

2020-09-24 - 06:30.18  
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Red Hat Text  
Red Hat Text Medium  
**Red Hat Text Bold**  
*Red Hat Text It*  
*Red Hat Text Medium Italic*  
***Red Hat Text Bold It***

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

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J  
uni004A

J J J **J** J J **J**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K  
uni004B

K K K **K** K K **K**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L  
uni004C

L L L **L** L L **L**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M  
uni004D

M M M **M** M M **M**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N  
uni004E

N N N **N** N N **N**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O  
uni004F

O O O **O** O O **O**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P  
uni0050

P P P **P** P P **P**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q  
uni0051

Q Q Q **Q** Q Q **Q**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R  
uni0052

R R R **R** R R **R**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S  
uni0053

S S S **S** S S **S**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T  
uni0054

T T T **T** T T **T**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U  
uni0055

U U U **U** U U **U**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V  
uni0056

V V V **V** V V **V**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W  
uni0057

W W W **W** W W **W**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X  
uni0058

X X X **X** X X **X**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y  
uni0059

Y Y Y **Y** Y Y **Y**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z  
uni005A

Z Z Z **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** a a **a**

LATIN SMALL LETTER B  
uni0062

b b b **b** b b **b**

LATIN SMALL LETTER C  
uni0063

c c c **c** c c **c**

d d d **d** d d **d**

LATIN SMALL LETTER D  
uni0064

LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e	<b>e</b>	e	e	<b>e</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	<b>f</b>	f	f	<b>f</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g	<b>g</b>	g	g	<b>g</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	<b>h</b>	h	h	<b>h</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	<b>i</b>	i	i	<b>i</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	<b>j</b>	j	j	<b>j</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	<b>k</b>	k	k	<b>k</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	<b>l</b>	l	l	<b>l</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	<b>m</b>	m	m	<b>m</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	<b>n</b>	n	n	<b>n</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	<b>o</b>	o	o	<b>o</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	<b>p</b>	p	p	<b>p</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	<b>q</b>	q	q	<b>q</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	<b>r</b>	r	r	<b>r</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	<b>s</b>	s	s	<b>s</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	<b>t</b>	t	t	<b>t</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	<b>u</b>	u	u	<b>u</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	<b>v</b>	v	v	<b>v</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	<b>w</b>	w	w	<b>w</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	<b>x</b>	x	x	<b>x</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	<b>y</b>	y	y	<b>y</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z	<b>z</b>	z	z	<b>z</b>
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{	<b>{</b>	{	{	<b>{</b>
VERTICAL LINE uni007C				<b> </b>			<b> </b>
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}	<b>}</b>	}	}	<b>}</b>
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~	<b>~</b>	~	~	<b>~</b>
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0							
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡	¡	<b>¡</b>	¡	¡	<b>¡</b>

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	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	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRRIPT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRRIPT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRRIPT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼

VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8						

	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE						

	uni00F3	Ó	ó	Ó	ó	Ó	ó	Ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00F4	Ô	ô	Ô	ô	Ô	ô	Ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE	uni00F5	Õ	õ	Õ	õ	Õ	õ	Õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS	uni00F6	Ö	ö	Ö	ö	Ö	ö	Ö
DIVISION SIGN	uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE	uni00F8	Ø	ø	Ø	ø	Ø	ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE	uni00F9	Ù	ù	Ù	ù	Ù	ù	Ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE	uni00FA	Ú	ú	Ú	ú	Ú	ú	Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00FB	Û	û	Û	û	Û	û	Û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	uni00FC	Ü	ü	Ü	ü	Ü	ü	Ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE	uni00FD	Ý	ý	Ý	ý	Ý	ý	Ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN	uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS	uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON	uni0100	Ā	ā	Ā	ā	Ā	ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON	uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE	uni0102	Ă	ă	Ă	ă	Ă	ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE	uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK	uni0104	Ą	ą	Ą	ą	Ą	ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK	uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE	uni0106	Ć	ć	Ć	ć	Ć	ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE	uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0108	Ĉ	ĉ	Ĉ	ĉ	Ĉ	ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0109	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE	uni010A	Č	č	Č	č	Č	č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE	uni010B	č	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON	uni010C	Č	č	Č	č	Č	č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON	uni010D	č	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON	uni010E	Ď	ď	Ď	ď	Ď	ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON								



	uni010F	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ
		Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE	uni0110							
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE	uni0111	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON	uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON	uni0113	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE	uni0114	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE	uni0115	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0117	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK	uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK	uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON	uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON	uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni011C	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni011D	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE	uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE	uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA	uni0122	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA	uni0123	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0124	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0125	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE	uni0126	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE	uni0127	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE	uni0128	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE	uni0129	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	ī	Ĭ	ĭ	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ĭ	ĩ	İ	ı	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012C	İ	ī	Ĭ	ĭ	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012D	ı	ĩ	İ	ı	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	į	Ĳ	ĳ	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	ĩ	İ	ı	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	ī	Ĭ	ĭ	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ĩ	İ	ı	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ uni0132	IJ	Ĳ	Ĳ	Ĳ	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ uni0133	ij	Ĳ	Ĳ	Ĳ	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0134	Ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0135	ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ƙ	ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ƙ	ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA uni0138	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ł	ł	Ł	Ł	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ł	ł	Ł	Ł	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	Ɩ	Ɨ	Ɩ	Ɩ	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	Ɨ	Ɨ	Ɩ	Ɩ	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	Ľ	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ľ	ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni013F	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni0140	ł	ł	Ł	Ł	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	Ł	Ł	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	ń	Ń	Ń	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	Ń	Ń	Ȫ	ȩ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ɲ	ƞ	Ɲ	Ɲ	ȩ	Ȫ	ȫ

LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147						
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014E	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014F	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015C	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015D	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ŧ	ŧ	Ũ	Ů	Ű	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ț	ţ	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ț	ţ	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0168	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0169	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016C	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016D	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	Ž	ž	Ž	Ž	ž	ž	Ž
	Š	š	Š	Š	š	š	Š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218							
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	Ș	ș	Ș	Ș	ș	ș	Ș
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	Ț	ț	Ț	Ț	ț	ț	Ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J uni0237	J	J	J	J	J	J	J
MODIFIER LETTER TURNED COMMA uni02BB	‘	’	‘	’	‘	’	’
MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE uni02BC	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E80	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ
EN SPACE uni2002							
EM SPACE uni2003							
THIN SPACE uni2009							

HAIR SPACE uni200A						
ZERO WIDTH SPACE uni200B						
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—	—	—
HORIZONTAL BAR uni2015	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	/	/	/	/	/	/
SUPERSCRIFT ZERO uni2070	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰
SUPERSCRIFT FOUR uni2074	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴
SUPERSCRIFT FIVE uni2075	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵
SUPERSCRIFT SIX uni2076	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶
SUPERSCRIFT SEVEN uni2077	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷
SUPERSCRIFT EIGHT uni2078	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸

SUPERSCRIPT NINE uni2079	9	9	9	9	9	9
SUBSCRIPT ZERO uni2080	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1
SUBSCRIPT ONE uni2081						
SUBSCRIPT TWO uni2082	2	2	2	2	2	2
SUBSCRIPT THREE uni2083	3	3	3	3	3	3
SUBSCRIPT FOUR uni2084	4	4	4	4	4	4
SUBSCRIPT FIVE uni2085	5	5	5	5	5	5
SUBSCRIPT SIX uni2086	6	6	6	6	6	6
SUBSCRIPT SEVEN uni2087	7	7	7	7	7	7
SUBSCRIPT EIGHT uni2088	8	8	8	8	8	8
SUBSCRIPT NINE uni2089	9	9	9	9	9	9
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™
UPWARDS ARROW uni2191	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
DOWNWARDS ARROW uni2193	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
MINUS SIGN uni2212	—	—	—	—	—	—
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/	/	/	/
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
ZERO WIDTH NO-BREAK SPACE uniFEFF						
REPLACEMENT CHARACTER uniFFFD	?	?	?	?	?	?

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0 0/9 frac feature	0	00	00	00	00	0,0	0,0	0/9
1 1/8 frac feature	1	11	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
2 2/7 frac feature	2	22	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2/7
3 3/6 frac feature	3	33	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3/6

4 4/5  
frac feature

4 44 4,4 44 44 44 4,4 44 4/5

5 5/4  
frac feature

5 55 5,5 5,5 5,5 5,5 5,5 5/4

6 6/3  
frac feature

6 66 6,6 6,6 6,6 6,6 6,6 6/3

7 7/2  
frac feature

7 77 7,7 7,7 7,7 7,7 7,7 7/2

8 8/1  
frac feature

8 88 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8/1

9 9/0  
frac feature

9 99 9,9 9,9 9,9 9,9 9,9 9/0

idotaccent  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

?

cardinal  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

?

a.school  
Ending "school" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

a

acute.school  
Ending "school" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

á

abreve.school  
Ending "school" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

ă

acircumflex.school  
Ending "school" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

â

adieresis.school  
Ending "school" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

ä

agrave.school  
Ending "school" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

à

amacron.school  
Ending "school" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

ā

aogonek.school  
Ending "school" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

ą

aring.school  
Ending "school" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

å

atilde.school  
Ending "school" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

ã

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

g

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

ğ

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

ĝ

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

ġ

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

ġ



feature

caronSlovak

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

uni00200326

It might be two unicodes: 0020 + 0326 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

reversequoteleft

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

reversequotedblleft

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

periodcentered.cap

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

hyphen.cap

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

endash.cap

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

emdash.cap

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

uni2015.cap

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

at.cap

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

?	?	?	?	?	?	?
?	?	?	?	?	?	?
?	?	?	?	?	?	?
·	·	·	·	·	·	·
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
@	@	@	@	@	@	@

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 public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public service companies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

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

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

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

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

Section 8 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 9 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 10 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 11 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 12 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 13 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 14 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 15 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 16 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 17 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 18 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 19 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 20 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 21 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 22 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 23 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 24 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 25 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 26 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 27 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 28 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 29 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 30 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 31 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 32 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 33 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 34 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 35 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 36 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 37 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 38 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 39 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 40 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 41 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 42 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 43 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 44 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 45 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 46 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 47 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 48 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 49 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 50 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 51 discusses the implications for the future of public services.



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

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

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The 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 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 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 common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.



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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 of 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 of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support for older people; (2) to improve the accessibility of services and support for older people; and (3) to improve the social and economic conditions for older people.

The strategy also sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support for older people; (2) to improve the accessibility of services and support for older people; and (3) to improve the social and economic conditions for older people. The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be 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 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 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 union, with 1.5 million people in a civil union employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.





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

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

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 participate in decisions about their health and social care. 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 participate in decisions about their health and social 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 following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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

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

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

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

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

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 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.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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





















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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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 organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. This paper aims to provide a brief overview of the public sector in the UK, and to discuss the challenges that it faces. The paper is divided into three main sections: the first section discusses the structure of the public sector, the second section discusses the challenges that the public sector faces, and the third section discusses the ways in which the public sector can be improved.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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













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

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