

Rowdies Light





Rowdies Regular

Rowdies 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	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ě	ě	ě	ě
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	Ĳ	Ĳ	Ĳ	Ĳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	ĳ	ĳ	ĳ	ĳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı
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	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ

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	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
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 CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA uni018F	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə
	LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK uni019D	Ɓ	Ɓ	Ɓ	Ɓ

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 CAPITAL LETTER DZ WITH CARON uni01C4	DŽ	DŽ	DŽ	DŽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni01C5	Dž	Dž	Dž	Dž
LATIN SMALL LETTER DZ WITH CARON uni01C6	dž	dž	dž	dž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LJ uni01C7	LJ	LJ	LJ	LJ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH SMALL LETTER J uni01C8	Lj	Lj	Lj	Lj
LATIN SMALL LETTER LJ uni01C9	lj	lj	lj	lj
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER NJ uni01CA	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH SMALL LETTER J uni01CB	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj
LATIN SMALL LETTER NJ uni01CC	nj	nj	nj	nj
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	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK uni01EB	q	q	q	q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DZ uni01F1	DZ	DZ	DZ	DZ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH SMALL LETTER Z uni01F2	Dz	Dz	Dz	Dz
LATIN SMALL LETTER DZ uni01F3	dz	dz	dz	dz
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FA	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FB	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
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	à	à	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni0202	Â	Â	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni0203	â	â	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0204	Ê	Ê	Ë	Ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0205	ê	ê	ë	ë
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	Î	Î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0209	ì	ì	î	î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni020A	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni020B	î	î	î	î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni020C	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni020D	ö	ö	ö	ö
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	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0211	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni0212	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni0213	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0214	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0215	û	û	û	û
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	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW	uni0219	ș	ș	ș	ș
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW	uni021A	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW	uni021B	ț	ț	ț	ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON	uni022A	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
uni022B				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE AND MACRON	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ
uni022C				
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE AND MACRON	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ
uni022D				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND MACRON	Ö̇	Ö̇	Ö̇	Ö̇
uni0230				
	ö̇	ö̇	ö̇	ö̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND MACRON				
uni0231				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH MACRON	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ
uni0232				
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH MACRON	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ
uni0233				
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј
uni0237				
LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA	ə	ə	ə	ə
uni0259				
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK	ɲ	ɲ	ɲ	ɲ
uni0272				
MODIFIER LETTER PRIME	′	′	′	′
uni02B9				
MODIFIER LETTER DOUBLE PRIME	″	″	″	″
uni02BA				
MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE	’	’	’	’
uni02BC				
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT	^	^	^	^
uni02C6				
CARON	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
uni02C7				
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 PALATALIZED HOOK BELOW uni0321				
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 SHORT SOLIDUS OVERLAY uni0337				
COMBINING LONG SOLIDUS OVERLAY uni0338				
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA uni0394	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA uni03A9	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π	π
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE				

	uni1E80	Ŵ	ŵ	Ŷ	ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE	uni1E81	Ẁ	ẁ	Ẃ	ẃ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE	uni1E82	Ų	ų	Ŵ	ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE	uni1E83	ŵ	Ŷ	ŷ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS	uni1E84	Ẅ	ẅ	Ẇ	ẇ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS	uni1E85	ẘ	ẙ	ẚ	ẛ
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	ả	ả	ả	ả
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EA4	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EA5	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EA6	Ǽ	Ǽ	Ǽ	Ǽ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EA7	ǽ	ǽ	ǽ	ǽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA8	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA9	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EAA	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EAB	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EAC	Ậ	Ậ	Ậ	Ậ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EAD	ậ	ậ	ậ	ậ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE	uni1EAE	Ǻ̆	Ǻ̆	Ǻ̆	Ǻ̆
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE	uni1EAF	ǻ̆	ǻ̆	ǻ̆	ǻ̆
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE	uni1EB0	Ǻ̇	Ǻ̇	Ǻ̇	Ǻ̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE	uni1EB1	ǻ̇	ǻ̇	ǻ̇	ǻ̇
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EB2	Ǻ̈	Ǻ̈	Ǻ̈	Ǻ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EB3	ǻ̈	ǻ̈	ǻ̈	ǻ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE	uni1EB4	Ǻ̃̆	Ǻ̃̆	Ǻ̃̆	Ǻ̃̆

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE uni1EB5	Ǻ	ǻ	Ǽ	ǽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW uni1EB6	Ǻ̇	ǻ̇	Ǽ̇	ǽ̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW uni1EB7	Ạ̊́	ạ̊́	Ǽ̣	ǽ̣
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW uni1EB8	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW uni1EB9	Ǝ̣	Ǝ̤	Ǝ̥	Ǝ̦
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EBA	Ǝ̂	Ǝ̃	Ǝ̄	Ǝ̅
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EBB	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TILDE uni1EBC	Ǝ̃	Ǝ̄	Ǝ̅	Ǝ̆
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH TILDE uni1EBD	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EBE	Ǝ̂	Ǝ̃	Ǝ̄	Ǝ̅
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EBF	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EC0	Ǝ̂	Ǝ̃	Ǝ̄	Ǝ̅
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EC1	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EC2	Ǝ̂	Ǝ̃	Ǝ̄	Ǝ̅
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EC3	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EC4	Ǝ̂	Ǝ̃	Ǝ̄	Ǝ̅
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EC5	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EC6	Ǝ̂̇	Ǝ̃̇	Ǝ̄̇	Ǝ̅̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EC7	Ǝ̇̇	Ǝ̈̇	Ǝ̉̇	Ǝ̊̇
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EC8	Ǝ̂	Ǝ̃	Ǝ̄	Ǝ̅
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EC9	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECA	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECB	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECC	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECD	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECE	Ǝ̂	Ǝ̃	Ǝ̄	Ǝ̅
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECF	Ǝ̇	Ǝ̈	Ǝ̉	Ǝ̊
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE				

	uni1ED0	Ŏ	Ó	Ô	Õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1ED1	ô	ó	ô	ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1ED2	Ō	Ò	Ô	Ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1ED3	ō	ò	ô	ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1ED4	Ŏ̃	Ō̃	Ỗ	Ō̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1ED5	ỗ	ó̃	ỗ	ó̃
		Ŏ̂	Ō̂	Ô̂	Ō̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1ED6				
		Ŏ̃	Ō̃	Ỗ	Ō̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1ED7	ỗ	ó̃	ỗ	ó̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1ED8	Ộ	Ộ	Ộ	Ộ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1ED9	ộ	ộ	ộ	ộ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EDA	Ơ	Ớ	Ớ	Ớ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EDB	ơ	ớ	ớ	ớ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EDC	Ờ	Ờ	Ờ	Ờ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EDD	ờ	ờ	ờ	ờ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EDE	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EDF	ỗ	ỗ	ỗ	ỗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EE0	Ỗ̃	Ỗ̃	Ỗ̃	Ỗ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EE1	ỗ̃	ỗ̃	ỗ̃	ỗ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EE2	Ợ	Ợ	Ợ	Ợ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EE3	ợ	ợ	ợ	ợ
		Ụ	Ụ	Ụ	Ụ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EE4				
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	Ư	Ư	Ư	Ư
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EE9	ư	ư	ư	ư
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EEA	Ừ	Ừ	Ừ	Ừ

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EEB	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EEC	Ů̂	Ů̂	Ů̂	Ů̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EED	Ů̂	Ů̂	Ů̂	Ů̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EEE	Ů̃	Ů̃	Ů̃	Ů̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EEF	Ů̃	Ů̃	Ů̃	Ů̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EF0	Ụ̊	Ụ̊	Ụ̊	Ụ̊
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EF1	Ụ̊	Ụ̊	Ụ̊	Ụ̊
	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2				
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW uni1EF4	Ỵ̈	Ỵ̈	Ỵ̈	Ỵ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW uni1EF5	Ỵ̈	Ỵ̈	Ỵ̈	Ỵ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EF6	Ÿ̂	Ÿ̂	Ÿ̂	Ÿ̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EF7	Ÿ̂	Ÿ̂	Ÿ̂	Ÿ̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH TILDE uni1EF8	Ÿ̃	Ÿ̃	Ÿ̃	Ÿ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH TILDE uni1EF9	Ÿ̃	Ÿ̃	Ÿ̃	Ÿ̃
HYPHEN uni2010	-	-	-	-
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚
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	>	>	>	>
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	₧	₧	₧	₧
RUPEE SIGN uni20A8	₹	₹	₹	₹
WON SIGN uni20A9	₩	₩	₩	₩
DONG SIGN uni20AB	₫	₫	₫	₫
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€
KIP SIGN uni20AD	₭	₭	₭	₭
PESO SIGN uni20B1	₱	₱	₱	₱
GUARANI SIGN uni20B2	₲	₲	₲	₲
CEDI SIGN uni20B5	₷	₷	₷	₷
INDIAN RUPEE SIGN uni20B9	₹	₹	₹	₹
TURKISH LIRA SIGN uni20BA	₺	₺	₺	₺
MANAT SIGN uni20BC	₼	₼	₼	₼
RUBLE SIGN uni20BD	₽	₽	₽	₽
SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
NUMERO SIGN uni2116	№	№	№	№

TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	TM	TM	TM	TM
ESTIMATED SYMBOL uni212E	e	e	e	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	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂
EMPTY SET uni2205	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset
	Π	Π	Π	Π
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F				
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
MINUS SIGN uni2212	—	—	—	—
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/	/
BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•	•	•
SQUARE ROOT uni221A	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞
INTEGRAL uni222B	\int	\int	\int	\int
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	\approx	\approx	\approx	\approx
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	\neq	\neq	\neq	\neq
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	\leq	\leq	\leq	\leq
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	\geq	\geq	\geq	\geq
LOZENGE uni25CA	◊	◊	◊	◊
WHITE CIRCLE uni25CB	○	○	○	○
MATHEMATICAL LEFT ANGLE BRACKET uni27E8	⟨	⟨	⟨	⟨
MATHEMATICAL RIGHT ANGLE BRACKET uni27E9	⟩	⟩	⟩	⟩
		Ma	Ma	Ma
uniF8FF			Ma	Type
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl

0 0/9 frac feature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/9
1 1/8 frac feature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/8
2 2/7 frac feature	2	2	2	2	2	2	2/7
3 3/6 frac feature	3	3	3	3	3	3	3/6
4 4/5 frac feature	4	4	4	4	4	4	4/5
5 5/4 frac feature	5	5	5	5	5	5	5/4
6 6/3 frac feature	6	6	6	6	6	6	6/3
7 7/2 frac feature	7	7	7	7	7	7	7/2
8 8/1 frac feature	8	8	8	8	8	8	8/1
9 9/0 frac feature	9	9	9	9	9	9	9/0
a.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
uni03060301 It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp feature)							
uni03060300 It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp feature)							
uni03060309 It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0309 (most Arabic ccmp feature)							
uni03060303 It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0303 (most Arabic ccmp feature)							
uni03020301 It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp feature)							
uni03020300 It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp feature)							
uni03020309 It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0309 (most Arabic ccmp feature)							
uni03020303 It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0303 (most Arabic ccmp feature)							
eight.dnom dnom feature	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
eight.numr numr feature	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
f_f liga feature	ff	ff	ff	ff	ff	ff	ff
f_f_i liga feature	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi
	ffij	ffij	ffij	ffij	ffij	ffij	ffij
f_f_ij							

liga feature

f_f_l
liga feature

f_i
liga feature

f_ij
liga feature

f_joint
(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

f_l
liga feature

five.dnom
dnom feature

five.numr
numr feature

four.dnom
dnom feature

four.numr
numr feature

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

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

nine.dnom
dnom feature

nine.numr
numr feature

nonmarkingreturn
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

one.dnom
dnom feature

one.numr
numr feature

periodcentered.locICAT
Ending "locICAT" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

seven.dnom
dnom feature

seven.numr
numr feature

six.dnom
dnom feature

six.numr
numr feature

three.dnom
dnom feature

three.numr
numr feature

two.dnom
dnom feature

two.numr
numr feature

zero.dnom
dnom feature

ffl	ffi	ffl	ffi
fi	fi	fi	fi
fij	fij	fij	fij
f?	f?	f?	f?

fl	fl	fl	fl
5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4
i	i	i	i

i	i	i	i
---	---	---	---

9	9	9	9
9	9	9	9
?	?	?	?

1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1
.	.	.	.

7	7	7	7
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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 (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'. The new paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, rather than a state, and that the needs of the ageing population are not static. The new paradigm is based on the idea that the needs of the ageing population are different from the needs of the younger population, and that the needs of the ageing population are not the same for all people.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (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.

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

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by 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 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 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 (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 with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

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

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

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 quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently; and (4) to increase the number of people who are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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 quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently; and (4) to increase the number of people who are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible, and that they should be able to access the services they need to live safely and comfortably. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of life of older people, and to ensure that they are able to participate in the activities of their communities. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including the development of new services, the improvement of existing services, and the provision of financial support.

One of the key measures being implemented is the development of new services to support older people in their homes. These services include home care, day care, and respite care. Home care services provide support with everyday tasks, such as shopping, cooking, and cleaning. Day care services provide a safe and supervised environment for older people to spend their days. Respite care services provide a temporary respite from care for carers. The development of these services is essential to ensure that older people can live in their own homes for as long as possible.

Another key measure being implemented is the improvement of existing services. This includes the development of new care packages, the improvement of care standards, and the provision of financial support. Care packages are developed to meet the specific needs of individual older people. Care standards are improved to ensure that older people receive the best possible care. Financial support is provided to help older people pay for the services they need. The improvement of existing services is essential to ensure that older people receive the best possible care.

The provision of financial support is also a key measure being implemented. This includes the provision of grants to help older people pay for the services they need, and the provision of financial advice. Grants are provided to help older people pay for home care, day care, and respite care. Financial advice is provided to help older people manage their finances. The provision of financial support is essential to ensure that older people can access the services they need.

The strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people is being implemented through a number of measures. These measures include the development of new services, the improvement of existing services, and the provision of financial support. The implementation of these measures is essential to ensure that older people can live in their own homes for as long as possible, and that they can access the services they need to live safely and comfortably. The strategy also aims to improve the quality of life of older people, and to ensure that they are able to participate in the activities of their communities.

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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.

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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 not misused, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely and efficient manner.

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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 Act 1993, which established the Public Finance Committee (PFC) and the Public Finance Review (PFR). The PFC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's financial performance and for recommending measures to improve it. The PFR was responsible for reviewing the public sector's operational performance and for recommending measures to improve it.

The second major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 1997, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

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The ninth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2018, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The tenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2021, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The eleventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2024, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The twelfth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2027, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The thirteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2030, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The fourteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2033, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

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The seventeenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2042, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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. The paper will first review the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. It will then discuss the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 reviews the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. Section 4 concludes.

2. Literature review

The literature on public sector reform and quality of public services is extensive. This section will review the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services in the UK.

The first strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
- Improved customer service.
- Improved transparency and accountability.

The second strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
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The third strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
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The fourth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
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The fifth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
- Improved customer service.
- Improved transparency and accountability.

The sixth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
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The seventh strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
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The eighth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

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

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

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

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The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is important to understand its role and its impact on the economy and society. This paper will explore the public sector in the UK, its history, its structure, and its future.

The public sector is a key part of the UK economy and society. It provides a range of services, including health care, education, and social security. It also plays a role in the provision of infrastructure and the regulation of the economy.

The public sector has a long history in the UK, dating back to the 19th century. It has grown significantly over the years, and its role has become increasingly important in the 20th and 21st centuries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to 'enable older people to live longer, healthier, and more active lives'. The WHO has also developed a 'Global Strategy on the Prevention of Falls in Older People' (WHO 2001) which aims to 'reduce the number of falls and the consequences of falls in older people'.

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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.

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.

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.

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

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and to identify areas for improvement.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that the quality of public services is maintained, and the need to ensure that the interests of the public are protected.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that it is necessary to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This is because it is essential to ensure that public resources are used in the most effective way possible.

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

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and to identify areas for improvement.

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.

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 health care, the increasing cost of education, and the increasing cost of social services.

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 population, the increasing demand for health care, and the increasing demand for education.

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There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that the quality of public services is maintained, the need to ensure that the interests of the public are protected, and the need to ensure that the process is transparent.

Despite these challenges, it is clear that there is a need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This is essential for ensuring that public resources are used effectively and that public services are of the highest quality.

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