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DaunPenh

SPACE uni0020		
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"
NUMBER SIGN uni0023	#	#
DOLLAR SIGN uni0024	\$	\$
PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%
AMPERSAND uni0026	&	&
APOSTROPHE uni0027	'	'
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028	((
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029))
ASTERISK uni002A	*	*
PLUS SIGN uni002B	+	+
COMMA uni002C	,	,
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D	-	-
FULL STOP uni002E	.	.
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K
uni004B

K

K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L
uni004C

L

L

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M
uni004D

M

M

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N
uni004E

N

N

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O
uni004F

O

O

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P
uni0050

P

P

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q
uni0051

Q

Q

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R
uni0052

R

R

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S
uni0053

S

S

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T
uni0054

T

T

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U
uni0055

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U

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V
uni0056

V

V

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W
uni0057

W

W

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X
uni0058

X

X

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y
uni0059

Y

Y

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z
uni005A

Z

Z

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005B

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[

REVERSE SOLIDUS
uni005C

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RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005D

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]

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
uni005E

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LOW LINE
uni005F

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GRAVE ACCENT
uni0060

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LATIN SMALL LETTER A
uni0061

a

a

LATIN SMALL LETTER B
uni0062

b

b

LATIN SMALL LETTER C
uni0063

c

c

LATIN SMALL LETTER D
uni0064

d

d

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

e

e

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

f

f

LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C		
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0		
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢
POUND SIGN		

uni00A3	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6	¦	¦
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	¯	¯
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾














INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	ö
	÷	÷
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7		
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f
KHMER LETTER KA uni1780	ក	ក
KHMER LETTER KHA uni1781	ខ	ខ
KHMER LETTER KO uni1782	គ	គ
KHMER LETTER KHO uni1783	ឃ	ឃ
KHMER LETTER NGO uni1784	ង	ង
KHMER LETTER CA uni1785	ច	ច
KHMER LETTER CHA uni1786	ឆ	ឆ
KHMER LETTER CO uni1787	ជ	ជ
KHMER LETTER CHO uni1788	ឈ	ឈ
KHMER LETTER NYO uni1789	ញ	ញ
KHMER LETTER DA uni178A	ដ	ដ
KHMER LETTER TTHA		

uni178B		ប៊
KHMER LETTER DO uni178C		ឌ
KHMER LETTER TTHO uni178D		ឍ
KHMER LETTER NNO uni178E		ណ
KHMER LETTER TA uni178F		ត
KHMER LETTER THA uni1790		ថ
KHMER LETTER TO uni1791		ទ
KHMER LETTER THO uni1792		ធ
KHMER LETTER NO uni1793		ន
KHMER LETTER BA uni1794		ប
KHMER LETTER PHA uni1795		ផ
KHMER LETTER PO uni1796		ព
KHMER LETTER PHO uni1797		ភ
KHMER LETTER MO uni1798		ម
KHMER LETTER YO uni1799		យ
KHMER LETTER RO uni179A		រ
KHMER LETTER LO uni179B		ល
KHMER LETTER VO uni179C		វ
KHMER LETTER SHA uni179D		ឝ
KHMER LETTER SSO uni179E		ស
KHMER LETTER SA uni179F		ហ
KHMER LETTER HA uni17A0		ហ
KHMER LETTER LA uni17A1		ឡ
KHMER LETTER QA uni17A2		អ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QAQ uni17A3		អ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QAA uni17A4		អ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QI		

uni17A5		អ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QII uni17A6		ឿ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QU uni17A7		ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QUK uni17A8		ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QUU uni17A9		ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QUUV uni17AA		ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL RY uni17AB		ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL RYY uni17AC		ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL LY uni17AD		ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL LYY uni17AE		ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QE uni17AF		ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QAI uni17B0		ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QOO TYPE ONE uni17B1		ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QOO TYPE TWO uni17B2		ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QAU uni17B3		ឺ
KHMER VOWEL INHERENT AQ uni17B4		
KHMER VOWEL INHERENT AA uni17B5		
KHMER VOWEL SIGN AA uni17B6		ា
KHMER VOWEL SIGN I uni17B7		ិ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN II uni17B8		ី
KHMER VOWEL SIGN Y uni17B9		ឺ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN YY uni17BA		ឺ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN U uni17BB		ូ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN UU uni17BC		ួ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN UA uni17BD		ួ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN OE uni17BE		ើ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN YA uni17BF		ឺ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN IE uni17C0		ឺ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN E		

uni17C1		ឺ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN AE uni17C2		ឺ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN AI uni17C3		ឺ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN OO uni17C4		ឺ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN AU uni17C5		
KHMER SIGN NIKAHIT uni17C6		◌̣
KHMER SIGN REAHMUK uni17C7		◌̚
KHMER SIGN YUUKALEAPINTU uni17C8		◌̚
KHMER SIGN MUUSIKATOAN uni17C9		◌̣̣
KHMER SIGN TRIISAP uni17CA		◌̣̣̣
KHMER SIGN BANTOC uni17CB		◌̣̣̣̣
KHMER SIGN ROBAT uni17CC		◌̣̣̣̣̣
KHMER SIGN TOANDAKHIAT uni17CD		◌̣̣̣̣̣̣
KHMER SIGN KAKABAT uni17CE		◌̣̣̣̣̣̣̣
KHMER SIGN AHSDA uni17CF		◌̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣
KHMER SIGN SAMYOK SANNYA uni17D0		◌̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣
KHMER SIGN VIRIAM uni17D1		◌̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣
KHMER SIGN COENG uni17D2		◌̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣
KHMER SIGN BATHAMASAT uni17D3		◌̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣
KHMER SIGN KHAN uni17D4		។
KHMER SIGN BARIYOOSAN uni17D5		។
KHMER SIGN CAMNUC PII KUUH uni17D6		ៗ
KHMER SIGN LEK TOO uni17D7		ៗ
KHMER SIGN BEYYAL uni17D8		ៗ
KHMER SIGN PHNAEK MUAN uni17D9		ៗ
KHMER SIGN KOOMUUT uni17DA		៛
KHMER CURRENCY SYMBOL RIEL uni17DB		
KHMER SIGN AVAKRAHASANYA		

uni17DC	៨
KHMER SIGN ATTHACAN uni17DD	័
KHMER DIGIT ZERO uni17E0	០
KHMER DIGIT ONE uni17E1	១
KHMER DIGIT TWO uni17E2	២
KHMER DIGIT THREE uni17E3	៣
KHMER DIGIT FOUR uni17E4	៤
KHMER DIGIT FIVE uni17E5	៥
KHMER DIGIT SIX uni17E6	៦
KHMER DIGIT SEVEN uni17E7	៧
KHMER DIGIT EIGHT uni17E8	៨
KHMER DIGIT NINE uni17E9	៩
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK SON uni17F0	០
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK MUOY uni17F1	័
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PII uni17F2	៑
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK BEI uni17F3	័្គ
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK BUON uni17F4	៑
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM uni17F5	៑
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-MUOY uni17F6	័
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-PII uni17F7	័្គ
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-BEI uni17F8	៑
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-BUON uni17F9	័្គ
KHMER SYMBOL PATHAMASAT uni19E0	០៨
KHMER SYMBOL MUOY KOET uni19E1	១១
KHMER SYMBOL PII KOET uni19E2	២១
KHMER SYMBOL BEI KOET uni19E3	៣១
KHMER SYMBOL BUON KOET uni19E4	៤១
KHMER SYMBOL PRAM KOET	

uni19E5	៥
KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-MUOY KOET uni19E6	៦
KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-PII KOET uni19E7	៧
KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-BEI KOET uni19E8	៨
KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-BUON KOET uni19E9	៩
	១០
KHMER SYMBOL DAP KOET uni19EA	
KHMER SYMBOL DAP-MUOY KOET uni19EB	១១
KHMER SYMBOL DAP-PII KOET uni19EC	១២
KHMER SYMBOL DAP-BEI KOET uni19ED	១៣
KHMER SYMBOL DAP-BUON KOET uni19EE	១៤
KHMER SYMBOL DAP-PRAM KOET uni19EF	១៥
KHMER SYMBOL TUTEYASAT uni19F0	៨
KHMER SYMBOL MUOY ROC uni19F1	១
KHMER SYMBOL PII ROC uni19F2	២
KHMER SYMBOL BEI ROC uni19F3	៣
KHMER SYMBOL BUON ROC uni19F4	៤
KHMER SYMBOL PRAM ROC uni19F5	៥
KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-MUOY ROC uni19F6	៦
KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-PII ROC uni19F7	៧
KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-BEI ROC uni19F8	៨
KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-BUON ROC uni19F9	៩
KHMER SYMBOL DAP ROC uni19FA	១០
KHMER SYMBOL DAP-MUOY ROC uni19FB	១១
KHMER SYMBOL DAP-PII ROC uni19FC	១២
KHMER SYMBOL DAP-BEI ROC uni19FD	១៣
KHMER SYMBOL DAP-BUON ROC uni19FE	១៤
KHMER SYMBOL DAP-PRAM ROC uni19FF	១៥

ZERO WIDTH SPACE uni200B		
ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER uni200C		
ZERO WIDTH JOINER uni200D		
EN DASH uni2013	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	——	——
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„
DAGGER uni2020	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠
DOTTED CIRCLE uni25CC	⦿	○

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that older people should be able to live independently, actively and with dignity. It is based on the idea that older people should be able to participate in the community and to contribute to society. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; (3) ensuring that older people are able to live independently; and (4) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community and to contribute to society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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