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| SPACE uni0020 | | | | | | | | | |
| HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0 | | | | | | | | | |
| COMBINING DIAERESIS uni0308 | | | | | | | | | |
| COMBINING DOUBLE VERTICAL LINE ABOVE uni030E | | | | | | | | | |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HA uni1200 | | ሀ | ሀ | ሀ | ሀ | ሀ | ሀ | ሀ | ሀ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HU uni1201 | | ሁ | ሁ | ሁ | ሁ | ሁ | ሁ | ሁ | ሁ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HI uni1202 | | ሂ | ሂ | ሂ | ሂ | ሂ | ሂ | ሂ | ሂ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HAA uni1203 | | ሃ | ሃ | ሃ | ሃ | ሃ | ሃ | ሃ | ሃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HEE uni1204 | | ሄ | ሄ | ሄ | ሄ | ሄ | ሄ | ሄ | ሄ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HE uni1205 | | ህ | ህ | ህ | ህ | ህ | ህ | ህ | ህ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HO uni1206 | | ሆ | ሆ | ሆ | ሆ | ሆ | ሆ | ሆ | ሆ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HOA uni1207 | | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE LA uni1208 | | ለ | ለ | ለ | ለ | ለ | ለ | ለ | ለ |

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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE LI uni120A | | ሊ | ሊ | ሊ | ሊ | ሊ | ሊ | ሊ | ሊ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE LAA uni120B | | ለ | ለ | ለ | ለ | ለ | ለ | ለ | ለ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE LEE uni120C | | ሌ | ሌ | ሌ | ሌ | ሌ | ሌ | ሌ | ሌ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE LE uni120D | | ል | ል | ል | ል | ል | ል | ል | ል |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE LO uni120E | | ሎ | ሎ | ሎ | ሎ | ሎ | ሎ | ሎ | ሎ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE LWA uni120F | | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HHA uni1210 | | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HHU uni1211 | | ሑ | ሑ | ሑ | ሑ | ሑ | ሑ | ሑ | ሑ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HHI uni1212 | | ሒ | ሒ | ሒ | ሒ | ሒ | ሒ | ሒ | ሒ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HHAA uni1213 | | ሓ | ሓ | ሓ | ሓ | ሓ | ሓ | ሓ | ሓ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HHEE uni1214 | | ሔ | ሔ | ሔ | ሔ | ሔ | ሔ | ሔ | ሔ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HHE uni1215 | | ከ | ከ | ከ | ከ | ከ | ከ | ከ | ከ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HHO uni1216 | | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ | ሐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE HHWA uni1217 | | ሕ | ሕ | ሕ | ሕ | ሕ | ሕ | ሕ | ሕ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE MA uni1218 | | መ | መ | መ | መ | መ | መ | መ | መ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE MU uni1219 | | ሙ | ሙ | ሙ | ሙ | ሙ | ሙ | ሙ | ሙ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE MI uni121A | | ሚ | ሚ | ሚ | ሚ | ሚ | ሚ | ሚ | ሚ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE MAA uni121B | | ማ | ማ | ማ | ማ | ማ | ማ | ማ | ማ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE MEE uni121C | | ሜ | ሜ | ሜ | ሜ | ሜ | ሜ | ሜ | ሜ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ME uni121D | | ሞ | ሞ | ሞ | ሞ | ሞ | ሞ | ሞ | ሞ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE MO uni121E | | ሞ | ሞ | ሞ | ሞ | ሞ | ሞ | ሞ | ሞ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE MWA uni121F | | ሚ | ሚ | ሚ | ሚ | ሚ | ሚ | ሚ | ሚ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SZA uni1220 | | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SZU uni1221 | | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ | ሠ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SZI uni1222 | | ሢ | ሢ | ሢ | ሢ | ሢ | ሢ | ሢ | ሢ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SZAA uni1223 | | ሣ | ሣ | ሣ | ሣ | ሣ | ሣ | ሣ | ሣ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SZEE uni1224 | | ሣ | ሣ | ሣ | ሣ | ሣ | ሣ | ሣ | ሣ |

ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SZE
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SZO
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SZWA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE RA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE RU
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE RI
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE RAA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE REE
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE RE
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE RO
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE RWA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SU
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SI
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SAA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SEE
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SE
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SO
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SWA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SHU
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SHI
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SHAA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SHEE
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SHE
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SHO
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SHWA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QI
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QAA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QEE
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QWA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QWI
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QWAA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QHA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QHU
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QHAA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QHEE
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QHWAA
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE BU
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE BI uni1262 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE BAA uni1263 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE BEE uni1264 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE BE uni1265 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE BO uni1266 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE BWA uni1267 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE VA uni1268 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE VU uni1269 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE VI uni126A | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE VAA uni126B | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE VEE uni126C | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE VE uni126D | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE VO uni126E | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE VWA uni126F | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TA uni1270 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TU uni1271 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TI uni1272 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TAA uni1273 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TEE uni1274 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TE uni1275 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TO uni1276 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TWA uni1277 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CA uni1278 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CU uni1279 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CI uni127A | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CAA uni127B | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CEE uni127C | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CE uni127D | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |

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| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE NYA uni129C | | ፮ | ፯ | ፰ | ፱ | ᐀ | ᐁ | ᐂ | ᐃ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE NYE uni129D | | ፻ | ፺ | ፻ | ፼ | ፽ | ፿ | ፻ | ፺ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE NYO uni129E | | ᐄ | ᐅ | ᐆ | ᐇ | ᐈ | ᐉ | ᐊ | ᐋ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE NYWA uni129F | | ᐌ | ᐍ | ᐎ | ᐏ | ᐐ | ᐑ | ᐒ | ᐓ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GLOTTAL A uni12A0 | | አ | አ | አ | አ | አ | አ | አ | አ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GLOTTAL U uni12A1 | | ኡ | ኡ | ኡ | ኡ | ኡ | ኡ | ኡ | ኡ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GLOTTAL I uni12A2 | | ኢ | ኢ | ኢ | ኢ | ኢ | ኢ | ኢ | ኢ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GLOTTAL AA uni12A3 | | ኣ | ኣ | ኣ | ኣ | ኣ | ኣ | ኣ | ኣ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GLOTTAL EE uni12A4 | | ኤ | ኤ | ኤ | ኤ | ኤ | ኤ | ኤ | ኤ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GLOTTAL E uni12A5 | | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GLOTTAL O uni12A6 | | ድ | ድ | ድ | ድ | ድ | ድ | ድ | ድ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GLOTTAL WA uni12A7 | | ዸ | ዸ | ዸ | ዸ | ዸ | ዸ | ዸ | ዸ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KA uni12A8 | | ቀ | ቀ | ቀ | ቀ | ቀ | ቀ | ቀ | ቀ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KU uni12A9 | | ቁ | ቁ | ቁ | ቁ | ቁ | ቁ | ቁ | ቁ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KI uni12AA | | ብ | ብ | ብ | ብ | ብ | ብ | ብ | ብ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KAA uni12AB | | ቃ | ቃ | ቃ | ቃ | ቃ | ቃ | ቃ | ቃ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KEE uni12AC | | ቄ | ቄ | ቄ | ቄ | ቄ | ቄ | ቄ | ቄ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KE uni12AD | | ቅ | ቅ | ቅ | ቅ | ቅ | ቅ | ቅ | ቅ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KO uni12AE | | ቆ | ቆ | ቆ | ቆ | ቆ | ቆ | ቆ | ቆ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KOA uni12AF | | ቇ | ቇ | ቇ | ቇ | ቇ | ቇ | ቇ | ቇ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KWA uni12B0 | | ቈ | ቈ | ቈ | ቈ | ቈ | ቈ | ቈ | ቈ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KWI uni12B2 | | ቉ | ቉ | ቉ | ቉ | ቉ | ቉ | ቉ | ቉ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KWAA uni12B3 | | ቊ | ቊ | ቊ | ቊ | ቊ | ቊ | ቊ | ቊ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KWEE uni12B4 | | ቋ | ቋ | ቋ | ቋ | ቋ | ቋ | ቋ | ቋ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KWE uni12B5 | | ቌ | ቌ | ቌ | ቌ | ቌ | ቌ | ቌ | ቌ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KXA uni12B8 | | ቍ | ቍ | ቍ | ቍ | ቍ | ቍ | ቍ | ቍ |
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| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KXI uni12BA | | ቏ | ቏ | ቏ | ቏ | ቏ | ቏ | ቏ | ቏ |

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|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KXAA uni12BB | | ኀ | ኁ | ኂ | ኃ | ኄ | ኅ | ኆ | ኇ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KXEE uni12BC | | ኈ | ኉ | ኊ | ኋ | ኌ | ኍ | ኎ | ኏ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KXE uni12BD | | ነ | ኑ | ኒ | ና | ኔ | ን | ኖ | ኗ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KXO uni12BE | | ኘ | ኙ | ኚ | ኛ | ኜ | ኝ | ኞ | ኟ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KXWA uni12C0 | | አ | ኡ | ኢ | ኣ | ኤ | ኦ | ኧ | ከ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KXWI uni12C2 | | ኩ | ኰ | ኱ | ኲ | ኳ | ኴ | ኵ | ኶ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KXWAA uni12C3 | | ኷ | ኸ | ኹ | ኺ | ኻ | ኼ | ኽ | ኾ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KXWEE uni12C4 | | ኿ | ኾ | ኿ | ኻ | ኼ | ኽ | ኾ | ኿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KXWE uni12C5 | | ኺ | ኻ | ኼ | ኽ | ኾ | ኿ | ኻ | ኼ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE WA uni12C8 | | ወ | ወ | ወ | ወ | ወ | ወ | ወ | ወ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE WU uni12C9 | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE WI uni12CA | | ዒ | ዒ | ዒ | ዒ | ዒ | ዒ | ዒ | ዒ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE WAA uni12CB | | ዔ | ዔ | ዔ | ዔ | ዔ | ዔ | ዔ | ዔ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE WEE uni12CC | | ዖ | ዖ | ዖ | ዖ | ዖ | ዖ | ዖ | ዖ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE WE uni12CD | | ዘ | ዘ | ዘ | ዘ | ዘ | ዘ | ዘ | ዘ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE WO uni12CE | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE WOA uni12CF | | ዒ | ዒ | ዒ | ዒ | ዒ | ዒ | ዒ | ዒ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHARYNGEAL A uni12D0 | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHARYNGEAL U uni12D1 | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHARYNGEAL I uni12D2 | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHARYNGEAL AA uni12D3 | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHARYNGEAL EE uni12D4 | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHARYNGEAL E uni12D5 | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHARYNGEAL O uni12D6 | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZA uni12D8 | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZU uni12D9 | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZI uni12DA | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZAA uni12DB | | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ | ዐ |








































































































































































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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZEE uni12DC | | ሄ | ሄ | ሄ | ሄ | ሄ | ሄ | ሄ | ሄ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZE uni12DD | | ዝ | ዝ | ዝ | ዝ | ዝ | ዝ | ዝ | ዝ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZO uni12DE | | ዘ | ዘ | ዘ | ዘ | ዘ | ዘ | ዘ | ዘ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZWA uni12DF | | ዟ | ዟ | ዟ | ዟ | ዟ | ዟ | ዟ | ዟ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZHA uni12E0 | | ኀ | ኀ | ኀ | ኀ | ኀ | ኀ | ኀ | ኀ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZHU uni12E1 | | ኁ | ኁ | ኁ | ኁ | ኁ | ኁ | ኁ | ኁ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZHI uni12E2 | | ኂ | ኂ | ኂ | ኂ | ኂ | ኂ | ኂ | ኂ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZHAA uni12E3 | | ኃ | ኃ | ኃ | ኃ | ኃ | ኃ | ኃ | ኃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZHEE uni12E4 | | ኄ | ኄ | ኄ | ኄ | ኄ | ኄ | ኄ | ኄ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZHE uni12E5 | | ኅ | ኅ | ኅ | ኅ | ኅ | ኅ | ኅ | ኅ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZHO uni12E6 | | ኆ | ኆ | ኆ | ኆ | ኆ | ኆ | ኆ | ኆ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZHWA uni12E7 | | ኇ | ኇ | ኇ | ኇ | ኇ | ኇ | ኇ | ኇ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE YA uni12E8 | | የ | የ | የ | የ | የ | የ | የ | የ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE YU uni12E9 | | ዮ | ዮ | ዮ | ዮ | ዮ | ዮ | ዮ | ዮ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE YI uni12EA | | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE YAA uni12EB | | ዩ | ዩ | ዩ | ዩ | ዩ | ዩ | ዩ | ዩ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE YEE uni12EC | | ዬ | ዬ | ዬ | ዬ | ዬ | ዬ | ዬ | ዬ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE YE uni12ED | | ይ | ይ | ይ | ይ | ይ | ይ | ይ | ይ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE YO uni12EE | | የ | የ | የ | የ | የ | የ | የ | የ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE YOA uni12EF | | ዮ | ዮ | ዮ | ዮ | ዮ | ዮ | ዮ | ዮ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE DI uni12F2 | | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE DEE uni12F4 | | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE DO uni12F6 | | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ | ደ |

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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE DWA uni12F7 | | ወ | ወ | ወ | ወ | ወ | ወ | ወ | ወ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE DDU uni12F9 | | ደ፯ | ደ፯ | ደ፯ | ደ፯ | ደ፯ | ደ፯ | ደ፯ | ደ፯ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE JU uni1301 | | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GU uni1309 | | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GAA uni130B | | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GEE uni130C | | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GE uni130D | | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GOA uni130F | | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GWA uni1310 | | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GWI uni1312 | | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GWAA uni1313 | | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ | ገ፯ |

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|------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GWEE uni1314 | | ፬ | ፭ | ፮ | ፯ | ፰ | ፱ | ፳ | ፴ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GWE uni1315 | | ፷ | ፸ | ፹ | ፺ | ፻ | ፼ | ፽ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GGA uni1318 | | ፷፩ | ፷፪ | ፷፫ | ፷፬ | ፷፭ | ፷፮ | ፷፯ | ፷፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GGU uni1319 | | ፷፱ | ፷፺ | ፷፻ | ፷፼ | ፷፽ | ፷፿ | ፷፻፩ | ፷፻፪ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GGI uni131A | | ፷፻፫ | ፷፻፬ | ፷፻፭ | ፷፻፮ | ፷፻፯ | ፷፻፰ | ፷፻፱ | ፷፻፳ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GGAA uni131B | | ፷፻፳፩ | ፷፻፳፪ | ፷፻፳፫ | ፷፻፳፬ | ፷፻፳፭ | ፷፻፳፮ | ፷፻፳፯ | ፷፻፳፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GGEE uni131C | | ፷፻፳፱ | ፷፻፳፺ | ፷፻፳፻ | ፷፻፳፼ | ፷፻፳፽ | ፷፻፳፿ | ፷፻፳፻፩ | ፷፻፳፻፪ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GGE uni131D | | ፷፻፳፻፫ | ፷፻፳፻፬ | ፷፻፳፻፭ | ፷፻፳፻፮ | ፷፻፳፻፯ | ፷፻፳፻፰ | ፷፻፳፻፱ | ፷፻፳፻፳ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GGO uni131E | | ፷፻፳፻፳፩ | ፷፻፳፻፳፪ | ፷፻፳፻፳፫ | ፷፻፳፻፳፬ | ፷፻፳፻፳፭ | ፷፻፳፻፳፮ | ፷፻፳፻፳፯ | ፷፻፳፻፳፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GGWAA uni131F | | ፷፻፳፻፳፱ | ፷፻፳፻፳፺ | ፷፻፳፻፳፻ | ፷፻፳፻፳፼ | ፷፻፳፻፳፽ | ፷፻፳፻፳፿ | ፷፻፳፻፳፻፩ | ፷፻፳፻፳፻፪ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE THA uni1320 | | ፳፩ | ፳፪ | ፳፫ | ፳፬ | ፳፭ | ፳፮ | ፳፯ | ፳፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE THU uni1321 | | ፳፱ | ፳፺ | ፳፻ | ፳፼ | ፳፽ | ፳፿ | ፳፻፩ | ፳፻፪ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE THI uni1322 | | ፳፻፫ | ፳፻፬ | ፳፻፭ | ፳፻፮ | ፳፻፯ | ፳፻፰ | ፳፻፱ | ፳፻፳ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE THAA uni1323 | | ፳፻፳፩ | ፳፻፳፪ | ፳፻፳፫ | ፳፻፳፬ | ፳፻፳፭ | ፳፻፳፮ | ፳፻፳፯ | ፳፻፳፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE THEE uni1324 | | ፳፻፳፱ | ፳፻፳፺ | ፳፻፳፻ | ፳፻፳፼ | ፳፻፳፽ | ፳፻፳፿ | ፳፻፳፻፩ | ፳፻፳፻፪ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE THE uni1325 | | ፳፻፳፻፫ | ፳፻፳፻፬ | ፳፻፳፻፭ | ፳፻፳፻፮ | ፳፻፳፻፯ | ፳፻፳፻፰ | ፳፻፳፻፱ | ፳፻፳፻፳ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE THO uni1326 | | ፳፻፳፻፳፩ | ፳፻፳፻፳፪ | ፳፻፳፻፳፫ | ፳፻፳፻፳፬ | ፳፻፳፻፳፭ | ፳፻፳፻፳፮ | ፳፻፳፻፳፯ | ፳፻፳፻፳፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE THWA uni1327 | | ፳፻፳፻፳፱ | ፳፻፳፻፳፺ | ፳፻፳፻፳፻ | ፳፻፳፻፳፼ | ፳፻፳፻፳፽ | ፳፻፳፻፳፿ | ፳፻፳፻፳፻፩ | ፳፻፳፻፳፻፪ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CHA uni1328 | | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፩ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፪ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፫ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፬ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፭ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፮ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፯ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CHU uni1329 | | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፩ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፪ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፫ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፬ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፭ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፮ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፯ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CHI uni132A | | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፩ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፪ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፫ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፬ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፭ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፮ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፯ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CHAA uni132B | | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፩ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፪ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፫ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፬ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፭ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፮ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፯ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CHEE uni132C | | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፩ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፪ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፫ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፬ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፭ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፮ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፯ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CHE uni132D | | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፩ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፪ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፫ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፬ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፭ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፮ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፯ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CHO uni132E | | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፩ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፪ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፫ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፬ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፭ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፮ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፯ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CHWA uni132F | | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፩ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፪ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፫ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፬ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፭ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፮ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፯ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHA uni1330 | | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፩ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፪ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፫ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፬ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፭ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፮ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፯ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፰ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHU uni1331 | | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፩ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፪ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፫ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፬ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፭ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፮ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፯ | ፳፻፳፻፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፱፳፰ |

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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHI uni1332 | | ፬ | ፭ | ፮ | ፯ | ፲ | ፳ | ፴ | ፵ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHAA uni1333 | | ፶ | ፷ | ፸ | ፹ | ፺ | ፻ | ፼ | ፽ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHEE uni1334 | | ፿ | ፾ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHE uni1335 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHO uni1336 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHWA uni1337 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TSA uni1338 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TSU uni1339 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TSI uni133A | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TSAA uni133B | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TSEE uni133C | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TSE uni133D | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TSO uni133E | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TSWA uni133F | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TZA uni1340 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TZU uni1341 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TZI uni1342 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TZAA uni1343 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TZEE uni1344 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TZE uni1345 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TZO uni1346 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TZOA uni1347 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE FA uni1348 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE FU uni1349 | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE FI uni134A | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE FAA uni134B | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE FEE uni134C | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE FE uni134D | | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ | ፿ |

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|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | uni136B | | ፫ | ፬ | ፭ | ፮ | ፯ | ፰ | ፱ | ፳ |
| | ETHIOPIC DIGIT FOUR uni136C | | ፴ | ፵ | ፶ | ፷ | ፸ | ፹ | ፺ | ፻ |
| | ETHIOPIC DIGIT FIVE uni136D | | ፼ | ᎁ | ᎂ | ᎃ | ᎄ | ᎅ | ᎆ | ᎇ |
| | ETHIOPIC DIGIT SIX uni136E | | Ꮠ | Ꮡ | Ꮢ | Ꮣ | Ꮤ | Ꮥ | Ꮦ | Ꮯ |
| | ETHIOPIC DIGIT SEVEN uni136F | | ᠌ | ᠍ | ᠎ | ᠏ | ᠐ | ᠑ | ᠒ | ᠓ |
| | ETHIOPIC DIGIT EIGHT uni1370 | | ᠈ | ᠉ | ᠊ | ᠋ | ᠌ | ᠍ | ᠎ | ᠏ |
| | ETHIOPIC DIGIT NINE uni1371 | | ᠐ | ᠑ | ᠒ | ᠓ | ᠔ | ᠕ | ᠖ | ᠗ |
| | ETHIOPIC NUMBER TEN uni1372 | | ᠘ | ᠙ | ᠊ | ᠋ | ᠌ | ᠍ | ᠎ | ᠏ |
| | ETHIOPIC NUMBER TWENTY uni1373 | | ᠒ | ᠓ | ᠔ | ᠕ | ᠖ | ᠗ | ᠘ | ᠙ |
| | ETHIOPIC NUMBER THIRTY uni1374 | | ᠑ | ᠒ | ᠓ | ᠔ | ᠕ | ᠖ | ᠗ | ᠘ |
| | ETHIOPIC NUMBER FORTY uni1375 | | ᠚ | ᠛ | ᠜ | ᠝ | ᠞ | ᠟ | ᠠ | ᡀ |
| | ETHIOPIC NUMBER FIFTY uni1376 | | ᠣ | ᠤ | ᠥ | ᠦ | ᠨ | ᠢ | ᠪ | ᠰ |
| | ETHIOPIC NUMBER SIXTY uni1377 | | ᠰ | ᠱ | ᠲ | ᠳ | ᠴ | ᠵ | ᠶ | ᠷ |
| | ETHIOPIC NUMBER SEVENTY uni1378 | | ᠾ | ᠿ | ᠰ | ᠱ | ᠲ | ᠳ | ᠴ | ᠵ |
| | ETHIOPIC NUMBER EIGHTY uni1379 | | ᠼ | ᠽ | ᠾ | ᠿ | ᠰ | ᠱ | ᠲ | ᠳ |
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| | ETHIOPIC NUMBER HUNDRED uni137B | | ᠰ | ᠱ | ᠲ | ᠳ | ᠴ | ᠵ | ᠶ | ᠷ |
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| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE MWE uni1383 | | ᠰ | ᠱ | ᠲ | ᠳ | ᠴ | ᠵ | ᠶ | ᠷ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SEBATBEIT BWA uni1384 | | ᠰ | ᠱ | ᠲ | ᠳ | ᠴ | ᠵ | ᠶ | ᠷ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE BWI uni1385 | | ᠰ | ᠱ | ᠲ | ᠳ | ᠴ | ᠵ | ᠶ | ᠷ |
| | ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE BWEE uni1386 | | ᠰ | ᠱ | ᠲ | ᠳ | ᠴ | ᠵ | ᠶ | ᠷ |
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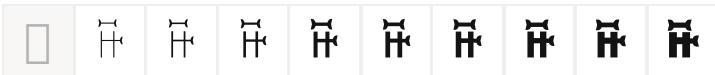
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| ETHIOPIC TONAL MARK YIZET uni1390 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ETHIOPIC TONAL MARK KENAT uni1395 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ETHIOPIC TONAL MARK DERET-HIDET uni1398 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| HYPHEN uni2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VERTICAL ELLIPSIS uni22EE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DOTTED CIRCLE uni25CC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TOA uni2D86 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE COA uni2D87 | | ሶ | ሷ | ሸ | ሹ | ሺ | ሻ | ሼ | ሽ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE NOA uni2D88 | | ኖ | ኗ | ኛ | ኜ | ኝ | ኞ | ኟ | አ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE NYOA uni2D89 | | ኸ | ኹ | ኺ | ኻ | ኼ | ኽ | ኾ | ኿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GLOTTAL OA uni2D8A | | ኧ | ከ | ኩ | ኰ | ኱ | ኲ | ኳ | ኴ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE ZOA uni2D8B | | ወ | ዘ | ዙ | ዛ | ዞ | ዟ | ዠ | ዡ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE DOA uni2D8C | | ዳ | ዴ | ድ | ዶ | ዷ | ዸ | ዹ | ዺ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE JOA uni2D8E | | ኃ | ኄ | ኅ | ኆ | ኇ | ኈ | ኉ | ኊ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE THOA uni2D8F | | ጐ | ጑ | ጒ | ጓ | ጔ | ጕ | ጖ | ጗ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CHOA uni2D90 | | ጘ | ጙ | ጚ | ጛ | ጜ | ጝ | ጞ | ጟ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE PHOA uni2D91 | | ጠ | ጡ | ጢ | ጣ | ጤ | ጥ | ጦ | ጧ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE POA uni2D92 | | ጨ | ጩ | ጪ | ጫ | ጬ | ጭ | ጮ | ጯ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GGWA uni2D93 | | ጰ | ጱ | ጲ | ጳ | ጴ | ጵ | ጶ | ጷ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GGWI uni2D94 | | ጹ | ጺ | ጻ | ጼ | ጽ | ጾ | ጿ | ጻ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GGWEE uni2D95 | | ጼ | ጽ | ጾ | ጿ | ጻ | ጼ | ጽ | ጾ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SSA uni2DA0 | | ሰ | ሱ | ሲ | ሳ | ሴ | ስ | ሶ | ሷ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SSU uni2DA1 | | ሸ | ሹ | ሺ | ሻ | ሼ | ሽ | ሾ | ሿ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SSI uni2DA2 | | ሰ | ሱ | ሲ | ሳ | ሴ | ስ | ሶ | ሷ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SSAA uni2DA3 | | ሰ | ሱ | ሲ | ሳ | ሴ | ስ | ሶ | ሷ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SSEE uni2DA4 | | ሰ | ሱ | ሲ | ሳ | ሴ | ስ | ሶ | ሷ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SSE uni2DA5 | | ሰ | ሱ | ሲ | ሳ | ሴ | ስ | ሶ | ሷ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE SSO uni2DA6 | | ሰ | ሱ | ሲ | ሳ | ሴ | ስ | ሶ | ሷ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CCA uni2DA8 | | ቸ | ቹ | ቺ | ቻ | ቼ | ች | ቾ | ቿ |
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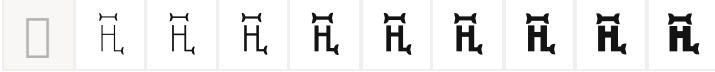
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CCHO uni2DBE | | ፳ | ፳ | ፳ | ፳ | ፳ | ፳ | ፳ | ፳ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE QYA uni2DC0 | | ሻ | ሻ | ሻ | ሻ | ሻ | ሻ | ሻ | ሻ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE KYAA uni2DCB | | ዻ | ዻ | ዻ | ዻ | ዻ | ዻ | ዻ | ዻ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GYEE uni2DDC | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GYE uni2DDD | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE GYO uni2DDE | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
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| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TTHI uniAB02 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TTHAA uniAB03 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TTHEE uniAB04 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
| ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE TTHE uniAB05 | | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ | ᐃ |
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE DZU
uniAB11



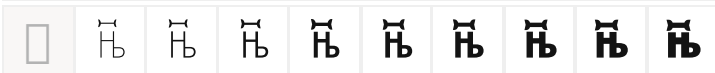
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uniAB13



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uniAB14



ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE DZE
uniAB15



ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE DZO
uniAB16



ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CCHHA
uniAB20



ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CCHHU
uniAB21



ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CCHHI
uniAB22



ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CCHHAA
uniAB23



ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE CCHHEE
uniAB24



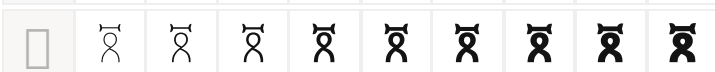
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uniAB25



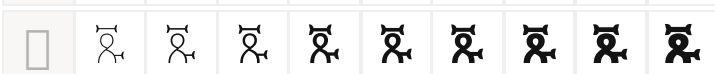
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE BBA
uniAB28



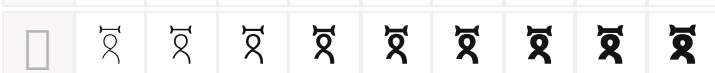
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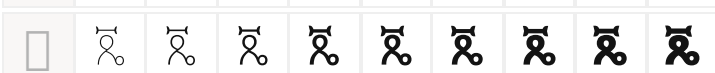
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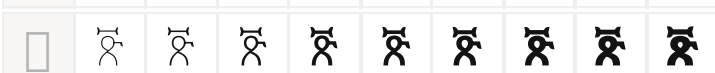
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uniAB2B



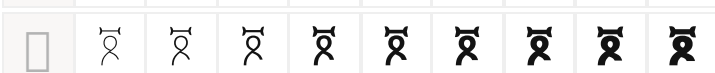
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ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE BBE
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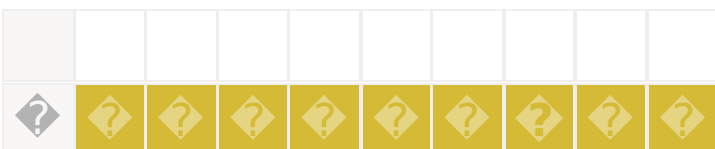


ETHIOPIC SYLLABLE BBO
uniAB2E



u1F36D

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u1F443

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tenFin.eth

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



twentyFin.eth

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



thirtyFin.eth

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feature



fortyFin.eth

Ending "eth" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)



Ending "eth" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) fourMed.eth
feature



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feature



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| Response | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------|
| Doing a good job | 10% |
| Not doing a good job | 90% |

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| Age Group | Percentage |
|-----------|------------|
| 18-24 | ~1% |
| 25-34 | ~18% |
| 35-44 | ~15% |
| 45-54 | ~14% |
| 55-64 | ~13% |
| 65-74 | ~12% |
| 75-84 | ~11% |
| 85+ | ~10% |

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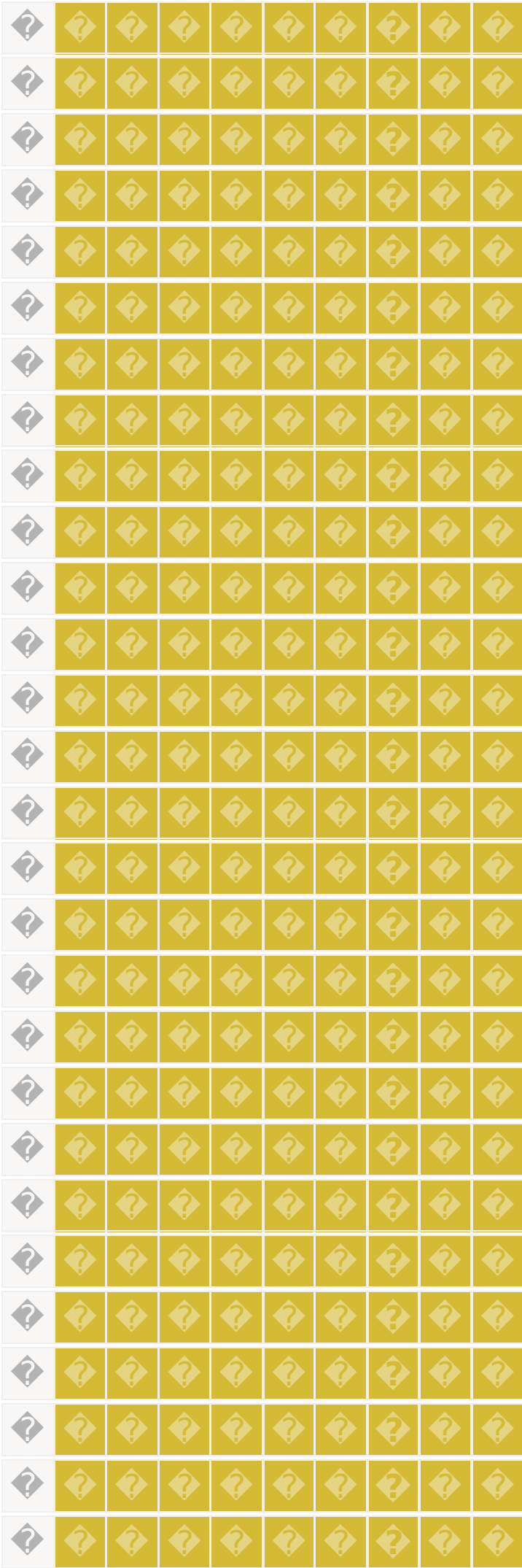
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed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

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

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

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 the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health and social care for the ageing population. This paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the opportunities for people to lead healthy, active and secure lives in old age (World Health Organization 1999).

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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 public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing concern that the public sector is becoming too large and too expensive. The public sector is now the largest employer in the UK, employing 10.5 million people in 1999, up from 9.5 million in 1990. The public sector is also the largest consumer of public funds, accounting for 25% of the UK's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1999, up from 22% in 1990.

The public sector is also becoming more expensive. The public sector's share of the UK's GDP has increased from 22% in 1990 to 25% in 1999. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of health care, education, and social services.

The public sector is also becoming more expensive due to the increasing cost of health care. The cost of health care has increased by 100% since 1990, and is expected to continue to rise in the future.

The public sector is also becoming more expensive due to the increasing cost of education. The cost of education has increased by 50% since 1990, and is expected to continue to rise in the future.

The public sector is also becoming more expensive due to the increasing cost of social services. The cost of social services has increased by 20% since 1990, and is expected to continue to rise in the future.

The public sector is also becoming more expensive due to the increasing cost of housing. The cost of housing has increased by 10% since 1990, and is expected to continue to rise in the future.

The public sector is also becoming more expensive due to the increasing cost of transport. The cost of transport has increased by 5% since 1990, and is expected to continue to rise in the future.

The public sector is also becoming more expensive due to the increasing cost of energy. The cost of energy has increased by 2% since 1990, and is expected to continue to rise in the future.

The public sector is also becoming more expensive due to the increasing cost of food. The cost of food has increased by 1% since 1990, and is expected to continue to rise in the future.

The public sector is also becoming more expensive due to the increasing cost of clothing. The cost of clothing has increased by 0.5% since 1990, and is expected to continue to rise in the future.

The public sector is also becoming more expensive due to the increasing cost of entertainment. The cost of entertainment has increased by 0.5% since 1990, and is expected to continue to rise in the future.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection. This paradigm is based on the idea of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the health and well-being of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: (1) promoting healthy lifestyles, (2) preventing disease and disability, (3) promoting social participation, and (4) promoting the health and well-being of older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for research, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, (3) the prevention of disease and disability, and (4) the promotion of healthy lifestyles. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for policy, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, (3) the prevention of disease and disability, and (4) the promotion of healthy lifestyles.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for practice, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, (3) the prevention of disease and disability, and (4) the promotion of healthy lifestyles. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for evaluation, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, (3) the prevention of disease and disability, and (4) the promotion of healthy lifestyles.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for implementation, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, (3) the prevention of disease and disability, and (4) the promotion of healthy lifestyles. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for monitoring, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, (3) the prevention of disease and disability, and (4) the promotion of healthy lifestyles.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for review, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, (3) the prevention of disease and disability, and (4) the promotion of healthy lifestyles. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for improvement, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, (3) the prevention of disease and disability, and (4) the promotion of healthy lifestyles.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for innovation, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, (3) the prevention of disease and disability, and (4) the promotion of healthy lifestyles. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for development, including: (1) the health and well-being of older people, (2) the social participation of older people, (3) the prevention of disease and disability, and (4) the promotion of healthy lifestyles.

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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 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 introducing competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by restructuring public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by introducing performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to reward public services that perform well.

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 must be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by restructuring public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by introducing performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to reward public services that perform well.

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 must be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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

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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 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public service companies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to discuss the implications for the future of public services.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the literature on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 3 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 4 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 6 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 7 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

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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.

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

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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.

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

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a 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; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy is being implemented through a number of initiatives, including the development of new services, the improvement of existing services, and the promotion of good practice.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets include: (1) to ensure that 90% of older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that 90% of older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that 90% of older people are able to live independently; (4) to ensure that 90% of older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to ensure that 90% of older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The NHS is making progress towards these targets, but there is still a long way to go.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of actions for the NHS to take to meet the needs of older people. These actions include: (1) to develop new services; (2) to improve existing services; (3) to promote good practice; (4) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (5) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (6) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (7) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (8) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The NHS is making progress towards these actions, but there is still a long way to go.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of challenges for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These challenges include: (1) the need to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) the need to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) the need to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (4) the need to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) the need to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The NHS is making progress towards these challenges, but there is still a long way to go.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of opportunities for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These opportunities include: (1) the need to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) the need to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) the need to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (4) the need to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) the need to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The NHS is making progress towards these opportunities, but there is still a long way to go.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of conclusions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These conclusions include: (1) the need to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) the need to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) the need to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (4) the need to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) the need to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The NHS is making progress towards these conclusions, but there is still a long way to go.

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

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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 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 quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to identify the factors that influence the success of public sector reform.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to public sector reform. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 4 discusses the factors that influence the success of public sector reform. Section 5 discusses the conclusions of the paper.

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1990s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

The first major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 1992. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

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The seventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2010. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The eighth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2013. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The ninth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2015. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The tenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2017. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The eleventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2019. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The twelfth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2021. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The thirteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2023. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The fourteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2025. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The fifteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2027. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The sixteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2029. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The seventeenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2031. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The eighteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2033. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2035. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2037. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The twenty-first major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2039. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The twenty-second major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2041. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.2 million in 1980 to 2.4 million in 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need for the public sector to be more cost-effective and to provide better value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the main reasons for the need for the public sector to be more cost-effective is the increasing pressure on public finances. The UK government has a large budget deficit, and this is expected to increase in the future. This has led to a number of initiatives to reduce public spending, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

Another reason for the need for the public sector to be more cost-effective is the increasing demand for public services. The UK population is ageing, and this is leading to an increasing demand for health and social care services. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be made more cost-effective. One way is to introduce competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts. This can lead to lower costs and better value for money.

Another way to make the public sector more cost-effective is to restructure public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies. This can lead to lower costs and better value for money.

A third way to make the public sector more cost-effective is to introduce new management practices. This can be done by introducing new management systems, or by training public sector employees in new management practices. This can lead to lower costs and better value for money.

There are a number of challenges to making the public sector more cost-effective. One challenge is the need to maintain the quality of public services. This can be done by introducing new management practices, or by training public sector employees in new management practices. This can lead to lower costs and better value for money.

Another challenge is the need to ensure that public services are accessible to all. This can be done by introducing new management practices, or by training public sector employees in new management practices. This can lead to lower costs and better value for money.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be made more cost-effective. One way is to introduce competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts. This can lead to lower costs and better value for money.

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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 1999). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.2 million in 1980 to 2.4 million in 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need for the public sector to be more cost-effective and to provide better value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of competition and the restructuring of public services.

One of the main reasons for the need for public sector reform is the increasing pressure on public services to provide better value for money. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services and the need to improve the efficiency of public services.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be made more cost-effective and to provide better value for money. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the implementation of cost-saving measures.

One of the main ways in which the public sector can be made more cost-effective is by introducing competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts and by allowing private companies to provide public services.

Another way in which the public sector can be made more cost-effective is by restructuring public services. This can be done by merging public services and by transferring public services to private companies.

Finally, the public sector can be made more cost-effective by implementing cost-saving measures. These include the introduction of new technologies, the implementation of new management practices, and the reduction of public sector expenditure.

There are a number of challenges associated with public sector reform. These include the need to ensure that public services are not compromised and that the interests of the public are protected.

Despite these challenges, public sector reform is necessary to ensure that public services are cost-effective and provide better value for money. This will require the implementation of a number of measures, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the implementation of cost-saving measures.

Public sector reform is a complex task that requires the cooperation of all stakeholders. It is essential that the public sector is able to provide better value for money and that the interests of the public are protected.

Public sector reform is a necessary part of the process of improving the efficiency of the public sector. It is essential that the public sector is able to provide better value for money and that the interests of the public are protected.

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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 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own role to play. The public sector is responsible for providing a wide range of services, including health care, education, and social care. The public sector is also responsible for the management of the country's infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and public transport.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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

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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 needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for mental health, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the mental health of people in the UK. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the mental health of people in the UK; (2) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for older people with mental health problems, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people with mental health problems. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people with mental health problems; (2) to ensure that older people with mental health problems are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people with mental health problems are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people with mental health problems are able to live in their own homes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is funded by a combination of taxes and government borrowing. The public sector is also subject to a number of constraints, including the need to provide services that are accessible and affordable to all.

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...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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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 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 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key results for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These results are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

