





[illegible]

[illegible]

MYANMAR VOWEL SIGN KAYAH U 15079

[illegible]



uni108F

A sequence of 9 icons arranged horizontally. The first icon is a simple vertical rectangle. The subsequent 8 icons show a progression of increasing complexity, starting with a circle and a line, and ending with a complex shape featuring multiple circles and lines.

	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MYANMAR SHAN DIGIT ZERO  
uni1090

MYANMAR SHAN DIGIT ONE  
uni1091

MYANMAR SHAN DIGIT TWO  
uni1092

MYANMAR SHAN DIGIT THREE  
uni1093

MYANMAR SHAN DIGIT FOUR  
uni1094

MYANMAR SHAN DIGIT FIVE  
uni1095

MYANMAR SHAN DIGIT SIX  
uni1096

MYANMAR SHAN DIGIT SEVEN  
uni1097

MYANMAR SHAN DIGIT EIGHT  
uni1098

MYANMAR SHAN DIGIT NINE  
uni1099

MYANMAR SIGN KHAMTI TONE-1  
uni109A

MYANMAR SIGN KHAMTI TONE-3  
uni109B

MYANMAR VOWEL SIGN AITON A  
uni109C

MYANMAR VOWEL SIGN AITON AI  
uni109D

MYANMAR SYMBOL SHAN ONE  
uni109E

MYANMAR SYMBOL SHAN EXCLAMATION  
uni109F

ZERO WIDTH SPACE  
uni200B

ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER  
uni200CZERO WIDTH JOINER  
uni200D

LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK  
uni2018

RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK  
uni2019

LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK  
uni201C

RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK  
uni201D

HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS  
uni2026

DOTTED CIRCLE  
uni25CC

KAYAH LI SIGN CWI  
uniA92E

MYANMAR LETTER SHAN GHA

uniA9E0

□	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉
□	၁၀	၁၁	၁၂	၁၃	၁၄	၁၅	၁၆	၁၇	၁၈

MYANMAR LETTER SHAN CHA  
uniA9E1

MYANMAR LETTER SHAN JHA  
uniA9E2

MYANMAR LETTER SHAN NNA  
uniA9E3

MYANMAR LETTER SHAN BHA  
uniA9E4

MYANMAR SIGN SHAN SAW  
uniA9E5

MYANMAR MODIFIER LETTER SHAN REDUPLICATION  
uniA9E6

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING NYA  
uniA9E7

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING FA  
uniA9E8

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING GA  
uniA9E9

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING GHA  
uniA9EA

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING JA  
uniA9EB

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING JHA  
uniA9EC

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING DDA  
uniA9ED

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING DDHA  
uniA9EE

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING NNA  
uniA9EF

MYANMAR TAI LAING DIGIT ZERO  
uniA9F0

MYANMAR TAI LAING DIGIT ONE  
uniA9F1

MYANMAR TAI LAING DIGIT TWO  
uniA9F2

MYANMAR TAI LAING DIGIT THREE  
uniA9F3

MYANMAR TAI LAING DIGIT FOUR  
uniA9F4

MYANMAR TAI LAING DIGIT FIVE  
uniA9F5

MYANMAR TAI LAING DIGIT SIX  
uniA9F6

MYANMAR TAI LAING DIGIT SEVEN  
uniA9F7

MYANMAR TAI LAING DIGIT EIGHT  
uniA9F8

MYANMAR TAI LAING DIGIT NINE  
uniA9F9

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING LLA



uniA9FA

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING DA  
uniA9FB

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING DHA  
uniA9FC

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING BA  
uniA9FD

MYANMAR LETTER TAI LAING BHA  
uniA9FE

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI GA  
uniAA60

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI CA  
uniAA61

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI CHA  
uniAA62

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI JA  
uniAA63

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI JHA  
uniAA64

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI NYA  
uniAA65

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI TTA  
uniAA66

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI TTHA  
uniAA67

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI DDA  
uniAA68

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI DDHA  
uniAA69

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI DHA  
uniAA6A

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI NA  
uniAA6B

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI SA  
uniAA6C

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI HA  
uniAA6D

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI HHA  
uniAA6E

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI FA  
uniAA6F

MYANMAR MODIFIER LETTER KHAMTI REDUPLICATION  
uniAA70

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI XA  
uniAA71

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI ZA  
uniAA72

MYANMAR LETTER KHAMTI RA

uniAA73

MYANMAR LOGOGRAM KHAMTI OAY  
uniAA74

MYANMAR LOGOGRAM KHAMTI QN  
uniAA75

MYANMAR LOGOGRAM KHAMTI HM  
uniAA76

MYANMAR SYMBOL AITON EXCLAMATION  
uniAA77

MYANMAR SYMBOL AITON ONE  
uniAA78

MYANMAR SYMBOL AITON TWO  
uniAA79

MYANMAR LETTER AITON RA  
uniAA7A

MYANMAR SIGN PAO KAREN TONE  
uniAA7B

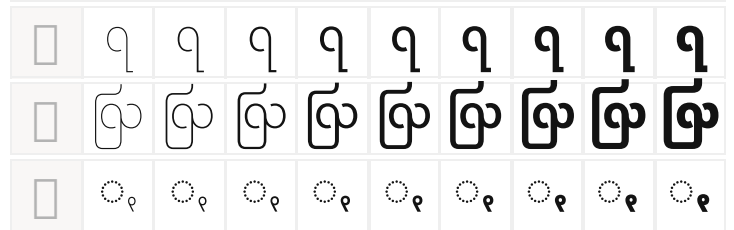
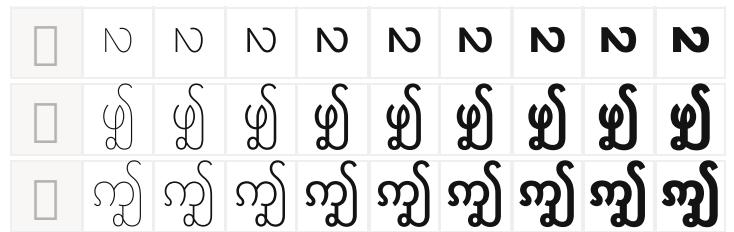
MYANMAR SIGN TAI LAING TONE-2  
uniAA7C

MYANMAR SIGN TAI LAING TONE-5  
uniAA7D

MYANMAR LETTER SHWE PALAUNG CHA  
uniAA7E

MYANMAR LETTER SHWE PALAUNG SHA  
uniAA7F

VARIATION SELECTOR-1  
uniFE00



(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

asat\_anusvara  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

ai\_dup  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

asat\_dup  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

medial\_ha\_u  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

medial\_ha\_uu  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

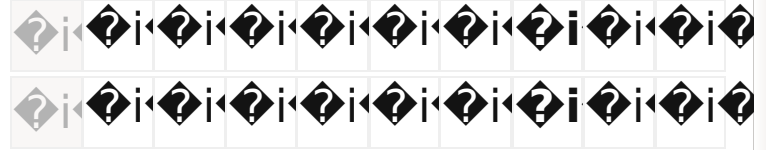
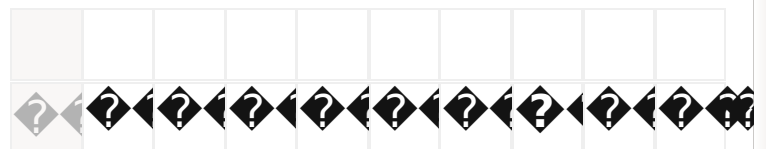
i\_ai  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

i\_anusvara  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

kinzi\_ai  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

kinzi\_anusvara  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

kinzi\_asat



(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
kinzi_i anusvara	
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
kinzi_i	
(cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
kinzi_ii	
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
kinzi_ii_mon	
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
kinzi	
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	
ra_asat	
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
ra_i	
(cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
ra_ii	
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
ra_mark	
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_ra_wa	
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_ra_wa.w2	
Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
medial_ra_wa_tt	
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_ra_wa_tt.w2	
Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
medial_ra.w2	
Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
medial_ra_tt	
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_ra_tt.w2	
Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
medial_ra_bt	
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_ra_bt.w2	
Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
medial_ra_bt3.w2	
Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
medial_ra_bt2.w2	
Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
medial_ra_tt_bt	
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_ra_tt_bt.w2	

Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
medial_ra_tt_bt3 (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_ra_tt_bt2.w2 Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
u_spacing (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
ka.sub Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
ka.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
kha.sub Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
kha.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
ga.sub Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
ga.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
gha.sub Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
gha.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
nga.sub Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
nga.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
ca.sub Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
ca.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
cha.sub Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
cha.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
ja.sub Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
ja.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
jha.sub Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
nya.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	

nya.sub  
 Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

nya.sub2  
 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

nya.notail  
 Ending "notail" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

nnya.notail  
 Ending "notail" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

lla.notail  
 Ending "notail" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

nnya.sub  
 Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

nnya.sub2  
 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

tta\_tta  
 (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tta\_ttha  
 (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tta.alt  
 Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

tta.sub  
 Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

tta.sub2  
 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

ttha.sub  
 Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

ttha.sub2  
 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

dda\_dda  
 (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

dda\_ddha  
 (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

dda.sub  
 Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

dda.sub2  
 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

ddha.sub  
 Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

ddha.sub2  
 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature

nna\_tta  
 (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

nna\_ttha  
 (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



nna\_dda  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



nna.sub  
Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



nna.sub2  
Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



ta.sub  
Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



ta.sub2  
Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



tha.sub  
Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



tha.sub2  
Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



da.sub  
Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



da.sub2  
Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



dha.sub  
Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



dha.sub2  
Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



na.alt  
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



na.sub  
Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



na.sub2  
Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



pa.sub  
Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



pa.sub2  
Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



pha.sub  
Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



pha.sub2  
Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



ba.sub  
Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



ba.sub2  
Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



bha.sub  
Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



bha.sub2

[illegible]

feature

e\_m.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



great\_sa.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



great\_sa.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



sha\_skt.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



sha\_skt.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



ssa\_ttha

(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



ssa\_dda

(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



ssa\_skt.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



ssa\_skt.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



vocR\_skt.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



vocR\_skt.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



vocRR\_skt.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



vocRR\_skt.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



nga\_mon.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



nga\_mon.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



jha\_mon.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



jha\_mon.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



bba\_mon.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



bba\_mon.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)









tha_shn.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
ha_shn.sub Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
ha_shn.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
fa_rpg.sub Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
fa_rpg.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
ga_khm.sub Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
ga_khm.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
uu_spacing (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_wa_ha (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_ya_ha (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_ya.alt1 Ending "alt1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
medial_ya_wa_ha (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_ya_wa (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_ha.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
medial_wa_ovl (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
medial_ha_ovl.sub2 Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
_i.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph)	
_ai.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
ha_tail.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
_ii_anusvara (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
kinzi_ii_anusvara (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	

medial\_wa\_ha\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



medial\_wa\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



medial\_ha\_u\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



medial\_ha\_uu\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



medial\_ha\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



\_uu\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



\_u\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



\_u\_dot\_spacing  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



\_uu\_dot\_spacing  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



dot\_below\_spacing  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



ta\_wa.sub2  
Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



ta\_wa.sub  
Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



dot\_below\_pr  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



medial\_ra\_wa\_ha  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



medial\_ra\_wa\_ha.w2  
Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



medial\_ra\_wa\_ha\_tt  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



medial\_ra\_wa\_ha\_tt.w2  
Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



medial\_wa\_dot\_ovl  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



medial\_ha\_dot\_obl  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



\_uu\_dot.alt  
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)



u\_dot.alt  
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

medial\_ha\_obl  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

medial\_ha\_obl\_u  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

medial\_ha\_obl\_uu  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tall\_aa\_anusvara  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

tall\_aa\_ai  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

\_aa\_anusvara  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

\_aa\_ai  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

ra.alt2  
Ending "alt2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

\_ii.alt  
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

medial\_ya.alt2  
Ending "alt2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

medial\_ha\_obl\_u\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

medial\_ha\_obl\_uu\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base  
glyph)liga feature

ta\_wa\_ovl.sub  
Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)

ta\_wa\_ovl.sub2  
Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)

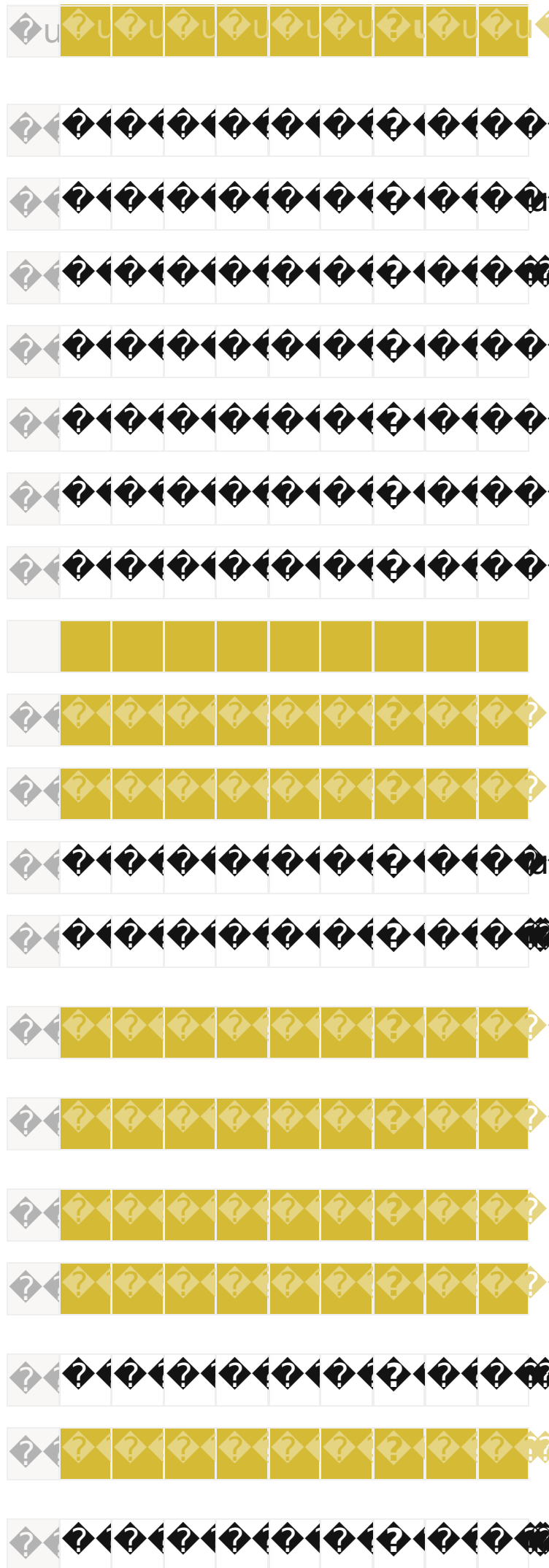
medial\_ra.w2\_5  
Ending "w2\_5" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

medial\_ra\_tt.w2\_5  
Ending "w2\_5" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)

medial\_ra\_wa\_ovl  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

medial\_ra\_wa\_ovl.w2  
Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

medial\_ra\_wa\_ovl\_tt  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base



Ending "w1\_5" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
 feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
 (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)





Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/> on November 10, 2015

[illegible]



(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



medial\_ra\_wa\_ha\_ovl\_tt.w3  
Ending "w3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



medial\_ra\_wa\_ovl\_tt.w1\_5  
Ending "w1\_5" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
base glyph)



ra\_rsbwide220  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



ra\_rsbwide150.alt2  
Ending "alt2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



\_u\_spacing\_rsbwide  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



\_uu\_spacing\_rsbwide  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



\_u\_dot\_spacing\_rsbwide  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



\_uu\_dot\_spacing\_rsbwide  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



dot\_below\_spacing\_rsbwide100  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



dot\_below\_shift  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



medial\_ra\_tt\_bt3.w2  
Ending "w2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



ra.alt1  
Ending "alt1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



ra\_rsbwide150.alt  
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



medial\_ya\_ha.alt  
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)



dot\_below.k  
Ending "k" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



ka\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



ga\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

nga\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

ta\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

tha\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

pa\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

ma\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

ya\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

la\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

wa\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

a\_shn\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

e\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

ka\_shn\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

ca\_shn\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

nya\_shn\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

tha\_shn\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

ga\_khm\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

ca\_khm\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

cha\_khm\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

ja\_khm\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

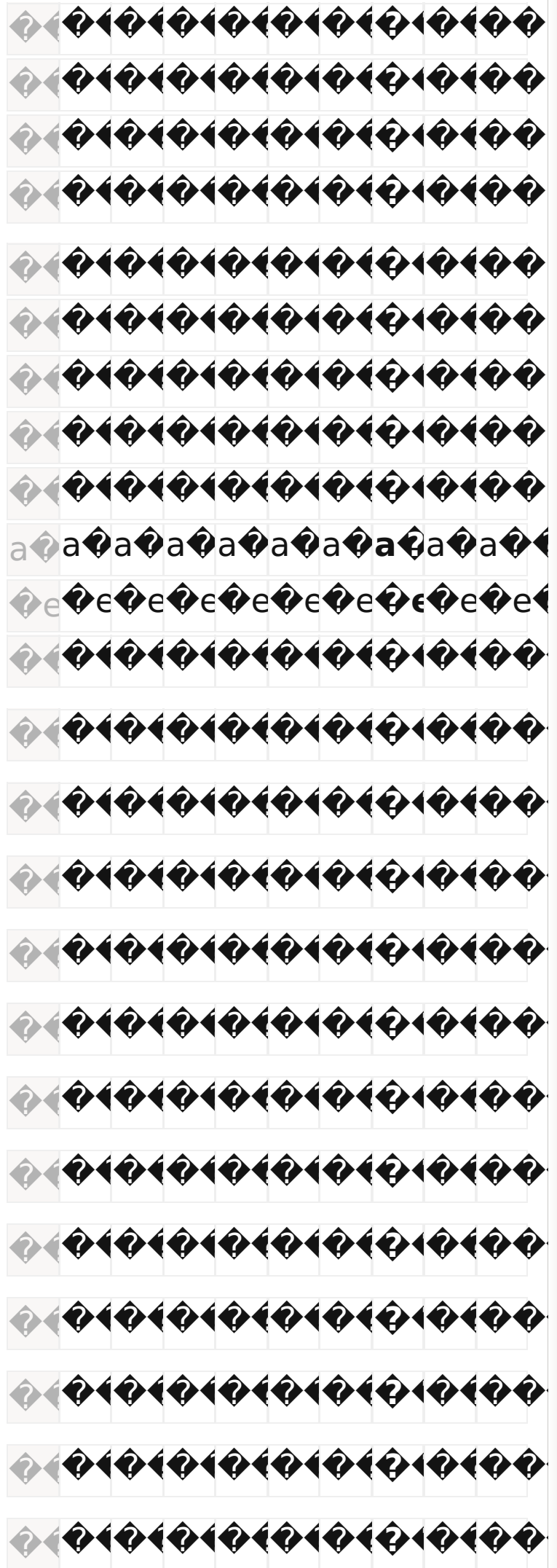
jha\_khm\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

nya\_khm\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

tta\_khm\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

na\_khm\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature

sa\_khm\_dot  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find  
base glyph)liga feature





Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



a\_shn\_dot.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



ka\_shn\_dot.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)



ka\_shn\_dot.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)



ca\_shn\_dot.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)



ca\_shn\_dot.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)



nya\_shn\_dot.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)



nya\_shn\_dot.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)



tha\_shn\_dot.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)



tha\_shn\_dot.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)



ga\_khm\_dot.sub

Ending "sub" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)



ga\_khm\_dot.sub2

Ending "sub2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)  
(cannot find base glyph)



sp1

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



sp2

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



sp3

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



sp4

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



sp5

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



sp6

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



sp7

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



sp8

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



sp9

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



sp10  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



sp11  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



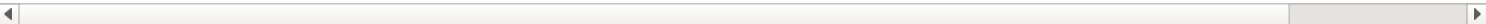
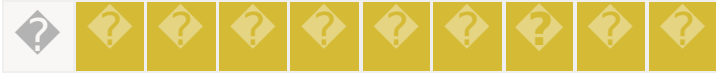
sp12  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



sp13  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



sp14  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.











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

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science and communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science and communication studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science and communication studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science and communication studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science and communication studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science and communication studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science and communication studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)







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:

...the study of the processes of communication 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 '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:

...the study of the processes of communication 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 '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:

...the study of the processes of communication 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 '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:

...the study of the processes of communication 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 '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:

...the study of the processes of communication 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 '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:

...the study of the processes of communication 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)



















































100%



\_\_\_\_\_

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 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.

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 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.

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 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.

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 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.

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 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





























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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 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.



































100%



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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







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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

















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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 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.

100%





















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) and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out a framework for the regulation of health care providers, and the introduction of the Health Care Commission, which is responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of care provided by the public sector. The Health Care Commission has a number of functions, including the monitoring and evaluation of health care providers, the investigation of complaints, and the promotion of good practice.

The Health Care Commission has a number of key priorities, including the improvement of patient safety, the improvement of the quality of care, and the improvement of the efficiency of the health care system. The Health Care Commission has a number of initiatives in place to achieve these priorities, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the Health Care Commission, and the introduction of the Health Care Commission's Quality Standard.

The Health Care Commission's Quality Standard is a framework of standards that health care providers must meet in order to be registered with the Health Care Commission. The Quality Standard covers a number of areas, including patient safety, the quality of care, and the efficiency of the health care system. The Health Care Commission has a number of initiatives in place to ensure that health care providers meet the Quality Standard, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the Health Care Commission, and the introduction of the Health Care Commission's Quality Standard.

The Health Care Commission's Quality Standard is a framework of standards that health care providers must meet in order to be registered with the Health Care Commission. The Quality Standard covers a number of areas, including patient safety, the quality of care, and the efficiency of the health care system. The Health Care Commission has a number of initiatives in place to ensure that health care providers meet the Quality Standard, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the Health Care Commission, and the introduction of the Health Care Commission's Quality Standard.

The Health Care Commission's Quality Standard is a framework of standards that health care providers must meet in order to be registered with the Health Care Commission. The Quality Standard covers a number of areas, including patient safety, the quality of care, and the efficiency of the health care system. The Health Care Commission has a number of initiatives in place to ensure that health care providers meet the Quality Standard, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the Health Care Commission, and the introduction of the Health Care Commission's Quality Standard.

The Health Care Commission's Quality Standard is a framework of standards that health care providers must meet in order to be registered with the Health Care Commission. The Quality Standard covers a number of areas, including patient safety, the quality of care, and the efficiency of the health care system. The Health Care Commission has a number of initiatives in place to ensure that health care providers meet the Quality Standard, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the Health Care Commission, and the introduction of the Health Care Commission's Quality Standard.

The Health Care Commission's Quality Standard is a framework of standards that health care providers must meet in order to be registered with the Health Care Commission. The Quality Standard covers a number of areas, including patient safety, the quality of care, and the efficiency of the health care system. The Health Care Commission has a number of initiatives in place to ensure that health care providers meet the Quality Standard, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the Health Care Commission, and the introduction of the Health Care Commission's Quality Standard.

The Health Care Commission's Quality Standard is a framework of standards that health care providers must meet in order to be registered with the Health Care Commission. The Quality Standard covers a number of areas, including patient safety, the quality of care, and the efficiency of the health care system. The Health Care Commission has a number of initiatives in place to ensure that health care providers meet the Quality Standard, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the Health Care Commission, and the introduction of the Health Care Commission's Quality Standard.

The Health Care Commission's Quality Standard is a framework of standards that health care providers must meet in order to be registered with the Health Care Commission. The Quality Standard covers a number of areas, including patient safety, the quality of care, and the efficiency of the health care system. The Health Care Commission has a number of initiatives in place to ensure that health care providers meet the Quality Standard, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the Health Care Commission, and the introduction of the Health Care Commission's Quality Standard.

























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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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













100%



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 socio-economic classes, with 1.5 million people from the lower socio-economic 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 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 (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 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.

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 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.

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 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.







100%

















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 vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines for the management of older people with common chronic conditions (NICE 2001). The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines for the management of older people with common chronic conditions (NICE 2001).

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines for the management of older people with common chronic conditions (NICE 2001). The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines for the management of older people with common chronic conditions (NICE 2001).

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines for the management of older people with common chronic conditions (NICE 2001). The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines for the management of older people with common chronic conditions (NICE 2001).

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines for the management of older people with common chronic conditions (NICE 2001). The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines for the management of older people with common chronic conditions (NICE 2001).

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines for the management of older people with common chronic conditions (NICE 2001). The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines for the management of older people with common chronic conditions (NICE 2001).

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines for the management of older people with common chronic conditions (NICE 2001).





























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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of mental health care, which is based on the principles of recovery, self-help, and community care. The vision is to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live full and meaningful lives, and that they are able to contribute to society.

One of the key challenges in achieving this vision is to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to access the services they need. This is particularly true for people who are homeless, as they often face significant barriers to accessing mental health services. This paper explores the experiences of homeless people with mental health problems, and discusses the implications for service provision.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the prevalence of mental health problems among homeless people. Second, we explore the experiences of homeless people with mental health problems, and discuss the implications for service provision. Third, we discuss the implications for service provision, and discuss the implications for service provision.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the prevalence of mental health problems among homeless people. Second, we explore the experiences of homeless people with mental health problems, and discuss the implications for service provision. Third, we discuss the implications for service provision, and discuss the implications for service provision.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the prevalence of mental health problems among homeless people. Second, we explore the experiences of homeless people with mental health problems, and discuss the implications for service provision. Third, we discuss the implications for service provision, and discuss the implications for service provision.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the prevalence of mental health problems among homeless people. Second, we explore the experiences of homeless people with mental health problems, and discuss the implications for service provision. Third, we discuss the implications for service provision, and discuss the implications for service provision.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the prevalence of mental health problems among homeless people. Second, we explore the experiences of homeless people with mental health problems, and discuss the implications for service provision. Third, we discuss the implications for service provision, and discuss the implications for service provision.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the prevalence of mental health problems among homeless people. Second, we explore the experiences of homeless people with mental health problems, and discuss the implications for service provision. Third, we discuss the implications for service provision, and discuss the implications for service provision.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the prevalence of mental health problems among homeless people. Second, we explore the experiences of homeless people with mental health problems, and discuss the implications for service provision. Third, we discuss the implications for service provision, and discuss the implications for service provision.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the prevalence of mental health problems among homeless people. Second, we explore the experiences of homeless people with mental health problems, and discuss the implications for service provision. Third, we discuss the implications for service provision, and discuss the implications for service provision.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the prevalence of mental health problems among homeless people. Second, we explore the experiences of homeless people with mental health problems, and discuss the implications for service provision. Third, we discuss the implications for service provision, and discuss the implications for service provision.

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 2010, 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. The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

The strategy is based on the following key objectives:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.





















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 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 health and social care of older people; (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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 also become an important employer of women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a growing need for services such as health care, social care, and education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in terms of employment. One challenge is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which can make it difficult to attract and retain staff. Another challenge is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which can be a less attractive sector for some people. A third challenge is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, which can be a less attractive sector for some people.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can address these challenges. One way is to offer more full-time and permanent jobs. Another way is to offer more attractive salaries and benefits. A third way is to offer more training and development opportunities. These measures could help to attract and retain staff, and to improve the quality of public services.

The public sector has a long way to go in terms of employment. However, it is clear that the public sector is becoming an increasingly important employer of women. By addressing the challenges that the public sector faces, it can ensure that it remains an important employer of women for many years to come.

## References

- Adams, P. (1995). *Women's employment in the public sector: A review of the evidence*. London: HMSO.
- Adams, P. (1996). *Women's employment in the public sector: A review of the evidence*. London: HMSO.
- Adams, P. (1997). *Women's employment in the public sector: A review of the evidence*. London: HMSO.
- Adams, P. (1998). *Women's employment in the public sector: A review of the evidence*. London: HMSO.
- Adams, P. (1999). *Women's employment in the public sector: A review of the evidence*. London: HMSO.











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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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









