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Chakra Patch ExtraLight

Chakra Patch Light

Chakra Petch Regular

Chakra Petch Medium

Chakra Petch SemiBold

Chakra Petch Bold

Chakra Petch ExtraLight Italic

Chakra Petch Light Italic

Chakra Petch Italic

Chakra Petch Medium Italic

Chakra Petch SemiBold Italic

Chakra Petch Bold Italic

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER G
uni0047

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER H
uni0048

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I
uni0049

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER J
uni004A

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER K
uni004B

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L
uni004C

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER M
uni004D

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER N
uni004E

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O
uni004F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER P
uni0050

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Q
uni0051

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER R
uni0052

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER S
uni0053

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER T
uni0054

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U
uni0055

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER V
uni0056

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER W
uni0057

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER X
uni0058

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y
uni0059

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Z
uni005A

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LEFT SQUARE
BRACKET
uni005B

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REVERSE SOLIDUS
uni005C

RIGHT SQUARE
BRACKET
uni005D

CIRCUMFLEX
ACCENT
uni005E

LOW LINE
uni005F

GRAVE ACCENT
uni0060

LATIN SMALL
LETTER A
uni0061

LATIN SMALL
LETTER B
uni0062

LATIN SMALL
LETTER C
uni0063

LATIN SMALL
LETTER D
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LETTER F
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LETTER G
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LETTER H
uni0068

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LETTER I
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LETTER K
uni006B

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LETTER A WITH
ACUTE
uni00C1

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00C2

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
TILDE
uni00C3

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00C4

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
RING ABOVE
uni00C5

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER AE
uni00C6

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER C WITH
CEDILLA
uni00C7

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
GRAVE
uni00C8

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
ACUTE
uni00C9

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00CA

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
DIAERESIS
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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
GRAVE
uni00CC

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
ACUTE
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LETTER I WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
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LETTER I WITH
DIAERESIS
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LATIN CAPITAL
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TILDE
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LATIN CAPITAL
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GRAVE
uni00D2

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
ACUTE
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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00D4

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
TILDE
uni00D5

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00D6

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MULTIPLICATION
SIGN
uni00D7

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
STROKE
uni00D8

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
GRAVE
uni00D9

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
ACUTE
uni00DA

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
DIAERESIS
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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y WITH
ACUTE
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
GRAVE
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
ACUTE
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LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00E4

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
RING ABOVE
uni00E5

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER AE
uni00E6

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER C WITH
CEDILLA
uni00E7

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
GRAVE
uni00E8

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
ACUTE
uni00E9

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00EA

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LETTER E WITH
DIAERESIS
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GRAVE
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TILDE
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LETTER O WITH
GRAVE
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LETTER O WITH
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CIRCUMFLEX
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TILDE
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
DIAERESIS
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DIVISION SIGN
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
STROKE
uni00F8

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
GRAVE
uni00F9

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LETTER U WITH
ACUTE
uni00FA

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LETTER U WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
DIAERESIS
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Y WITH
ACUTE
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LETTER THORN
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LETTER Y WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00FF

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
MACRON
uni0100

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
MACRON
uni0101

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
BREVE
uni0102

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
BREVE
uni0103

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
OGONEK
uni0104

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
OGONEK
uni0105

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER C WITH
ACUTE
uni0106

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER C WITH
ACUTE
uni0107

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER C WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni0108

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER C WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni0109

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER C WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni010A

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER C WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni010B

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER C WITH
CARON
uni010C

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER C WITH
CARON
uni010D

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER D WITH
CARON
uni010E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER D WITH
CARON
uni010F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER D WITH
STROKE
uni0110

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER D WITH
STROKE
uni0111

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
MACRON
uni0112

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
MACRON
uni0113

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
BREVE
uni0114

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
BREVE
uni0115

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH DOT
ABOVE
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH DOT
ABOVE

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
OGONEK
uni0118

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
OGONEK
uni0119

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
CARON
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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
CARON
uni011B

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER G WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni011C

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER G WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni011D

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER G WITH
BREVE
uni011E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER G WITH
BREVE
uni011F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER G WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni0120

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER G WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni0121

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER G WITH
CEDILLA
uni0122

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER G WITH
CEDILLA
uni0123

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER H WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni0124

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER H WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni0125

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER H WITH
STROKE
uni0126

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER H WITH
STROKE
uni0127

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
TILDE
uni0128

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[illegible]

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ACUTE
uni013A

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L WITH
CEDILLA
uni013B

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER L WITH
CEDILLA
uni013C

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L WITH
CARON
uni013D

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER L WITH
CARON
uni013E

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L WITH
MIDDLE DOT
uni013F

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER L WITH
MIDDLE DOT
uni0140

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L WITH
STROKE
uni0141

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER L WITH
STROKE
uni0142

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER N WITH
ACUTE
uni0143

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER N WITH
ACUTE
uni0144

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER N WITH
CEDILLA
uni0145

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER N WITH
CEDILLA
uni0146

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER N WITH
CARON
uni0147

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER N WITH
CARON
uni0148

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER N
PRECEDED BY
APOSTROPHE
uni0149

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER ENG
uni014A

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER ENG
uni014B

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
MACRON
uni014C

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
MACRON
uni014D

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
BREVE
uni014E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
BREVE
uni014F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0150

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0151

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LATIN CAPITAL
LIGATURE OE
uni0152

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LATIN SMALL
LIGATURE OE
uni0153

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER R WITH
ACUTE
uni0154

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER R WITH
ACUTE
uni0155

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER R WITH
CEDILLA
uni0156

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER R WITH
CEDILLA
uni0157

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER R WITH
CARON
uni0158

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER R WITH
CARON
uni0159

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER S WITH
ACUTE
uni015A

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER S WITH
ACUTE
uni015B

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER S WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni015C

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER S WITH
CIRCUMFLEX

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
RING ABOVE
uni016F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0170

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0171

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
OGONEK
uni0172

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
OGONEK
uni0173

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER W WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni0174

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER W WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni0175

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni0176

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Y WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni0177

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y WITH
DIAERESIS
uni0178

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Z WITH
ACUTE
uni0179

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Z WITH
ACUTE
uni017A

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Z WITH
DOT
ABOVE
uni017B

Ž ž ž ž ž ž Ž ž ž ž ž ž ž

LATIN SMALL
LETTER Z WITH
DOT
ABOVE
uni017C

ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž ž

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Z WITH
CARON
uni017D

Ž ž ž ž ž ž Ž ž ž ž ž ž ž

LATIN SMALL
LETTER Z WITH
CARON
uni017E

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER SCHWA
uni018F

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LATIN SMALL

LETTER F WITH
HOOK
uni0192

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
HORN
uni01A0

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
HORN
uni01A1

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
HORN
uni01AF

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
HORN
uni01B0

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
CARON
uni01CD

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
CARON
uni01CE

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
CARON
uni01CF

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER I WITH
CARON
uni01D0

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
CARON
uni01D1

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
CARON
uni01D2

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
CARON
uni01D3

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
CARON
uni01D4

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
DIAERESIS AND
MACRON
uni01D5

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
DIAERESIS AND
MACRON
uni01D6

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
DIAERESIS AND
ACUTE
uni01D7

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LATIN SMALL

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LETTER U WITH
DIAERESIS AND
ACUTE
uni01D8

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
DIAERESIS AND
CARON
uni01D9

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
DIAERESIS AND
CARON
uni01DA

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
DIAERESIS AND
GRAVE
uni01DB

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
DIAERESIS AND
GRAVE
uni01DC

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER G WITH
CARON
uni01E6

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER G WITH
CARON
uni01E7

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
RING ABOVE AND
ACUTE
uni01FA

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
RING ABOVE AND
ACUTE
uni01FB

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER AE WITH
ACUTE
uni01FC

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER AE WITH
ACUTE
uni01FD

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
STROKE AND ACUTE
uni01FE

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
STROKE AND ACUTE
uni01FF

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER S WITH
COMMA BELOW
uni0218

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER S WITH
COMMA BELOW
uni0219

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER T WITH
COMMA BELOW

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COMBINING GRAVE
ACCENT
uni0300

[illegible]

LETTER MU
uni03BC

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GREEK SMALL
LETTER PI
uni03C0

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THAI CHARACTER
KO KAI
uni0E01

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THAI CHARACTER
KHO KHAI
uni0E02

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THAI CHARACTER
KHO KHUAT
uni0E03

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THAI CHARACTER
KHO KHWAI
uni0E04

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THAI CHARACTER
KHO KHON
uni0E05

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THAI CHARACTER
KHO RAKHANG
uni0E06

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THAI CHARACTER
NGO NGU
uni0E07

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THAI CHARACTER
CHO CHAN
uni0E08

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THAI CHARACTER
CHO CHING
uni0E09

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THAI CHARACTER
CHO CHANG
uni0E0A

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THAI CHARACTER
SO SO
uni0E0B

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THAI CHARACTER
CHO CHOE
uni0E0C

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THAI CHARACTER
YO YING
uni0E0D

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THAI CHARACTER
DO CHADA
uni0E0E

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THAI CHARACTER
TO PATAK
uni0E0F

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THAI CHARACTER
THO THAN
uni0E10

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THAI CHARACTER
THO NANGMONTHO
uni0E11

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THAI CHARACTER
THO PHUTHAO
uni0E12

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THAI CHARACTER
NO NEN
uni0E13

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THAI CHARACTER

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[illegible]

[illegible]

uni0E58

THAI DIGIT NINE
uni0E59

THAI CHARACTER
ANGKHANKHU
uni0E5A

THAI CHARACTER
KHOMUT
uni0E5B

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER D WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E0C

LATIN SMALL
LETTER D WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E0D

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER D WITH
LINE BELOW
uni1E0E

LATIN SMALL
LETTER D WITH
LINE BELOW
uni1E0F

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER G WITH
MACRON
uni1E20

LATIN SMALL
LETTER G WITH
MACRON
uni1E21

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER H WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E24

LATIN SMALL
LETTER H WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E25

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER H WITH
BREVE BELOW
uni1E2A

LATIN SMALL
LETTER H WITH
BREVE BELOW
uni1E2B

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E36

LATIN SMALL
LETTER L WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E37

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L WITH DOT
BELOW AND
MACRON
uni1E38

LATIN SMALL
LETTER L WITH DOT
BELOW AND
MACRON
uni1E39

LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L WITH LINE
BELOW
uni1E3A

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER L WITH LINE
BELOW
uni1E3B

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER M WITH
DOT BELOW
uni1E42

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER M WITH
DOT BELOW
uni1E43

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER N WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni1E44

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER N WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni1E45

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER N WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E46

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER N WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E47

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER N WITH
LINE BELOW
uni1E48

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER N WITH
LINE BELOW
uni1E49

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER R WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E5A

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER R WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E5B

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER R WITH DOT
BELOW AND
MACRON
uni1E5C

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER R WITH DOT
BELOW AND
MACRON
uni1E5D

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER R WITH LINE
BELOW
uni1E5E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER R WITH LINE
BELOW
uni1E5F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER S WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni1E60

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER S WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni1E61

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER S WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E62

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER S WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E63

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER T WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E6C

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER T WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E6D

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER T WITH LINE
BELOW
uni1E6E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER T WITH LINE
BELOW
uni1E6F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER W WITH
GRAVE
uni1E80

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER W WITH
GRAVE
uni1E81

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER W WITH
ACUTE
uni1E82

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER W WITH
ACUTE
uni1E83

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER W WITH
DIAERESIS
uni1E84

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER W WITH
DIAERESIS
uni1E85

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni1E8E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Y WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni1E8F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Z WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1E92

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Z WITH DOT

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BELOW
uni1E93

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER T WITH
DIAERESIS
uni1E97

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER SHARP S
uni1E9E

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1EA0

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1EA1

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EA2

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EA3

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
ACUTE
uni1EA4

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
ACUTE
uni1EA5

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
GRAVE
uni1EA6

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
GRAVE
uni1EA7

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EA8

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EA9

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
TILDE
uni1EAA

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
TILDE
uni1EAB

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
DOT BELOW
uni1EAC

LATIN SMALL

LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
DOT BELOW
uni1EAD

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
BREVE AND ACUTE
uni1EAE

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
BREVE AND ACUTE
uni1EAF

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
BREVE AND GRAVE
uni1EB0

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
BREVE AND GRAVE
uni1EB1

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
BREVE AND HOOK
ABOVE
uni1EB2

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
BREVE AND HOOK
ABOVE
uni1EB3

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
BREVE AND TILDE
uni1EB4

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
BREVE AND TILDE
uni1EB5

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
BREVE AND DOT
BELOW
uni1EB6

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
BREVE AND DOT
BELOW
uni1EB7

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1EB8

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1EB9

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EBA

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EBB

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
TILDE
uni1EBC
LATIN SMALL

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LETTER E WITH
TILDE
uni1EBD

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
ACUTE
uni1EBE

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
ACUTE
uni1EBF

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
GRAVE
uni1EC0

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
GRAVE
uni1EC1

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EC2

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EC3

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
TILDE
uni1EC4

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
TILDE
uni1EC5

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
DOT BELOW
uni1EC6

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
DOT BELOW
uni1EC7

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EC8

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER I WITH
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EC9

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1ECA

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER I WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1ECB

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LATIN CAPITAL

LETTER O WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1ECC

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1ECD

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
HOOK ABOVE
uni1ECE

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
HOOK ABOVE
uni1ECF

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
ACUTE
uni1ED0

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
ACUTE
uni1ED1

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
GRAVE
uni1ED2

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
GRAVE
uni1ED3

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
HOOK ABOVE
uni1ED4

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
HOOK ABOVE
uni1ED5

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
TILDE
uni1ED6

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
TILDE
uni1ED7

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
DOT BELOW
uni1ED8

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX AND
DOT BELOW
uni1ED9

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
HORN AND ACUTE
uni1EDA

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
HORN AND ACUTE
uni1EDB

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
HORN AND GRAVE
uni1EDC

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
HORN AND GRAVE
uni1EDD

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
HORN AND HOOK
ABOVE
uni1EDE

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
HORN AND HOOK
ABOVE
uni1EDF

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
HORN AND TILDE
uni1EE0

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
HORN AND TILDE
uni1EE1

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
HORN AND DOT
BELOW
uni1EE2

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
HORN AND DOT
BELOW
uni1EE3

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1EE4

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1EE5

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EE6

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EE7

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
HORN AND ACUTE
uni1EE8

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
HORN AND ACUTE
uni1EE9

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LATIN CAPITAL

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LETTER U WITH
HORN AND GRAVE
uni1EEA

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
HORN AND GRAVE
uni1EEB

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
HORN AND HOOK
ABOVE
uni1EEC

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
HORN AND HOOK
ABOVE
uni1EED

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
HORN AND TILDE
uni1EEE

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
HORN AND TILDE
uni1EEF

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
HORN AND DOT
BELOW
uni1EF0

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
HORN AND DOT
BELOW
uni1EF1

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y WITH
GRAVE
uni1EF2

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Y WITH
GRAVE
uni1EF3

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1EF4

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Y WITH DOT
BELOW
uni1EF5

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y WITH
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EF6

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Y WITH
HOOK ABOVE
uni1EF7

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y WITH
TILDE
uni1EF8

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Y WITH
TILDE
uni1EF9

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FIGURE SPACE
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LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl

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frac feature

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1 1/8
frac feature

1 11 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/8

2 2/7
frac feature

2 22 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/7

3 3/6
frac feature

3 33 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/6

4 4/5
frac feature

4 44 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/5

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frac feature

5 55 5/5 5/5 5/5 5/5 5/5 5/5 5/5 5/5 5/5 5/5 5/5 5/5 5/5 5/5 5/4

6 6/3
frac feature

6 66 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/3

7 7/2
frac feature

7 77 7/7 7/7 7/7 7/7 7/7 7/7 7/7 7/7 7/7 7/7 7/7 7/7 7/7 7/7 7/2

8 8/1
frac feature

8 88 8/8 8/8 8/8 8/8 8/8 8/8 8/8 8/8 8/8 8/8 8/8 8/8 8/8 8/8 8/1

9 9/0
frac feature

9 99 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/0

uni0E240E45
It might be two
unicodes: 0E24 +
0E45 (most Arabic
ccmp feature)

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uni0E260E45
It might be two
unicodes: 0E26 +
0E45 (most Arabic
ccmp feature)

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

𑜀 𑜁 𑜂 𑜃 𑜄 𑜅 𑜆 𑜇 𑜈 𑜉 𑜊 𑜋 𑜌

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

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

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

𑜀 𑜁 𑜂 𑜃 𑜄 𑜅 𑜆 𑜇 𑜈 𑜉 𑜊 𑜋 𑜌

uni0E24.short
Ending "short" ≠ OT

𑜀 𑜁 𑜂 𑜃 𑜄 𑜅 𑜆 𑜇 𑜈 𑜉 𑜊 𑜋 𑜌

Feature (cannot display this character) feature

uni0E26.short
Ending "short" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot display this character) feature

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

breve_acute
liga feature

breve_grave
liga feature

breve_hookabove
(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

breve_tilde
liga feature

circumflex_acute
liga feature

circumflex_grave
liga feature

circumflex_hookabove
(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

circumflex_tilde
liga feature

dieresis_caron
liga feature

dieresis_macron
liga feature

uni0E31.narrow
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot display this character) feature

uni0E48.small
Ending "small" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot display this character) feature

uni0E48.narrow
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot display this character) feature

uni0E49.small
Ending "small" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot display this character) feature

uni0E49.narrow
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot display this character) feature

uni0E4A.small
Ending "small" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot display this character) feature

uni0E4A.narrow

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



uni0E4B.small
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)
feature



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



uni0E37.narrow
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot
display this character)
feature



uni0E4D0E48
It might be two
unicodes: 0E4D +
0E48 (most Arabic
ccmp feature)



uni0E4D0E49
It might be two
unicodes: 0E4D +
0E49 (most Arabic
ccmp feature)



uni0E4D0E4A
It might be two
unicodes: 0E4D +
0E4A (most Arabic
ccmp feature)



uni0E4D0E4B
It might be two
unicodes: 0E4D +
0E4B (most Arabic
ccmp 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



uni0E4B.narrow
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot
display this character)
feature



uni0E4D.narrow
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot
display this character)
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uni0E4D0E48.narrow
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot
display this character)
feature



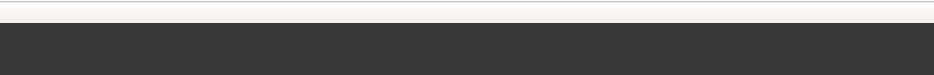
uni0E4D0E49.narrow
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT
Feature (cannot
display this character)
feature



uni0E4D0E4A.narrow
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT
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display this character)
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uni0E4D0E4B.narrow
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT
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display this character)
feature



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of 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 who are over 50 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minority groups. In 1995, 1.5 million people from ethnic minority groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Black African communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Chinese, Hong Kong, and South Asian communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Black British, Black African, and Black Caribbean communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the White British, White Irish, and White Other communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Mixed Race, Chinese, and Indian communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Black African communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Chinese, Hong Kong, and South Asian communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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the 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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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 planning and development decisions. This requires a range of measures, including the collection and analysis of data on the needs and preferences of older people, and the involvement of older people in the planning and development process.

Another key challenge is to ensure that older people have access to the services and resources they need to live independently and actively in the community. This includes access to housing, transport, health care, and social services. It also includes access to opportunities for participation in community life, and for continuing education and training.

There are a number of ways in which age-friendly communities can be developed. One approach is to focus on the physical environment, and to ensure that it is safe, accessible, and supportive for older people. This includes measures such as improving the design of public spaces, and ensuring that public transport is accessible and reliable.

Another approach is to focus on the social environment, and to ensure that older people have access to the resources and services they need to live independently and actively in the community. This includes measures such as providing housing and social services, and creating opportunities for participation in community life.

A third approach is to focus on the individual, and to ensure that older people have the resources and skills they need to live independently and actively in the community. This includes measures such as providing education and training, and promoting healthy living.

There are a number of factors that can influence the success of age-friendly communities. These include the level of commitment from local authorities and the community, the availability of resources, and the level of participation by older people.

There are a number of examples of age-friendly communities that have been developed in the UK. These include the 'Age-Friendly Communities' initiative, and the 'Age-Friendly Networks' initiative.

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.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are self-employed, with 1.5 million self-employed 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 retired, with 1.5 million retired 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 students, with 1.5 million students employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are housewives, with 1.5 million housewives employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. 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 the wider community in the decision-making process. It also requires a focus on the physical environment, as well as on the social and cultural aspects of community life.

Age-friendly communities are those that are designed to be safe, accessible, and supportive for older people. They provide a range of services and facilities that meet the needs of older people, and create a sense of community and belonging. Age-friendly communities are also those that are inclusive and welcoming to all people, regardless of their age or background.

There are a number of key factors that contribute to the development of age-friendly communities. These include: (1) the physical environment, (2) the social and cultural environment, (3) the availability of services and facilities, and (4) the involvement of older people in the decision-making process.

The physical environment is a key factor in the development of age-friendly communities. It includes the design of buildings, streets, and public spaces, as well as the availability of transport and other facilities. The social and cultural environment is also important, as it determines the level of social support and community engagement for older people.

The availability of services and facilities is another key factor. Older people need access to a range of services, including health care, housing, and social services. They also need access to recreational and cultural activities, and to opportunities for social interaction and community participation.

Finally, the involvement of older people in the decision-making process is essential for the development of age-friendly communities. Older people should be consulted and involved in all aspects of community planning and development, and their views and needs should be taken into account in the decision-making process.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has 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 who are single, with 1.5 million single people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are married, with 1.5 million married people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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.

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

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

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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:

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The 'information science' field is defined as:

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The 'information technology' field is defined as:

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The 'information management' field is defined as:

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The 'information law' field is defined as:

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 specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the social care of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of social care workers who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of social care workers who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of social care workers who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of social care workers who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the housing of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of housing professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of housing professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of housing professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of housing professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the transport of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of transport professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of transport professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of transport professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of transport professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the health of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

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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 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.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are unemployed, with 1.5 million unemployed 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 employed, with 1.5 million employed 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 self-employed, with 1.5 million self-employed 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 retired, with 1.5 million retired 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 students, with 1.5 million students employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are parents, with 1.5 million parents employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

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the 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 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 address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) 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 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.

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems in the community. This has led to the development of a range of services, including community mental health teams, crisis teams, and assertive case management.

One of the key challenges for these services is to ensure that they are able to meet the needs of all people with a mental health problem, regardless of their background or circumstances.

This paper discusses the challenges of providing mental health services in the community and explores some of the ways in which these challenges can be addressed.

The first challenge is to ensure that services are able to reach all people who need them. This is particularly true for people who are homeless or who are living in poverty.

One way to address this challenge is to provide services in a range of locations, including homeless shelters, day centres, and community centres.

Another way to address this challenge is to provide services in a way that is accessible to people who are unable to travel. This can be done through the use of telephone services or home visits.

The second challenge is to ensure that services are able to meet the needs of people with a range of mental health problems. This includes people with serious mental illness, people with common mental health problems, and people with learning disabilities.

One way to address this challenge is to provide a range of services, including crisis teams, community mental health teams, and assertive case management.

Another way to address this challenge is to provide services in a way that is tailored to the needs of individual people. This can be done through the use of individualized care plans.

The third challenge is to ensure that services are able to provide a range of support services. This includes housing, employment, and financial support.

One way to address this challenge is to provide services in a way that is integrated with other services. This can be done through the use of multi-agency working.

Another way to address this challenge is to provide services in a way that is focused on the needs of individual people. This can be done through the use of individualized care plans.

The fourth challenge is to ensure that services are able to provide a range of support services. This includes housing, employment, and financial support.

One way to address this challenge is to provide services in a way that is integrated with other services. This can be done through the use of multi-agency working.

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The fifth challenge is to ensure that services are able to provide a range of support services. This includes housing, employment, and financial support.

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The sixth challenge is to ensure that services are able to provide a range of support services. This includes housing, employment, and financial support.

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The seventh challenge is to ensure that services are able to provide a range of support services. This includes housing, employment, and financial support.

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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 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 unemployed, with 1.5 million unemployed 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 employed, with 1.5 million employed 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 self-employed, with 1.5 million self-employed 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 retired, with 1.5 million retired 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 students, with 1.5 million students employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are housewives, with 1.5 million housewives employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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 reforms, including 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 principles and values that underpin the NHS. It is a document that is intended to be used by all NHS staff and to guide the way in which the NHS is run.

The NHS Performance Framework is a document that sets out the performance targets for the NHS. It is a document that is intended to be used by all NHS staff and to guide the way in which the NHS is run.

The NHS Complaints Procedure is a document that sets out the process for dealing with complaints. It is a document that is intended to be used by all NHS staff and to guide the way in which the NHS is run.

The NHS is a large and complex organisation. It is an organisation that is responsible for providing health care to the people of the United Kingdom. It is an organisation that is committed to providing the highest quality of care and services to its patients.

The NHS is a public sector organisation. It is an organisation that is owned and controlled by the people of the United Kingdom. It is an organisation that is committed to providing the highest quality of care and services to its patients.

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

The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from the provision of health care and education to the provision of social housing and the operation of public transport.

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is funded by a combination of taxes and government borrowing. The public sector is also subject to a number of constraints, including the need to provide services at a reasonable cost and the need to be accountable to the public.

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

Information science is the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, communication, dissemination and use of information. It is an interdisciplinary field that draws on a wide range of disciplines, including library science, communication studies, sociology, psychology, computer science, and linguistics. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

Communication studies is the study of the processes, patterns, and effects of communication. It is an interdisciplinary field that draws on a wide range of disciplines, including sociology, psychology, linguistics, and media studies. (p. 1)

The 'information' and 'communication' fields are defined as:

Information and communication studies is the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, communication, dissemination and use of information, and the processes, patterns, and effects of communication. It is an interdisciplinary field that draws on a wide range of disciplines, including library science, communication studies, sociology, psychology, computer science, and linguistics. (p. 1)

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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 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.

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (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 used efficiently, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely and effective 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 effective manner.

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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 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.

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

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

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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 to be levied on the basis of a new system of valuation.

The second major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 1992, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were to be established in each of the 15 regions of the UK.

The third major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Finance Act 1993, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on a new system of rates, which were to be levied on the basis of a new system of valuation.

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The eleventh major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Finance Act 2001, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on a new system of rates, which were to be levied on the basis of a new system of valuation.

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The thirteenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Finance Act 2003, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on a new system of rates, which were to be levied on the basis of a new system of valuation.

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The seventeenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Finance Act 2007, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on a new system of rates, which were to be levied on the basis of a new system of valuation.

The eighteenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2008, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were to be established in each of the 15 regions of the UK.

The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Finance Act 2009, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on a new system of rates, which were to be levied on the basis of a new system of valuation.

The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2010, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government bodies, which were to be established in each of the 15 regions of the UK.

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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 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 involved in decisions about their care; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.

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 costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently for as long as possible; 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 quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently for as long as possible; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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.

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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 have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) 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 health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) 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 outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) 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 indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) 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 targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) 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 measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) 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 priorities for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These priorities are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. This pressure is caused by a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing need for public services.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of public-private partnerships.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public services. This can be done in a number of ways, including the merging of public services, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new public services.

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 identify areas for improvement.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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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 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, including the introduction of private sector management practices and the restructuring of public services.

The public sector has a number of advantages, including the fact that it is owned by the state and is therefore not subject to the same pressures as the private sector. It also has a number of disadvantages, including the fact that it is often less efficient than the private sector and is often subject to political interference.

The public sector is a complex and controversial issue. It is a subject that has attracted a great deal of attention in recent years, and it is likely to continue to do so for some time to come.

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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 (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, rather than being based on a standard model of care. The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key principles of person-centred care, including: 'the patient is the centre of the health care system', 'the patient's views and preferences are taken into account', and 'the patient is given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care'.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for action, including: 'improving the quality of care', 'improving the efficiency of the health care system', and 'improving the experience of patients and staff'. The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key strategies to achieve these aims, including: 'developing a culture of continuous improvement', 'improving the quality of care through accreditation', and 'improving the efficiency of the health care system through the use of information technology'.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key challenges to the development of person-centred care, including: 'the need to develop a new paradigm for health care', 'the need to improve the quality of care', 'the need to improve the efficiency of the health care system', and 'the need to improve the experience of patients and staff'. The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key strategies to overcome these challenges, including: 'developing a culture of continuous improvement', 'improving the quality of care through accreditation', and 'improving the efficiency of the health care system through the use of information technology'.

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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 develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. 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 planning and development decisions. This requires a range of measures, including the provision of accessible housing, transport, and public services, and the creation of opportunities for older people to participate in community life and decision-making.

In addition, it is important to ensure that older people have access to the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This includes access to housing, transport, and public services, as well as access to social and recreational activities, and to health and social care services. It is also important to ensure that older people are able to participate in community life and decision-making, and that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible.

There are a number of ways in which age-friendly communities can be developed. One approach is to focus on the physical environment, and to ensure that it is safe, accessible, and supportive for older people. This can be achieved through a range of measures, including the provision of accessible housing, transport, and public services, and the creation of opportunities for older people to participate in community life and decision-making.

Another approach is to focus on the social environment, and to ensure that older people are able to participate in community life and decision-making, and that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This can be achieved through a range of measures, including the provision of social and recreational activities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks.

A third approach is to focus on the economic environment, and to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This can be achieved through a range of measures, including the provision of affordable housing, and the creation of opportunities for older people to participate in community life and decision-making.

There are a number of challenges in developing age-friendly communities, and it is important to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all planning and development decisions. This requires a range of measures, including the provision of accessible housing, transport, and public services, and the creation of opportunities for older people to participate in community life and decision-making.

It is important to ensure that older people have access to the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This includes access to housing, transport, and public services, as well as access to social and recreational activities, and to health and social care services.

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).

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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 the wider community in the decision-making process. It also requires a focus on the physical environment, as well as on the social and cultural aspects of community life.

Age-friendly communities are communities that are designed to be safe, accessible, and supportive for older people. They provide a range of services and facilities that meet the needs of older people, and they create a sense of community and belonging for older people. Age-friendly communities are a key component of a successful ageing strategy, and they play a vital role in ensuring that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible.

There are a number of factors that contribute to the development of age-friendly communities. These include the physical environment, the social and cultural aspects of community life, and the availability of services and facilities. The physical environment includes factors such as the design of buildings, the layout of streets, and the availability of public transport. The social and cultural aspects of community life include factors such as the presence of community groups, the availability of social activities, and the sense of community and belonging.

The availability of services and facilities is another key factor in the development of age-friendly communities. These services and facilities include housing, health care, social care, and leisure activities. They are essential for ensuring that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. The development of age-friendly communities requires a collaborative approach, involving older people, their families, and the wider community in the decision-making process.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has 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 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.

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

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

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.

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a 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.

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are 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 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 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 their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of local authority services to support older people. The aim of this paper is to review the current state of research on the needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for practice.

2. Background

The population of the UK is ageing, and the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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3. Methods

The data for this review were collected from a search of the literature. The search was conducted using the following keywords: 'older people', 'ageing', 'needs', 'research', 'review'. The search was conducted using the following databases: Medline, PsycInfo, and Social Science Citation Index. The search was limited to the English language, and to the period 1990-2000.

The search identified 100 articles. The titles and abstracts of these articles were reviewed, and 50 articles were selected for full-text review. The full-text review was conducted by two reviewers, and the results of the review were compared. The articles were included in the review if they met the following criteria: (1) the article was a review of the literature; (2) the article was published in the English language; (3) the article was published in the period 1990-2000; (4) the article was relevant to the needs of older people.

4. Results

The results of the review are presented in Table 1. The table shows the number of articles identified for each keyword, and the number of articles included in the review. The table also shows the number of articles included in the review for each keyword. The table shows that the most common keyword was 'older people', with 40 articles identified and 20 articles included in the review. The next most common keyword was 'ageing', with 30 articles identified and 15 articles included in the review.

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. This pressure is caused by a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing need for public services.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of competition for public contracts.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public services. This can be done in a number of ways, including the merging of public services, the restructuring of public organizations, and the introduction of new public services.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to identify areas for improvement.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minority groups. In 1995, 1.5 million people from ethnic minority groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Irish Republic. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Irish Republic were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Scottish Highlands and Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Scottish Highlands and Islands were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Welsh Mountains. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Welsh Mountains were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Northern Ireland. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Northern Ireland were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Republic of Ireland. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Channel Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Channel Islands were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Isle of Man. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Isle of Man were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Crown Dependencies. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Crown Dependencies were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the United Kingdom. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the United Kingdom were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the European Union. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the European Union were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the rest of the world. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the rest of the world were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minority groups. In 1995, 1.5 million people from ethnic minority groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, African, and Black British communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Irish, Scottish, Welsh, and Northern Irish communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, Sikh, and Jain communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Greek, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, and Turkish communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Vietnamese, Laotian, Cambodian, and Thai communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Chinese, Vietnamese, Laotian, Cambodian, and Thai communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Korean, Japanese, and Filipino communities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from these communities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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 review the literature on public sector reform and to identify the key issues that need to be addressed in order to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to public sector reform. Section 3 reviews the literature on public sector reform. Section 4 identifies the key issues that need to be addressed in order to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. Section 5 concludes.

2. Background

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of services, including health, education, and social services.

The public sector has a long history in the UK. It was first established in the 19th century, when the state began to provide services such as education and health care.

Over the years, the public sector has grown in size and scope. It now provides a wide range of services, including health, education, and social services.

The public sector is a major part of the UK economy. It accounts for about 20% of the UK's gross domestic product (GDP).

The public sector is a complex organization. It is made up of a number of different departments and agencies, each of which is responsible for a different part of the public sector.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK. It employs about 6 million people, which is about 10% of the UK's workforce.

The public sector is a major source of revenue for the UK. It collects about 20% of the UK's total revenue.

The public sector is a major provider of services to the UK. It provides a wide range of services, including health, education, and social services.

The public sector is a major part of the UK's infrastructure. It provides a wide range of services, including transport, energy, and water supply.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines for the management of older people with common chronic conditions (NICE 2001). The Health Service Research Department at the University of Manchester is currently conducting a series of research projects to address the health and social care needs of older people.

The first project is a study of the health and social care needs of older people living in the community. The study is currently recruiting participants, and is open to all people aged 65 and over who are living in the community. The study will explore the health and social care needs of older people, and will also explore the views of older people on their health and social care needs. The study is funded by the Department of Health.

The second project is a study of the health and social care needs of older people living in care homes. The study is currently recruiting participants, and is open to all people aged 65 and over who are living in care homes. The study will explore the health and social care needs of older people living in care homes, and will also explore the views of older people on their health and social care needs. The study is funded by the Department of Health.

The third project is a study of the health and social care needs of older people living in residential care. The study is currently recruiting participants, and is open to all people aged 65 and over who are living in residential care. The study will explore the health and social care needs of older people living in residential care, and will also explore the views of older people on their health and social care needs. The study is funded by the Department of Health.

The fourth project is a study of the health and social care needs of older people living in nursing homes. The study is currently recruiting participants, and is open to all people aged 65 and over who are living in nursing homes. The study will explore the health and social care needs of older people living in nursing homes, and will also explore the views of older people on their health and social care needs. The study is funded by the Department of Health.

The fifth project is a study of the health and social care needs of older people living in care homes. The study is currently recruiting participants, and is open to all people aged 65 and over who are living in care homes. The study will explore the health and social care needs of older people living in care homes, and will also explore the views of older people on their health and social care needs. The study is funded by the Department of Health.

The sixth project is a study of the health and social care needs of older people living in residential care. The study is currently recruiting participants, and is open to all people aged 65 and over who are living in residential care. The study will explore the health and social care needs of older people living in residential care, and will also explore the views of older people on their health and social care needs. The study is funded by the Department of Health.

The seventh project is a study of the health and social care needs of older people living in nursing homes. The study is currently recruiting participants, and is open to all people aged 65 and over who are living in nursing homes. The study will explore the health and social care needs of older people living in nursing homes, and will also explore the views of older people on their health and social care needs. The study is funded by the Department of Health.

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The Department of Health (1999) has also published a number of guidelines for the health and social care of older people. These guidelines are based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (2) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The guidelines are intended to provide a framework for the health and social care of older people, and to ensure that older people are able to live independently, participate in society, and live in their own homes.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population, one that is based on a 'continuum of care' rather than a 'dual system' of care. The 'new paradigm' is based on the principle that care should be provided in the community wherever possible, and that care should be tailored to the individual's needs. The 'new paradigm' is based on the principle that care should be provided in the community wherever possible, and that care should be tailored to the individual's needs.

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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. The paper will first review the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. It will then discuss the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 reviews the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. Section 4 concludes.

2. Literature review

The literature on public sector reform and quality of public services is extensive. This section will review the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services in the UK.

The first strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. This literature has found that public sector reform has had a mixed impact on the quality of public services. Some studies have found that public sector reform has led to an improvement in the quality of public services, while others have found that public sector reform has led to a decline in the quality of public services.

The second strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the efficiency of public services. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to an improvement in the efficiency of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The third strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the cost of public services. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a reduction in the cost of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The fourth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the public sector. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of changes in the public sector, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The fifth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the public. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of changes in the public, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The sixth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the economy. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of changes in the economy, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The seventh strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the environment. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of changes in the environment, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The eighth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the culture. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of changes in the culture, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The ninth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the society. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of changes in the society, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The tenth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the world. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of changes in the world, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The eleventh strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the future. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of changes in the future, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The twelfth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the past. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of changes in the past, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

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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 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.

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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 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; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; (5) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes; (6) to ensure that older people are able to live in the community; (7) to ensure that older people are able to live in the care of their families; (8) to ensure that older people are able to live in the care of the state.

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 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; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; (5) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes; (6) to ensure that older people are able to live in the community; (7) to ensure that older people are able to live in the care of their families; (8) to ensure that older people are able to live in the care of the state.

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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 efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. This pressure is caused by a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing need for public services.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services.

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

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to reward public services that perform well.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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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 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 unemployed, with 1.5 million unemployed 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 employed, with 1.5 million employed 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 self-employed, with 1.5 million self-employed 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 retired, with 1.5 million retired 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 students, with 1.5 million students employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are parents, with 1.5 million parents employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the 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. The paper will first review the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. It will then discuss the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 reviews the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. Section 4 concludes.

2. Literature review

The literature on public sector reform and quality of public services is extensive. This section will review the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services in the UK.

The first strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
- Improved customer service.
- Improved transparency and accountability.

The second strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
- Improved customer service.
- Improved transparency and accountability.

The third strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
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The fourth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
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The fifth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
- Improved customer service.
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The sixth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
- Improved customer service.
- Improved transparency and accountability.

The seventh strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
- Improved customer service.
- Improved transparency and accountability.

The eighth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
- Improved customer service.
- Improved transparency and accountability.

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 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 three main 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; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The strategy is being implemented through a number of initiatives, including the development of new services, the training of staff, and the promotion of good practice.

One of the key initiatives is the development of new services to meet the needs of older people. This includes the development of new services for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of age-related conditions, such as dementia, heart disease, and cancer. It also includes the development of new services for the rehabilitation and care of older people with long-term conditions, such as arthritis and Parkinson's disease. The development of new services is being supported by a number of initiatives, including the establishment of new research centres, the funding of new research projects, and the recruitment of new staff.

Another key initiative is the training of staff to meet the needs of older people. This includes the training of staff in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of age-related conditions, as well as the training of staff in the rehabilitation and care of older people with long-term conditions. The training of staff is being supported by a number of initiatives, including the development of new training materials, the funding of new training programmes, and the recruitment of new staff.

A third key initiative is the promotion of good practice. This includes the promotion of good practice in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of age-related conditions, as well as the promotion of good practice in the rehabilitation and care of older people with long-term conditions. The promotion of good practice is being supported by a number of initiatives, including the establishment of new networks, the funding of new projects, and the recruitment of new staff.

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets include: (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; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The NHS is making progress towards these targets, and it is expected that the strategy will be successful in meeting the needs of older people.

The strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people is a complex one, and it will require the co-operation of a number of different organisations and individuals. However, it is clear that the NHS is committed to meeting the needs of older people, and it is expected that the strategy will be successful in achieving its aims.

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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995 (compared with 40% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 15% of public sector employees being under 25 in 1995 (compared with 10% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being disabled in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of public sector employees being from ethnic minorities in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50, with 15% of public sector employees being over 50 in 1995 (compared with 10% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60, with 10% of public sector employees being over 60 in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65, with 10% of public sector employees being over 65 in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70, with 5% of public sector employees being over 70 in 1995 (compared with 2% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75, with 5% of public sector employees being over 75 in 1995 (compared with 2% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80, with 2% of public sector employees being over 80 in 1995 (compared with 1% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85, with 1% of public sector employees being over 85 in 1995 (compared with 0.5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90, with 0.5% of public sector employees being over 90 in 1995 (compared with 0.2% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95, with 0.2% of public sector employees being over 95 in 1995 (compared with 0.1% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100, with 0.1% of public sector employees being over 100 in 1995 (compared with 0.05% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105, with 0.05% of public sector employees being over 105 in 1995 (compared with 0.02% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110, with 0.02% of public sector employees being over 110 in 1995 (compared with 0.01% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115, with 0.01% of public sector employees being over 115 in 1995 (compared with 0.005% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120, with 0.005% of public sector employees being over 120 in 1995 (compared with 0.002% in 1980).

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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 public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is important to understand its role and its impact on the economy and society. This paper will explore the public sector in the UK, its history, its structure, and its future.

The public sector is a key part of the UK economy and society. It provides a range of services, including health care, education, and social security. It also plays a role in the provision of infrastructure and the regulation of the economy.

The public sector has a long history in the UK, dating back to the 19th century. It has grown significantly over the years, and it is now a major part of the UK economy and society.

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The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is important to understand its role and its impact on the economy and society. This paper will explore the public sector in the UK, its history, its structure, and its future.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the 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 three main 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; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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 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.

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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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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 three main 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; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.

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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 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.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to reward public services that perform well.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are not compromised, the need to ensure that public resources are used efficiently, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely and effective 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 effective manner.

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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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995 (compared with 40% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 15% of public sector employees being under 25 in 1995 (compared with 10% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being disabled in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of public sector employees being from ethnic minorities in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50, with 15% of public sector employees being over 50 in 1995 (compared with 10% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60, with 10% of public sector employees being over 60 in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65, with 10% of public sector employees being over 65 in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70, with 5% of public sector employees being over 70 in 1995 (compared with 2% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75, with 5% of public sector employees being over 75 in 1995 (compared with 2% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80, with 2% of public sector employees being over 80 in 1995 (compared with 1% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85, with 1% of public sector employees being over 85 in 1995 (compared with 0.5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90, with 0.5% of public sector employees being over 90 in 1995 (compared with 0.2% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95, with 0.2% of public sector employees being over 95 in 1995 (compared with 0.1% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100, with 0.1% of public sector employees being over 100 in 1995 (compared with 0.05% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105, with 0.05% of public sector employees being over 105 in 1995 (compared with 0.02% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110, with 0.02% of public sector employees being over 110 in 1995 (compared with 0.01% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115, with 0.01% of public sector employees being over 115 in 1995 (compared with 0.005% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120, with 0.005% of public sector employees being over 120 in 1995 (compared with 0.002% 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 key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

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the 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 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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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.

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