAIYANNOI uni0E2F	๑	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ
THAI CHARACTER SARA A uni0E30	ะ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ
THAI CHARACTER MAI HAN-AKAT uni0E31									
THAI CHARACTER SARA AA uni0E32	า	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ
THAI CHARACTER SARA AM uni0E33	ำ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ
THAI CHARACTER SARA I uni0E34									
THAI CHARACTER SARA II uni0E35									
THAI CHARACTER SARA UE uni0E36									
THAI CHARACTER SARA UEE uni0E37									
THAI CHARACTER SARA U uni0E38									
THAI CHARACTER SARA UU uni0E39									
THAI CHARACTER PHINTHU uni0E3A									
THAI CURRENCY SYMBOL BAHT uni0E3F	฿	฿	฿	฿	฿	฿	฿	฿	฿
THAI CHARACTER SARA E uni0E40	เ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ
THAI CHARACTER SARA AE uni0E41	แ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ	ᦺ



ZERO WIDTH JOINER  
uni200D

HYPHEN  
uni2010

DOTTED CIRCLE  
uni25CC

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

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

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

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

(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

uni0E4C.small

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

uni0E4C.narrow

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

uni0E47.narrow

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

uni0E34.narrow

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

uni0E35.narrow

Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
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uni0E36.narrow

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

uni0E37.narrow

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

nikhahit\_maiEk-thai  
(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

nikhahit\_maiTho-thai  
(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

nikhahit\_maiTri-thai  
(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

nikhahit\_maiChattawa-thai  
(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0E3A.small

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

uni0E38.small

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

uni0E39.small

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

maiChattawa-thai.narrow

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

nikhahit-thai.narrow

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

nikhahit\_maiEk-thai.narrow

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

nikhahit\_maiTho-thai.narrow

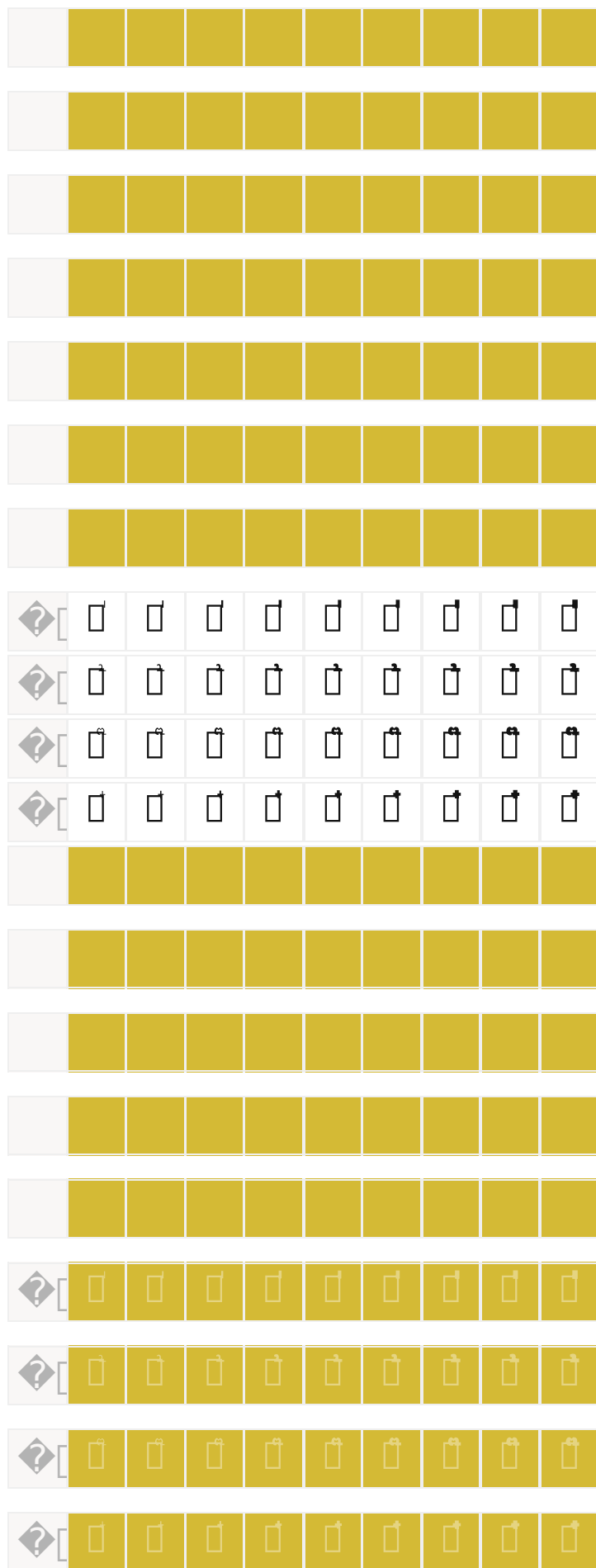
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph)

nikhahit\_maiTri-thai.narrow

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

nikhahit\_maiChattawa-thai.narrow

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



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, including the introduction of competition and the creation of new public sector organisations.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of the public sector on the provision of health care services, and to discuss the implications of the findings for policy and practice. The paper is organised as follows: first, a brief overview of the public sector in the UK is provided; second, the impact of the public sector on the provision of health care services is discussed; third, the implications of the findings for policy and practice are discussed; and finally, conclusions are drawn.

## Public sector

The public sector in the UK is defined as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of organisations, from local government to the central government, and from the health service to the education system. The public sector is responsible for the provision of a number of essential services, including health care, education, and social welfare.

The public sector has a long history in the UK, and has played a central role in the provision of health care services. In the 1940s, the National Health Service (NHS) was created, and since then it has been the main provider of health care services in the UK. The NHS is a public sector organisation, and is funded by the state.

The public sector has been the subject of a number of criticisms in recent years, including the fact that it is often inefficient and wasteful, and that it does not always provide the best quality of care. However, there are also many arguments in favour of the public sector, including the fact that it is able to provide a wide range of services, and that it is able to ensure that all people have access to health care services.

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## Impact of the public sector

The impact of the public sector on the provision of health care services has been the subject of a number of studies. These studies have generally found that the public sector has a positive impact on the provision of health care services, and that it is able to provide a wide range of services, and to ensure that all people have access to health care services.

One of the main arguments in favour of the public sector is that it is able to provide a wide range of services, and to ensure that all people have access to health care services. This is because the public sector is funded by the state, and is therefore able to provide services that are not profitable. The public sector is also able to ensure that all people have access to health care services, regardless of their income or social status.

Another argument in favour of the public sector is that it is able to provide a high quality of care. This is because the public sector is able to ensure that all people have access to health care services, and that the services are provided in a timely and effective manner. The public sector is also able to ensure that the services are provided in a cost-effective manner, and that the resources are used efficiently.

There are also many arguments in favour of the private sector, including the fact that it is often more efficient and effective than the public sector, and that it is able to provide a higher quality of care. However, there are also many arguments in favour of the public sector, and it is clear that the public sector has a positive impact on the provision of health care services.



















the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of people in the world who are aged 65 years and over has increased by 1.2 billion in the same period. The number of people in the world who are aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.5 billion in the same period (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the world's population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified the need to address the health and social care needs of the world's population as one of its major priorities. The WHO has identified the need to address the health and social care needs of the world's population as one of its major priorities. The WHO has identified the need to address the health and social care needs of the world's population as one of its major priorities.

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

There are a number of reasons for this increase. First, the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 1999, and is projected to reach 8 billion by 2025 (UN 1998). Second, the world population is ageing, and the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Third, the world population is becoming more urban, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Fourth, the world population is becoming more educated, and the proportion of the population with a primary school education is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Fifth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Sixth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Seventh, the world population is becoming more diverse, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Eighth, the world population is becoming more heterogeneous, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Ninth, the world population is becoming more complex, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Tenth, the world population is becoming more dynamic, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Eleventh, the world population is becoming more volatile, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Twelfth, the world population is becoming more unstable, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Thirteenth, the world population is becoming more unpredictable, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Fourteenth, the world population is becoming more uncertain, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Fifteenth, the world population is becoming more risky, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Sixteenth, the world population is becoming more dangerous, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Seventeenth, the world population is becoming more harmful, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Eighteenth, the world population is becoming more destructive, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Nineteenth, the world population is becoming more polluting, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Twentieth, the world population is becoming more degrading, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Twenty-first, the world population is becoming more corrupting, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Twenty-second, the world population is becoming more debasing, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Twenty-third, the world population is becoming more humiliating, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Twenty-fourth, the world population is becoming more mortifying, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Twenty-fifth, the world population is becoming more humiliating, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Twenty-sixth, the world population is becoming more mortifying, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Twenty-seventh, the world population is becoming more humiliating, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Twenty-eighth, the world population is becoming more mortifying, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Twenty-ninth, the world population is becoming more humiliating, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Thirtieth, the world population is becoming more mortifying, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).

Thirty-first, the world population is becoming more humiliating, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998). Thirty-second, the world population is becoming more mortifying, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (UN 1998).























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