

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	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	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K								

uni004B	K	K	K	<i>K</i>	<i>K</i>	K	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	<i>L</i>	<i>L</i>	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	<i>O</i>	<i>O</i>	0	0	O	○
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	<i>Q</i>	<i>Q</i>	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	Œ	Œ	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	<i>U</i>	<i>U</i>	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	<i>V</i>	<i>V</i>	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	<i>W</i>	<i>W</i>	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z	Z	<i>Z</i>	<i>Z</i>	z	z	Z	Z
LEFT SQUARE BRACKET uni005B	[[[<i>[</i>	<i>[</i>	[[[[
REVERSE SOLIDUS uni005C	\	\	\	<i>\</i>	<i>\</i>	\	\	\	\
RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET uni005D]]]	<i>]</i>	<i>]</i>]]]]
CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni005E	^	^	^	<i>^</i>	<i>^</i>	^	^	^	^
LOW LINE uni005F	—	—	—	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	—	—	—	—
GRAVE ACCENT uni0060	`	`	`	<i>`</i>	<i>`</i>	`	`	`	`
LATIN SMALL LETTER A uni0061	a	a	a	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	a	a	a	a
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	b	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	c	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	d	d	d	d
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	e	e	e	e
LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	f	f	f	f

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

g	g	g	<i>g</i>	<i>g</i>	g	g	g	g
h	h	h	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	h	h	h	h

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

i	i	i	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	i	i	i	i
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

j	j	j	<i>j</i>	<i>j</i>	j	j	j	j
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

k	k	k	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	k	k	k	k
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

l	l	l	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	l	l	l	l
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

m	m	m	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	m	m	m	m
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

n	n	n	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	n	n	n	n
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

o	o	o	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	o	o	o	o
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

p	p	p	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	p	p	p	p
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
uni0071

q	q	q	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	q	q	q	q
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

r	r	r	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	r	r	r	r
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER S
uni0073

s	s	s	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	s	s	s	s
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

t	t	t	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	t	t	t	t
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

u	u	u	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	u	u	u	u
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

v	v	v	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>	v	v	v	v
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER W
uni0077

w	w	w	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	w	w	w	w
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

x	x	x	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	x	x	x	x
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
uni0079

y	y	y	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	y	y	y	y
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

z	z	z	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	z	z	z	z
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

LEFT CURLY BRACKET
uni007B

{	{	{	<i>{</i>	<i>{</i>	{	{	{	{
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

VERTICAL LINE
uni007C

		 	<i> </i>	<i> </i>		 	 	
--	--	----------	----------	-----------------	--	----------	----------	--

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
uni007D

}	}	}	<i>}</i>	<i>}</i>	}	}	}	}
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

TILDE
uni007E

~	~	~	<i>~</i>	<i>~</i>	~	~	~	~
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

NO-BREAK SPACE
uni00A0

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK
uni00A1

!	!	!	<i>!</i>	<i>!</i>	!	!	!	!
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

CENT SIGN
uni00A2

¢	¢	¢	<i>¢</i>	<i>¢</i>	¢	¢	¢	¢
---	---	----------	----------	-----------------	---	----------	----------	---

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	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	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRPT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRPT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRPT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾

A row of nine icons illustrating the progression of a person's head and neck movement. The icons show a head in profile, with the neck and upper torso. The sequence starts with a neutral head position and shows the head turning to the right, with the neck and upper torso following the movement. The icons are arranged in a row, with the first icon on the left and the last icon on the right.

À À À À À À À À À

Á Á Á Á Á Á Á Á

A

A **A** **A** **A** **A** **A** **A** **A** **A**

Ä Ä Ä Ä Ä Ä Ä Ä Ä



Æ Æ Æ Æ Æ Æ Æ Æ Æ

Ç Ç Ç Ç Ç Ç Ç Ç Ç

È È È È È È È È È

É	É	É	É	É	É	É	É	É
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Ê Ê Ê Ê Ê Ê Ê Ê Ê

Ē Ē Ē Ē Ē Ē Ē Ē Ē

ì ì ì ì ì ì ì ì ì

í í í í í í í í í

↑ î Ĩ İ ĩ İ Ĩ Ĩ Ĩ Ĩ

i i i i i i i i

Đ Đ Đ Đ Đ Đ Đ Đ Đ

Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ

Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò ò ò Ò Ò

Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó

Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô Ô

Ō Ō Ō Ō Ō Ȯ Ȯ Ő Ȱ

Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö

























































































































































































































×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù

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

uni012C	Ĭ	ĭ	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012D	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	į	Į	į	Į	į	Į	į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į	į	į	į	į	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ uni0132	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ uni0133	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0134	Ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0135	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ķ	ķ	Ķ	ķ	Ķ	ķ	Ķ	ķ	Ķ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ
LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA uni0138	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni013F	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni0140	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	ń	Ń	ń	Ń	ń	Ń	ń	Ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	Ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	ň	Ň	ň	Ň	ň	Ň	ň	Ň

LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE uni0149	’n	’n	’n	’n	’n	’n	’n	’n
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014E	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014F	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015C	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015D	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA								

	uni0163								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON	uni0164								
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON	uni0165								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE	uni0166								
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE	uni0167								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE	uni0168								
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE	uni0169								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON	uni016A								
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON	uni016B								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE	uni016C								
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE	uni016D								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE	uni016E								
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE	uni016F								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	uni0170								
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	uni0171								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK	uni0172								
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK	uni0173								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0174								
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0175								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0176								
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0177								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS	uni0178								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE	uni0179								
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE	uni017A								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE	uni017B								
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE	uni017C								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON	uni017D								
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON									

	uni03AB	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni03AC	ά	ά	ά	ά	ά	ά	ά	ά
	GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni03AD	έ	έ	έ	έ	έ	έ	έ	έ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS uni03AE	ή	ή	ή	ή	ή	ή	ή	ή
	GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS uni03AF	ί	ί	ί	ί	ί	ί	ί	ί
	GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS uni03B0	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA uni03B1	α	α	α	α	α	α	α	α
	GREEK SMALL LETTER BETA uni03B2	β	β	β	β	β	β	β	β
	GREEK SMALL LETTER GAMMA uni03B3	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER DELTA uni03B4	δ	δ	δ	δ	δ	δ	δ	δ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON uni03B5	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
	GREEK SMALL LETTER ZETA uni03B6	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA uni03B7	η	η	η	η	η	η	η	η
	GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA uni03B8	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA uni03B9	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι
	GREEK SMALL LETTER KAPPA uni03BA	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA uni03BB	λ	λ	λ	λ	λ	λ	λ	λ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER NU uni03BD	ν	ν	ν	ν	ν	ν	ν	ν
	GREEK SMALL LETTER XI uni03BE	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON uni03BF	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο
	GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π	π	π	π	π	π
	GREEK SMALL LETTER RHO uni03C1	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER FINAL SIGMA uni03C2	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς
	GREEK SMALL LETTER SIGMA uni03C3	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER TAU uni03C4	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON uni03C5	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER PHI uni03C6	φ	φ	φ	φ	φ	φ	φ	φ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER CHI								

uni03C7	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PSI uni03C8	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA uni03C9	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CA	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CB	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS uni03CC	ό	ό	ό	ό	ό	ό	ό	ό
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS uni03CD	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS uni03CE	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IO uni0401	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE uni0402	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE uni0403	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0404	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZE uni0405	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0406	І	І	І	І	І	І	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YI uni0407	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER JE uni0408	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LJE uni0409	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NJE uni040A	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE uni040B	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KJE uni040C	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT U uni040E	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZHE uni040F	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A uni0410	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BE uni0411	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER VE uni0412	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE uni0413	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DE uni0414	Д	Д	Д	Д	Д	Д	Д	Д
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE								

uni0415	Е	Е	Е	Е	Е	Е	Е	Е
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE uni0416	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE uni0417	З	З	З	З	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I uni0418	И	И	И	И	И	И	И	И
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I uni0419	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA uni041A	К	К	К	К	К	К	К	К
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL uni041B	Л	Л	Л	Л	Л	Л	Л	Л
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM uni041C	М	М	М	М	М	М	М	М
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN uni041D	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O uni041E	О	О	О	О	О	О	О	О
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE uni041F	П	П	П	П	П	П	П	П
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER uni0420	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES uni0421	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE uni0422	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U uni0423	У	У	У	У	У	У	У	У
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EF uni0424	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA uni0425	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSE uni0426	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE uni0427	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHA uni0428	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHCHA uni0429	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HARD SIGN uni042A	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU uni042B	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni042C	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E uni042D	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YU uni042E	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YA uni042F	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A uni0430	а	а	а	а	а	а	а	а

































































































































































































































CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BE uni0431	б	б	б	б	б	б	б	б
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER VE uni0432	в	в	в	в	в	в	в	в
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE uni0433	г	г	г	г	г	г	г	г
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DE uni0434	д	д	д	д	д	д	д	д
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE uni0435	е	е	е	е	е	е	е	е
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE uni0436	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE uni0437	з	з	з	з	з	з	з	з
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I uni0438	и	и	и	и	и	и	и	и
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I uni0439	й	й	й	й	й	й	й	й
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA uni043A	к	к	к	к	к	к	к	к
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL uni043B	л	л	л	л	л	л	л	л
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM uni043C	м	м	м	м	м	м	м	м
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN uni043D	н	н	н	н	н	н	н	н
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O uni043E	о	о	о	о	о	о	о	о
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE uni043F	п	п	п	п	п	п	п	п
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER uni0440	р	р	р	р	р	р	р	р
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES uni0441	с	с	с	с	с	с	с	с
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE uni0442	т	т	т	т	т	т	т	т
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U uni0443	у	у	у	у	у	у	у	у
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EF uni0444	ф	ф	ф	ф	ф	ф	ф	ф
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA uni0445	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSE uni0446	ц	ц	ц	ц	ц	ц	ц	ц
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE uni0447	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHA uni0448	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHCHA uni0449	щ	щ	щ	щ	щ	щ	щ	щ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HARD SIGN uni044A	ъ	ъ	ъ	ъ	ъ	ъ	ъ	ъ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU uni044B	ы	ы	ы	ы	ы	ы	ы	ы

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni044C	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E uni044D	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YU uni044E	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YA uni044F	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IO uni0451	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJE uni0452	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GJE uni0453	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0454	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZE uni0455	З	З	З	З	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0456	І	І	І	І	І	І	І	І
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YI uni0457	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER JE uni0458	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LJE uni0459	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NJE uni045A	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSHE uni045B	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KJE uni045C	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT U uni045E	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZHE uni045F	Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0490	Ґ	Ґ	Ґ	Ґ	Ґ	Ґ	Ґ	Ґ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0491	ґ	ґ	ґ	ґ	ґ	ґ	ґ	ґ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E80	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ

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	!!	!!	!!	!!	!!	!!	!!	!!
OVERLINE uni203E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
SUPERScript LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni207F	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
FRENCH FRANC SIGN uni20A3	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣
LIRA SIGN uni20A4	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤
PESETA SIGN uni20A7	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧

EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
CARE OF uni2105	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
NUMERO SIGN uni2116	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™	™	™
OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
ESTIMATED SYMBOL uni212E	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
VULGAR FRACTION ONE EIGHTH uni215B	1⁄8	1⁄8	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	3⁄8	3⁄8
VULGAR FRACTION FIVE EIGHTHS uni215D	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8
VULGAR FRACTION SEVEN EIGHTHS uni215E	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8
LEFTWARDS ARROW uni2190	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←
UPWARDS ARROW uni2191	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
RIGHTWARDS ARROW uni2192	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
DOWNWARDS ARROW uni2193	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
LEFT RIGHT ARROW uni2194	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
UP DOWN ARROW uni2195	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
UP DOWN ARROW WITH BASE uni21A8	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SQUARE ROOT uni221A	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
RIGHT ANGLE uni221F	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥

INTERSECTION uni2229	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩
INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
IDENTICAL TO uni2261	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
HOUSE uni2302	⌠	⌠	⌠	⌠	⌠	⌠	⌠	⌠
REVERSED NOT SIGN uni2310	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
TOP HALF INTEGRAL uni2320	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
BOTTOM HALF INTEGRAL uni2321	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT HORIZONTAL uni2500	─	─	─	─	─	─	─	─
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT VERTICAL uni2502	│	│	│	│	│	│	│	│
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT DOWN AND RIGHT uni250C	┐	┐	┐	┐	┐	┐	┐	┐
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT DOWN AND LEFT uni2510	└	└	└	└	└	└	└	└
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT UP AND RIGHT uni2514	┌	┌	┌	┌	┌	┌	┌	┌
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT UP AND LEFT uni2518	┐	┐	┐	┐	┐	┐	┐	┐
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT VERTICAL AND RIGHT uni251C	┤	┤	┤	┤	┤	┤	┤	┤
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT VERTICAL AND LEFT uni2524	├	├	├	├	├	├	├	├
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT DOWN AND HORIZONTAL uni252C	┴	┴	┴	┴	┴	┴	┴	┴
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT UP AND HORIZONTAL uni2534	┬	┬	┬	┬	┬	┬	┬	┬
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL uni253C	┼	┼	┼	┼	┼	┼	┼	┼
BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE HORIZONTAL uni2550	═	═	═	═	═	═	═	═
BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE VERTICAL uni2551	║	║	║	║	║	║	║	║
BOX DRAWINGS DOWN SINGLE AND RIGHT DOUBLE uni2552	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋
BOX DRAWINGS DOWN DOUBLE AND RIGHT SINGLE uni2553	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋
BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE DOWN AND RIGHT uni2554	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋	⌋

LEFT HALF BLOCK uni258C								
RIGHT HALF BLOCK uni2590								
LIGHT SHADE uni2591								
MEDIUM SHADE uni2592								
DARK SHADE uni2593								
BLACK SQUARE uni25A0								
WHITE SQUARE uni25A1								
BLACK SMALL SQUARE uni25AA								
WHITE SMALL SQUARE uni25AB								
BLACK RECTANGLE uni25AC								
BLACK UP-POINTING TRIANGLE uni25B2								
BLACK RIGHT-POINTING POINTER uni25BA								
BLACK DOWN-POINTING TRIANGLE uni25BC								
BLACK LEFT-POINTING POINTER uni25C4								
LOZENGE uni25CA								
WHITE CIRCLE uni25CB								
BLACK CIRCLE uni25CF								
INVERSE BULLET uni25D8								
INVERSE WHITE CIRCLE uni25D9								
WHITE BULLET uni25E6								
WHITE SMILING FACE uni263A								
BLACK SMILING FACE uni263B								
WHITE SUN WITH RAYS uni263C								
FEMALE SIGN uni2640								
MALE SIGN uni2642								
BLACK SPADE SUIT uni2660								
BLACK CLUB SUIT uni2663								
BLACK HEART SUIT uni2665								

BLACK DIAMOND SUIT
uni2666

EIGHTH NOTE
uni266ABEAMED EIGHTH NOTES
uni266B

uniF000



uniF001



uniF002



uniF003



uniF004



uniF005



uniF006

LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI
uniFB01LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL
uniFB02

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.

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.

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.

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.

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). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil union, with 1.5 million people in a civil union employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil marriage, with 1.5 million people in a civil marriage employed in the public sector in 1999, 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 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

© 2006 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.6 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 2002). The United Nations predicts that by 2050, the number of people under 15 years of age will be 1.2 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over will be 1.2 billion (United Nations, 2002).

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One factor is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 2050, the life expectancy at birth is predicted to be 74 years for men and 79 years for women (United Nations, 2002).

Another factor is the decrease in fertility. In 1990, the total fertility rate was 4.7 children per woman. By 2050, the total fertility rate is predicted to be 1.5 children per woman (United Nations, 2002). This decrease in fertility is likely to be due to a number of factors, including the increase in the age at which women have children, and the decrease in the number of children born to each woman.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to have a number of implications for society. One implication is the need for more social services, such as housing, healthcare, and education. Another implication is the need for more financial resources to support the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002).

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the economy. One implication is the need for more workers to support the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to a decrease in the number of workers available to support the elderly.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the environment. One implication is the need for more resources to support the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to an increase in the demand for resources, such as water, food, and energy.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the culture. One implication is the need for more cultural activities for the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to a decrease in the number of cultural activities available to the elderly.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the family. One implication is the need for more family support services. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to a decrease in the number of family support services available to the elderly.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the future. One implication is the need for more research on the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to a decrease in the number of research studies on the elderly.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.6 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 2002). The United Nations predicts that by 2050, the number of people under 15 years of age will be 1.2 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over will be 1.2 billion (United Nations, 2002).

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One factor is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 2050, the life expectancy at birth is predicted to be 74 years for men and 79 years for women (United Nations, 2002).

Another factor is the decrease in fertility. In 1990, the total fertility rate was 4.7 children per woman. By 2050, the total fertility rate is predicted to be 1.5 children per woman (United Nations, 2002). This decrease in fertility is likely to be due to a number of factors, including the increase in the age at which women have children, and the decrease in the number of children born to each woman.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to have a number of implications for society. One implication is the need for more social services, such as housing, healthcare, and education. Another implication is the need for more financial resources to support the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002).

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the economy. One implication is the need for more workers to support the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to a decrease in the number of workers available to support the elderly.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the environment. One implication is the need for more resources to support the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to an increase in the demand for resources, such as water, food, and energy.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the culture. One implication is the need for more cultural activities for the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to a decrease in the number of cultural activities available to the elderly.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the family. One implication is the need for more family support services. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to a decrease in the number of family support services available to the elderly.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the future. One implication is the need for more research on the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to a decrease in the number of research studies on the elderly.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.6 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 2002). The United Nations predicts that by 2050, the number of people under 15 years of age will be 1.2 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over will be 1.2 billion (United Nations, 2002).

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One factor is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 2050, the life expectancy at birth is predicted to be 74 years for men and 79 years for women (United Nations, 2002).

Another factor is the decrease in fertility. In 1990, the total fertility rate was 4.7 children per woman. By 2050, the total fertility rate is predicted to be 1.5 children per woman (United Nations, 2002). This decrease in fertility is likely to be due to a number of factors, including the increase in the age at which women have children, and the decrease in the number of children born to each woman.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to have a number of implications for society. One implication is the need for more social services, such as housing, healthcare, and education. Another implication is the need for more financial resources to support the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002).

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the economy. One implication is the need for more workers to support the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to a decrease in the number of workers available to support the elderly.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the environment. One implication is the need for more resources to support the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to an increase in the demand for resources, such as water, food, and energy.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the culture. One implication is the need for more cultural activities for the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to a decrease in the number of cultural activities available to the elderly.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the family. One implication is the need for more family support services. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to a decrease in the number of family support services available to the elderly.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the future. One implication is the need for more research on the elderly. The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050, which is a six-fold increase (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to a decrease in the number of research studies on the elderly.

© 2006 The Authors
 Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

© 2006 The Authors
 Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

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

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

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

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

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a 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 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.

