

2020-09-26 - 02:44.39
02:44.40

Print this page

Hind Kochi Light
Hind Kochi
Hind Kochi Medium
Hind Kochi SemiBold
Hind Kochi Bold

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	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	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
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	K	K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	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
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d	d	d	d
LATIN SMALL LETTER E						

uni0065	e	e	e	e	e	e
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	¡	í	ï	ì	í	î
	CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	ç	€	£	¤	¥
	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	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼

uni00BC

VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF
uni00BDVULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS
uni00BEINVERTED QUESTION MARK
uni00BFLATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
uni00C0LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
uni00C1LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00C2LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE
uni00C3LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
uni00C4LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
uni00C5LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE
uni00C6LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
uni00C7LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
uni00C8LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
uni00C9LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00CALATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
uni00CBLATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
uni00CCLATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
uni00CDLATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00CELATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
uni00CFLATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH
uni00D0LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE
uni00D1LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
uni00D2LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
uni00D3LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00D4LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE
uni00D5LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
uni00D6MULTIPLICATION SIGN
uni00D7

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE

1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4

¿ ¿ ¿ ¿ ¿ ¿

À À À À À À

Á Á Á Á Á Á

Â Â Â Â Â Â

Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã

Ä Ä Ä Ä Ä Ä

Å Å Å Å Å Å

Æ Æ Æ Æ Æ Æ

Ç Ç Ç Ç Ç Ç

È È È È È È

É É É É É É

Ê Ê Ê Ê Ê Ê

Ë Ë Ë Ë Ë Ë

Ì Ì Ì Ì Ì Ì

Í Í Í Í Í Í

Î Î Î Î Î Î

Ï Ï Ï Ï Ï Ï

Ð Ð Ð Ð Ð Ð

Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ

Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò

Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó

Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô

Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ

Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö

× × × × × ×

Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø

uni00D8	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4						

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 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	d'	d'	d'	d'	d'	d'
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
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE

	uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0117	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK	uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK	uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON	uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON	uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE	uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE	uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA	uni0122	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA	uni0123	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON	uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON	uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK	uni012E	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK	uni012F	į	į	į	į	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0130	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I	uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA	uni0136	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA	uni0137	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ
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	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON	uni013D	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON	uni013E	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
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 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	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON						

uni016B	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
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 SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	◌̋	◌̋	◌̋	◌̋	◌̋	◌̋
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝

GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π	π	π
DEVANAGARI DANDA uni0964	।	।	।	।	।
DEVANAGARI DOUBLE DANDA uni0965	॥	॥	॥	॥	॥
MALAYALAM SIGN CANDRABINDU uni0D01	ഃ	ഃ	ഃ	ഃ	ഃ
MALAYALAM SIGN ANUSVARA uni0D02	ം	ം	ം	ം	ം
MALAYALAM SIGN VISARGA uni0D03	ഃ	ഃ	ഃ	ഃ	ഃ
MALAYALAM LETTER A uni0D05	അ	അ	അ	അ	അ
MALAYALAM LETTER AA uni0D06	ആ	ആ	ആ	ആ	ആ
MALAYALAM LETTER I uni0D07	ഇ	ഇ	ഇ	ഇ	ഇ
MALAYALAM LETTER II uni0D08	ഇഃ	ഇഃ	ഇഃ	ഇഃ	ഇഃ
MALAYALAM LETTER U uni0D09	ഉ	ഉ	ഉ	ഉ	ഉ
MALAYALAM LETTER UU uni0D0A	ഊ	ഊ	ഊ	ഊ	ഊ
MALAYALAM LETTER VOCALIC R uni0D0B	ഋ	ഋ	ഋ	ഋ	ഋ
MALAYALAM LETTER VOCALIC L uni0D0C	ൠ	ൠ	ൠ	ൠ	ൠ
MALAYALAM LETTER E uni0D0E	എ	എ	എ	എ	എ
MALAYALAM LETTER EE uni0D0F	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ
MALAYALAM LETTER AI uni0D10	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ
MALAYALAM LETTER O uni0D12	ഒ	ഒ	ഒ	ഒ	ഒ
MALAYALAM LETTER OO uni0D13	ഓ	ഓ	ഓ	ഓ	ഓ
MALAYALAM LETTER AU uni0D14	ഔ	ഔ	ഔ	ഔ	ഔ
MALAYALAM LETTER KA uni0D15	ക	ക	ക	ക	ക
MALAYALAM LETTER KHA uni0D16	ഖ	ഖ	ഖ	ഖ	ഖ
MALAYALAM LETTER GA uni0D17	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ
MALAYALAM LETTER GHA uni0D18	ഘ	ഘ	ഘ	ഘ	ഘ
MALAYALAM LETTER NG uni0D19	ങ	ങ	ങ	ങ	ങ
MALAYALAM LETTER CA uni0D1A	ച	ച	ച	ച	ച
MALAYALAM LETTER CHA uni0D1B	ചഃ	ചഃ	ചഃ	ചഃ	ചഃ
MALAYALAM LETTER JA					

MALAYALAM LETTER JHA uni0D1C	ജ	ജ	ജ	ജ	ജ
MALAYALAM LETTER NYA uni0D1E	ഞ	ഞ	ഞ	ഞ	ഞ
MALAYALAM LETTER TTA uni0D1F	ട	ട	ട	ട	ട
MALAYALAM LETTER TTHA uni0D20	ത	ത	ത	ത	ത
MALAYALAM LETTER DDA uni0D21	ഡ	ഡ	ഡ	ഡ	ഡ
MALAYALAM LETTER DDHA uni0D22	ഢ	ഢ	ഢ	ഢ	ഢ
MALAYALAM LETTER NNA uni0D23	ണ	ണ	ണ	ണ	ണ
MALAYALAM LETTER TA uni0D24	ത	ത	ത	ത	ത
MALAYALAM LETTER THA uni0D25	ഥ	ഥ	ഥ	ഥ	ഥ
MALAYALAM LETTER DA uni0D26	ദ	ദ	ദ	ദ	ദ
MALAYALAM LETTER DHA uni0D27	ധ	ധ	ധ	ധ	ധ
MALAYALAM LETTER NA uni0D28	ന	ന	ന	ന	ന
MALAYALAM LETTER NNNA uni0D29	ണ	ണ	ണ	ണ	ണ
MALAYALAM LETTER PA uni0D2A	പ	പ	പ	പ	പ
MALAYALAM LETTER PHA uni0D2B	ഫ	ഫ	ഫ	ഫ	ഫ
MALAYALAM LETTER BA uni0D2C	ബ	ബ	ബ	ബ	ബ
MALAYALAM LETTER BHA uni0D2D	ഭ	ഭ	ഭ	ഭ	ഭ
MALAYALAM LETTER MA uni0D2E	മ	മ	മ	മ	മ
MALAYALAM LETTER YA uni0D2F	യ	യ	യ	യ	യ
MALAYALAM LETTER RA uni0D30	ര	ര	ര	ര	ര
MALAYALAM LETTER RRA uni0D31	റ	റ	റ	റ	റ
MALAYALAM LETTER LA uni0D32	ല	ല	ല	ല	ല
MALAYALAM LETTER LLA uni0D33	ള	ള	ള	ള	ള
MALAYALAM LETTER LLLA uni0D34	ഴ	ഴ	ഴ	ഴ	ഴ
MALAYALAM LETTER VA uni0D35	വ	വ	വ	വ	വ
MALAYALAM LETTER SHA uni0D36	ശ	ശ	ശ	ശ	ശ

MALAYALAM LETTER SSA uni0D37	ഷ	ഷ	ഷ	ഷ	ഷ
MALAYALAM LETTER SA uni0D38	സ	സ	സ	സ	സ
MALAYALAM LETTER HA uni0D39	ഹ	ഹ	ഹ	ഹ	ഹ
MALAYALAM LETTER TTTA uni0D3A	ട	ട	ട	ട	ട
MALAYALAM SIGN AVAGRAHA uni0D3D	‌	‌	‌	‌	‌
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN AA uni0D3E	ഏ	ഏ	ഏ	ഏ	ഏ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN I uni0D3F	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN II uni0D40	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN U uni0D41	ഊ	ഊ	ഊ	ഊ	ഊ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN UU uni0D42	ഋ	ൠ	ൠ	ൠ	ൠ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R uni0D43	ഠ	ഠ	ഠ	ഠ	ഠ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC RR uni0D44	ഡ	ഡ	ഡ	ഡ	ഡ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN E uni0D46	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN EE uni0D47	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN AI uni0D48	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN O uni0D4A	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN OO uni0D4B	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN AU uni0D4C	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ
MALAYALAM SIGN VIRAMA uni0D4D	‌	‌	‌	‌	‌
MALAYALAM LETTER DOT REPH uni0D4E	‌	‌	‌	‌	‌
MALAYALAM AU LENGTH MARK uni0D57	ഏ	ഏ	ഏ	ഏ	ഏ
MALAYALAM LETTER VOCALIC RR uni0D60	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ
MALAYALAM LETTER VOCALIC LL uni0D61	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC L uni0D62	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ	ഐ
MALAYALAM VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC LL					

uni0D63		൦	൦	൦	൦	൦
MALAYALAM DIGIT ZERO uni0D66	□	൦	൦	൦	൦	൦
MALAYALAM DIGIT ONE uni0D67	□	൧	൧	൧	൧	൧
MALAYALAM DIGIT TWO uni0D68	□	൨	൨	൨	൨	൨
MALAYALAM DIGIT THREE uni0D69	□	൩	൩	൩	൩	൩
MALAYALAM DIGIT FOUR uni0D6A	□	൪	൪	൪	൪	൪
MALAYALAM DIGIT FIVE uni0D6B	□	൫	൫	൫	൫	൫
MALAYALAM DIGIT SIX uni0D6C	□	൬	൬	൬	൬	൬
MALAYALAM DIGIT SEVEN uni0D6D	□	൭	൭	൭	൭	൭
MALAYALAM DIGIT EIGHT uni0D6E	□	൮	൮	൮	൮	൮
MALAYALAM DIGIT NINE uni0D6F	□	൯	൯	൯	൯	൯
MALAYALAM NUMBER TEN uni0D70	□	൧൦	൧൦	൧൦	൧൦	൧൦
MALAYALAM NUMBER ONE HUNDRED uni0D71	□	൧൦൦	൧൦൦	൧൦൦	൧൦൦	൧൦൦
MALAYALAM NUMBER ONE THOUSAND uni0D72	□	൧൦൦൦	൧൦൦൦	൧൦൦൦	൧൦൦൦	൧൦൦൦
MALAYALAM FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni0D73	□	൧൪	൧൪	൧൪	൧൪	൧൪
MALAYALAM FRACTION ONE HALF uni0D74	□	൧൪	൧൪	൧൪	൧൪	൧൪
MALAYALAM FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni0D75	□	൧൪	൧൪	൧൪	൧൪	൧൪
MALAYALAM DATE MARK uni0D79	□	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦
MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU NN uni0D7A	□	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦
MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU N uni0D7B	□	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦
MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU RR uni0D7C	□	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦
MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU L uni0D7D	□	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦
MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU LL uni0D7E	□	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦
MALAYALAM LETTER CHILLU K uni0D7F	□	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦	൩൦
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	>	>	>	>	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/	/	/
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€
INDIAN RUPEE SIGN uni20B9	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
TURKISH LIRA SIGN uni20BA	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺
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	/	/	/	/	/	/

BULLET OPERATOR	uni2219	•	•	•	•	•	•
SQUARE ROOT	uni221A	√	√	√	√	√	√
INFINITY	uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
INTEGRAL	uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO	uni2248	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
NOT EQUAL TO	uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO	uni2264	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO	uni2265	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
LOZENGE	uni25CA	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊
DOTTED CIRCLE	uni25CC	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI	uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL	uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
uniF0001							
uniF0002							
uniF01B7		▮	▮	▮	▮	▮	▮
uniF01B8							
uniF01B9							
uniF01BA							
uniF01BB							
uniF01BC							
uniF01BD							
uniF01BE							
uniF01BF							
uniF01C0							
uniF01C1							
uniF01C2							
uniF01C3							

uniF01C4					
uniF01C5					
uniF01C6					
uniF01C7					
uniF01C8					
uniF01C9					
uniF01CA					
uniF01CB					
uniF01CC					
uniF01CD					
uniF01CE					
uniF01CF					
uniF01D0					
uniF01D1	ᲁ	ᲂ	ᲃ	ᲄ	ᲅ
uniF01D2	ᲆ	ᲇ	ᲈ	Ᲊ	ᲊ
uniF01D3					
uniF01D4					
uniF01D5	᲋	᲌	᲍	᲎	᲏
uniF01D6					
uniF01D7					
uniF01D8					
uniF01D9					
uniF01DA					
uniF01DB					
uniF01DC					
uniF01DD					
uniF01DE					
uniF01DF	Ა	Ბ	Გ	Დ	Ე

uniF01E0	ക	റ	ക	റ	ക
uniF01E1	ക	ച	ക	ച	ക
uniF01E2	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ
uniF01E3	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ
uniF01E4	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ
uniF01E5	ജ	ജ	ജ	ജ	ജ
uniF01E6	ങ	ങ	ങ	ങ	ങ
uniF01E7	ച	ച	ച	ച	ച
uniF01E8	ച	ച	ച	ച	ച
uniF01E9	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01EA	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01EB	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01EC	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01ED	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01EE	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01EF	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01F0	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01F1	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01F2	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01F3	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01F4	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01F5	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01F6	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01F7	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01F8	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01F9	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
uniF01FA	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ
	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ	ഈ

uniF01FB

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF01FC

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF01FD

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF01FE

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF01FF

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0200

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0201

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0202

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0203

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0204

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0205

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0206

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0207

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0208

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0209

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF020A

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF020B

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF020C

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF020D

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF020E

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF020F

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0210

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0211

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0212

൩ ൩ ൩ ൩ ൩

uniF0213

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

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 the public sector is financed. 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 the public sector is financed.

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 the public sector is financed. 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 the public sector is financed.

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 the public sector is financed. 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 the public sector is financed.

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 the public sector is financed. 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 the public sector is financed.

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 the public sector is financed. 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 the public sector is financed.

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 the public sector is financed. 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 the public sector is financed.

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 the public sector is financed. 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 the public sector is financed.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.5 billion to 0.7 billion (United Nations 2002). The United Nations predicts that by 2050, the number of people aged 65 and over will have increased to 1.5 billion, and the number of people under 15 years of age will have decreased to 1.1 billion (United Nations 2002).

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 71 years for men and 76 years for women. By 2050, the life expectancy at birth is predicted to be 78 years for men and 83 years for women (United Nations 2002). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a more active lifestyle.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is the decrease in fertility rates. In 1990, the total fertility rate was 2.8 children per woman. By 2050, the total fertility rate is predicted to be 1.5 children per woman (United Nations 2002). This decrease in fertility rates is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the number of children that women want to have, and a decrease in the number of children that women are able to have.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a global phenomenon. In 1990, there were 0.5 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 2050, there are predicted to be 1.5 billion people aged 65 and over in the world (United Nations 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a significant challenge for many countries, as it will require a large number of resources to care for this population.

There are a number of ways in which countries can prepare for the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One way is to improve the quality of life for older people. This can be done by providing better medical care, better housing, and better social services. Another way is to encourage older people to remain active and engaged in their communities. This can be done by providing opportunities for older people to participate in sports, hobbies, and volunteer work.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a significant challenge for many countries. However, by taking the right steps, countries can prepare for this challenge and ensure that older people are able to live healthy and active lives. This requires a commitment to improving the quality of life for older people, and to encouraging older people to remain active and engaged in their communities.

References

- United Nations. 2002. *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*. New York: United Nations.
- World Bank. 2002. *World Development Indicators*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- World Health Organization. 2002. *World Health Statistics Quarterly*. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- World Population Council. 2002. *World Population: Trends and Prospects*. New York: World Population Council.
- World Population Review. 2002. *World Population: Trends and Prospects*. New York: World Population Review.

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

The public sector 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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.

© 2010 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 267: 225–233

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 1998). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by 2015, with the largest increases occurring in the developing countries (United Nations, 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world, and the United Nations has developed a series of goals for the year 2015, known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs are a set of eight goals that are intended to be achieved by the year 2015. The goals are: (1) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) to achieve universal primary education, (3) to promote gender equality and empower women, (4) to reduce child mortality, (5) to improve maternal health, (6) to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (7) to ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) to develop a global partnership for development (United Nations, 1999).

The MDGs are a set of goals that are intended to be achieved by the year 2015. The goals are: (1) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) to achieve universal primary education, (3) to promote gender equality and empower women, (4) to reduce child mortality, (5) to improve maternal health, (6) to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (7) to ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) to develop a global partnership for development (United Nations, 1999).

The MDGs are a set of goals that are intended to be achieved by the year 2015. The goals are: (1) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) to achieve universal primary education, (3) to promote gender equality and empower women, (4) to reduce child mortality, (5) to improve maternal health, (6) to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (7) to ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) to develop a global partnership for development (United Nations, 1999).

The MDGs are a set of goals that are intended to be achieved by the year 2015. The goals are: (1) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) to achieve universal primary education, (3) to promote gender equality and empower women, (4) to reduce child mortality, (5) to improve maternal health, (6) to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (7) to ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) to develop a global partnership for development (United Nations, 1999).

The MDGs are a set of goals that are intended to be achieved by the year 2015. The goals are: (1) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) to achieve universal primary education, (3) to promote gender equality and empower women, (4) to reduce child mortality, (5) to improve maternal health, (6) to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (7) to ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) to develop a global partnership for development (United Nations, 1999).

The MDGs are a set of goals that are intended to be achieved by the year 2015. The goals are: (1) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) to achieve universal primary education, (3) to promote gender equality and empower women, (4) to reduce child mortality, (5) to improve maternal health, (6) to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (7) to ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) to develop a global partnership for development (United Nations, 1999).

The MDGs are a set of goals that are intended to be achieved by the year 2015. The goals are: (1) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) to achieve universal primary education, (3) to promote gender equality and empower women, (4) to reduce child mortality, (5) to improve maternal health, (6) to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (7) to ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) to develop a global partnership for development (United Nations, 1999).

The MDGs are a set of goals that are intended to be achieved by the year 2015. The goals are: (1) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) to achieve universal primary education, (3) to promote gender equality and empower women, (4) to reduce child mortality, (5) to improve maternal health, (6) to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (7) to ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) to develop a global partnership for development (United Nations, 1999).

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 former Soviet Union, with 1.5 million people from the former Soviet Union 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 Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean 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 Indian subcontinent, with 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent 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 Middle East, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East 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 Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands 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 Philippines, with 1.5 million people from the Philippines 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 Republic of Ireland, with 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland 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 United States, with 1.5 million people from the United States 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 European Union, with 1.5 million people from the European Union 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 Commonwealth of Independent States, with 1.5 million people from the Commonwealth of Independent States 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 African continent, with 1.5 million people from the African continent 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 Asian continent, with 1.5 million people from the Asian continent 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 Latin American continent, with 1.5 million people from the Latin American continent 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 Middle East and North Africa, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East and North Africa 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 South and Central America, with 1.5 million people from the South and Central America 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 Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean 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 Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands 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 Philippines, with 1.5 million people from the Philippines 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 Republic of Ireland, with 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland 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 United States, with 1.5 million people from the United States 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 European Union, with 1.5 million people from the European Union 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 Commonwealth of Independent States, with 1.5 million people from the Commonwealth of Independent States 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 from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently in their own homes; older people should be able to access the services they need; and older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. These include: to improve the quality of life of older people; to reduce the inequalities in health and social care between different groups of older people; to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; and to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care, and sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK.

The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care, and sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK.

The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care, and sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK.

The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care, and sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK.

The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care, and sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK.

The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care, and sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK.

The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK. It sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care, and sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care in the UK.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 16.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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.

