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**Tomorrow ExtraBold Italic**

# Tomorrow *Black Italic*

# Tomorrow ExtraLight

# Tomorrow Light

# Tomorrow Regular

# Tomorrow Medium

# Tomorrow SemiBold

# Tomorrow Bold

# Tomorrow ExtraBold

# Tomorrow Black

Tomorrow Thin Italic

Tomorrow ExtraLight Italic

*Tomorrow Light Italic*

*Tomorrow Italic*

***Tomorrow Medium Italic***

**Tomorrow SemiBold Italic**

***Tomorrow Bold Italic***

[illegible]

[illegible]

**5 5**

DIGIT SIX  
uni0036

[illegible]

DIGIT SEVEN  
unj0037

[illegible]

DIGIT EIGHT  
uni0038

[illegible]

DIGIT NINE  
uni0039

[illegible]

COLON  
uni003A

[illegible]SEMICOLON  
uni003B[illegible]

LESS-THAN  
SIGN  
uni003C

[illegible]EQUALS SIGN  
uni003D


GREATER-THAN  
SIGN  
uni003E

[illegible]

QUESTION  
MARK  
uni003F

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL  
AT  
uni0040

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A  
uni0041

[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER B  
uni0042

[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER C  
uni0043

[illegible]

[illegible]

uni0052

**R R**

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER S  
uni0053

S S S S S S S S **S S** S S S S S S S S  
**S S**

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER T  
uni0054

T T T T T T T T **T T** T T T T T T T T  
**T T**

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER U  
uni0055

U U U U U U U U **U U** U U U U U U U U  
**U U**

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER V  
uni0056

V V V V V V V V **V V** V V V V V V V V  
**V V**

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER W  
uni0057

W W W W W W W W **W W** W W W W W W W W  
**W W**

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER X  
uni0058

X X X X X X X X **X X** X X X X X X X X  
**X X**

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Y  
uni0059

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y **Y Y** Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y  
**Y Y**

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Z  
uni005A

Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z **Z Z** Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z  
**Z Z**

LEFT SQUARE  
BRACKET  
uni005B

[ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ **[ [** [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [   
**[ [**

REVERSE  
SOLIDUS  
uni005C

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RIGHT SQUARE  
BRACKET  
uni005D

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**] ]**

CIRCUMFLEX  
ACCENT  
uni005E

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LOW LINE  
uni005F

— — — — — — — — **— —** — — — — — — — —   
**— —**

GRAVE ACCENT  
uni0060

` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` **` `** ` ` ` ` ` ` ` `   
**` `**

LATIN SMALL

LETTER A  
uni0061

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER B  
uni0062

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER C  
uni0063

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER D  
uni0064

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E  
uni0065

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER F  
uni0066

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER G  
uni0067

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER H  
uni0068

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I  
uni0069

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER J  
uni006A

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER K  
uni006B

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER L  
uni006C

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER M  
uni006D

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER N  
uni006E

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O  
uni006F

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b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b

***b*** ***b***

C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C

**C C**

d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d

**d** **d**

e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e

e e

f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f

**f f**

g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g

**Q**      **Q**

# h

# h h

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*i* | *i*

j j j j j j j j j j j j j j j j j

*i* | *i*

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**k k**

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***n***   ***n***

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

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[illegible]

[illegible]



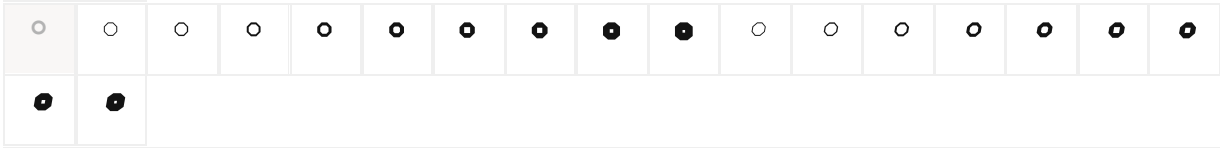
uni00AE



MACRON  
uni00AF



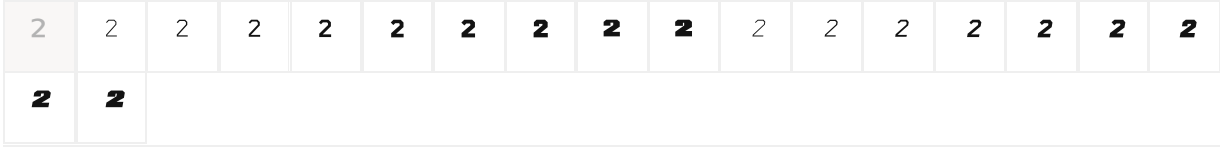
DEGREE SIGN  
uni00B0



PLUS-MINUS  
SIGN  
uni00B1



SUPERSCRIFT  
TWO  
uni00B2



SUPERSCRIFT  
THREE  
uni00B3



ACUTE ACCENT  
uni00B4



MICRO SIGN  
uni00B5



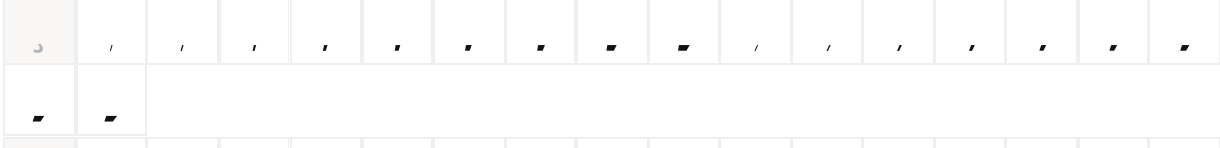
PILCROW SIGN  
uni00B6



MIDDLE DOT  
uni00B7



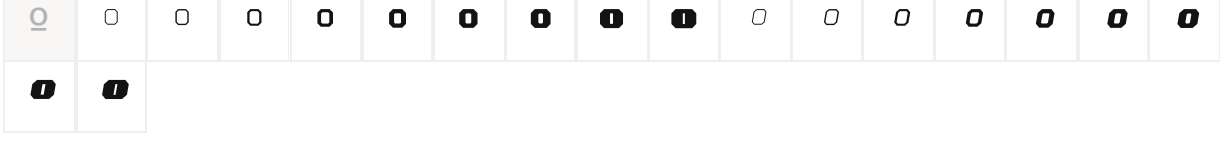
CEDILLA  
uni00B8



SUPERSCRIFT  
ONE  
uni00B9



MASCULINE  
ORDINAL  
INDICATOR  
uni00BA



RIGHT-  
POINTING  
DOUBLE ANGLE  
QUOTATION  
MARK  
uni00BB



VULGAR  
FRACTION ONE  
QUARTER  
uni00BC



VULGAR  
FRACTION ONE  
HALF  
uni00BD

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VULGAR  
FRACTION  
THREE  
QUARTERS  
uni00BE

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INVERTED  
QUESTION  
MARK  
uni00BF

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00C0

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00C1

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00C2

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
TILDE  
uni00C3

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00C4

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
RING ABOVE  
uni00C5

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER AE  
uni00C6

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER C WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni00C7

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00C8

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00C9

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00CA

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[illegible][illegible]

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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù

[illegible]

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00E8

è è

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00E9

é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é  
é é

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00EA

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00EB

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00EC

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00ED

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00EE

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER I WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00EF

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER ETH  
uni00F0

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER N WITH  
TILDE  
uni00F1

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00F2

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00F3

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00F4

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
TILDE  
uni00F5

õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ õ  
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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00F6

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ö ö

DIVISION SIGN  
uni00F7

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
STROKE  
uni00F8

ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
ø	ø																

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
GRAVE  
uni00F9

ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
ù	ù																

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00FA

ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
ú	ú																

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00FB

û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û
û	û																

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00FC

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Y WITH  
ACUTE  
uni00FD

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER THORN  
uni00FE

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Y WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni00FF

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
MACRON  
uni0100

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Ā	Ā																

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
MACRON  
uni0101

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ā	ā																

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
BREVE  
uni0102

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
BREVE  
uni0103

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ă	ă																

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
OGONEK  
uni0104

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LATIN SMALL

LETTER A WITH  
OGONEK  
uni0105

[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER C WITH  
ACUTE  
uni0106

[illegible]

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER C WITH  
ACUTE  
uni0107

[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER C WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0108

[illegible]

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER C WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0109

[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER C WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni010A

[illegible]

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER C WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni010B

[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER C WITH  
CARON  
uni010C

[illegible]

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER C WITH  
CARON  
uni010D

[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER D WITH  
CARON  
uni010E

[illegible]

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER D WITH  
CARON  
uni010F

[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER D WITH  
STROKE  
uni0110

[illegible]

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER D WITH  
STROKE  
uni0111

[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER E WITH  
MACRON  
uni0112

[illegible]

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER E WITH  
MACRON

[illegible]

uni0113	Ē	ē														
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0114	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě
	Ě	Ě														
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ
	ĕ	ĕ														
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	ė	Ė	ė	Ė	ė	Ė	ė	Ė	ė	Ė	ė	Ė	ė	Ė	ė
	Ė	Ė														
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
	ė	ė														
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ɛ	ɛ	Ɛ	ɛ	Ɛ	ɛ	Ɛ	ɛ	Ɛ	ɛ	Ɛ	ɛ	Ɛ	ɛ	Ɛ	ɛ
	Ɛ	Ɛ														
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ
	ɛ	ɛ														
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě
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LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011C	Ĝ	ĝ	Ĝ	ĝ	Ĝ	ĝ	Ĝ	ĝ	Ĝ	ĝ	Ĝ	ĝ	Ĝ	ĝ	Ĝ	ĝ
	Ĝ	Ĝ														
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011D	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ
	ĝ	ĝ														
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	ğ	Ğ	ğ	Ğ	ğ	Ğ	ğ	Ğ	ğ	Ğ	ğ	Ğ	ğ	Ğ	ğ
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LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
	ğ	ğ														
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ḡ	ḡ	Ḡ	ḡ	Ḡ	ḡ	Ḡ	ḡ	Ḡ	ḡ	Ḡ	ḡ	Ḡ	ḡ	Ḡ	ḡ
	Ḡ	Ḡ														
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ
	ḡ	ḡ														

LATIN CAPITAL



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<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>															

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DOT ABOVE  
uni0130

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER  
DOTLESS I  
uni0131

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER J WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0134

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER J WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0135

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER K WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0136

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER K WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0137

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER KRA  
uni0138

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER L WITH  
ACUTE  
uni0139

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER L WITH  
ACUTE  
uni013A

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER L WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni013B

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER L WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni013C

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER L WITH  
CARON  
uni013D

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER L WITH  
CARON  
uni013E

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER L WITH  
MIDDLE DOT  
uni013F

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER L WITH  
MIDDLE DOT  
uni0140

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER L WITH  
STROKE  
uni0141

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER L WITH  
STROKE  
uni0142

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER N WITH  
ACUTE  
uni0143

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER N WITH  
ACUTE  
uni0144

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER N WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0145

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER N WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0146

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER N WITH  
CARON  
uni0147

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER N WITH  
CARON  
uni0148

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER ENG  
uni014A

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER ENG  
uni014B

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER O WITH  
MACRON  
uni014C

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
MACRON  
uni014D

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER O WITH  
BREVE  
uni014E

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
BREVE  
uni014F

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER O WITH  
DOUBLE ACUTE  
uni0150

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
DOUBLE ACUTE  
uni0151

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LIGATURE OE  
uni0152

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LATIN SMALL  
LIGATURE OE  
uni0153

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER R WITH  
ACUTE  
uni0154

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER R WITH  
ACUTE  
uni0155

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER R WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0156

R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R

**R R**

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER R WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0157

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

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER R WITH  
CARON  
uni0158

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER R WITH  
CARON  
uni0159

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER S WITH  
ACUTE  
uni015A

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§ §

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER S WITH  
ACUTE  
uni015B

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER S WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni015C


















§ §

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER S WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni015D


















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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER S WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni015E

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**S S**

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER S WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni015F

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER S WITH  
CARON  
uni0161

š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š
š	š															

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER T WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0162

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER T WITH  
CEDILLA  
uni0163

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER T WITH  
CARON  
uni0164

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER T WITH  
CARON  
uni0165

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ť	ť															

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER T WITH  
STROKE  
uni0166

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER T WITH  
STROKE  
uni0167

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Ƨ	Ƨ															

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER U WITH  
TILDE  
uni0168

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
TILDE  
uni0169

ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
ū	ū															

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER U WITH  
MACRON  
uni016A

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
MACRON  
uni016B

ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER U WITH  
BREVE  
uni016C

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LATIN SMALL

LETTER U WITH  
BREVE  
uni016D

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER U WITH  
RING ABOVE  
uni016E

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
RING ABOVE  
uni016F

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER U WITH  
DOUBLE ACUTE  
uni0170

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
DOUBLE ACUTE  
uni0171

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER U WITH  
OGONEK  
uni0172

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
OGONEK  
uni0173

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER W WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0174

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER W WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0175

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Y WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0176

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Y WITH  
CIRCUMFLEX  
uni0177

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Y WITH  
DIAERESIS  
uni0178

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Z WITH  
ACUTE  
uni0179

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Z WITH  
ACUTE  
uni017A

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Z WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni017B

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[illegible]

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Z WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
uni017C

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Z WITH  
CARON  
uni017D

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Z WITH  
CARON  
uni017E

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**Ž Ž**

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER SCHWA  
uni018F

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**a a**

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER F WITH  
HOOK  
uni0192

f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER O WITH  
HORN  
uni01A0

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
HORN  
uni01A1

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F



LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER U WITH  
HORN  
uni01AF

U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
HORN  
uni01B0

U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U

**ur ur**

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER DZ  
WITH CARON  
uni01C4

DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ

# DŽ DŽ

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER D WITH  
SMALL LETTER  
Z WITH CARON  
uni01C5

DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ DŽ

**DŽ DŽ**

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER DZ  
WITH CARON  
uni01C6

dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ dŹ

**dž dž**

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER LJ  
uni01C7

LJ LJ LJ LJ LJ LJ LJ LJ LJ LJ LJ LJ LJ LJ LJ LJ

**LJLJ**

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER L WITH  
SMALL LETTER J  
uni01C8

Lj Lj Lj Lj Lj Lj Lj Lj Lj Lj Lj Lj Lj Lj Lj Lj

**Li Li**

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER LJ  
uni01C9

lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj
lj	lj															

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER NJ  
uni01CA

NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ
NJ	NJ															

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER N WITH  
SMALL LETTER J  
uni01CB

Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj
Nj	Nj															

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER NJ  
uni01CC

nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj
nj	nj															

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER G WITH  
CARON  
uni01E6

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER G WITH  
CARON  
uni01E7

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER O WITH  
OGONEK  
uni01EA

Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
Q	Q															

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
OGONEK  
uni01EB

Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
Q	Q															

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER A WITH  
RING ABOVE  
AND ACUTE  
uni01FA

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER A WITH  
RING ABOVE  
AND ACUTE  
uni01FB

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER AE  
WITH ACUTE  
uni01FC

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER AE  
WITH ACUTE  
uni01FD

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LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER O WITH  
STROKE AND  
ACUTE  
uni01FE

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
STROKE AND  
ACUTE  
uni01FF

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LATIN CAPITAL



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19	20																

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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
DIAERESIS AND  
MACRON  
uni022B

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER O WITH  
TILDE AND  
MACRON  
uni022C

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
TILDE AND  
MACRON  
uni022D

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER O WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
AND MACRON  
uni0230

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER O WITH  
DOT ABOVE  
AND MACRON  
uni0231

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Y WITH  
MACRON  
uni0232

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Y WITH  
MACRON  
uni0233

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER  
DOTLESS J  
uni0237

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER SCHWA  
uni0259

















































































MODIFIER  
LETTER PRIME  
uni02B9

MODIFIER  
LETTER  
DOUBLE PRIME  
uni02BA

MODIFIER  
LETTER  
APOSTROPHE  
uni02BC

MODIFIER  
LETTER  
CIRCUMFLEX  
ACCENT  
uni02C6

CARON  
uni02C7BREVE  
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 HOOK ABOVE uni0309																	

COMBINING  
RING ABOVE

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HORN AND  
GRAVE  
uni1EEB

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER U WITH  
HORN AND  
HOOK ABOVE  
uni1EEC

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
HORN AND  
HOOK ABOVE  
uni1EED

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER U WITH  
HORN AND  
TILDE  
uni1EEE

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
HORN AND  
TILDE  
uni1EEF

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER U WITH  
HORN AND DOT  
BELOW  
uni1EF0

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER U WITH  
HORN AND DOT  
BELOW  
uni1EF1

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Y WITH  
GRAVE  
uni1EF2

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Y WITH  
GRAVE  
uni1EF3

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Y WITH  
DOT BELOW  
uni1EF4

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Y WITH  
DOT BELOW  
uni1EF5

LATIN CAPITAL  
LETTER Y WITH  
HOOK ABOVE  
uni1EF6

LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Y WITH  
HOOK ABOVE  
uni1EF7































































































































































































































































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LATIN SMALL  
LETTER Y WITH  
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9 9/0  
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i.locITRK  
Ending "locITRK" ≠ OT  
Feature (cannot  
display this character)  
feature

[illegible]

f\_f  
liga feature

[illegible]

f\_f\_i  
liga feature

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**ffi ffi ffi**

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[illegible]

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uni03020301  
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unicodes: 0302 +  
0301 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



uni03020300  
It might be two  
unicodes: 0302 +  
0300 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



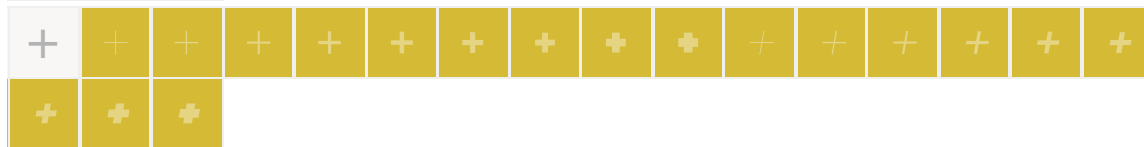
uni03020309  
It might be two  
unicodes: 0302 +  
0309 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



uni03020303  
It might be two  
unicodes: 0302 +  
0303 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



plus.01  
Ending "01" ≠ OT  
Feature (cannot  
display this character)  
feature



uni03060301  
It might be two  
unicodes: 0306 +  
0301 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



uni03060300  
It might be two  
unicodes: 0306 +  
0300 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



uni03060309  
It might be two  
unicodes: 0306 +  
0309 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



uni03060303  
It might be two  
unicodes: 0306 +  
0303 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



uni03020301  
It might be two  
unicodes: 0302 +  
0301 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



uni03020300  
It might be two  
unicodes: 0302 +  
0300 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



uni03020309  
It might be two  
unicodes: 0302 +  
0309 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



uni03020303  
It might be two  
unicodes: 0302 +  
0303 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



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It might be two  
unicodes: 0306 +  
0301 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



uni03060300  
It might be two  
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uni03060309  
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unicodes: 0306 +  
0309 (most Arabic  
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uni03060303  
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unicodes: 0306 +  
0303 (most Arabic  
ccmp feature)



uni03020301  
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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a partnership, with 1.5 million people in a partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a 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 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 common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment. The strategy also sets out a number of specific objectives, including: (1) to reduce the number of older people who are in care homes; (2) to improve the quality of care in care homes; (3) to increase the number of older people who are employed; (4) to improve the health and well-being of older people; and (5) to improve the housing of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a number of guidance documents, which set out the government's policies on older people. These documents include: (1) *Guidance on the Care of Older People* (Department of Health 2000a); (2) *Guidance on the Housing of Older People* (Department of Health 2000b); (3) *Guidance on the Employment of Older People* (Department of Health 2000c); and (4) *Guidance on the Health and Well-being of Older People* (Department of Health 2000d). These documents provide a framework for the development of policies and services for older people.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

One of the key challenges in developing age-friendly communities is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all aspects of community planning and development. This includes the design of public spaces, the provision of transport and housing, and the development of social and health services. It is essential that older people are consulted and involved in the planning process, and that their views and experiences are taken into account in the development of community strategies.

Another key challenge is to ensure that older people have access to the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This includes access to housing, transport, and social and health services. It is essential that these services are designed to be accessible and usable by older people, and that they are provided in a way that is respectful of their dignity and autonomy.

One of the most effective ways of ensuring that older people have access to the resources and services they need is to develop age-friendly networks. These networks bring together a range of organizations and individuals who are involved in providing services to older people, and who can work together to coordinate and deliver these services in a more effective and efficient way.

Age-friendly networks can also play a key role in promoting the social and health of older people. By providing opportunities for older people to get together and socialize, these networks can help to reduce isolation and loneliness, and to improve mental health. They can also provide information and support on a range of issues, including housing, transport, and health, and can help older people to access the services they need.

In conclusion, the development of age-friendly communities and the establishment of age-friendly networks are essential for ensuring that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This requires a commitment to taking the needs of older people into account in all aspects of community planning and development, and to providing them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop a new generation of teachers who are able to meet the needs of a diverse range of learners. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the quality of teacher education.

One of the most widely cited initiatives is the *Standards for the Preparation of Teachers* (National Board for Professional Teaching Standards 1994).

This document sets out the standards that all teachers should meet, and provides a framework for the development of teacher education programmes.

Another initiative is the *Teacher Education Review* (Department of Education 1996), which is a comprehensive review of the current state of teacher education in the UK.

This review identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the current system, and makes recommendations for improvement.

There are a number of other initiatives aimed at improving the quality of teacher education, including the *Teacher Education Review* (Department of Education 1996) and the *Standards for the Preparation of Teachers* (National Board for Professional Teaching Standards 1994).

These initiatives are all aimed at ensuring that the next generation of teachers is well equipped to meet the needs of a diverse range of learners.

One of the key challenges facing teacher education is the need to ensure that all teachers are able to meet the needs of a diverse range of learners.

This is a challenge that requires a number of different approaches, including the development of a new generation of teachers who are able to meet the needs of a diverse range of learners.

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

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. The most important is the rapid increase in the world's population. The world's population is now over 6 billion and is projected to reach 9 billion by the year 2050 (UN 1994).

Another reason is the increasing demand for food. As the world's population increases, the demand for food increases. This is because people need more food to eat.

A third reason is the increasing demand for land. As the world's population increases, the demand for land increases. This is because people need more land to grow food.

A fourth reason is the increasing demand for water. As the world's population increases, the demand for water increases. This is because people need more water to grow food.

A fifth reason is the increasing demand for energy. As the world's population increases, the demand for energy increases. This is because people need more energy to grow food.

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A twenty-third reason is the increasing demand for land. As the world's population increases, the demand for land increases. This is because people need more land to grow food.

A twenty-fourth reason is the increasing demand for water. As the world's population increases, the demand for water increases. This is because people need more water to grow food.

A twenty-fifth reason is the increasing demand for energy. As the world's population increases, the demand for energy increases. This is because people need more energy to grow food.

























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The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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There are a number of advantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a reduction in the cost of public services, the fact that it can lead to an improvement in the quality of public services, and the fact that it can lead to a reduction in the pressure on public resources.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a loss of jobs, the fact that it can lead to a loss of public control, and the fact that it can lead to a loss of public services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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











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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) 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 (1999) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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

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

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

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

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









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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 performance targets.

The public sector is also facing a number of challenges, including the need to improve the quality of services, the need to reduce costs, and the need to ensure that services are accessible to all.

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

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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The 'information science' field is defined as:

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The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the 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 and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key results for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These results are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The public sector has a number of advantages, including the fact that it is owned and controlled by the state. This means that it can be used to provide public services that are not provided by the private sector. The public sector also has a number of disadvantages, including the fact that it is often inefficient and that it can be subject to political interference.

The public sector is a complex and controversial issue. There are a number of different views on the role of the public sector in the economy and in society. It is important to consider these views when making decisions about the future of the public sector.

The public sector is a key part of the economy and of society. It is important to ensure that it is efficient and that it provides the services that are needed by the public.

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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











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

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

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The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for mental health, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the mental health of people in the UK. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the mental health of people in the UK; (2) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for dementia, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with dementia. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with dementia; (2) to ensure that people with dementia are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with dementia are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with dementia are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for Parkinson's disease, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with Parkinson's disease. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with Parkinson's disease; (2) to ensure that people with Parkinson's disease are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with Parkinson's disease are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with Parkinson's disease are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for multiple sclerosis, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with multiple sclerosis. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with multiple sclerosis; (2) to ensure that people with multiple sclerosis are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with multiple sclerosis are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with multiple sclerosis are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for epilepsy, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with epilepsy. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with epilepsy; (2) to ensure that people with epilepsy are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with epilepsy are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with epilepsy are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for autism, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with autism. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with autism; (2) to ensure that people with autism are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with autism are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with autism are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for Asperger's syndrome, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with Asperger's syndrome. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with Asperger's syndrome; (2) to ensure that people with Asperger's syndrome are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with Asperger's syndrome are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with Asperger's syndrome are able to live in their own homes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are a number of advantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a reduction in the cost of public services, the fact that it can lead to an improvement in the quality of public services, and the fact that it can lead to a more efficient use of public resources.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a loss of jobs, the fact that it can lead to a loss of public control, and the fact that it can lead to a loss of public services.

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

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

There are a number of advantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a reduction in the cost of public services, the fact that it can lead to an improvement in the quality of public services, and the fact that it can lead to a more efficient use of public resources.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a loss of jobs, the fact that it can lead to a loss of public control, and the fact that it can lead to a loss of public services.

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

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

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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 key functions, including:

- To identify and investigate patient safety incidents.
- To disseminate information about patient safety incidents.
- To develop and promote patient safety standards.

The NPSA also has a number of other functions, including:

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop a new generation of leaders who will be able to meet the challenges of the 21st century. This has led to a number of initiatives to develop leadership education for young people. One of the most well-known of these is the Young Leaders Programme (YLP) which was established in 1994 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The YLP is a global initiative which aims to develop the leadership skills of young people from 15 to 25 years of age. It is based on the premise that young people have the potential to become leaders in their communities and to make a positive contribution to the world. The YLP provides a number of opportunities for young people to develop their leadership skills, including training, mentorship, and networking.

One of the key challenges facing the YLP is how to ensure that the programme is relevant and effective for young people from different cultures and backgrounds. This is a challenge because leadership is a concept that is often defined in terms of Western values and norms. However, there are many different ways of understanding leadership and many different ways of developing leadership skills.

The YLP is currently working to develop a new generation of leaders who are able to meet the challenges of the 21st century. This is a challenging task, but it is one that is worth pursuing. The YLP believes that young people have the potential to make a positive contribution to the world and that they should be given the opportunity to develop their leadership skills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are involved in decisions about their care; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently for as long as possible; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently for as long as possible; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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

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

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Direct website, and the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Direct website, and the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes include the introduction of the NHS Direct website, the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund, and the introduction of the NHS Patient Choice Scheme.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are involved in decisions about their care; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently for as long as possible; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased 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).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from the provision of health care and education to the provision of social security and housing. The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state.

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

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

The public sector is a complex and controversial issue. There are a number of different views on the role of the public sector in the economy and in society. It is important to consider these views when making decisions about the future of the public sector.

The public sector is a key part of the economy and of society. It is important to ensure that it is efficient and effective and that it is able to provide the services that are needed by the public.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations, including the introduction of performance indicators, the introduction of competition, and the introduction of private sector management practices.

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

The first section discusses the impact of performance indicators on the public sector. The second section discusses the impact of competition on the public sector. The third section discusses the impact of private sector management practices on the public sector.

The fourth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the future. The fifth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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The 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.

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

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

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The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own 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.

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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) and the National Clinical Audit Programme (NCAP).

The NPSA was established in 1999 and is responsible for promoting and improving patient safety in the public sector. The NCAP was established in 2000 and is responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of care in the public sector.

These initiatives have led to a number of improvements in the quality of care in the public sector. For example, the NPSA has identified a number of areas where patient safety is at risk and has taken steps to address these risks.

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

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

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

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



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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

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The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes included the introduction of the NHS Constitution, the introduction of the NHS Performance Framework, and the introduction of the NHS Complaints Procedure.

The NHS Constitution is a document that sets out the values and principles that guide the NHS. It also sets out the rights and responsibilities of patients, staff, and the public.

The NHS Performance Framework is a system of measures that are used to monitor and improve the performance of the NHS. It includes measures of patient safety, patient experience, and the quality of care.

The NHS Complaints Procedure is a system that allows patients to make complaints about the NHS. It is designed to be fair and transparent, and to ensure that complaints are handled in a timely and effective manner.

These initiatives are all part of a broader effort to improve the quality of care and services provided by the NHS. They are designed to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of patients and the public, and to provide a high standard of care and services.

The NHS is a large and complex organization, and it is constantly evolving. There are many challenges facing the NHS, and it is important to continue to work on improving the quality of care and services provided by the NHS.

The NHS is committed to providing a high standard of care and services to patients and the public. It is committed to being a fair and transparent organization, and to ensuring that complaints are handled in a timely and effective manner.

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has 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 and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key results for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These results are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.





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

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

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

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The NHS Digital Programme is a programme of work that aims to improve the way in which the NHS uses digital technology. It includes a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the NHS App and the introduction of the NHS Digital Programme.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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These initiatives are all part of a wider effort to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This effort is being led by the Department of Health and the NHS.

The Department of Health is responsible for setting the overall policy for the NHS. It also oversees the work of the NHS and ensures that it is run in accordance with the law.

The NHS is a large and complex organisation. It is made up of a number of different parts, including the NHS Foundation Trusts, the NHS Commissioning Board, and the NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups.

The NHS Foundation Trusts are organisations that are owned and controlled by the public. They are responsible for providing a range of health services, including primary care, secondary care, and mental health services.

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These organisations are all part of the NHS and are working together to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key priorities for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These priorities are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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









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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

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

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

## 2. Literature review

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

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

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

## 2. Literature review

There is a growing body of literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. This literature has focused on a number of issues, including the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services, the impact of public sector reform on the efficiency of public services, and the impact of public sector reform on the cost of public services.

One of the main issues in the literature is the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to a decline in the quality of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

Another issue in the literature is the impact of public sector reform on the efficiency of public services. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to an increase in the efficiency of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

A third issue in the literature is the impact of public sector reform on the cost of public services. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to a decline in the cost of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

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## 3. Impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK

The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK has been a subject of much debate. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to a decline in the quality of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

One of the main factors in the decline in the quality of public services is the reduction in public sector funding. This has led to a number of cuts in public sector services, including the reduction in public sector funding for the health service, the education service, and the social services.

Another factor in the decline in the quality of public services is the increase in public sector competition. This has led to a number of public sector services being privatized, including the health service, the education service, and the social services.

A third factor in the decline in the quality of public services is the increase in public sector privatization. This has led to a number of public sector services being sold to private companies, including the health service, the education service, and the social services.

The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK has been a subject of much debate. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to a decline in the quality of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

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

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## 4. Conclusion

The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK has been a subject of much debate. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to a decline in the quality of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Constitution, and the introduction of the NHS Performance Framework.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes included the introduction of the NHS Constitution, the introduction of the NHS Performance Framework, and the introduction of the NHS Complaints Procedure.

The NHS Constitution is a document that sets out the values and principles that underpin the NHS. It also sets out the rights and responsibilities of patients, staff, and the public.

The NHS Performance Framework is a system of measures that are used to monitor and evaluate the performance of the NHS. It includes measures of patient safety, patient experience, and the quality of care.

The NHS Complaints Procedure is a system that allows patients to make a complaint about the care or services they have received from the NHS. It also allows staff to make a complaint about a patient or the NHS.

The introduction of these initiatives has led to a number of improvements in the way in which the NHS is run. These improvements include a reduction in the number of complaints, an increase in patient satisfaction, and an increase in the quality of care.

However, there are still a number of challenges that the NHS faces. These challenges include a shortage of staff, a shortage of resources, and a need to improve the quality of care.

The NHS is committed to addressing these challenges and to improving the quality of care and services that it provides. It is doing this by implementing a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Constitution, and the introduction of the NHS Performance Framework.

The NHS is also committed to working in partnership with the public sector. This is because the public sector plays a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the private sector. This is because the private sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the voluntary sector. This is because the voluntary sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the independent sector. This is because the independent sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the social enterprise sector. This is because the social enterprise sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the community sector. This is because the community sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the business sector. This is because the business sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the academic sector. This is because the academic sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the research sector. This is because the research sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the innovation sector. This is because the innovation sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the technology sector. This is because the technology sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the digital sector. This is because the digital sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the data sector. This is because the data sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the artificial intelligence sector. This is because the artificial intelligence sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the robotics sector. This is because the robotics sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the space sector. This is because the space sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the ocean sector. This is because the ocean sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the atmosphere sector. This is because the atmosphere sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the land sector. This is because the land sector can play a vital role in the provision of health care and services.

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

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

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

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The public sector 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.

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

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

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

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for health care, education, and social services.

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

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

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

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

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

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is a major part of the economy, and it is essential that it is able to deliver public services in a timely and effective manner.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

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

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

## 2. Literature review

There is a growing body of literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. This literature has focused on a number of issues, including the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services, the impact of public sector reform on the efficiency of public services, and the impact of public sector reform on the cost of public services.

One of the main issues in the literature is the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to a decline in the quality of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

Another issue in the literature is the impact of public sector reform on the efficiency of public services. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to an increase in the efficiency of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

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## 3. Impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK

The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK has been a subject of considerable debate. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to a decline in the quality of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

One of the main factors in the decline in the quality of public services is the reduction in public sector funding. This has led to a number of cuts in public sector services, including cuts in public sector education, public sector health care, and public sector social services.

Another factor in the decline in the quality of public services is the increase in public sector competition. This has led to a number of public sector services being privatized, including public sector education, public sector health care, and public sector social services.

A third factor in the decline in the quality of public services is the increase in public sector privatization. This has led to a number of public sector services being sold to private companies, including public sector education, public sector health care, and public sector social services.

The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK has been a subject of considerable debate. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to a decline in the quality of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

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## 4. Conclusion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



