

Comfortaa Light




Comfortaa Regular

Comfortaa Bold

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uni0000				
uni000D				
SPACE uni0020				
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"	"	"
NUMBER SIGN uni0023	#	#	#	#
DOLLAR SIGN uni0024	\$	\$	\$	\$
PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%	%	%
AMPERSAND uni0026	&	&	&	&
APOSTROPHE uni0027	'	'	'	'
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028	(	(	(	(
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029	)	)	)	)
ASTERISK uni002A	*	*	*	*
PLUS SIGN uni002B	+	+	+	+
COMMA uni002C	,	,	,	,
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D	-	-	-	-

FULL STOP uni002E	.	.	.	.
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/	/
DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z	Z	Z
LEFT SQUARE BRACKET uni005B	[	[	[	[
REVERSE SOLIDUS uni005C	\	\	\	\
RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET uni005D	]	]	]	]
CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni005E	^	^	^	^
LOW LINE uni005F	—	—	—	—
GRAVE ACCENT uni0060	`	`	`	`
LATIN SMALL LETTER A uni0061	a	a	a	a
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d	d
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e	e

LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C				
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0				
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡	¡	¡
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢	¢

POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤	¤	¤
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6				
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	ª	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD				
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	-	-	-	-
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾

INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE				

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	Ö	ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	Ø	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	Ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	Ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	Û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	Ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	Ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	Þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0100	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0102	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0104	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0106	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0108	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0109	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010A	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010B	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	ď	ď	ď	ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON				



uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0114	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011C	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011D	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0124	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0125	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0128	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0129	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012C	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012D	ı	ı	ı	ı

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	į	Į	į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ uni0132	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ uni0133	ij	ij	ij	ij
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0134	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0135	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA uni0138	Ƒ	Ƒ	Ƒ	Ƒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	Ɵ	Ɵ	Ɵ	Ɵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni013F	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni0140	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ɲ	Ɲ	Ɲ	Ɲ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ɲ	ɲ	ɲ	ɲ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ

LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō
	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014E	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014F	ö	ö	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015C	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015D	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ţ	ţ	ţ	ţ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ț	ț	ț	ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE				

uni0166	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0168	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0169	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016C	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016D	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S uni017F	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA uni018F	ə	ə	ə	ə
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	f	f

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A0	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A1	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01AF	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01B0	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CARON uni01CE	ǎ	ǎ	ǎ	ǎ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CARON uni01D4	ǔ	ǔ	ǔ	ǔ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CARON uni01E6	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CARON uni01E7	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK uni01EA	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK uni01EB	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FA	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FB	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FC	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FD	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FE	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FF	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0200	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0201	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH INVERTED BREVE uni0202	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH INVERTED BREVE uni0203	â	â	â	â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0204	È	È	È	È
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0205	è	è	è	è
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH INVERTED BREVE uni0206	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH INVERTED BREVE uni0207	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0208	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0209	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH INVERTED BREVE uni020A	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH INVERTED BREVE	î	î	î	î

	uni020B	î	î	î	î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni020C	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni020D	õ	õ	õ	õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni020E	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni020F	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0210	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0211	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni0212	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni0213	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0214	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0215	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni0216	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni0217	û	û	û	û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW	uni0218	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW	uni0219	ţ	ţ	ţ	ţ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW	uni021A	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW	uni021B	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON	uni022A	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON	uni022B	ö	ö	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE AND MACRON	uni022C	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE AND MACRON	uni022D	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND MACRON	uni0230	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND MACRON	uni0231	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH MACRON	uni0232	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH MACRON	uni0233	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J	uni0237	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA	uni0259	ə	ə	ə	ə
MODIFIER LETTER TURNED COMMA	uni02BB	‚	‚	‚	‚

MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE uni02BC	'	'	'	'
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	—	—	—	—
	˘	˘	˘	˘
BREVE uni02D8				
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	·	·	·	·
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	¨	¨	¨	¨
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300				
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301				
COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni0302				
COMBINING TILDE uni0303				
COMBINING MACRON uni0304				
COMBINING BREVE uni0306				
COMBINING DOT ABOVE uni0307				
COMBINING DIAERESIS uni0308				
COMBINING HOOK ABOVE uni0309				
COMBINING RING ABOVE uni030A				
COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni030B				
COMBINING CARON uni030C				
COMBINING DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT uni030F				
COMBINING INVERTED BREVE uni0311				
COMBINING TURNED COMMA ABOVE uni0312				
COMBINING HORN uni031B				
COMBINING DOT BELOW uni0323				

COMBINING DIAERESIS BELOW uni0324				
COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326				
COMBINING CEDILLA uni0327				
COMBINING OGONEK uni0328				
COMBINING BREVE BELOW uni032E				
COMBINING MACRON BELOW uni0331				
COMBINING SHORT STROKE OVERLAY uni0335				
COMBINING LONG STROKE OVERLAY uni0336				
COMBINING GREEK DIALYTIKA TONOS uni0344				
GREEK NUMERAL SIGN uni0374	͵	Ͷ	ͷ	͸
GREEK LOWER NUMERAL SIGN uni0375	͵Ͷ	͵ͷ	͵͸	͵͹
GREEK QUESTION MARK uni037E	Ϳ	Ϳ͵	ͿͶ	Ϳͷ
GREEK TONOS uni0384	Ͷͷ	Ͷ͸	Ͷ͹	Ͷͺ
GREEK DIALYTIKA TONOS uni0385	Ͷͷ͸	Ͷͷ͹	Ͷ͸ͺ	Ͷ͸͹ͺ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni0386	Ͱ	ͱ	Ͳ	ͳ
GREEK ANO TELEIA uni0387	ʹ	͵	Ͷ	ͷ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni0388	Ͱ͵	ͰͶ	Ͱͷ	Ͱ͸
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS uni0389	Ͱ͹	Ͱͺ	Ͱͻ	Ͱͼ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS uni038A	Ͱͽ	ͰͿ	Ͱ;	ͰͿ͵
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS uni038C	ͰͿͶ	ͰͿͷ	ͰͿ͸	ͰͿ͹
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS uni038E	ͰͿͺ	ͰͿͻ	ͰͿͼ	ͰͿͽ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS uni038F	ͰͿͿ͵	ͰͿͿͶ	ͰͿͿͷ	ͰͿͿ͸
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS uni0390	ͰͿͿ͵Ͷ	ͰͿͿ͵ͷ	ͰͿͿ͵͸	ͰͿͿ͵͹
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA uni0391	Ͱ͵Ͷ	Ͱ͵ͷ	Ͱ͵͸	Ͱ͵͹
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER BETA uni0392	ͰͶͷ	ͰͶ͸	ͰͶ͹	ͰͶͺ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA uni0393	ͰͷͶ	Ͱͷͷ	Ͱͷ͸	Ͱͷ͹
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA uni0394	Ͱ͸Ͷ	Ͱ͸ͷ	Ͱ͸͸	Ͱ͸͹
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON				



	uni0395	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ZETA uni0396	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA uni0397	Η	Η	Η	Η
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA uni0398	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA uni0399	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER KAPPA uni039A	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER LAMDA uni039B	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER MU uni039C	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER NU uni039D	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER XI uni039E	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON uni039F	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PI uni03A0	Π	Π	Π	Π
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER RHO uni03A1	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER SIGMA uni03A3	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER TAU uni03A4	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON uni03A5	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PHI uni03A6	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER CHI uni03A7	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PSI uni03A8	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA uni03A9	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03AA	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03AB	Ϋ	Ϋ	Ϋ	Ϋ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni03AC	Ά	Ά	Ά	Ά
	GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni03AD	Έ	Έ	Έ	Έ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS uni03AE	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή
	GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS uni03AF	Ί	Ί	Ί	Ί
	GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS uni03B0	ΰ	ΰ	ΰ	ΰ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA uni03B1	α	α	α	α
	GREEK SMALL LETTER BETA				

	uni03B2	β	β	β	β
GREEK SMALL LETTER GAMMA	uni03B3	γ	γ	γ	γ
GREEK SMALL LETTER DELTA	uni03B4	δ	δ	δ	δ
GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON	uni03B5	ε	ε	ε	ε
GREEK SMALL LETTER ZETA	uni03B6	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA	uni03B7	η	η	η	η
		θ	θ	θ	θ
GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA	uni03B8				
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA	uni03B9	ι	ι	ι	ι
GREEK SMALL LETTER KAPPA	uni03BA	κ	κ	κ	κ
GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA	uni03BB	λ	λ	λ	λ
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU	uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ
GREEK SMALL LETTER NU	uni03BD	ν	ν	ν	ν
GREEK SMALL LETTER XI	uni03BE	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON	uni03BF	ο	ο	ο	ο
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI	uni03C0	π	π	π	π
GREEK SMALL LETTER RHO	uni03C1	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
GREEK SMALL LETTER FINAL SIGMA	uni03C2	ς	ς	ς	ς
GREEK SMALL LETTER SIGMA	uni03C3	σ	σ	σ	σ
GREEK SMALL LETTER TAU	uni03C4	τ	τ	τ	τ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON	uni03C5	υ	υ	υ	υ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PHI	uni03C6	φ	φ	φ	φ
GREEK SMALL LETTER CHI	uni03C7	χ	χ	χ	χ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PSI	uni03C8	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA	uni03C9	ω	ω	ω	ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA	uni03CA	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA	uni03CB	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS	uni03CC	ό	ό	ό	ό
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS					

	uni03CD	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS	uni03CE	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
GREEK CAPITAL KAI SYMBOL	uni03CF	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ
GREEK KAI SYMBOL	uni03D7	ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE	uni0400	È	È	È	È
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IO	uni0401	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE	uni0402	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE	uni0403	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE	uni0404	Є	Є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZE	uni0405	Ѕ	Ѕ	Ѕ	Ѕ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I	uni0406	І	І	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YI	uni0407	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER JE	uni0408	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LJE	uni0409	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NJE	uni040A	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE	uni040B	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KJE	uni040C	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE	uni040D	Й	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT U	uni040E	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZHE	uni040F	Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A	uni0410	А	А	А	А
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BE	uni0411	Б	Б	Б	Б
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER VE	uni0412	В	В	В	В
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE	uni0413	Г	Г	Г	Г
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DE	uni0414	Д	Д	Д	Д
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE	uni0415	Е	Е	Е	Е
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE	uni0416	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE	uni0417	З	З	З	З

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I uni0418	И	И	И	И
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I uni0419	Й	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA uni041A	К	К	К	К
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL uni041B	Л	Л	Л	Л
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM uni041C	М	М	М	М
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN uni041D	Н	Н	Н	Н
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O uni041E	О	О	О	О
	П	П	П	П
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE uni041F				
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER uni0420	Р	Р	Р	Р
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES uni0421	С	С	С	С
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE uni0422	Т	Т	Т	Т
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U uni0423	У	У	У	У
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EF uni0424	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA uni0425	Х	Х	Х	Х
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSE uni0426	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE uni0427	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHA uni0428	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHCHA uni0429	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HARD SIGN uni042A	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU uni042B	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni042C	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E uni042D	Э	Э	Э	Э
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YU uni042E	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YA uni042F	Я	Я	Я	Я
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A uni0430	а	а	а	а
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BE uni0431	б	б	б	б
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER VE uni0432	в	в	в	в
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE				

uni0433	Г	г	Г	г
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DE uni0434	Д	д	Д	д
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE uni0435	Е	е	Е	е
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE uni0436	Ж	ж	Ж	ж
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE uni0437	З	з	З	з
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I uni0438	И	и	И	и
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I uni0439	Й	й	Й	й
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA uni043A	К	к	К	к
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL uni043B	Л	л	Л	л
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM uni043C	М	м	М	м
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN uni043D	Н	н	Н	н
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O uni043E	О	о	О	о
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE uni043F	П	п	П	п
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER uni0440	Р	р	Р	р
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES uni0441	С	с	С	с
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE uni0442	Т	т	Т	т
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U uni0443	У	у	У	у
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EF uni0444	Ф	ф	Ф	ф
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA uni0445	Х	х	Х	х
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSE uni0446	Ц	ц	Ц	ц
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE uni0447	Ч	ч	Ч	ч
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHA uni0448	Ш	ш	Ш	ш
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHCHA uni0449	Щ	щ	Щ	щ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HARD SIGN uni044A	Ъ	ъ	Ъ	ъ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU uni044B	Ы	ы	Ы	ы
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni044C	Ь	ь	Ь	ь
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E uni044D	Э	э	Э	э
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YU uni044E	Ю	ю	Ю	ю

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YA uni044F	я	я	я	я
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0450	è	è	è	è
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IO uni0451	ë	ë	ë	ë
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJE uni0452	ђ	ђ	ђ	ђ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GJE uni0453	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0454	є	є	є	є
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZE uni0455	ѕ	ѕ	ѕ	ѕ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0456	і	і	і	і
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YI uni0457	ї	ї	ї	ї
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER JE uni0458	ј	ј	ј	ј
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LJE uni0459	љ	љ	љ	љ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NJE uni045A	њ	њ	њ	њ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSHE uni045B	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KJE uni045C	ќ	ќ	ќ	ќ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni045D	ì	ì	ì	ì
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT U uni045E	ў	ў	ў	ў
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZHE uni045F	џ	џ	џ	џ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YAT uni0462	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YAT uni0463	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BIG YUS uni046A	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BIG YUS uni046B	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER FITA uni0472	Ѱ	Ѱ	Ѱ	Ѱ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER FITA uni0473	ѱ	ѱ	ѱ	ѱ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IZHITSA uni0474	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IZHITSA uni0475	ѳ	ѳ	ѳ	ѳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0490	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0491	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE uni0492	҂	҂	҂	҂
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE				

	uni0493	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH MIDDLE HOOK	uni0494	Ҕ	Ҕ	Ҕ	Ҕ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH MIDDLE HOOK	uni0495	ҕ	ҕ	ҕ	ҕ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER	uni0496	Җ	Җ	Җ	Җ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER	uni0497	җ	җ	җ	җ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE WITH DESCENDER	uni0498	Ҙ	Ҙ	Ҙ	Ҙ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE WITH DESCENDER	uni0499	ҙ	ҙ	ҙ	ҙ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER	uni049A	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER	uni049B	қ	қ	қ	қ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH VERTICAL STROKE	uni049C	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH VERTICAL STROKE	uni049D	қ	қ	қ	қ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BASHKIR KA	uni04A0	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BASHKIR KA	uni04A1	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN WITH DESCENDER	uni04A2	Ң	Ң	Ң	Ң
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN WITH DESCENDER	uni04A3	ң	ң	ң	ң
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE EN GHE	uni04A4	ҢҒ	ҢҒ	ҢҒ	ҢҒ
CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE EN GHE	uni04A5	ңғ	ңғ	ңғ	ңғ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES WITH DESCENDER	uni04AA	Ҥ	Ҥ	Ҥ	Ҥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES WITH DESCENDER	uni04AB	ҥ	ҥ	ҥ	ҥ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U	uni04AE	Ү	Ү	Ү	Ү
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U	uni04AF	ү	ү	ү	ү
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE	uni04B0	Ү̅	Ү̅	Ү̅	Ү̅
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE	uni04B1	ү̅	ү̅	ү̅	ү̅
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04B6	Ҫ	Ҫ	Ҫ	Ҫ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04B7	ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	ҫ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH VERTICAL STROKE	uni04B8	Ҫ	Ҫ	Ҫ	Ҫ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH VERTICAL STROKE	uni04B9	ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	ҫ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHHA	uni04BA	Һ	Һ	Һ	Һ

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHHA uni04BB	Һ	Һ	Һ	Һ
CYRILLIC LETTER PALOCHKA uni04C0	І	І	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH BREVE uni04C1	Ӗ	Ӗ	Ӗ	Ӗ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH BREVE uni04C2	ӗ	ӗ	ӗ	ӗ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KHAKASSIAN CHE uni04CB	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KHAKASSIAN CHE uni04CC	Һ	Һ	Һ	Һ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PALOCHKA uni04CF	І	І	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni04D0	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni04D1	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni04D2	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni04D3	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE A IE uni04D4	Ӕ	Ӕ	Ӕ	Ӕ
CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE A IE uni04D5	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH BREVE uni04D6	Ӗ	Ӗ	Ӗ	Ӗ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH BREVE uni04D7	ӗ	ӗ	ӗ	ӗ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA uni04D8	Ә	Ә	Ә	Ә
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SCHWA uni04D9	ә	ә	ә	ә
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DC	Ӗ̈	Ӗ̈	Ӗ̈	Ӗ̈
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DD	ӗ̈	ӗ̈	ӗ̈	ӗ̈
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DE	Ӛ	Ӛ	Ӛ	Ӛ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DF	ӛ	ӛ	ӛ	ӛ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni04E2	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni04E3	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni04E4	Ӣ̈	Ӣ̈	Ӣ̈	Ӣ̈
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni04E5	ĩ̈	ĩ̈	ĩ̈	ĩ̈
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni04E6	Ӗ̈	Ӗ̈	Ӗ̈	Ӗ̈
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni04E7	ӗ̈	ӗ̈	ӗ̈	ӗ̈
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BARRED O uni04E8	Ө	Ө	Ө	Ө



CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BARRED O uni04E9	Ѱ	ѱ	Ѳ	ѳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni04EE	Ү̄	Ү̅	Ү̆	Ү̇
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni04EF	ү̄	ү̅	ү̆	ү̇
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni04F0	Ӱ	ӱ	Ӳ	ӳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni04F1	ӱ	ӱ̅	ӱ̆	ӱ̇
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni04F2	Ӳ̈	Ӳ̈̅	Ӳ̈̆	Ӳ̈̇
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni04F3	ӳ̈	ӳ̈̅	ӳ̈̆	ӳ̈̇
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04F4	Ү̈	Ү̈̅	Ү̈̆	Ү̈̇
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04F5	ү̈	ү̈̅	ү̈̆	ү̈̇
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH DESCENDER uni04F6	Ү̇	Ү̇̅	Ү̇̆	Ү̇̇
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH DESCENDER uni04F7	ү̇	ү̇̅	ү̇̆	ү̇̇
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU WITH DIAERESIS uni04F8	Ӳ̈̈	Ӳ̈̈̅	Ӳ̈̈̆	Ӳ̈̈̇
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU WITH DIAERESIS uni04F9	ӳ̈̈	ӳ̈̈̅	ӳ̈̈̆	ӳ̈̈̇
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER QA uni051A	Q	Q	Q	Q
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER QA uni051B	q	q	q	q
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER WE uni051C	W	W	W	W
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER WE uni051D	w	w	w	w
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E80	Ẁ	ẁ	Ẃ	ẃ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ẁ	Ẃ	ẃ	Ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ẃ̈	ẃ̈	Ẅ̈	ẅ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ẃ̈	Ẅ̈	ẅ̈	Ẇ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẅ̈̈	ẅ̈̈	Ẇ̈̈	ẇ̈̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	ẅ̈̈	Ẇ̈̈	ẇ̈̈	Ẉ̈̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S uni1E9E	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW uni1EA0	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW uni1EA1	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EA2	Ả	Ả	Ả	Ả
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE				

	uni1EA3	À	Á	Â	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EA4	Ä	Å	Ä	Å
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EA5	ä	å	ä	å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EA6	À	À	À	À
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EA7	à	à	à	à
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA8	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA9	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EAA	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EAB	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EAC	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EAD	â	â	â	â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE	uni1EAE	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE	uni1EAF	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE	uni1EB0	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE	uni1EB1	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EB2	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EB3	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE	uni1EB4	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE	uni1EB5	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW	uni1EB6	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW	uni1EB7	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EB8	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EB9	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EBA	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EBB	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TILDE	uni1EBC	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH TILDE	uni1EBD	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EBE	É	É	É	É
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EBF	é	é	é	é
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EC0	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EC1	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EC2	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EC3	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EC4	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EC5	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EC6	Ḝ	Ḝ	Ḝ	Ḝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EC7	ḝ	ḝ	ḝ	ḝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EC8	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EC9	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECA	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECB	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECC	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECD	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECE	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECF	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1ED0	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1ED1	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1ED2	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1ED3	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1ED4	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1ED5	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1ED6	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1ED7	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW				

	uni1ED8	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1ED9	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EDA	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EDB	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EDC	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EDD	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EDE	Ǫ	Ǫ	Ǫ	Ǫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EDF	ǫ	ǫ	ǫ	ǫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EE0	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EE1	õ	õ	õ	õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EE2	Ơ	Ơ	Ơ	Ơ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EE3	ơ	ơ	ơ	ơ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EE4	Ụ	Ụ	Ụ	Ụ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EE5	ụ	ụ	ụ	ụ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EE6	Ủ	Ủ	Ủ	Ủ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EE7	ủ	ủ	ủ	ủ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EE8	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EE9	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EEA	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EEB	ù	ù	ù	ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EEC	Ǯ	Ǯ	Ǯ	Ǯ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EED	ǹ	ǹ	ǹ	ǹ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EEE	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EEF	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EF0	Ư	Ư	Ư	Ư
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EF1	ư	ư	ư	ư
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE	uni1EF2	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE	uni1EF3	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW uni1EF4	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW uni1EF5	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EF6	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EF7	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH TILDE uni1EF8	Ỹ	Ỹ	Ỹ	Ỹ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH TILDE uni1EF9	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ
HYPHEN uni2010	-	-	-	-
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—
HORIZONTAL BAR uni2015	—	—	—	—
	=	=	=	=
DOUBLE LOW LINE uni2017				
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚
SINGLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201B	՝	՝	՝	՝
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„	„	„
DAGGER uni2020	†	†	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	…	…	…	…
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰	‰	‰
PRIME uni2032	′	′	′	′
DOUBLE PRIME uni2033	″	″	″	″
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>	>
DOUBLE EXCLAMATION MARK				

uni203C	!!	!!	!!	!!
OVERLINE uni203E	—	—	—	—
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/
COMMERCIAL MINUS SIGN uni2052	÷	÷	÷	÷
SUPERSCRIFT FOUR uni2074	₄	₄	₄	₄
COLON SIGN uni20A1	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
FRENCH FRANC SIGN uni20A3	₣	₣	₣	₣
LIRA SIGN uni20A4	₺	₺	₺	₺
NAIRA SIGN uni20A6	₦	₦	₦	₦
PESETA SIGN uni20A7	₧	₧	₧	₧
WON SIGN uni20A9	₩	₩	₩	₩
DONG SIGN uni20AB	₫	₫	₫	₫
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€
KIP SIGN uni20AD	₭	₭	₭	₭
TUGRIK SIGN uni20AE	₮	₮	₮	₮
PESO SIGN uni20B1	₱	₱	₱	₱
GUARANI SIGN uni20B2	₲	₲	₲	₲
HRYVNIA SIGN uni20B4	₴	₴	₴	₴
CEDI SIGN uni20B5	¢	¢	¢	¢
TENGE SIGN uni20B8	₸	₸	₸	₸
INDIAN RUPEE SIGN uni20B9	₹	₹	₹	₹
TURKISH LIRA SIGN uni20BA	₺	₺	₺	₺
MANAT SIGN uni20BC	₼	₼	₼	₼
RUBLE SIGN uni20BD	₽	₽	₽	₽
CARE OF uni2105	℥	℥	℥	℥
SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
NUMERO SIGN uni2116	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™

OHM SIGN uni2126	$\Omega$	$\Omega$	$\Omega$	$\Omega$
ESTIMATED SYMBOL uni212E	$\text{e}$	$\text{e}$	$\text{e}$	$\text{e}$
VULGAR FRACTION ONE EIGHTH uni215B	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
VULGAR FRACTION THREE EIGHTHS uni215C	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
VULGAR FRACTION FIVE EIGHTHS uni215D	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
VULGAR FRACTION SEVEN EIGHTHS uni215E	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
LEFTWARDS ARROW uni2190	$\leftarrow$	$\leftarrow$	$\leftarrow$	$\leftarrow$
UPWARDS ARROW uni2191	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$
RIGHTWARDS ARROW uni2192	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
DOWNWARDS ARROW uni2193	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
LEFT RIGHT ARROW uni2194	$\leftrightarrow$	$\leftrightarrow$	$\leftrightarrow$	$\leftrightarrow$
UP DOWN ARROW uni2195	$\updownarrow$	$\updownarrow$	$\updownarrow$	$\updownarrow$
UP DOWN ARROW WITH BASE uni21A8	$\Uparrow$	$\Uparrow$	$\Uparrow$	$\Uparrow$
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	$\partial$	$\partial$	$\partial$	$\partial$
INCREMENT uni2206	$\Delta$	$\Delta$	$\Delta$	$\Delta$
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	$\prod$	$\prod$	$\prod$	$\prod$
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	$\sum$	$\sum$	$\sum$	$\sum$
MINUS SIGN uni2212	$-$	$-$	$-$	$-$
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	$/$	$/$	$/$	$/$
BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	$\bullet$	$\bullet$	$\bullet$	$\bullet$
SQUARE ROOT uni221A	$\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$	$\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$	$\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$	$\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$
INFINITY uni221E	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
RIGHT ANGLE uni221F	$\text{L}$	$\text{L}$	$\text{L}$	$\text{L}$
INTERSECTION uni2229	$\cap$	$\cap$	$\cap$	$\cap$
INTEGRAL uni222B	$\int$	$\int$	$\int$	$\int$
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	$\approx$	$\approx$	$\approx$	$\approx$
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	$\neq$	$\neq$	$\neq$	$\neq$
IDENTICAL TO uni2261	$\equiv$	$\equiv$	$\equiv$	$\equiv$
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO				

	uni2264	≤	≤	≤	≤
	GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥	≥	≥
	MATHEMATICAL LEFT ANGLE BRACKET uni27E8	⟨	⟨	⟨	⟨
	MATHEMATICAL RIGHT ANGLE BRACKET uni27E9	⟩	⟩	⟩	⟩
	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi
	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl
	0 0/9 frac feature	0	00	00	00 0/9
	1 1/8 frac feature	1	11	11/1	11/8
	2 2/7 frac feature	2	22	22	22 2/7
	3 3/6 frac feature	3	33	33	33 3/6
	4 4/5 frac feature	4	44	44	44 4/5
	5 5/4 frac feature	5	55	55	55 5/4
	6 6/3 frac feature	6	66	66	66 6/3
	7 7/2 frac feature	7	77	77	77 7/2
	8 8/1 frac feature	8	88	88	88 8/1
	9 9/0 frac feature	9	99	99	99 9/0
Ending "locITRK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	i.locITRK feature	i	i	i	i
	f_f liga feature	ff	ff	ff	ff
	f_f_i liga feature	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi
	f_f_l liga feature	ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl
	uni0433.ss01 ss01 feature				
Ending "comp" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	zero.comp feature	0	0	0	0
	eight.dnom dnom feature	8	8	8	8
	five.numr numr feature	5	5	5	5
	seven.numr numr feature	7	7	7	7
Ending "locICAT" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	periodcentered.locICAT feature	.	.	.	.



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

uni20B4.bold

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

caron.alt

✓	✓	✓	✓
---	---	---	---

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

tildecomb.i

--	--	--	--

tonos.case  
case feature

/	/	/	/
---	---	---	---

It might be two unicones: 0306 + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp  
feature)

uni03060301

--	--	--	--

It might be two unicones: 0306 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp  
feature)

uni03060300

--	--	--	--

It might be two unicones: 0306 + 0309 (most Arabic ccmp  
feature)

uni03060309

--	--	--	--

It might be two unicones: 0306 + 0303 (most Arabic ccmp  
feature)

uni03060303

--	--	--	--

It might be two unicones: 0302 + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp  
feature)

uni03020301

--	--	--	--

It might be two unicones: 0302 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp  
feature)

uni03020300

--	--	--	--

It might be two unicones: 0302 + 0309 (most Arabic ccmp  
feature)

uni03020309

--	--	--	--

It might be two unicones: 0302 + 0303 (most Arabic ccmp  
feature)

uni03020303

--	--	--	--

Ending "stemh" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

\_part.stemh

?	?	?	?	?
---	---	---	---	---

descendercy.case  
case feature

--	--	--	--

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

descendercy

?	?	?	?
---	---	---	---

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

brevecombcy

?	?	?	?
---	---	---	---

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

verticalbarcy

?	?	?	?
---	---	---	---

verticalbarcy.case  
case feature

--	--	--	--











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 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 1998). 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 services.

The public sector is funded by the government, and it is important to understand how the government funds the public sector. The government funds the public sector through a variety of different methods, including taxation, borrowing, and grants.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and it is important to understand how the public sector is managed. The public sector is managed by a variety of different organisations, including the government, local authorities, and public corporations.

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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.

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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 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 1.1 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 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 when and where they need them.
- Older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care and services.
- Older people should be able to live a full and active life.

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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 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 Finance Review (PFR) in 1990. The PFR was a comprehensive review of the public sector's finances and it identified a number of areas for reform.

The second major reform was the establishment of public sector bodies (PSBs) in 1991. PSBs are public sector organizations that are established to provide a specific public service. They are subject to a number of controls, including the requirement to publish an annual report and to be subject to a public inquiry.

The third major reform was the implementation of public sector reform (PSR) in 1992. PSR was a comprehensive reform of the public sector that aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and to reduce the cost of public services.

PSR was implemented in a number of stages. The first stage was the implementation of the PFR. The second stage was the implementation of the PSBs. The third stage was the implementation of the PSR.

The fourth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Bill (PSRB) in 1993. The PSRB was a comprehensive reform of the public sector that aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and to reduce the cost of public services.

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Scottish Highlands and Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Scottish Highlands and Islands were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Welsh Mountains. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Welsh Mountains were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the rest of the world. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the rest of the world were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the United Kingdom. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the United Kingdom were employed in the public sector, 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 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 relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship 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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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 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 unemployed, with 1.5 million unemployed 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 employed, with 1.5 million 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 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 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 carers, with 1.5 million carers 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 volunteers, with 1.5 million volunteers 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 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 are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (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 the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) 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.

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 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 relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship 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 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 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' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that people should be encouraged to remain active and engaged in their communities as they age.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop this new paradigm of care. These include: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and support they need; (3) encouraging older people to remain active and engaged in their communities; and (4) ensuring that the needs of older people are taken into account in the development of services and policies.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key challenges that need to be addressed in order to develop this new paradigm of care. These include: (1) the need to develop a workforce that is skilled and equipped to care for older people; (2) the need to develop services and support that are tailored to the needs of older people; (3) the need to encourage older people to remain active and engaged in their communities; and (4) the need to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in the development of services and policies.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key principles that should guide the development of this new paradigm of care. These include: (1) the principle of 'active ageing'; (2) the principle of 'person-centred care'; (3) the principle of 'partnership'; and (4) the principle of 'equality of opportunity'.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key actions that need to be taken in order to develop this new paradigm of care. These include: (1) developing a workforce that is skilled and equipped to care for older people; (2) developing services and support that are tailored to the needs of older people; (3) encouraging older people to remain active and engaged in their communities; and (4) ensuring that the needs of older people are taken into account in the development of services and policies.

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

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

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of 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.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key opportunities for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These opportunities 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 priorities for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These priorities 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 messages for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These messages 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 conclusions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These conclusions 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 who are over 50 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Scottish Highlands and Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Scottish Highlands and Islands were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Welsh Mountains. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Welsh Mountains were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

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

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



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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 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 carers, with 1.5 million carers 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 volunteers, with 1.5 million volunteers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.











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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 are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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 are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing pressure on public resources.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for health care, education, and social services.

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 main ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services.

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A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to 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 not compromised, the need to ensure that public resources are used efficiently, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely and effective 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 a major part of the economy, and it is essential that it is able to deliver public services in a timely and effective manner.

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

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

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

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to achieve these objectives. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to care for older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide social care; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide housing; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide transport.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the health of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide health care; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide social care; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide housing; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide transport.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the social care of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide health care; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide social care; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide housing; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide transport.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the housing of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide health care; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide social care; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide housing; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide transport.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the transport of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide health care; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide social care; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide housing; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained to provide transport.







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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the 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 access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following key objectives: (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 access the services they need.

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