

2020-09-24 - 06:52.08  
06:52.09

Print this page

Turret Road Extralight  
Turret Road Light  
Turret Road Regular  
Turret Road Medium  
Turret Road Bold  
Turret Road ExtraBold

uni000D

SPACE  
uni0020

EXCLAMATION MARK  
uni0021

QUOTATION MARK  
uni0022

NUMBER SIGN  
uni0023

DOLLAR SIGN  
uni0024

PERCENT SIGN  
uni0025

AMPERSAND  
uni0026

APOSTROPHE  
uni0027

LEFT PARENTHESIS  
uni0028

RIGHT PARENTHESIS  
uni0029

ASTERISK  
uni002A

PLUS SIGN  
uni002B

COMMA  
uni002C

HYPHEN-MINUS  
uni002D

FULL STOP  
uni002E

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

SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;	;	;	;	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J	J	J

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K  
uni004B

K K K K K K K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L  
uni004C

L L L L L L L

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M  
uni004D

M M M M M M M

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N  
uni004E

N N N N N N N

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O  
uni004F

O O O O O O O

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P  
uni0050

P P P P P P P

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q  
uni0051

Q Q Q Q Q Q Q

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R  
uni0052

R R R R R R R

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S  
uni0053

S S S S S S S

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T  
uni0054

T T T T T T T

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U  
uni0055

U U U U U U U

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V  
uni0056

V V V V V V V

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W  
uni0057

W W W W W W W

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X  
uni0058

X X X X X X X

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y  
uni0059

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z  
uni005A

Z Z Z Z Z Z Z

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005B

[ [ [ [ [ [ [

REVERSE SOLIDUS  
uni005C

\ \ \ \ \ \ \

RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005D

] ] ] ] ] ] ]

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT  
uni005E

^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

LOW LINE  
uni005F

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

GRAVE ACCENT  
uni0060

` ` ` ` ` ` `

LATIN SMALL LETTER A  
uni0061

a a a a a a a

LATIN SMALL LETTER B  
uni0062

b b b b b b b

LATIN SMALL LETTER C  
uni0063

c c c c c c c

LATIN SMALL LETTER D  
uni0064

d d d d d d d

e e e e e e e

LATIN SMALL LETTER E  
uni0065

LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g	g	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z	z	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C						
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}	}	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~	~	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0						
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢

POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6							
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©	©	©	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD							
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRPT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRPT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRPT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF	½	½	½	½	½	½	½

VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9						

	Ù	Ú	Û	Ü	Ý	Þ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX						

	uni00F4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE	uni00F5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS	uni00F6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
DIVISION SIGN	uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE	uni00F8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE	uni00F9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE	uni00FA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00FB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	uni00FC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE	uni00FD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN	uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS	uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON	uni0100	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON	uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE	uni0102	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE	uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK	uni0104	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK	uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE	uni0106	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE	uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE	uni010A	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE	uni010B	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON	uni010C	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON	uni010D	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON	uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON	uni010F	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE	uni0110	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE	uni0111	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON							



	uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
		ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į
	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į	į	į	į
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł

LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	Ĺ	ĺ	Ľ	ľ	ł	Ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ĺ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	ń	Ń	ń	Ń	ń	ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	ň	Ň	ň	Ň	ň	ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	Ŋ	ŋ	Ŋ	ŋ	Ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	ō	Ō	ō	Ō	ō	ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	ő	Ő	ő	Ő	ő	ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	œ	Œ	œ	Œ	œ	œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	ŕ	Ŕ	ŕ	Ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	ŗ	Ŗ	ŗ	Ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	ř	Ř	ř	Ř	ř	ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	ś	Ś	ś	Ś	ś	ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ŝ	ŝ	Ŝ	ŝ	Ŝ	ŝ	ŝ

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	Š	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẓ	Ẓ	Ẓ	Ẓ	Ẓ	Ẓ	Ẓ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J uni0237	J	J	J	J	J	J
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300	◌̀	◌̀	◌̀	◌̀	◌̀	◌̀
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301	◌́	◌́	◌́	◌́	◌́	◌́
COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni0302	◌̂	◌̂	◌̂	◌̂	◌̂	◌̂
COMBINING TILDE uni0303	◌̃	◌̃	◌̃	◌̃	◌̃	◌̃
COMBINING MACRON uni0304	◌̄	◌̄	◌̄	◌̄	◌̄	◌̄
COMBINING BREVE uni0306	◌̆	◌̆	◌̆	◌̆	◌̆	◌̆
COMBINING DOT ABOVE uni0307	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇
COMBINING DIAERESIS uni0308	◌̈	◌̈	◌̈	◌̈	◌̈	◌̈
COMBINING RING ABOVE uni030A	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni030B	◌̌	◌̌	◌̌	◌̌	◌̌	◌̌
COMBINING CARON uni030C	◌̋	◌̋	◌̋	◌̋	◌̋	◌̋
COMBINING TURNED COMMA ABOVE uni0312	◌̍	◌̍	◌̍	◌̍	◌̍	◌̍
COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326	◌̎	◌̎	◌̎	◌̎	◌̎	◌̎

COMBINING CEDILLA uni0327						
COMBINING OGONEK uni0328						
COMBINING SHORT STROKE OVERLAY uni0335						
COMBINING LONG STROKE OVERLAY uni0336						
COMBINING SHORT SOLIDUS OVERLAY uni0337						
COMBINING LONG SOLIDUS OVERLAY uni0338						
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA uni0394	Δ	△	△	△	△	△
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA uni03A9	Ω	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π	π	π	π
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E80	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	’	’	’	’	’
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	”	”	”	”	”
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	“	“	“	“	“
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„	„	„	„	„
DAGGER uni2020	†	†	†	†	†	†

DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
SUPERSCRIT ZERO uni2070	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰
SUPERSCRIT FOUR uni2074	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴
SUPERSCRIT FIVE uni2075	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵
SUPERSCRIT SIX uni2076	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶
SUPERSCRIT SEVEN uni2077	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷
SUPERSCRIT EIGHT uni2078	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸
SUPERSCRIT NINE uni2079	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™	™
VULGAR FRACTION ONE SEVENTH uni2150	1⁄7	1⁄7	1⁄7	1⁄7	1⁄7	1⁄7	1⁄7
VULGAR FRACTION ONE NINTH uni2151	1⁄9	1⁄9	1⁄9	1⁄9	1⁄9	1⁄9	1⁄9
VULGAR FRACTION ONE TENTH uni2152	1⁄10	1⁄10	1⁄10	1⁄10	1⁄10	1⁄10	1⁄10
VULGAR FRACTION ONE THIRD uni2153	1⁄3	1⁄3	1⁄3	1⁄3	1⁄3	1⁄3	1⁄3
VULGAR FRACTION TWO THIRDS uni2154	2⁄3	2⁄3	2⁄3	2⁄3	2⁄3	2⁄3	2⁄3
VULGAR FRACTION ONE FIFTH uni2155	1⁄5	1⁄5	1⁄5	1⁄5	1⁄5	1⁄5	1⁄5
VULGAR FRACTION TWO FIFTHS uni2156	2⁄5	2⁄5	2⁄5	2⁄5	2⁄5	2⁄5	2⁄5
VULGAR FRACTION THREE FIFTHS uni2157	3⁄5	3⁄5	3⁄5	3⁄5	3⁄5	3⁄5	3⁄5
VULGAR FRACTION FOUR FIFTHS uni2158	4⁄5	4⁄5	4⁄5	4⁄5	4⁄5	4⁄5	4⁄5
VULGAR FRACTION ONE SIXTH uni2159	1⁄6	1⁄6	1⁄6	1⁄6	1⁄6	1⁄6	1⁄6
VULGAR FRACTION FIVE SIXTHS uni215A	5⁄6	5⁄6	5⁄6	5⁄6	5⁄6	5⁄6	5⁄6

VULGAR FRACTION ONE EIGHTH uni215B	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
VULGAR FRACTION THREE EIGHTHS uni215C	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
VULGAR FRACTION FIVE EIGHTHS uni215D							
VULGAR FRACTION SEVEN EIGHTHS uni215E	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
FRACTION NUMERATOR ONE uni215F	$\frac{1}{}$	$\frac{1}{}$	$\frac{1}{}$	$\frac{1}{}$	$\frac{1}{}$	$\frac{1}{}$	$\frac{1}{}$
VULGAR FRACTION ZERO THIRDS uni2189	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$
LEFTWARDS ARROW uni2190	←	←	←	←	←	←	←
UPWARDS ARROW uni2191	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
RIGHTWARDS ARROW uni2192	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
DOWNWARDS ARROW uni2193	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
LEFT RIGHT ARROW uni2194	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
UP DOWN ARROW uni2195	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
NORTH WEST ARROW uni2196	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖
NORTH EAST ARROW uni2197	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
SOUTH EAST ARROW uni2198	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘
SOUTH WEST ARROW uni2199	↙	↙	↙	↙	↙	↙	↙
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
EMPTY SET uni2205	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑
MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
SQUARE ROOT uni221A	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠

LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	<	<	<	<	<	<
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	>	>	>	>	>	>
LOZENGE uni25CA	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl

0 0/9  
frac feature

0 00 CO CO CO CO CO CO 0/9

1 1/8  
frac feature

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

2 2/7  
frac feature

2 22 22 22 22 22 22 2/7

3 3/6  
frac feature

3 33 33 33 33 33 33 3/6

4 4/5  
frac feature

4 44 44 44 44 44 44 4/5

5 5/4  
frac feature

5 55 55 55 55 55 55 5/4

6 6/3  
frac feature

6 66 66 66 66 66 66 6/3

7 7/2  
frac feature

7 77 77 77 77 77 77 7/2

8 8/1  
frac feature

8 88 88 88 88 88 88 8/1

9 9/0  
frac feature

9 99 99 99 99 99 99 9/0

i.locITRK  
Ending "locITRK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

i i i i i i i

zero.dnom  
dnom feature

0 0 0 0 0 0 0

one.dnom  
dnom feature

1 1 1 1 1 1 1

two.dnom  
dnom feature

2 2 2 2 2 2 2

three.dnom  
dnom feature

3 3 3 3 3 3 3

four.dnom  
dnom feature

4 4 4 4 4 4 4

five.dnom  
dnom feature

5 5 5 5 5 5 5

six.dnom  
dnom feature

6 6 6 6 6 6 6

seven.dnom  
dnom feature

7 7 7 7 7 7 7

eight.dnom  
dnom feature

8 8 8 8 8 8 8

9 9 9 9 9 9 9



nine.dnom  
 dnom feature

zero.numr  
 numr feature

one.numr  
 numr feature

two.numr  
 numr feature

three.numr  
 numr feature

four.numr  
 numr feature

five.numr  
 numr feature

six.numr  
 numr feature

seven.numr  
 numr feature

eight.numr  
 numr feature

nine.numr  
 numr feature

uni0338.case  
 case feature

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a new paradigm of care for the ageing population, one that is based on the concept of 'active ageing'.

The concept of 'active ageing' is defined by the World Health Organization (1999) as:

...the process of developing and maintaining the functional abilities that enable people to participate in society to the greatest extent possible as they age (World Health Organization, 1999, p. 1).

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.

The concept of 'active ageing' is a holistic one, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects of ageing.











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 decisions about their care; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes 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 waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to live independently.

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 waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to live independently.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These challenges are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to live independently.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key opportunities for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These opportunities are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to live independently.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key messages for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These messages are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to live independently.



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.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These challenges 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.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These challenges 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.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These challenges 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.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These challenges 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.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These challenges 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.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These challenges 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.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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















the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). 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 for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of public services, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

The following sections of the paper discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector, and the implications for the future.

## 2. The public sector

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 is a major part of the economy, and its performance is a key indicator of the health of the economy. It is therefore important to understand the factors that affect its performance, and to develop strategies to improve it.

The following sections of the paper discuss the factors that affect the performance of the public sector, and the implications for the future.

## 3. Factors affecting performance

The performance of the public sector is affected by a number of factors, including the quality of the services provided, the efficiency of the management, and the availability of resources.

The following sections of the paper discuss the factors that affect the performance of the public sector, and the implications for the future.

## 4. Quality of services

The quality of the services provided by the public sector is a key factor in determining its performance. It is therefore important to understand the factors that affect the quality of the services, and to develop strategies to improve it.

The following sections of the paper discuss the factors that affect the quality of the services, and the implications for the future.

## 5. Efficiency of management

The efficiency of the management of the public sector is a key factor in determining its performance. It is therefore important to understand the factors that affect the efficiency of the management, and to develop strategies to improve it.

The following sections of the paper discuss the factors that affect the efficiency of the management, and the implications for the future.

## 6. Availability of resources

The availability of resources is a key factor in determining the performance of the public sector. It is therefore important to understand the factors that affect the availability of resources, and to develop strategies to improve it.

The following sections of the paper discuss the factors that affect the availability of resources, and the implications for the future.

## 7. Conclusion

The public sector is a major part of the economy, and its performance is a key indicator of the health of the economy. It is therefore important to understand the factors that affect its performance, and to develop strategies to improve it.

The following sections of the paper discuss the factors that affect the performance of the public sector, and the implications for the future.







the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for a new health service for the 21st century, which will be able to meet the needs of older people. The vision is based on the following principles: (1) a focus on the individual, (2) a focus on the community, (3) a focus on the family, (4) a focus on the carer, (5) a focus on the patient, and (6) a focus on the professional.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key strategies for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.











the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The 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 for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). 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 for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). 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 for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.









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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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















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

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. The most important is that the world's population is growing very rapidly. In 1990, the world's population was 5.3 billion. By 2000, it was 6.1 billion. By 2010, it is expected to be 7.1 billion (UN 1998).

Another reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food supply is not keeping pace with the world's population growth. In 1990, the world's food supply was 1.8 billion tonnes. By 2000, it was 2.1 billion tonnes. By 2010, it is expected to be 2.4 billion tonnes (FAO 1996).

A third reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being distributed evenly. In 1990, the world's food was distributed so that 1.8 billion people were undernourished. By 2000, it was 2.1 billion people. By 2010, it is expected to be 2.4 billion people (FAO 1996).

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be increased. The most important is to increase the world's food production. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

Another way in which the world's food supply can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

A third way in which the world's food supply can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food can be distributed more evenly. The most important is to increase the world's food production. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

Another way in which the world's food can be distributed more evenly is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

A third way in which the world's food can be distributed more evenly is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. The most important is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

Another way in which the world's food production can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

A third way in which the world's food production can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. The most important is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

Another way in which the world's food production can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

A third way in which the world's food production can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. The most important is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

Another way in which the world's food production can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

A third way in which the world's food production can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. The most important is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

Another way in which the world's food production can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

A third way in which the world's food production can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. The most important is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

Another way in which the world's food production can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

A third way in which the world's food production can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. The most important is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

Another way in which the world's food production can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.

A third way in which the world's food production can be increased is to increase the world's food production per hectare. This can be done by increasing the world's food production per hectare.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and a number of initiatives have been developed to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. These include the development of mental health services, the development of mental health care plans, and the development of mental health care teams.

The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of mental health care in the UK, and to discuss the challenges facing mental health care in the future.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we review the current state of mental health care in the UK. Second, we discuss the challenges facing mental health care in the future.

Finally, we discuss the implications of our findings for mental health care in the future.

## 2. Current state

The current state of mental health care in the UK is characterized by a number of key features. These include the following:

• The development of mental health services: The development of mental health services has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This has involved the development of a range of services, including community mental health teams, crisis teams, and inpatient services.

• The development of mental health care plans: The development of mental health care plans has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. These plans are developed in partnership with the person with a mental health problem, and they outline the goals and objectives of the care plan.

• The development of mental health care teams: The development of mental health care teams has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. These teams are made up of a range of professionals, including psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, and social workers.

• The development of mental health care policies: The development of mental health care policies has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. These policies are developed by the government, and they outline the principles and objectives of mental health care.

• The development of mental health care research: The development of mental health care research has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This research is aimed at improving the understanding of mental health problems, and it is aimed at developing new treatments and interventions.

• The development of mental health care education: The development of mental health care education has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This education is aimed at training professionals in the field of mental health care, and it is aimed at improving the skills and knowledge of these professionals.

• The development of mental health care training: The development of mental health care training has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This training is aimed at providing people with a mental health problem with the skills and knowledge they need to manage their condition.

• The development of mental health care support: The development of mental health care support has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This support is aimed at providing people with a mental health problem with the emotional and practical support they need.

• The development of mental health care advocacy: The development of mental health care advocacy has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This advocacy is aimed at representing the interests of people with a mental health problem, and it is aimed at ensuring that their views are taken into account in the development of mental health care policies and services.

• The development of mental health care research: The development of mental health care research has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This research is aimed at improving the understanding of mental health problems, and it is aimed at developing new treatments and interventions.

• The development of mental health care education: The development of mental health care education has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This education is aimed at training professionals in the field of mental health care, and it is aimed at improving the skills and knowledge of these professionals.

• The development of mental health care training: The development of mental health care training has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This training is aimed at providing people with a mental health problem with the skills and knowledge they need to manage their condition.

• The development of mental health care support: The development of mental health care support has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This support is aimed at providing people with a mental health problem with the emotional and practical support they need.

• The development of mental health care advocacy: The development of mental health care advocacy has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This advocacy is aimed at representing the interests of people with a mental health problem, and it is aimed at ensuring that their views are taken into account in the development of mental health care policies and services.

• The development of mental health care research: The development of mental health care research has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This research is aimed at improving the understanding of mental health problems, and it is aimed at developing new treatments and interventions.

• The development of mental health care education: The development of mental health care education has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This education is aimed at training professionals in the field of mental health care, and it is aimed at improving the skills and knowledge of these professionals.

• The development of mental health care training: The development of mental health care training has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This training is aimed at providing people with a mental health problem with the skills and knowledge they need to manage their condition.

• The development of mental health care support: The development of mental health care support has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This support is aimed at providing people with a mental health problem with the emotional and practical support they need.

• The development of mental health care advocacy: The development of mental health care advocacy has been a key feature of mental health care in the UK. This advocacy is aimed at representing the interests of people with a mental health problem, and it is aimed at ensuring that their views are taken into account in the development of mental health care policies and services.

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and a number of initiatives have been developed to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. These include the development of mental health services, the development of mental health care plans, and the development of mental health care teams.

The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of mental health care in the UK, and to discuss the challenges facing mental health care in the future.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we review the current state of mental health care in the UK. Second, we discuss the challenges facing mental health care in the future.

Finally, we discuss the implications of our findings for mental health care in the future.

## 2. Current state

The current state of mental health care in the UK is characterized by a number of key features. These include the following:

- The increasing prevalence of mental health problems.
- The increasing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems.
- The development of mental health services.
- The development of mental health care plans.
- The development of mental health care teams.

## 3. Challenges

The challenges facing mental health care in the future are a number of key issues. These include the following:

- The increasing prevalence of mental health problems.
- The increasing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems.
- The development of mental health services.
- The development of mental health care plans.
- The development of mental health care teams.

## 4. Implications

The implications of our findings for mental health care in the future are a number of key issues. These include the following:

- The increasing prevalence of mental health problems.
- The increasing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems.
- The development of mental health services.
- The development of mental health care plans.
- The development of mental health care teams.

























































the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.





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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the former Soviet Union, with 1.5 million people from the former Soviet Union 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 the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean 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 the Indian subcontinent, with 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent 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 the Middle East, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East 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 the Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands 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 the Philippines, with 1.5 million people from the Philippines 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 the Republic of Ireland, with 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland 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 the United States, with 1.5 million people from the United States 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 the European Union, with 1.5 million people from the European Union 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 the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 1.5 million people from the Commonwealth of Independent States 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 the African continent, with 1.5 million people from the African continent 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 the Asian continent, with 1.5 million people from the Asian continent 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 the Latin American continent, with 1.5 million people from the Latin American continent 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 the Middle East and North Africa, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East and North Africa 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 the South and Central America, with 1.5 million people from the South and Central America 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 the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean 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 the Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands 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 the Philippines, with 1.5 million people from the Philippines 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 the Republic of Ireland, with 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland 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 the United States, with 1.5 million people from the United States 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 the European Union, with 1.5 million people from the European Union 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 the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 1.5 million people from the Commonwealth of Independent States 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 from the former Soviet Union, with 1.5 million people from the former Soviet Union 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 the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean 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 the Indian subcontinent, with 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent 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 the Middle East, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East 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 the Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands 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 the Philippines, with 1.5 million people from the Philippines 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 the Republic of Ireland, with 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland 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 the United States, with 1.5 million people from the United States 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 the European Union, with 1.5 million people from the European Union 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 the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 1.5 million people from the Commonwealth of Independent States 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 the African continent, with 1.5 million people from the African continent 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 the Asian continent, with 1.5 million people from the Asian continent 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 the Latin American continent, with 1.5 million people from the Latin American continent 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 the Middle East and North Africa, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East and North Africa 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 the South and Central America, with 1.5 million people from the South and Central America 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 the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean 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 the Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands 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 the Philippines, with 1.5 million people from the Philippines 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 the Republic of Ireland, with 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland 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 the United States, with 1.5 million people from the United States 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 the European Union, with 1.5 million people from the European Union 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 the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 1.5 million people from the Commonwealth of Independent States employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded. The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded. The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded. The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded. The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded. The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded. The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded. The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives.











