

2020-09-24 - 07:59.35  
07:59.35

Print this page

Karla  
**Karla Bold**  
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SPACE  
uni0020

EXCLAMATION MARK  
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QUOTATION MARK  
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NUMBER SIGN  
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DOLLAR SIGN  
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PERCENT SIGN  
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AMPERSAND  
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APOSTROPHE  
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LEFT PARENTHESIS  
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RIGHT PARENTHESIS  
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DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	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
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F
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DIAERESIS  
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ACUTE ACCENT  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
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LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è

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LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í
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LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
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LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
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LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE uni02BC	’	’	’	’	’
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	~	~	~	~
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’	’	’
RUPEE SIGN uni20A8	Rs	Rs	₹	Rs	Rs
INDIAN RUPEE SIGN uni20B9	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
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zero.propold  
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three.propold  
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eight.propold  
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nine.propold  
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are living in poverty has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.6 billion (World Bank 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the world's poor. The United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) states that the world's leaders have agreed to halve the number of people living in poverty by the year 2015. The United Nations Development Programme (2000) has identified eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved by 2015.

The first MDG is to halve the number of people living in poverty. The second MDG is to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all.

The third MDG is to promote sustainable development. The fourth MDG is to reduce the number of children who do not survive before the age of five.

The fifth MDG is to improve the lives of the world's slum dwellers. The sixth MDG is to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

The seventh MDG is to ensure environmental sustainability. The eighth MDG is to develop a global partnership for development.

The MDGs are a set of targets that the world's leaders have agreed to achieve by 2015. They are a commitment to the world's poor and a commitment to the world's future.

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) in 2001, the introduction of the National Clinical Audit Programme in 2002, and the introduction of the National Framework for Quality Improvement in 2003.

The NPSA is a non-departmental public body, established by the Department of Health in 2001. Its main purpose is to improve patient safety in the NHS. It does this by working with NHS trusts and other health care providers to identify and prevent errors and incidents.

The National Clinical Audit Programme is a programme of clinical audits that is run by the Department of Health. Its main purpose is to improve the quality of care in the NHS. It does this by working with NHS trusts and other health care providers to identify and improve areas of clinical practice.

The National Framework for Quality Improvement is a framework that sets out the standards for quality improvement in the NHS. It is based on the principles of continuous improvement and the use of evidence-based practice.

These initiatives are all part of a wider effort to improve the quality of care in the NHS. They are designed to work together to ensure that patients receive the best possible care.

The NHS is a large and complex organisation. It is made up of a number of different parts, including hospitals, GP practices, and community health centres. Each of these parts has its own role to play in providing care to patients.

The NHS is also a public sector organisation. This means that it is owned and controlled by the state. This has implications for the way in which the NHS is run and for the way in which it is funded.

The NHS is a unique organisation. It is the only one of its kind in the world. It is a source of pride for many people and it plays a vital role in the lives of many people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to achieve these objectives. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are qualified to provide care for older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are able to provide care for older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the social care of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of social workers who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of social workers who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of social workers who are qualified to provide care for older people; and (4) to increase the number of social workers who are able to provide care for older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the housing of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of housing professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of housing professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of housing professionals who are qualified to provide care for older people; and (4) to increase the number of housing professionals who are able to provide care for older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the transport of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of transport professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of transport professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of transport professionals who are qualified to provide care for older people; and (4) to increase the number of transport professionals who are able to provide care for older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the health of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are qualified to provide care for older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are able to provide care for older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the social care of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of social workers who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of social workers who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of social workers who are qualified to provide care for older people; and (4) to increase the number of social workers who are able to provide care for older people in their own homes.



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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Indian subcontinent. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Pakistan. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Pakistan were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Asia. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Asia were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Middle East. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Middle East were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Caribbean. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Caribbean were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Indian subcontinent. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Pakistan. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Pakistan were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Bangladesh. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Bangladesh were employed in the public sector, 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 (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

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

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

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

The NHS Choice and Control Programme is a scheme that allows patients to choose the hospital and the consultant they want to see. This scheme is available to patients who are waiting for a consultant appointment.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Indian subcontinent, with 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Middle East, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Philippines, with 1.5 million people from the Philippines employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Republic of Ireland, with 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the United States, with 1.5 million people from the United States employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the European Union, with 1.5 million people from the European Union employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 1.5 million people from the Commonwealth of Independent States employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the African continent, with 1.5 million people from the African continent employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Asian continent, with 1.5 million people from the Asian continent employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Latin American continent, with 1.5 million people from the Latin American continent employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Middle East and North Africa, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East and North Africa employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the South and Central America, with 1.5 million people from the South and Central America employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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