

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THAI CHARACTER CHO CHAN uni0E08 | ๐ | ๑ | ๒ | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ |
| THAI CHARACTER CHO CHING uni0E09 | ๑ | ๒ | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ |
| THAI CHARACTER CHO CHANG uni0E0A | ๒ | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ |
| THAI CHARACTER SO SO uni0E0B | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER CHO CHOE uni0E0C | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER YO YING uni0E0D | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER DO CHADA uni0E0E | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER TO PATAK uni0E0F | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER THO THAN uni0E10 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER THO NANGMONTHO uni0E11 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER THO PHUTHAO uni0E12 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER NO NEN uni0E13 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER DO DEK uni0E14 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER TO TAO uni0E15 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER THO THUNG uni0E16 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER THO THAHAN uni0E17 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER THO THONG uni0E18 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER NO NU uni0E19 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER BO BAIMAI uni0E1A | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER PO PLA uni0E1B | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER PHO PHUNG uni0E1C | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER FO FA uni0E1D | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER PHO PHAN uni0E1E | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER FO FAN uni0E1F | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER PHO SAMPHAO uni0E20 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER MO MA uni0E21 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER YO YAK uni0E22 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |
| THAI CHARACTER RO RUA uni0E23 | ๓ | ๔ | ๕ | ๖ | ๗ | ๘ | ๙ | ๐ | ๑ |

ZERO WIDTH JOINER
uni200D

HYPHEN
uni2010

DOTTED CIRCLE
uni25CC

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

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

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

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

(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

uni0E4C.small

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature | | | | | | | | | |
| uni0E4C.narrow | | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature | | | | | | | | | |
| uni0E47.narrow | | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature | | | | | | | | | |
| uni0E34.narrow | | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature | | | | | | | | | |
| uni0E35.narrow | | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature | | | | | | | | | |
| uni0E36.narrow | | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature | | | | | | | | | |
| uni0E37.narrow | | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature | | | | | | | | | |
| nikhahit_maiEk-thai (cannot find base glyph)liga feature | ? | | | | | | | | |
| nikhahit_maiTho-thai (cannot find base glyph)liga feature | ? | | | | | | | | |
| nikhahit_maiTri-thai (cannot find base glyph)liga feature | ? | | | | | | | | |
| nikhahit_maiChattawa-thai (cannot find base glyph)liga feature | ? | | | | | | | | |
| uni0E3A.small | | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature | | | | | | | | | |
| uni0E38.small | | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature | | | | | | | | | |
| uni0E39.small | | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature | | | | | | | | | |
| maiChattawa-thai.narrow | | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature | | | | | | | | | |
| nikhahit-thai.narrow | | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature | | | | | | | | | |
| nikhahit_maiEk-thai.narrow | ? | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) | ? | | | | | | | | |
| nikhahit_maiTho-thai.narrow | ? | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) | ? | | | | | | | | |
| nikhahit_maiTri-thai.narrow | ? | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) | ? | | | | | | | | |
| nikhahit_maiChattawa-thai.narrow | ? | | | | | | | | |
| Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) | ? | | | | | | | | |

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 indicators.

The following sections discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

1. Introduction

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of services, from health care to education to social security.

The public sector has a long history in the UK, dating back to the 19th century. At that time, the state began to take on a more active role in providing social services.

Over the years, the public sector has grown in size and scope. Today, it accounts for a significant proportion of the UK's gross domestic product (GDP).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has grown so large. One reason is the increasing demand for social services as the population ages.

Another reason is the increasing demand for education and health care. As the population grows, the demand for these services also grows.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector today. One of the most significant is the need to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

Another challenge is the need to improve the quality of services. As the population grows, the demand for services also grows, and it is essential to ensure that the quality of services is maintained.

There are a number of initiatives that have been introduced to address these challenges. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance indicators.

The following sections discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

2. Competition

One of the most significant initiatives introduced in the public sector is the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of changes in the way that public services are provided.

One of the most significant changes is the introduction of competition for the provision of services. This has led to a number of changes in the way that services are provided, including the introduction of tendering and the introduction of competition for the provision of services.

There are a number of advantages to the introduction of competition. One of the most significant is the potential to improve efficiency and reduce costs. Another advantage is the potential to improve the quality of services.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector today. One of the most significant is the need to improve efficiency and reduce costs. Another challenge is the need to improve the quality of services.

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 indicators.

The following sections discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

1. Introduction

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of services, from health care to education to social security.

The public sector has a long history in the UK, dating back to the 19th century. At that time, the state began to take on a more active role in providing social services.

Over the years, the public sector has grown in size and scope. Today, it accounts for a significant proportion of the UK's gross domestic product (GDP).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has grown so large. One reason is the increasing demand for social services as the population ages.

Another reason is the increasing demand for education. As the economy has changed, there has been a need for more and more people to go to university.

There are also a number of other factors that have contributed to the growth of the public sector, including the increasing demand for health care and the increasing demand for social security.

Despite its size, the public sector has a number of strengths. One of its strengths is its ability to provide a wide range of services to the population.

Another strength is its ability to provide services that are not profitable. This is important because many of the services that the public sector provides are essential for the well-being of the population.

However, the public sector also has a number of weaknesses. One of its weaknesses is its lack of efficiency. This is often due to the fact that the public sector is not subject to the same market forces as the private sector.

Another weakness is its lack of transparency. This is often due to the fact that the public sector is not subject to the same level of scrutiny as the private sector.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be improved. One way is to introduce competition. This would help to ensure that the public sector is providing the best possible services at the lowest possible cost.

Another way is to introduce performance indicators. This would help to ensure that the public sector is meeting its objectives and that it is being held accountable for its actions.

There are a number of other ways in which the public sector can be improved, including the introduction of privatization and the introduction of public-private partnerships.

Whatever the way forward, it is clear that the public sector is facing a number of challenges in the future. It is important that we take steps to address these challenges in order to ensure that the public sector is able to provide the services that the population needs.

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 (Department of Health 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has expanded. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population is ageing, and there are more people with chronic conditions who need ongoing care. There is also an increasing demand for mental health services, particularly for people with severe mental illness.

Another reason for the expansion of the public sector is the increasing cost of health care. The cost of drugs, medical equipment, and hospital care has risen significantly over the years. This has put pressure on the government to increase its spending on health care.

There are also a number of other factors that have contributed to the expansion of the public sector. For example, the government has been keen to promote the development of the private sector, but this has not always been successful. In some cases, private companies have been unable to provide the services that the government needs, and the public sector has had to step in.

Overall, the expansion of the public sector is a result of a number of factors, including the increasing demand for health care services, the increasing cost of health care, and the government's desire to promote the development of the private sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One of the main challenges is the increasing demand for health care services. The population is ageing, and there are more people with chronic conditions who need ongoing care. There is also an increasing demand for mental health services, particularly for people with severe mental illness.

Another challenge is the increasing cost of health care. The cost of drugs, medical equipment, and hospital care has risen significantly over the years. This has put pressure on the government to increase its spending on health care.

There are also a number of other challenges facing the public sector. For example, the government has been keen to promote the development of the private sector, but this has not always been successful. In some cases, private companies have been unable to provide the services that the government needs, and the public sector has had to step in.

Overall, the public sector is facing a number of challenges in the future. It is important that the government takes steps to address these challenges, so that the public sector can continue to provide the services that the population needs.

One of the ways in which the government can address these challenges is by increasing its spending on health care. This will help to meet the increasing demand for health care services, and it will also help to offset the increasing cost of health care.

Another way in which the government can address these challenges is by promoting the development of the private sector. This will help to increase the supply of health care services, and it will also help to reduce the cost of health care.

Overall, the public sector is facing a number of challenges in the future. It is important that the government takes steps to address these challenges, so that the public sector can continue to provide the services that the population needs.

100%

© 2010 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 267: 105–113

