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DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	᠐	୦	໐	᱀	௦	೦	၀	ᲀ	ᳵ
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	᠑	୧	໑	᱁	௧	೧	၁	ᲁ	ᳶ
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	᠒	୨	໒	᱂	௨	೨	၂	ᲂ	᳷
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	᠓	୩	໓	᱃	௩	೩	၃	ᲃ	᳸
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	᠔	୪	໔	᱄	௪	೪	၄	ᲄ	᳹
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	᠕	୫	໕	᱅	௫	೫	၅	ᲅ	ᴁ
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	᠖	୬	໖	᱆	௮	೬	၆	ᲆ	ᴂ
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	᠗	୭	໗	᱇	൭	෭	၇	ᲇ	ᴃ
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	᠘	୮	໘	᱈	൮	෮	၈	ᲈ	ᴄ
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	᠙	୯	໙	᱉	൯	෯	၉	Ᲊ	ᴅ
COLON uni003A	:	᠜	ଃ	ᦿ	᱊	⋮	፥	Ⴄ	ᳺ	ᣎ
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	᠝	ጾ	ᦻ	᱋	; ;	፤	Ⴌ	᳻	ᣏ
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	᠚	⁡	ᦢ	᱌	< <	⁞	᳼	᳽	ᣐ
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	᠛	⁢	ᦣ	ᱍ	= =		᳾	᳿	ᣑ
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	᠛	⁣	ᦣ	ᱎ	> >		᳾	᳿	ᣑ
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	᠝	ᦰ	ᦸ	ᱏ	? ?	⁂	᳠	᳡	ᣒ
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	ᠠ	ᦹ	ᦺ	᱐	@ @	⁂	᳡	᳢	ᣓ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	ᠠ	ᐁ	ᐃ	ᐑ	ᐒ ᐓ	ᐔ	ᐕ ᐖ	ᐗ ᐘ	ᐙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	ᠡ	ᐃ	ᐅ	ᐑ	ᐒ ᐓ	ᐔ	ᐕ ᐖ	ᐗ ᐘ	ᐙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	ᠢ	ᐅ	ᐇ	ᐑ	ᐒ ᐓ	ᐔ	ᐕ ᐖ	ᐗ ᐘ	ᐙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	ᠤ	ᐇ	ᐉ	ᐑ	ᐒ ᐓ	ᐔ	ᐕ ᐖ	ᐗ ᐘ	ᐙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	ᠤ	ᐇ	ᐉ	ᐑ	ᐒ ᐓ	ᐔ	ᐕ ᐖ	ᐗ ᐘ	ᐙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	ᠥ	ᐉ	ᐋ	ᐑ	ᐒ ᐓ	ᐔ	ᐕ ᐖ	ᐗ ᐘ	ᐙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	ᠥ	ᐉ	ᐋ	ᐑ	ᐒ ᐓ	ᐔ	ᐕ ᐖ	ᐗ ᐘ	ᐙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	ᠬ	ᐋ	ᐍ	ᐑ	ᐒ ᐓ	ᐔ	ᐕ ᐖ	ᐗ ᐘ	ᐙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	ᠨ	ᐍ	ᐏ	ᐑ	ᐒ ᐓ	ᐔ	ᐕ ᐖ	ᐗ ᐘ	ᐙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	ᠢ	ᐍ	ᐏ	ᐑ	ᐒ ᐓ	ᐔ	ᐕ ᐖ	ᐗ ᐘ	ᐙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	ᠬ	ᐍ	ᐏ	ᐑ	ᐒ ᐓ	ᐔ	ᐕ ᐖ	ᐗ ᐘ	ᐙ

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	uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE	uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN	uni00DE	Þ	þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	þ	þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S	uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE	uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE	uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE	uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS	uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE	uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE	uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA	uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE	uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE	uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS	uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE	uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE	uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS	uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH	uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE	uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE	uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE	uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00F4	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE	uni00F5	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	ę	Ę	ę	Ę	ę	Ę	ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	ğ	Ğ	ğ	Ğ	ğ	Ğ	ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ġ	ġ	Ġ	ġ	Ġ	ġ	Ġ	ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	ī	Ī	ī	Ī	ī	Ī	ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	į	Į	į	Į	į	Į	į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į	į	į	į	į	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ķ	ķ	Ķ	ķ	Ķ	ķ	Ķ	ķ	Ķ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	ń	Ń	ń	Ń	ń	Ń	ń	Ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	Ñ

[illegible]

[illegible]

GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON uni03BF	Ο	ο	Ο	ο	ο	ο	Ο	ο	ο	ο
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	Π	π	Π	π	Π	Π	π	π	π	π
GREEK SMALL LETTER RHO uni03C1	Ρ	ρ	Ρ	ρ	Ρ	Ρ	ρ	ρ	Ρ	Ρ
GREEK SMALL LETTER FINAL SIGMA uni03C2	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς
GREEK SMALL LETTER SIGMA uni03C3	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ
GREEK SMALL LETTER TAU uni03C4	Τ	τ	Τ	τ	Τ	Τ	τ	τ	Τ	Τ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON uni03C5	Υ	υ	Υ	υ	Υ	Υ	υ	υ	Υ	Υ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PHI uni03C6	Φ	φ	Φ	φ	Φ	Φ	φ	φ	Φ	Φ
GREEK SMALL LETTER CHI uni03C7	Χ	χ	Χ	χ	Χ	Χ	χ	χ	Χ	Χ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PSI uni03C8	Ψ	ψ	Ψ	ψ	Ψ	Ψ	ψ	ψ	Ψ	Ψ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA uni03C9	Ω	ω	Ω	ω	Ω	Ω	ω	ω	Ω	Ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CA	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CB	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS uni03CC	Ό	ό	Ό	ό	Ό	Ό	ό	ό	Ό	Ό
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS uni03CD	ΰ	ύ	ΰ	ύ	ΰ	ΰ	ύ	ύ	ΰ	ΰ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS uni03CE	Ω	ώ	Ω	ώ	Ω	Ω	ώ	ώ	Ω	Ω
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IO uni0401	Ё	ё	Ё	ё	Ё	Ё	ё	ё	Ё	Ё
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE uni0402	Ђ	ђ	Ђ	ђ	Ђ	Ђ	ђ	ђ	Ђ	Ђ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE uni0403	Ѓ	ѓ	Ѓ	ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	ѓ	ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0404	Є	є	Є	є	Є	Є	є	є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZE uni0405	З	з	З	з	З	З	з	з	З	З
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0406	І	і	І	і	І	І	і	і	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YI uni0407	Ї	ї	Ї	ї	Ї	Ї	ї	ї	Ї	Ї
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER JE uni0408	Ј	ј	Ј	ј	Ј	Ј	ј	ј	Ј	Ј
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LJE uni0409	Љ	љ	Љ	љ	Љ	Љ	љ	љ	Љ	Љ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NJE uni040A	Њ	њ	Њ	њ	Њ	Њ	њ	њ	Њ	Њ

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE
uni040B

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A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
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Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б
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I	I	I	I	I	I	<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	I	I
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K	k	K	k	K	k	K	k	K	k
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y	v	v	v	v	y	v	v	v	v
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X	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x
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[illegible]

I	Г	Д	Е	Ж	З	И	Й	К	Л
II	Н	О	П	Р	С	Т	У	Ф	Х

	uni0491	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER	uni0496	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER	uni0497	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER	uni049A	К	К	К	К	К	К	К	К
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER	uni049B	к	к	к	к	к	к	к	к
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE	uni04B0	У	У	У	У	У	У	У	У
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE	uni04B1	у	у	у	у	у	у	у	у
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA WITH DESCENDER	uni04B2	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA WITH DESCENDER	uni04B3	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04B6	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04B7	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч
THAI CURRENCY SYMBOL BAHT	uni0E3F	฿	฿	฿	฿	฿	฿	฿	฿
EN DASH	uni2013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH	uni2014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HORIZONTAL BAR	uni2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2019	’	’	’	’	’	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK	uni201C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK	uni201D	”	”	”	”	”	”	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	uni201E	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
DAGGER	uni2020	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER	uni2021	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
BULLET	uni2022	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS	uni2026	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
PER MILLE SIGN	uni2030	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2039	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni203A	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
EURO-CURRENCY SIGN	uni20A0	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€

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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 from the lower social classes, with 1.5 million people from the lower social classes employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower income groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower income groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower education levels, with 1.5 million people from the lower education levels employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower skill levels, with 1.5 million people from the lower skill levels employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower experience levels, with 1.5 million people from the lower experience levels employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower age groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower age groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower gender groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower gender groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower marital status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower marital status groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower health status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower health status groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower disability status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower disability status groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower employment status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower employment status groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower income status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower income status groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower wealth status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower wealth status groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower housing status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower housing status groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower social status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower social status groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower cultural status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower cultural status groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower religious status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower religious status groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower political status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower political status groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower legal status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower legal status groups employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower moral status groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower moral status groups 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 (Department of Health 1996).

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

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This is a complex task, and one that requires a number of different approaches. One of the most important approaches is the introduction of competition. This involves the introduction of competition between public sector organisations, and the introduction of competition between public sector organisations and private sector organisations.

Another important approach is the restructuring of public sector organisations. This involves the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new public sector organisations. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

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Another important approach is the restructuring of public sector organisations. This involves the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new public sector organisations. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

the 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 (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the experience of patients and staff. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be fair.

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