

Open Sans Condensed Light

Open Sans Condensed Bold

Open Sans Condensed Light Italic

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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

!	!	!	!
"	"	"	"
#	#	#	#
\$	\$	\$	\$
%	%	%	%
&	&	&	&
'	'	'	'
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*	*	*	*
+	+	+	+
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-	-	-	-
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/	/	/	/

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	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
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L
uni004C

L	ℒ	𝐋	ℓ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M
uni004D

M	ℳ	𝐌	℥
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N
uni004E

N	ℕ	𝐍	ℵ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O
uni004F

O	℔	𝐎	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P
uni0050

P	ℙ	𝐏	Ⅎ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q
uni0051

Q	ℚ	𝐐	ℳ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R
uni0052

R	℞	𝐑	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S
uni0053

S	ℙ	𝐒	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T
uni0054

T	ℚ	𝐓	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U
uni0055

U	ℚ	𝐔	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V
uni0056

V	ℚ	𝐕	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W
uni0057

W	ℚ	𝐖	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X
uni0058

X	ℚ	𝐗	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y
uni0059

Y	ℚ	𝐘	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z
uni005A

Z	ℚ	𝐙	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005B

[ℚ	𝐋	ℴ
---	---	---	---

REVERSE SOLIDUS
uni005C

\	ℚ	𝐋	ℴ
---	---	---	---

RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005D

]	ℚ	𝐋	ℴ
---	---	---	---

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
uni005E

^	ℚ	𝐋	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LOW LINE
uni005F

—	ℚ	𝐋	ℴ
---	---	---	---

GRAVE ACCENT
uni0060

`	ℚ	𝐋	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A
uni0061

a	ℚ	𝐚	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER B
uni0062

b	ℚ	𝐚	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER C
uni0063

c	ℚ	𝐚	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER D
uni0064

d	ℚ	𝐚	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

e	ℚ	𝐚	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

f	ℚ	𝐚	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

g	ℚ	𝐚	ℴ
---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	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
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
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	μ	μ	μ	μ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü

uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	þ	Þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	õ	õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	ö	ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0100	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0102	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0104	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0106	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0108	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0109	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010A	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010B	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	d'	d'	d'	d'
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	đ	đ	đ	đ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE				

uni0114	Ě	ě	Ě	ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	ě	Ě	ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011C	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011D	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0124	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0125	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0128	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0129	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012C	Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012D	ĭ	ĭ	ĭ	ĭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	Į	Į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į	į

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	ı	İ	ı
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	l	l	l	l
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ uni0132	IJ	Ij	IJ	Ij
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ uni0133	ij	ij	ij	ij
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0134	Ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ	ĵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0135	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ƙ	ƙ	Ƙ	ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA uni0138	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni013F	Ł	ł	Ł	ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni0140	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	ń	Ń	ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	ň	Ň	ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE uni0149	’n	’n	’n	’n
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	Ŋ	ŋ	Ŋ	ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	ō	Ŏ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014E	Ö	ö	Ö	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014F	ö	ö	ö	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	ő	Ő	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	œ	Œ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	ŕ	Ŗ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	ŗ	Ŗ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	ř	Ř	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	ś	Ś	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015C	Ŝ	ŝ	Ŝ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015D	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	ş	Ş	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	š	Š	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ţ	ţ	Ţ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ţ	ţ	ţ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ț	ț	Ț	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ț	ț	ț	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE				

	uni0167	Ł	ł	Ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE	uni0168	Ũ	ũ	Ũ	ũ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE	uni0169	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON	uni016A	Ū	ū	Ū	ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON	uni016B	ū	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE	uni016C	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE	uni016D	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE	uni016E	Ű	ű	Ű	ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE	uni016F	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	uni0170	Ú	ú	Ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	uni0171	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK	uni0172	Ų	ų	Ų	ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK	uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0174	Ŵ	ŵ	Ŵ	ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0175	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0176	Ŷ	ŷ	Ŷ	ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0177	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS	uni0178	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE	uni0179	Ż	ż	Ż	ż
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE	uni017A	ż	ż	ż	ż
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE	uni017B	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE	uni017C	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON	uni017D	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON	uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S	uni017F	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK	uni0192	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN	uni01A0	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN	uni01A1	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01AF	Ů	Ǆ	Ǆ	Ǆ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01B0	ů	ǆ	ǆ	ǆ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CARON uni01F0	ǰ	ǰ	ǰ	ǰ
	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FA				
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FB	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FC	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FD	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FE	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FF	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	ș	ș	ș	ș
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	ț	ț	ț	ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J uni0237	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј
MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE uni02BC	'	'	'	'
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	–	–	–	–
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	~	~	~
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝
MODIFIER LETTER LOW RING uni02F3	◌̥	◌̥	◌̥	◌̥
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300				
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301				
COMBINING TILDE				

uni0303				
COMBINING HOOK ABOVE uni0309				
COMBINING DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT uni030F				
COMBINING DOT BELOW uni0323				
GREEK TONOS uni0384	◌́	◌͂	◌̓	◌̈́
GREEK DIALYTIKA TONOS uni0385	◌ͅ	◌͆	◌͇	◌͈
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni0386	Ἀ	Ἀ	Ἀ	Ἀ
GREEK ANO TELEIA uni0387	◌˙	◌˙	◌˙	◌˙
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni0388	Ἐ	Ἐ	Ἐ	Ἐ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS uni0389	Ἠ	Ἠ	Ἠ	Ἠ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS uni038A	Ἰ	Ἰ	Ἰ	Ἰ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS uni038C	Ὀ	Ὀ	Ὀ	Ὀ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS uni038E	Ῐ	Ῐ	Ῐ	Ῐ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS uni038F	Ὠ	Ὠ	Ὠ	Ὠ
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS uni0390	ῐ́	ῐ́	ῐ́	ῐ́
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA uni0391	Α	Α	Α	Α
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER BETA uni0392	Β	Β	Β	Β
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA uni0393	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA uni0394	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON uni0395	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ZETA uni0396	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA uni0397	Η	Η	Η	Η
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA uni0398	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA uni0399	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER KAPPA uni039A	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER LAMDA uni039B	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER MU uni039C	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER NU uni039D	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER XI uni039E	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON uni039F	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PI uni03A0	Π	Π	Π	Π
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER RHO uni03A1	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ
	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER SIGMA uni03A3				
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER TAU uni03A4	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON uni03A5	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PHI uni03A6	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER CHI uni03A7	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PSI uni03A8	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA uni03A9	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03AA	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03AB	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni03AC	ά	ά	ά	ά
GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni03AD	έ	έ	έ	έ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS uni03AE	ή	ή	ή	ή
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS uni03AF	ί	ί	ί	ί
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS uni03B0	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA uni03B1	α	α	α	α
GREEK SMALL LETTER BETA uni03B2	β	β	β	β
GREEK SMALL LETTER GAMMA uni03B3	γ	γ	γ	γ
GREEK SMALL LETTER DELTA uni03B4	δ	δ	δ	δ
GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON uni03B5	ε	ε	ε	ε
GREEK SMALL LETTER ZETA uni03B6	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA uni03B7	η	η	η	η
GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA uni03B8	θ	θ	θ	θ
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA uni03B9	ι	ι	ι	ι

GREEK SMALL LETTER KAPPA uni03BA	Κ	κ	Κ	κ
GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA uni03BB	λ	λ	λ	λ
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ
GREEK SMALL LETTER NU uni03BD	ν	ν	ν	ν
GREEK SMALL LETTER XI uni03BE	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON uni03BF	ο	ο	ο	ο
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π	π
GREEK SMALL LETTER RHO uni03C1	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
GREEK SMALL LETTER FINAL SIGMA uni03C2	ς	ς	ς	ς
GREEK SMALL LETTER SIGMA uni03C3	σ	σ	σ	σ
GREEK SMALL LETTER TAU uni03C4	τ	τ	τ	τ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON uni03C5	υ	υ	υ	υ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PHI uni03C6	φ	φ	φ	φ
GREEK SMALL LETTER CHI uni03C7	χ	χ	χ	χ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PSI uni03C8	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA uni03C9	ω	ω	ω	ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CA	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CB	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS uni03CC	ό	ό	ό	ό
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS uni03CD	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS uni03CE	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ
GREEK THETA SYMBOL uni03D1	ϑ	ϑ	ϑ	ϑ
GREEK UPSILON WITH HOOK SYMBOL uni03D2	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ
GREEK PI SYMBOL uni03D6	ϖ	ϖ	ϖ	ϖ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0400	È	È	È	È
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IO uni0401	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE uni0402	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE				

	uni0403	Ѓ	ѓ	ђ	đ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE	uni0404	Є	ё	Е	Е
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZE	uni0405	Ѕ	ѕ	Ѕ	ѕ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I	uni0406	І	і	І	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YI	uni0407	Ї	ї	Ї	ї
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER JE	uni0408	Ј	ј	Ј	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LJE	uni0409	Љ	љ	Љ	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NJE	uni040A	Њ	њ	Њ	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE	uni040B	Ѣ	ѣ	Ѣ	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KJE	uni040C	Ќ	ќ	Ќ	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE	uni040D	Й	й	Й	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT U	uni040E	Ў	ў	Ў	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZHE	uni040F	Ѧ	ѧ	Ѧ	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A	uni0410	А	а	А	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BE	uni0411	Б	б	Б	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER VE	uni0412	В	в	В	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE	uni0413	Г	г	Г	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DE	uni0414	Д	д	Д	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE	uni0415	Е	е	Е	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE	uni0416	Ж	ж	Ж	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE	uni0417	З	з	З	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I	uni0418	И	и	И	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I	uni0419	Й	й	Й	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA	uni041A	К	к	К	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL	uni041B	Л	л	Л	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM	uni041C	М	м	М	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN	uni041D	Н	н	Н	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O	uni041E	О	о	О	/
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE					

uni041F	П	п	П	<i>п</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER uni0420	Р	р	Р	<i>р</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES uni0421	С	с	С	<i>с</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE uni0422	Т	т	Т	<i>т</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U uni0423	У	у	У	<i>у</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EF uni0424	Ф	ф	Ф	<i>ф</i>
	Х	х	Х	<i>х</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA uni0425				
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSE uni0426	Ц	ц	Ц	<i>ц</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE uni0427	Ч	ч	Ч	<i>ч</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHA uni0428	Ш	ш	Ш	<i>ш</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHCHA uni0429	Щ	щ	Щ	<i>щ</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HARD SIGN uni042A	Ъ	ъ	Ъ	<i>ъ</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU uni042B	Ы	ы	Ы	<i>ы</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni042C	Ь	ь	Ь	<i>ь</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E uni042D	Э	э	Э	<i>э</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YU uni042E	Ю	ю	Ю	<i>ю</i>
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YA uni042F	Я	я	Я	<i>я</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A uni0430	а	а	а	<i>а</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BE uni0431	б	б	б	<i>б</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER VE uni0432	в	в	в	<i>в</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE uni0433	г	г	г	<i>г</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DE uni0434	д	д	д	<i>д</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE uni0435	е	е	е	<i>е</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE uni0436	ж	ж	ж	<i>ж</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE uni0437	з	з	з	<i>з</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I uni0438	и	и	и	<i>и</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I uni0439	й	й	й	<i>й</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA				

uni043A	К	к	К	<i>к</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL uni043B	Л	л	Л	<i>л</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM uni043C	М	м	М	<i>М</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN uni043D	Н	н	Н	<i>Н</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O uni043E	О	о	О	<i>О</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE uni043F	П	п	П	<i>П</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER uni0440	Р	р	Р	<i>Р</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES uni0441	С	с	С	<i>С</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE uni0442	Т	т	Т	<i>т</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U uni0443	У	у	У	<i>У</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EF uni0444	Ф	ф	Ф	<i>Ф</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA uni0445	Х	х	Х	<i>Х</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSE uni0446	Ц	ц	Ц	<i>Ц</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE uni0447	Ч	ч	Ч	<i>Ч</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHA uni0448	Ш	ш	Ш	<i>Ш</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHCHA uni0449	Щ	щ	Щ	<i>Щ</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HARD SIGN uni044A	Ъ	ъ	Ъ	<i>ъ</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU uni044B	Ы	ы	Ы	<i>Ы</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni044C	Ь	ь	Ь	<i>ь</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E uni044D	Э	э	Э	<i>Э</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YU uni044E	Ю	ю	Ю	<i>Ю</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YA uni044F	Я	я	Я	<i>Я</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0450	è	è	è	<i>è</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IO uni0451	ë	ë	ë	<i>ë</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJE uni0452	ђ	ђ	ђ	<i>ђ</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GJE uni0453	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ	<i>ѓ</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0454	Є	є	Є	<i>Є</i>
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZE uni0455	ѕ	ѕ	ѕ	<i>ѕ</i>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I
uni0456

і	і	і	і
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YI
uni0457

ï	ï	ï	ï
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER JE
uni0458

ј	ј	ј	ј
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LJE
uni0459

љ	љ	љ	љ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NJE
uni045A

њ	њ	њ	њ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSHE
uni045B

ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KJE
uni045C

ќ	ќ	ќ	ќ
---	---	---	---

ѝ	ѝ	ѝ	`
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
uni045D

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT U
uni045E

ў	ў	ў	ў
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZHE
uni045F

џ	џ	џ	џ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA
uni0460

Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER OMEGA
uni0461

ω	ω	ω	ω
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YAT
uni0462

Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YAT
uni0463

ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED E
uni0464

Є	Є	Є	Є
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED E
uni0465

е	е	е	е
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LITTLE YUS
uni0466

Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LITTLE YUS
uni0467

ѧ	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED LITTLE YUS
uni0468

Ѩ	Ѩ	Ѩ	Ѩ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED LITTLE YUS
uni0469

ѩ	ѩ	ѩ	ѩ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BIG YUS
uni046A

Ѫ	Ѫ	Ѫ	Ѫ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BIG YUS
uni046B

ѫ	ѫ	ѫ	ѫ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED BIG YUS
uni046C

Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED BIG YUS
uni046D

ѭ	ѭ	ѭ	ѭ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KSI
uni046E

Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KSI
uni046F

ѯ	ѯ	ѯ	ѯ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PSI
uni0470

Ѱ	Ѱ	Ѱ	Ѱ
---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PSI

	uni0471	Ѱ	ѱ	Ѳ	ѳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER FITA	uni0472	Ѳ	ѳ	Ѵ	ѵ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER FITA	uni0473	ѳ	Ѵ	ѵ	Ѷ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IZHITSA	uni0474	Ѷ	ѷ	Ѹ	ѹ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IZHITSA	uni0475	ѷ	Ѹ	ѹ	Ѻ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IZHITSA WITH DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT	uni0476	Ѻ	ѻ	Ѽ	ѽ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IZHITSA WITH DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT	uni0477	ѻ	Ѽ	ѽ	Ѿ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UK	uni0478	Ѿ	ѿ	Ѡ	ѡ
		ѡ	Ѣ	ѣ	Ѥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UK	uni0479				
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ROUND OMEGA	uni047A	Ѧ	ѧ	Ѩ	ѩ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ROUND OMEGA	uni047B	ѩ	Ѫ	ѫ	Ѭ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA WITH TITLO	uni047C	Ѭ	ѭ	Ѯ	ѯ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TITLO	uni047D	ѯ	Ѱ	ѱ	Ѳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER OT	uni047E	Ѳ	ѳ	Ѵ	ѵ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER OT	uni047F	ѵ	Ѷ	ѷ	Ѹ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KOPPA	uni0480	Ѹ	ѹ	Ѻ	ѻ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KOPPA	uni0481	ѻ	Ѽ	ѽ	Ѿ
CYRILLIC THOUSANDS SIGN	uni0482	ѿ	Ѡ	ѡ	Ѣ
COMBINING CYRILLIC TITLO	uni0483		ѣ	Ѥ	ѥ
COMBINING CYRILLIC PALATALIZATION	uni0484		Ѧ	ѧ	Ѩ
COMBINING CYRILLIC DASIA PNEUMATA	uni0485		Ѱ	ѱ	Ѳ
COMBINING CYRILLIC PSILI PNEUMATA	uni0486		Ѵ	ѵ	Ѷ
COMBINING CYRILLIC HUNDRED THOUSANDS SIGN	uni0488	Ѹ	ѹ	Ѻ	ѻ
COMBINING CYRILLIC MILLIONS SIGN	uni0489	Ѽ	ѽ	Ѿ	ѿ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I WITH TAIL	uni048A	Ѣ	ѣ	Ѥ	ѥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I WITH TAIL	uni048B	ѥ	Ѧ	ѧ	Ѩ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SEMISOFT SIGN	uni048C	Ѩ	ѩ	Ѫ	ѫ

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SEMISOFT SIGN uni048D	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER WITH TICK uni048E	Р	Р	Р	Р
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER WITH TICK uni048F	р	р	р	р
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0490	Г	Г	Г	Г
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0491	г	г	г	г
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE uni0492	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE uni0493	ғ	ғ	ғ	ғ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH MIDDLE HOOK uni0494	Ҥ	Ҥ	Ҥ	Ҥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH MIDDLE HOOK uni0495	ҥ	ҥ	ҥ	ҥ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER uni0496	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER uni0497	ж	ж	ж	ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE WITH DESCENDER uni0498	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE WITH DESCENDER uni0499	з	з	з	з
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER uni049A	Қ	Қ	Қ	Қ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER uni049B	қ	қ	қ	қ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH VERTICAL STROKE uni049C	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH VERTICAL STROKE uni049D	қ	қ	қ	қ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH STROKE uni049E	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH STROKE uni049F	к	к	к	к
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BASHKIR KA uni04A0	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BASHKIR KA uni04A1	к	к	к	к
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN WITH DESCENDER uni04A2	Ң	Ң	Ң	Ң
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN WITH DESCENDER uni04A3	н	н	н	н
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE EN GHE uni04A4	Ң	Ң	Ң	Ң
CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE EN GHE uni04A5	н	н	н	н
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE WITH MIDDLE HOOK uni04A6	Ң	Ң	Ң	Ң
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE WITH MIDDLE HOOK uni04A7	п	п	п	п
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ABKHASIAN HA uni04A8	Ӏ	Ӏ	Ӏ	Ӏ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ABKHASIAN HA				

	uni04A9	Ѡ	ѡ	Ѣ	ѣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES WITH DESCENDER	uni04AA	Ѥ	ѥ	Ѧ	ѧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES WITH DESCENDER	uni04AB	ѥ	Ѧ	ѧ	Ѩ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE WITH DESCENDER	uni04AC	Ѯ	ѯ	Ѱ	ѱ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE WITH DESCENDER	uni04AD	ѯ	Ѱ	ѱ	Ѳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U	uni04AE	Ѵ	ѵ	Ѷ	ѷ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U	uni04AF	ѵ	Ѷ	ѷ	Ѹ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE	uni04B0	ѹ	Ѻ	ѻ	Ѽ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE	uni04B1	Ѻ	ѻ	Ѽ	ѽ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA WITH DESCENDER	uni04B2	Ѹ	ѹ	Ѻ	ѻ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA WITH DESCENDER	uni04B3	ѹ	Ѻ	ѻ	Ѽ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE TE TSE	uni04B4	Ѽ	ѽ	Ѿ	ѿ
CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE TE TSE	uni04B5	ѽ	Ѿ	ѿ	Ѡ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04B6	Ѣ	ѣ	Ѥ	ѥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04B7	ѣ	Ѥ	ѥ	Ѧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH VERTICAL STROKE	uni04B8	Ѧ	ѧ	Ѩ	ѩ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH VERTICAL STROKE	uni04B9	ѧ	Ѩ	ѩ	Ѫ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHHA	uni04BA	Ѫ	ѫ	Ѭ	ѭ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHHA	uni04BB	ѫ	Ѭ	ѭ	Ѯ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ABKHASIAN CHE	uni04BC	Ѱ	ѱ	Ѳ	ѳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ABKHASIAN CHE	uni04BD	ѱ	Ѳ	ѳ	Ѵ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ABKHASIAN CHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04BE	ѳ	Ѵ	ѵ	Ѷ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ABKHASIAN CHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04BF	Ѵ	ѵ	Ѷ	ѷ
CYRILLIC LETTER PALOCHKA	uni04C0	Ѹ	ѹ	Ѻ	ѻ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH BREVE	uni04C1	Ѽ	ѽ	Ѿ	ѿ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH BREVE	uni04C2	ѽ	Ѿ	ѿ	Ѡ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH HOOK	uni04C3	Ѣ	ѣ	Ѥ	ѥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH HOOK	uni04C4	ѣ	Ѥ	ѥ	Ѧ

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL WITH TAIL uni04C5	Л	л	Ӓ	ӓ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL WITH TAIL uni04C6	Ӓ	ӓ	Ӕ	ӕ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN WITH HOOK uni04C7	Н	н	Ӧ	ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN WITH HOOK uni04C8	Ӧ	ӧ	Ө	ө
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN WITH TAIL uni04C9	Ӣ	ӣ	Ӥ	ӥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN WITH TAIL uni04CA	ӣ	Ӥ	ӥ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KHAKASSIAN CHE uni04CB	Ч	ч	Ӧ	ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KHAKASSIAN CHE uni04CC	Ӧ	ч	Ӧ	ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM WITH TAIL uni04CD	М	м	Ӧ	ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM WITH TAIL uni04CE	Ӧ	м	Ӧ	ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PALOCHKA uni04CF	І	і	Ӧ	ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni04D0	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni04D1	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni04D2	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni04D3	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE A IE uni04D4	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE A IE uni04D5	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH BREVE uni04D6	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH BREVE uni04D7	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA uni04D8	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SCHWA uni04D9	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA WITH DIAERESIS uni04DA	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SCHWA WITH DIAERESIS uni04DB	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DC	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DD	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DE	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DF	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ABKHASIAN DZE uni04E0	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ABKHASIAN DZE uni04E1	З	з	З	З
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni04E2	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni04E3	ї	ї	ї	ї
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni04E4	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni04E5	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni04E6	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni04E7	ӧ	ӧ	ӧ	ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BARRED O uni04E8	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BARRED O uni04E9	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BARRED O WITH DIAERESIS uni04EA	Ӭ	Ӭ	Ӭ	Ӭ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BARRED O WITH DIAERESIS uni04EB	ӭ	ӭ	ӭ	ӭ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni04EC	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni04ED	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni04EE	Ӳ	Ӳ	Ӳ	Ӳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni04EF	ӳ	ӳ	ӳ	ӳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni04F0	Ӵ	Ӵ	Ӵ	Ӵ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni04F1	ӵ	ӵ	ӵ	ӵ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni04F2	Ӷ	Ӷ	Ӷ	Ӷ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni04F3	ӷ	ӷ	ӷ	ӷ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04F4	Ӹ	Ӹ	Ӹ	Ӹ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04F5	ӹ	ӹ	ӹ	ӹ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH DESCENDER uni04F6	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH DESCENDER uni04F7	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU WITH DIAERESIS uni04F8	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU WITH DIAERESIS uni04F9	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE AND HOOK uni04FA	҂	҂	҂	҂
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE AND HOOK uni04FB	҃	҃	҃	҃
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA WITH HOOK				

	uni04FC	Х	х	Х	х
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA WITH HOOK	uni04FD	Х	х	Х	х
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA WITH STROKE	uni04FE	Х	х	Х	х
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA WITH STROKE	uni04FF	Х	х	Х	х
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KOMI DE	uni0500	д	д	д	д
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KOMI DE	uni0501	д	д	д	д
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KOMI DJE	uni0502	д	д	д	д
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KOMI DJE	uni0503	д	д	д	д
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KOMI ZJE	uni0504	з	з	з	з
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KOMI ZJE	uni0505	з	з	з	з
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KOMI DZJE	uni0506	з	з	з	з
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KOMI DZJE	uni0507	з	з	з	з
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KOMI LJE	uni0508	л	л	л	л
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KOMI LJE	uni0509	л	л	л	л
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KOMI NJE	uni050A	н	н	н	н
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KOMI NJE	uni050B	н	н	н	н
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KOMI SJE	uni050C	г	г	г	г
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KOMI SJE	uni050D	г	г	г	г
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KOMI TJE	uni050E	т	т	т	т
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KOMI TJE	uni050F	т	т	т	т
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ZE	uni0510	э	э	э	э
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER REVERSED ZE	uni0511	э	э	э	э
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL WITH HOOK	uni0512	л	л	л	л
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL WITH HOOK	uni0513	л	л	л	л
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING BELOW	uni1E00	À	À	À	À
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING BELOW	uni1E01	à	à	à	à
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH ACUTE	uni1E3E	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH ACUTE	uni1E3F	í	í	í	í

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E80	Ŵ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ŵ	ẁ	ẃ	ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ŷ	Ẃ	Ŵ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ŷ	ẃ	ẅ	ẇ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW uni1EA0	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW uni1EA1	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EA2	Ả	Ả	Ả	Ả
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EA3	ả	ả	ả	ả
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EA4	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EA5	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EA6	Ǽ	Ǽ	Ǽ	Ǽ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EA7	ǽ	ǽ	ǽ	ǽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EA8	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EA9	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EAA	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EAB	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EAC	Ẳ	Ẳ	Ẳ	Ẳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EAD	ẳ	ẳ	ẳ	ẳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE uni1EAE	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE uni1EAF	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE uni1EB0	Ǽ	Ǽ	Ǽ	Ǽ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE uni1EB1	ǽ	ǽ	ǽ	ǽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EB2	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EB3	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE uni1EB4	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE uni1EB5	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW uni1EB6	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW uni1EB7	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW uni1EB8	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW uni1EB9	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EBA	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EBB	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TILDE uni1EBC	Ẽ	Ẽ	Ẽ	Ẽ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH TILDE uni1EBD	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EBE	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EBF	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EC0	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EC1	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EC2	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EC3	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EC4	Ẽ	Ẽ	Ẽ	Ẽ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EC5	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EC6	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EC7	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EC8	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EC9	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECA	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECB	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECC	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECD	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECE	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECF	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE				

	uni1ED0	Ŏ	ŏ	Ŏ	ŏ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1ED1	ố	ố	ố	ố
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1ED2	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1ED3	ồ	ồ	ồ	ồ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1ED4	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1ED5	ố	ố	ố	ố
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1ED6	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1ED7	ố	ố	ố	ố
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1ED8	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1ED9	ộ	ộ	ộ	ộ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EDA	Ớ	Ớ	Ớ	Ớ
		ớ	ớ	ớ	ớ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EDB				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EDC	Ờ	Ờ	Ờ	Ờ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EDD	ờ	ờ	ờ	ờ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EDE	Ỡ	Ỡ	Ỡ	Ỡ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EDF	ỡ	ỡ	ỡ	ỡ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EE0	Ỡ	Ỡ	Ỡ	Ỡ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EE1	ỡ	ỡ	ỡ	ỡ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EE2	Ợ	Ợ	Ợ	Ợ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EE3	ợ	ợ	ợ	ợ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EE4	Ụ	Ụ	Ụ	Ụ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EE5	ụ	ụ	ụ	ụ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EE6	Ủ	Ủ	Ủ	Ủ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EE7	ủ	ủ	ủ	ủ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EE8	Ứ	Ứ	Ứ	Ứ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EE9	ứ	ứ	ứ	ứ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EEA	Ừ	Ừ	Ừ	Ừ

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EEB	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EEC	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EED	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EEE	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EEF	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EF0	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EF1	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW uni1EF4	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW uni1EF5	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EF6	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EF7	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH TILDE uni1EF8	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH TILDE uni1EF9	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON WITH DASIA AND OXIA uni1F4D	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό
EN QUAD uni2000				
EM QUAD uni2001				
EN SPACE uni2002				
EM SPACE uni2003				
THREE-PER-EM SPACE uni2004				
FOUR-PER-EM SPACE uni2005				
SIX-PER-EM SPACE uni2006				
FIGURE SPACE uni2007				
PUNCTUATION SPACE uni2008				
THIN SPACE uni2009				
HAIR SPACE uni200A				
ZERO WIDTH SPACE uni200B				

EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—
HORIZONTAL BAR uni2015	—	—	—	—
DOUBLE LOW LINE uni2017	=	=	=	=
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	'	'	'	'
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	'	'	'	'
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	'	'	'	'
SINGLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201B	'	'	'	'
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	‰	‰	‰	‰
PRIME uni2032	'	'	'	'
DOUBLE PRIME uni2033	"	"	"	"
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>	>
DOUBLE EXCLAMATION MARK uni203C	!!	!!	!!	!!
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/
SUPERSCRIFT ZERO uni2070	0	0	0	0
SUPERSCRIFT FOUR uni2074	4	4	4	4
SUPERSCRIFT FIVE uni2075	5	5	5	5
SUPERSCRIFT SIX uni2076	6	6	6	6
SUPERSCRIFT SEVEN uni2077	7	7	7	7
SUPERSCRIFT EIGHT uni2078	8	8	8	8
SUPERSCRIFT NINE				

	uni2079	₯	₯	₯	₯
SUPERSCRIPT LATIN SMALL LETTER N	ⁿ	ⁿ	ⁿ	ⁿ	ⁿ
uni207F					
FRENCH FRANC SIGN	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣
uni20A3					
LIRA SIGN	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧
uni20A4					
PESETA SIGN	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧
uni20A7					
DONG SIGN	₫	₫	₫	₫	₫
uni20AB					
EURO SIGN	€	€	€	€	€
uni20AC					
CARE OF	℥	℥	℥	℥	℥
uni2105					
SCRIPT SMALL L	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
uni2113					
NUMERO SIGN	№	№	№	№	№
uni2116					
SERVICE MARK	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM
uni2120					
TRADE MARK SIGN	™	™	™	™	™
uni2122					
OHM SIGN	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
uni2126					
	e	e	e	e	e
ESTIMATED SYMBOL					
uni212E					
VULGAR FRACTION ONE EIGHTH	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
uni215B					
VULGAR FRACTION THREE EIGHTHS	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
uni215C					
VULGAR FRACTION FIVE EIGHTHS	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
uni215D					
VULGAR FRACTION SEVEN EIGHTHS	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
uni215E					
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
uni2202					
INCREMENT	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
uni2206					
N-ARY PRODUCT	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
uni220F					
N-ARY SUMMATION	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
uni2211					
MINUS SIGN	—	—	—	—	—
uni2212					
SQUARE ROOT	√	√	√	√	√
uni221A					
INFINITY	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
uni221E					
INTEGRAL	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
uni222B					
ALMOST EQUAL TO	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
uni2248					
NOT EQUAL TO					

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

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

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

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

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

afii10055.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature (cannot find base glyph)

afii10056.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature (cannot find base glyph)

cyrillicbreve
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

caroncommaaccent
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

commaaccent
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

commaaccentrotate
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

dasiaoxia
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

uni04C0.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni04CF.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni1EC8.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni1ECA.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

circumflexacutecomb
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

circumflexgravecomb
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

circumflexhookcomb
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

circumflextildecomb
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

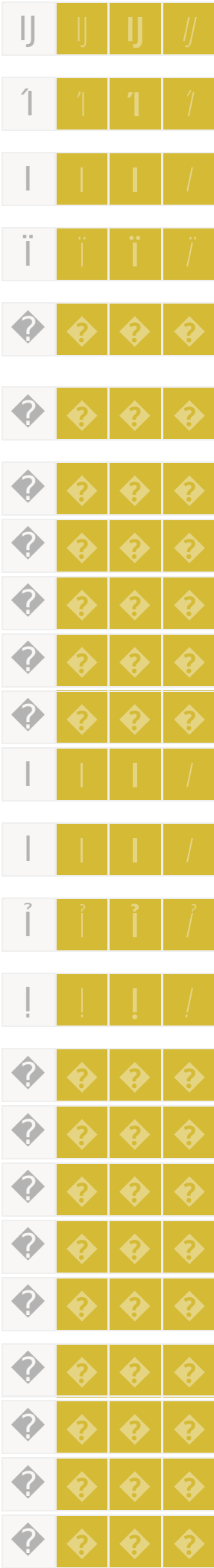
breveacutecomb
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

brevegravecomb
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

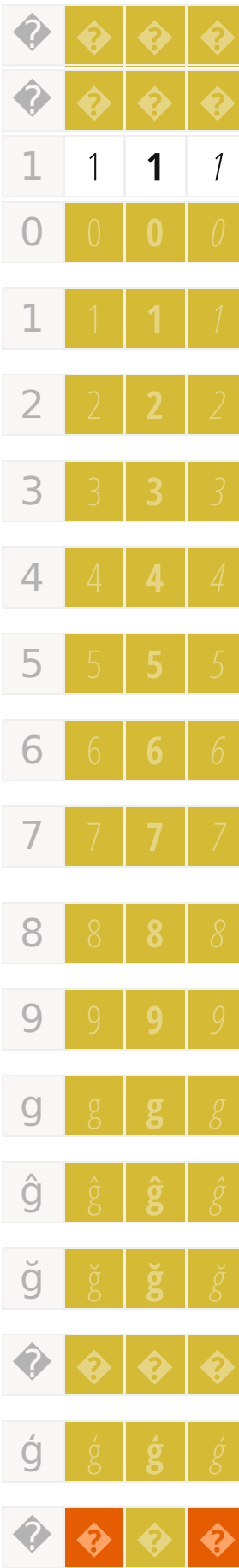
brevehookcomb
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

brevetildecomb
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

cyrillichookleft



cyrotmarkcomb
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Direct website, and the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes include the introduction of the NHS Direct website, the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund, and the introduction of the NHS Patient Choice Scheme.

The NHS Direct website is a free service that provides information and advice on a wide range of health problems. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The NHS Choice and Control Fund is a fund that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This fund is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner (GP).

The NHS Patient Choice Scheme is a scheme that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This scheme is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner (GP).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1999) (Department of Health 2000).

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

One of the key areas of focus for the Health Care Commission is the quality of patient care. This includes the safety of patients, the effectiveness of care, and the patient's experience of care. The Commission has a number of tools and techniques for monitoring and improving the quality of care, including the use of clinical audits, patient surveys, and the development of clinical guidelines.

In addition to the Health Care Commission, there are a number of other organizations that are involved in the regulation and improvement of the quality of care provided by the public sector. These include the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal Society of Medicine, and the General Medical Council.

The quality of care provided by the public sector is a complex issue, and it is important to continue to monitor and improve it. The Health Care Commission and the other organizations involved in the regulation and improvement of the quality of care provided by the public sector have a vital role to play in this process.

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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 (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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.

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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 great-grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a great-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 great-great-grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a great-great-grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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 set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible, and that they should be able to access the services they need to live safely and comfortably. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of life of older people, and to ensure that they are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including the development of new services, the improvement of existing services, and the training of staff.

One of the key measures being implemented is the development of new services to support older people in their homes. These services include home care, day care, and respite care. Home care services provide support with everyday tasks, such as shopping, cooking, and cleaning. Day care services provide a safe and supervised environment for older people to spend their days. Respite care services provide a short-term respite for carers, allowing them to take a break from their caring responsibilities. The development of these services is essential to ensure that older people can live in their own homes for as long as possible.

Another key measure being implemented is the improvement of existing services. This includes the improvement of hospital services, community services, and social care services. Hospital services are being improved by the introduction of new technologies, such as telemedicine, and by the development of new care pathways. Community services are being improved by the development of new services, such as community care teams, and by the improvement of existing services, such as community health centres. Social care services are being improved by the development of new services, such as care homes, and by the improvement of existing services, such as care packages.

The training of staff is also a key measure being implemented. This includes the training of nurses, social workers, and other health and social care professionals. The training is aimed at improving the skills and knowledge of staff, and at ensuring that they are able to provide the best possible care for older people. The training is being implemented through a number of measures, including the development of new training programmes, the improvement of existing training programmes, and the provision of ongoing training and development opportunities.

The implementation of the strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people is a complex task, and it will take time to achieve the goals of the strategy. However, it is essential that the NHS takes action to address the needs of older people, and that it ensures that they are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible, and that they are able to access the services they need to live safely and comfortably. The implementation of the strategy will also help to improve the quality of life of older people, and to ensure that they are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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

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

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

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure.

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

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of competition for public contracts.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public services. This can be done in a number of ways, including the merging of public services, the restructuring of public organizations, and the introduction of new public services.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to identify areas where improvements can be made.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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

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

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

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

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

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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 and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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

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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 (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the Department of Health (2001) has set out a strategy for the future of health and social care for older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.
- Older people should be able to access the services they need to live well.
- Older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care and services.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.
- Older people should be able to live in a community that is supportive and caring.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible; older people should be able to access the services they need to live well; older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care and services; older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment; older people should be able to live in a community that is supportive and caring.

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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.

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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 first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, and the fourth part discusses the conclusions and implications of the findings.

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, and the data was collected from a sample of participants. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. The findings have important implications for the field of research, and they provide a basis for further investigation.

In conclusion, the study has shown that the research objectives have been achieved, and the findings are consistent with the hypotheses. The results of the study are presented in the following table:

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Significance Level
Variable 1	1.2	0.5	0.05
Variable 2	1.5	0.6	0.01
Variable 3	1.8	0.7	0.001

The table shows that the mean values for the three variables are 1.2, 1.5, and 1.8, respectively. The standard deviations are 0.5, 0.6, and 0.7, respectively. The significance levels are 0.05, 0.01, and 0.001, respectively. These results indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied.

The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research. They provide a basis for further investigation, and they suggest that there is a need for more research in this area. The results of the study are presented in the following table:

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are 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 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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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 quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care for older people; (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 actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care for older people; (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.

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

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. They are also very similar to each other, which suggests that the two fields are closely related.

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