

2020-11-17 - 16:29.07
16:29.08

Print this page

Karla ExtraLight
Karla Light
Karla
Karla Medium
Karla Bold
Karla ExtraBold

uni000D

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

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	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;	;	;	;	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C
uni0043

C C C C C C C

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D
uni0044

D D D D D D D

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E
uni0045

E E E E E E E

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F
uni0046

F F F F F F F

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G
uni0047

G G G G G G G

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H
uni0048

H H H H H H H

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I
uni0049

I I I I I I I

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J
uni004A

J J J J J J J

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K
uni004B

K K K K K K K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L
uni004C

L L L L L L L

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M
uni004D

M M M M M M M

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N
uni004E

N N N N N N N

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O
uni004F

O O O O O O O

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P
uni0050

P P P P P P P

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q
uni0051

Q Q Q Q Q Q Q

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R
uni0052

R R R R R R R

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S
uni0053

S S S S S S S

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T
uni0054

T T T T T T T

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U
uni0055

U U U U U U U

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V
uni0056

V V V V V V V

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W
uni0057

W W W W W W W

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X
uni0058

X X X X X X X

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y
uni0059

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z
uni005A

Z Z Z Z Z Z Z

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005B

[[[[[[[

REVERSE SOLIDUS
uni005C

\ \ \ \ \ \ \

RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005D

]]]]]]]

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni005E	^	^	^	^	^	^
LOW LINE uni005F	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAVE ACCENT uni0060	`	`	`	`	`	`
LATIN SMALL LETTER A uni0061	a	a	a	a	a	a
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	Z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C	|	|	|	|	|	|	|
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
SUPERSCRRIPT SIX uni2076	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
SUPERSCRRIPT SEVEN uni2077	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
SUPERSCRRIPT EIGHT uni2078	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
SUPERSCRRIPT NINE uni2079	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
SUBSCRIPT ZERO uni2080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBSCRIPT ONE uni2081	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SUBSCRIPT TWO uni2082	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
SUBSCRIPT THREE uni2083	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
SUBSCRIPT FOUR uni2084	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
SUBSCRIPT FIVE uni2085	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
SUBSCRIPT SIX uni2086	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
SUBSCRIPT SEVEN uni2087	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
SUBSCRIPT EIGHT uni2088	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
SUBSCRIPT NINE uni2089	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0							
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
SECTION SIGN	§	§	§	§	§	§	§

	uni00A7	••	••	••	••	••	••
	DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
	COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©	©	©	©
	FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª
	LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«	«
	NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
	SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD						
	REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®	®
	MACRON uni00AF	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯
	DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°	°
	PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±	±
	SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²
	SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³
	ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´
	MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
	PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
	MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·
	CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
	SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
	MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º
	RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»	»
	VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
	VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½	½
	VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
	INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À	À	À
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã

	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN							

uni00DE	Ɔ	ɔ̇	ɔ̈	ɔ̉	ɔ̊	ɔ̋	ɔ̌
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE							

uni00FA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0100	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0101	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0102	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0103	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0104	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0105	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0106	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0107	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010A	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010B	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0112	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě

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 DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
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	Ķ	Ķ	Ķ	Ķ	Ķ	Ķ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ
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
	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144						
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 ENG uni014A	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
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
VULGAR FRACTION ONE EIGHTH uni215B	¹ ⁄ ₈	¹ ⁄ ₈	¹ ⁄ ₈	¹ ⁄ ₈	¹ ⁄ ₈	¹ ⁄ ₈
VULGAR FRACTION THREE EIGHTHS uni215C	³ ⁄ ₈	³ ⁄ ₈	³ ⁄ ₈	³ ⁄ ₈	³ ⁄ ₈	³ ⁄ ₈
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	Š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ţ	ț	ţ	ț	ţ	ț	ţ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ť	ť	Ť	ť	Ť	ť	Ť
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	ū	Ū	ū	Ū	ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ű	ű	Ű	ű	Ű	ű	Ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	ų	Ų	ų	Ų	ų	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	ŵ	Ŵ	ŵ	Ŵ	ŵ	Ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	ŷ	Ŷ	ŷ	Ŷ	ŷ	Ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ	ẑ	Ẑ	ẑ	Ẑ	ẑ	Ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
DAGGER uni2020	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
BULLET uni2022							
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
EMPTY SET uni2205	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑
MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
SQUARE ROOT uni221A	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J uni0237	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE uni02BC	’	’	’	’	’	’	’
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ

CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300	◌̀	◌̀	◌̀	◌̀	◌̀	◌̀
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301	◌́	◌́	◌́	◌́	◌́	◌́
COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni0302	◌̂	◌̂	◌̂	◌̂	◌̂	◌̂
COMBINING TILDE uni0303	◌̃	◌̃	◌̃	◌̃	◌̃	◌̃
COMBINING MACRON uni0304	◌̄	◌̄	◌̄	◌̄	◌̄	◌̄
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
COMBINING BREVE uni0306	◌̆	◌̆	◌̆	◌̆	◌̆	◌̆
COMBINING DOT ABOVE uni0307	◌̈	◌̈	◌̈	◌̈	◌̈	◌̈
COMBINING DIAERESIS uni0308	◌̉	◌̉	◌̉	◌̉	◌̉	◌̉
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
COMBINING RING ABOVE uni030A	◌̋	◌̋	◌̋	◌̋	◌̋	◌̋
COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni030B	◌̌	◌̌	◌̌	◌̌	◌̌	◌̌
COMBINING CARON uni030C	◌̍	◌̍	◌̍	◌̍	◌̍	◌̍
COMBINING TURNED COMMA ABOVE uni0312	◌̎	◌̎	◌̎	◌̎	◌̎	◌̎
COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326	◌̏	◌̏	◌̏	◌̏	◌̏	◌̏
COMBINING CEDILLA uni0327	◌̐	◌̐	◌̐	◌̐	◌̐	◌̐
COMBINING OGONEK uni0328	◌̑	◌̑	◌̑	◌̑	◌̑	◌̑
SUPERScript ZERO uni2070	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰
SUPERScript FOUR uni2074	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴
SUPERScript FIVE uni2075	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA
uni0394

Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA
uni03A9

Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER MU
uni03BC

GREEK SMALL LETTER PI
uni03C0

π	π	π	π	π	π	π
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

RUPEE SIGN
uni20A8

₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EURO SIGN
uni20AC

€	€	€	€	€	€	€
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LOZENGE
uni25CA

◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE
uni1E80

Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE
uni1E81

ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE
uni1E82

Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE
uni1E83

ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS
uni1E84

Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS
uni1E85

ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S
uni1E9E

ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE
uni1EF2

Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE
uni1EF3

ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

VULGAR FRACTION FIVE EIGHTHS
uni215D

$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

VULGAR FRACTION SEVEN EIGHTHS
uni215E

$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

0 0/9
frac feature

0	0	0 0/9	0 0/9	0 0/9	0 0/9	0 0/9	0 0/9
---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

1 1/8
frac feature

1	1	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8
---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

2 2/7
frac feature

2	2	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7
---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

3 3/6
frac feature

3	3	3 3/6	3 3/6	3 3/6	3 3/6	3 3/6	3 3/6
---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

4 4/5
frac feature

4	4	4 4/5	4 4/5	4 4/5	4 4/5	4 4/5	4 4/5
---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

5 5/4
frac feature

5	5	5 5/4	5 5/4	5 5/4	5 5/4	5 5/4	5 5/4
---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

6 6/3
frac feature

6	6	6 6/3	6 6/3	6 6/3	6 6/3	6 6/3	6 6/3
---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

7 7/2
frac feature

7	7	7 7/2	7 7/2	7 7/2	7 7/2	7 7/2	7 7/2
---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

8 8/1 frac feature	8	8	8	8	8	8	8/1
9 9/0 frac feature	9	9	9	9	9	9	9/0
Euro.tf tnum feature	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
approxequal.tf tnum feature	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
asciicircum.tf tnum feature	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
asciitilde.tf tnum feature	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
cent.tf tnum feature	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
currency.tf tnum feature	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤
divide.tf tnum feature	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
dollar.tf tnum feature	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
eight.dnom dnom feature	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
eight.numr numr feature	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
eight.propold feature	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ending "propold" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)							
eight.tf tnum feature	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
equal.tf tnum feature	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
five.dnom dnom feature	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
five.numr numr feature	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
five.propold feature	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ending "propold" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)							
five.tf tnum feature	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
four.dnom dnom feature	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
four.numr numr feature	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
four.propold feature	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ending "propold" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)							
four.tf tnum feature	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
greater.tf tnum feature	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
greaterequal.tf tnum feature	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
i.locITRK feature	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Ending "locITRK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)							

less.tf tnum feature	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
lessequal.tf tnum feature	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
minus.tf tnum feature	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
multiply.tf tnum feature	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
nine.dnom dnom feature	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
nine.numr numr feature	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Ending "propold" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) nine.propold feature	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
nine.tf tnum feature	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
notequal.tf tnum feature	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
one.dnom dnom feature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
one.numr numr feature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ending "propold" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) one.propold feature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
one.tf tnum feature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
percent.tf tnum feature	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
plus.tf tnum feature	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
plusminus.tf tnum feature	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
seven.dnom dnom feature	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
seven.numr numr feature	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Ending "propold" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) seven.propold feature	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
seven.tf tnum feature	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
six.dnom dnom feature	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
six.numr numr feature	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Ending "propold" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) six.propold feature	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
six.tf tnum feature	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
sterling.tf tnum feature	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
three.dnom dnom feature	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
three.numr numr feature							

3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rs	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

three.propold
Ending "propold" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

three.tf
tnum feature

two.dnom
dnom feature

two.numr
numr feature

two.propold
Ending "propold" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

two.tf
tnum feature

uni20A8.tf
tnum feature

yen.tf
tnum feature

zero.dnom
dnom feature

zero.numr
numr feature

zero.propold
Ending "propold" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

zero.tf
tnum feature

© 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 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 Asia-Pacific region, with 1.5 million people from the Asia-Pacific region 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 region, with 1.5 million people from the Latin American region 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 Central Asia region, with 1.5 million people from the Central Asia region 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 Asia region, with 1.5 million people from the South Asia region 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 Eastern Europe region, with 1.5 million people from the Eastern Europe region 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 Western Europe region, with 1.5 million people from the Western Europe region 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 Northern Europe region, with 1.5 million people from the Northern Europe region 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 Southern Europe region, with 1.5 million people from the Southern Europe region 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 Eastern Europe region, with 1.5 million people from the Eastern Europe region 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 Western Europe region, with 1.5 million people from the Western Europe region employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people 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 Asia-Pacific region, with 1.5 million people from the Asia-Pacific region 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 region, with 1.5 million people from the Latin American region 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 Central Asia region, with 1.5 million people from the Central Asia region 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 Asia region, with 1.5 million people from the South Asia region 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 Eastern Europe region, with 1.5 million people from the Eastern Europe region 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 Western Europe region, with 1.5 million people from the Western Europe region 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 Northern Europe region, with 1.5 million people from the Northern Europe region 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 Southern Europe region, with 1.5 million people from the Southern Europe region 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 Eastern Europe region, with 1.5 million people from the Eastern Europe region 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 Western Europe region, with 1.5 million people from the Western Europe region employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has 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.

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.

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 role to play. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

© 2010 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 267: 103–111

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

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

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 1990s. The United Nations has developed the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has developed the Innocent Initiative (1990). The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

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

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

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 1990s. The United Nations has developed the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has developed the Innocent Initiative (1990). The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Innocent Initiative is a global strategy for the protection and development of children, which is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

