

2020-09-25 - 16:12.56  
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DM Sans Regular  
DM Sans Medium  
DM Sans Bold  
DM Sans *Italic*  
DM Sans *Medium Italic*  
DM Sans *Bold Italic*

uni000D  
SPACE  
uni0020  
EXCLAMATION MARK  
uni0021  
QUOTATION MARK  
uni0022  
NUMBER SIGN  
uni0023  
DOLLAR SIGN  
uni0024  
PERCENT SIGN  
uni0025  
AMPERSAND  
uni0026  
APOSTROPHE  
uni0027  
LEFT PARENTHESIS  
uni0028  
RIGHT PARENTHESIS  
uni0029

!	!	!	!	!	!	!
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
#	#	#	#	#	#	#
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
%	%	%	%	%	%	%
&	&	&	&	&	&	&
'	'	'	'	'	'	'
(	(	(	(	(	(	(
)	)	)	)	)	)	)

ASTERISK  
uni002A  
PLUS SIGN  
uni002B  
COMMA  
uni002C  
HYPHEN-MINUS  
uni002D  
FULL STOP  
uni002E

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;	;	;	;	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J	J	J

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K  
uni004B

K K K K K K K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L  
uni004C

L L L L L L L

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M  
uni004D

M M M M M M M

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N  
uni004E

N N N N N N N

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O  
uni004F

O O O O O O O

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P  
uni0050

P P P P P P P

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q  
uni0051

Q Q Q Q Q Q Q

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R  
uni0052

R R R R R R R

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S  
uni0053

S S S S S S S

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T  
uni0054

T T T T T T T

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U  
uni0055

U U U U U U U

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V  
uni0056

V V V V V V V

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W  
uni0057

W W W W W W W

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X  
uni0058

X X X X X X X

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y  
uni0059

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z  
uni005A

Z Z Z Z Z Z Z

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005B

[ [ [ [ [ [ [

REVERSE SOLIDUS  
uni005C

\ \ \ \ \ \ \

RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005D

] ] ] ] ] ] ]

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT  
uni005E

^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

LOW LINE  
uni005F

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

GRAVE ACCENT  
uni0060

` ` ` ` ` ` `

LATIN SMALL LETTER A  
uni0061

a a a a a a a

LATIN SMALL LETTER B  
uni0062

b b b b b b b

LATIN SMALL LETTER C  
uni0063

c c c c c c c

LATIN SMALL LETTER D  
uni0064

d d d d d d d

e e e e e e e

LATIN SMALL LETTER E  
uni0065

LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g	g	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z	z	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	ª	ª	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD						
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF	½	½	½	½	½	½

VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9						

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

	uni00F4	Ô	ô	Ô	ô	Ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE	uni00F5	Õ	õ	Õ	õ	Õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS	uni00F6	Ö	ö	Ö	ö	Ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN	uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE	uni00F8	Ø	ø	Ø	ø	Ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE	uni00F9	Ù	ù	Ù	ù	Ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE	uni00FA	Ú	ú	Ú	ú	Ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00FB	Û	û	Û	û	Û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	uni00FC	Ü	ü	Ü	ü	Ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE	uni00FD	Ý	ý	Ý	ý	Ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN	uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS	uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON	uni0100	Ā	ā	Ā	ā	Ā	ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON	uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE	uni0102	Ă	ă	Ă	ă	Ă	ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE	uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK	uni0104	Ą	ą	Ą	ą	Ą	ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK	uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE	uni0106	Ć	ć	Ć	ć	Ć	ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE	uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE	uni010A	Ĉ	ĉ	Ĉ	ĉ	Ĉ	ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE	uni010B	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON	uni010C	Č	č	Č	č	Č	č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON	uni010D	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON	uni010E	Ď	ď	Ď	ď	Ď	ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON	uni010F	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE	uni0110	Ð	ð	Ð	ð	Ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE	uni0111	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON							



	uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
		ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113							
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0114	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0128	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0129	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012C	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012D	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į
	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į	į	į	į	į
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ

LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ļ	ļ	ļ	ļ	ļ	ļ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni013F	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni0140	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014E	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014F	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ

LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŕ	ŗ	ř	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158							
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0168	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0169	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016C	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016D	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA uni018F	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FC	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FD	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸	ſ̸
LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA uni0259	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300						
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301						

COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT  
uni0302


COMBINING TILDE  
uni0303

COMBINING MACRON  
uni0304

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COMBINING BREVE  
uni0306

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COMBINING DOT ABOVE  
uni0307

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COMBINING DIAERESIS  
uni0308

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COMBINING RING ABOVE  
uni030A

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COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT  
uni030B

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COMBINING CARON  
uni030C

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COMBINING CEDILLA  
uni0327

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COMBINING OGONEK  
uni0328

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GREEK SMALL LETTER PI  
uni03C0

π	π	π	π	π	π	π
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE  
uni1E80

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LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE  
uni1E81

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE  
uni1E82

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LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE  
uni1E83

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS  
uni1E84

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LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS  
uni1E85

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TILDE  
uni1EBC

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LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH TILDE  
uni1EBD

ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE  
uni1EF2

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LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE  
uni1EF3

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH TILDE  
uni1EF8

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LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH TILDE  
uni1EF9

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EN DASH  
uni2013

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EM DASH  
uni2014

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LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK  
uni2018

‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
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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	>	>	>	>	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/	/	/
SUPERSCRIFT FOUR uni2074	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>
RUPEE SIGN uni20A8	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€
RUBLE SIGN uni20BD	₽	₽	₽	₽	₽	₽
SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™
OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
ESTIMATED SYMBOL uni212E	ℰ	ℰ	ℰ	ℰ	ℰ	ℰ
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	−	−	−	−	−
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/	/	/	/

SQUARE ROOT  
uni221A

√	√	√	√	√	√	√
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INFINITY  
uni221E

∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
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∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
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INTEGRAL  
uni222B

ALMOST EQUAL TO  
uni2248

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NOT EQUAL TO  
uni2260

≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
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LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO  
uni2264

≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
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GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO  
uni2265

≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
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LOZENGE  
uni25CA

◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
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LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI  
uniFB01

fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
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LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL  
uniFB02

fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
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0 0/9  
frac feature

0	0	0	0	0	0	0/9
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1 1/8  
frac feature

1	1	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
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2 2/7  
frac feature

2	2	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7
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3 3/6  
frac feature

3	3	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6
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4 4/5  
frac feature

4	4	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5
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5 5/4  
frac feature

5	5	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4
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6 6/3  
frac feature

6	6	6/3	6/3	6/3	6/3	6/3
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7 7/2  
frac feature

7	7	7/2	7/2	7/2	7/2	7/2
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8 8/1  
frac feature

8	8	8/1	8/1	8/1	8/1	8/1
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9 9/0  
frac feature

9	9	9/0	9/0	9/0	9/0	9/0
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a.ss02  
ss02 feature

a	a	a	a	a	a	a
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acute.ss02  
ss02 feature

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abreve.ss02  
ss02 feature

ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
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acircumflex.ss02  
ss02 feature

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adieresis.ss02  
ss02 feature

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grave.ss02

ss02 feature	à	à	à	à	à	à	à
amacron.ss02 ss02 feature	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
aogonek.ss02 ss02 feature	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
aring.ss02 ss02 feature	å	å	å	å	å	å	å
atilde.ss02 ss02 feature	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
ae.ss02 ss02 feature	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
aeacute.ss02 ss02 feature	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
g.ss03 ss03 feature	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
gbreve.ss03 ss03 feature	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
uni0123.ss03 ss03 feature							
gdotaccent.ss03 ss03 feature	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
three.ss04 ss04 feature	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
six.ss04 ss04 feature	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
nine.ss04 ss04 feature	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
comma.ss01 ss01 feature	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
quotesinglbase.ss01 ss01 feature	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
quotedblbase.ss01 ss01 feature	”	”	”	”	”	”	”
quotedblleft.ss01 ss01 feature	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
quotedblright.ss01 ss01 feature	”	”	”	”	”	”	”
quoteleft.ss01 ss01 feature	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
quoteright.ss01 ss01 feature	’	’	’	’	’	’	’
uni0308.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
uni0307.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
gravecomb.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
acutecomb.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
uni030B.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							



uni0302.cap  
Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni030C.cap  
Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni0306.cap  
Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
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uni030A.cap  
Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



tildecomb.cap  
Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
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uni0304.cap  
Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni0327.cap  
Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
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uni0328.cap  
Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
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indianrupee  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



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

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

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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 '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 study of the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of information and its use. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of communication, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of communication and its use. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information science, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of information science and its use. (p. 1)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information studies, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of information studies and its use. (p. 1)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information technology, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of information technology and its use. (p. 1)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information systems, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of information systems and its use. (p. 1)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information management, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of information management and its use. (p. 1)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information policy, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of information policy and its use. (p. 1)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information law, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of information law and its use. (p. 1)

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 develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

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The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995 (compared with 40% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being people with disabilities in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1995, 15% of public sector employees were over 50 years of age (compared with 10% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1995, 10% of public sector employees were under 25 years of age (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minority groups. In 1995, 10% of public sector employees were from ethnic minority groups (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the lower socio-economic groups. In 1995, 15% of public sector employees were from the lower socio-economic groups (compared with 10% in 1980).

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

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

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

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the 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 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.







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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on three main 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; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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