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













































































































































































































































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HEBREW LETTER FINAL KAF WITH DAGESH
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HEBREW LETTER NUN WITH DAGESH
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HEBREW LETTER SAMEKH WITH DAGESH
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HEBREW LETTER FINAL PE WITH DAGESH
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HEBREW LETTER RESH WITH DAGESH
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HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH
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HEBREW LETTER TAV WITH DAGESH
uniFB4A

HEBREW LETTER VAV WITH HOLAM
uniFB4B

HEBREW LETTER BET WITH RAPE
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HEBREW LETTER KAF WITH RAPE
uniFB4D

HEBREW LETTER PE WITH RAPE
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HEBREW LIGATURE ALEF LAMED
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 50% of the public sector workforce being female in 1995 (Department of Social Security 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. First, the public sector has a high proportion of female employees in a number of key areas, such as health care, education and social services. Second, the public sector has a high proportion of part-time employees, which is attractive to women who are balancing work and family commitments. Third, the public sector has a high proportion of employees who are employed on a permanent basis, which is attractive to women who are seeking long-term employment.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.6 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) in 2001, the introduction of the National Clinical Audit Programme in 2002, and the introduction of the National Framework for Quality Improvement in 2003.

The NPSA is a non-departmental public body, established by the Department of Health in 2001. Its main purpose is to improve patient safety in the NHS.

The NPSA has a number of functions, including:

- To identify and investigate patient safety incidents.
- To disseminate information about patient safety incidents.
- To develop and promote patient safety standards.
- To provide advice and support to NHS organisations.

The NPSA has a number of initiatives, including the National Patient Safety Programme (NPSP) and the National Patient Safety Forum (NPSF).

The NPSP is a programme of work aimed at improving patient safety in the NHS. It was launched in 2002 and has a number of key objectives, including:

- To reduce the number of patient safety incidents.
- To improve the quality of patient care.
- To increase patient safety awareness.
- To improve patient safety culture.

The NPSF is a forum for NHS organisations to discuss patient safety issues. It was established in 2002 and has a number of key objectives, including:

- To identify and discuss patient safety issues.
- To develop and promote patient safety standards.
- To provide advice and support to NHS organisations.
- To improve patient safety culture.

The NPSA has a number of other initiatives, including the National Patient Safety Audit (NPSA) and the National Patient Safety Research Programme (NPSRP).

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