

2020-09-25 - 16:50.29
16:50.30

Print this page

Sagona ExtraLight
Sagona Book
Sagona Bold
Sagona ExtraLight Italic
Sagona Book Italic
Sagona Bold Italic

uni0000	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
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	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	<i>K</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>K</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	<i>L</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>L</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	<i>O</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>O</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	<i>Q</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>Q</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	<i>U</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>U</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	<i>V</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>V</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	<i>W</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>W</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z	Z	Z	<i>Z</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>Z</i>
LEFT SQUARE BRACKET uni005B	[[[[<i>[</i>	<i>[</i>	<i>[</i>
REVERSE SOLIDUS uni005C	\	\	\	\	<i>\</i>	<i>\</i>	<i>\</i>
RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET uni005D]]]]	<i>]</i>	<i>]</i>	<i>]</i>
CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni005E	^	^	^	^	<i>^</i>	<i>^</i>	<i>^</i>
LOW LINE uni005F	_	_	_	_	<i>_</i>	<i>_</i>	<i>_</i>
GRAVE ACCENT uni0060	`	`	`	`	<i>`</i>	<i>`</i>	<i>`</i>
LATIN SMALL LETTER A uni0061	a	a	a	a	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d	d	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

e e e **e** e e **e**

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

f f f **f** f f **f**

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

g g g **g** g g **g**

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

h h h **h** h h **h**

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

i i i **i** i i **i**

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

j j j **j** j j **j**

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

k k k **k** k k **k**

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

l l l **l** l l **l**

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

m m m **m** m m **m**

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

n n n **n** n n **n**

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

o o o **o** o o **o**

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

p p p **p** p p **p**

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
uni0071

q q q **q** q q **q**

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

r r r **r** r r **r**

LATIN SMALL LETTER S
uni0073

s s s **s** s s **s**

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

t t t **t** t t **t**

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

u u u **u** u u **u**

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

v v v **v** v v **v**

LATIN SMALL LETTER W
uni0077

w w w **w** w w **w**

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

x x x **x** x x **x**

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
uni0079

y y y **y** y y **y**

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

z z z **z** z z **z**

LEFT CURLY BRACKET
uni007B

{ { { **{** { { **{**

VERTICAL LINE
uni007C

| | | **|** / / /

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
uni007D

} } } **}** } } **}**

TILDE
uni007E

~ ~ ~ **~** ~ ~ **~**

uni007F

NO-BREAK SPACE
uni00A0

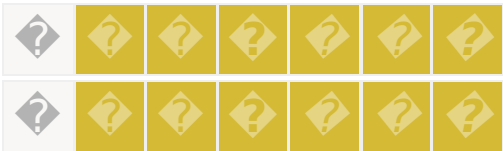
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	í	ï	ï	ï	ï
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£	£	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6					/	/
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§	§	§	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©	©	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD						
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRRIPT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRRIPT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRRIPT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	»	»	»	»	»	»

VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	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	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
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 LIGATURE OE	uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE	uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON	uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON	uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS	uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON	uni017D	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	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT	uni02C6	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
SMALL TILDE	uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
EN DASH	uni2013	—	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH	uni2014	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2019	’	’	’	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK							

caron
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



ring
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

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 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of these initiatives on the public sector, and to discuss the implications for the future of the public sector.

The paper is organised as follows. Section 2 discusses the impact of competition on the public sector. Section 3 discusses the impact of restructuring on the public sector. Section 4 discusses the impact of performance targets on the public sector. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of the public sector.

2. Competition

The introduction of competition into the public sector has been a major initiative in the 1990s. This has led to a number of changes in the way that public sector organisations operate, and has led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the introduction of competition is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets.

The introduction of competition has led to a number of changes in the way that public sector organisations operate. For example, public sector organisations have been encouraged to compete for contracts, and to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. This has led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the introduction of competition is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets.

The introduction of competition has led to a number of changes in the way that public sector organisations operate. For example, public sector organisations have been encouraged to compete for contracts, and to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. This has led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the introduction of competition is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets.

The introduction of competition has led to a number of changes in the way that public sector organisations operate. For example, public sector organisations have been encouraged to compete for contracts, and to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. This has led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the introduction of competition is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets.

The introduction of competition has led to a number of changes in the way that public sector organisations operate. For example, public sector organisations have been encouraged to compete for contracts, and to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. This has led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the introduction of competition is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets.

The introduction of competition has led to a number of changes in the way that public sector organisations operate. For example, public sector organisations have been encouraged to compete for contracts, and to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. This has led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the introduction of competition is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are living in poverty has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.6 billion (World Bank 2000). The number of people living in extreme poverty (less than \$1 per day) has increased from 600 million to 800 million (World Bank 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the world's poor. The United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) states that 'the world's development challenges are enormous, but the solutions are within our grasp'. The declaration sets out a series of goals to be achieved by 2015, including the goal of 'eradicating extreme poverty and hunger'.

The World Bank (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action to address the needs of the world's poor. These include: (1) improving access to basic services (such as water, electricity, and health care); (2) improving access to education; (3) improving access to credit; (4) improving access to land; and (5) improving access to employment opportunities.

The World Bank (2000) also identifies a number of key areas for action to address the needs of the world's poor. These include: (1) improving access to basic services (such as water, electricity, and health care); (2) improving access to education; (3) improving access to credit; (4) improving access to land; and (5) improving access to employment opportunities.

The World Bank (2000) also identifies a number of key areas for action to address the needs of the world's poor. These include: (1) improving access to basic services (such as water, electricity, and health care); (2) improving access to education; (3) improving access to credit; (4) improving access to land; and (5) improving access to employment opportunities.

The World Bank (2000) also identifies a number of key areas for action to address the needs of the world's poor. These include: (1) improving access to basic services (such as water, electricity, and health care); (2) improving access to education; (3) improving access to credit; (4) improving access to land; and (5) improving access to employment opportunities.

The World Bank (2000) also identifies a number of key areas for action to address the needs of the world's poor. These include: (1) improving access to basic services (such as water, electricity, and health care); (2) improving access to education; (3) improving access to credit; (4) improving access to land; and (5) improving access to employment opportunities.

The World Bank (2000) also identifies a number of key areas for action to address the needs of the world's poor. These include: (1) improving access to basic services (such as water, electricity, and health care); (2) improving access to education; (3) improving access to credit; (4) improving access to land; and (5) improving access to employment opportunities.

The World Bank (2000) also identifies a number of key areas for action to address the needs of the world's poor. These include: (1) improving access to basic services (such as water, electricity, and health care); (2) improving access to education; (3) improving access to credit; (4) improving access to land; and (5) improving access to employment opportunities.

The World Bank (2000) also identifies a number of key areas for action to address the needs of the world's poor. These include: (1) improving access to basic services (such as water, electricity, and health care); (2) improving access to education; (3) improving access to credit; (4) improving access to land; and (5) improving access to employment opportunities.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

