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Laila Light
Laila Regular
Laila Medium
Laila SemiBold
Laila Bold

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
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	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
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c	c	c

LATIN SMALL LETTER D
uni0064

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
uni0071

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

LATIN SMALL LETTER S
uni0073

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

LATIN SMALL LETTER W
uni0077

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
uni0079

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

LEFT CURLY BRACKET
uni007B

VERTICAL LINE
uni007C

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
uni007D

c c c c c c

d d d d d d

e e e e e e

f f f f f f

g g g g g g

h h h h h h

i i i i i i

j j j j j j

k k k k k k

l l l l l l

m m m m m m

n n n n n n

o o o o o o

p p p p p p

q q q q q q

r r r r r r

s s s s s s

t t t t t t

u u u u u u

v v v v v v

w w w w w w

x x x x x x

y y y y y y

z z z z z z

{ { { { { {

| | | | | |

} } } } } }

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	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRPT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRPT 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	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRPT 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 uni00BC	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	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	À	À	À	À	À
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	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	È	È	È	È	È
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	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
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	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
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	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
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	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	è	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	é	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	ê	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ë	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ì	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	í	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	î	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ò	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ó	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ô	õ	õ	õ	õ

	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4					
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ù	ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û	û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	f	f	f
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE					

uni02DA	◌̊	◌̋	◌̌	◌̍	◌̎	◌̏
OGONEK uni02DB	◌̐	◌̑	◌̒	◌̓	◌̔	◌̕
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	◌̖	◌̗	◌̘	◌̙	◌̚	◌̛
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡
DEVANAGARI SIGN CANDRABINDU uni0901	◌̣	◌̤	◌̥	◌̦	◌̧	◌̨
DEVANAGARI SIGN ANUSVARA uni0902	◌̩	◌̪	◌̫	◌̬	◌̭	◌̮
DEVANAGARI SIGN VISARGA uni0903	◌̯	◌̰	◌̱	◌̲	◌̳	◌̴
DEVANAGARI LETTER A uni0905	◌̵	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ
DEVANAGARI LETTER AA uni0906	◌̶	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ
DEVANAGARI LETTER I uni0907	◌̷	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ
DEVANAGARI LETTER II uni0908	◌̸	ई	ई	ई	ई	ई
DEVANAGARI LETTER U uni0909	◌̹	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ
DEVANAGARI LETTER UU uni090A	◌̺	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC R uni090B	◌̻	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC L uni090C	◌̼	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ
DEVANAGARI LETTER CANDRA E uni090D	◌̽	ऎ	ऎ	ऎ	ऎ	ऎ
DEVANAGARI LETTER SHORT E uni090E	◌̾	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए
DEVANAGARI LETTER E uni090F	◌̿	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए
DEVANAGARI LETTER AI uni0910	◌̻	ऐ	ऐ	ऐ	ऐ	ऐ
DEVANAGARI LETTER CANDRA O uni0911	◌̼	औ	औ	औ	औ	औ
DEVANAGARI LETTER SHORT O uni0912	◌̽	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ
DEVANAGARI LETTER O uni0913	◌̾	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ
DEVANAGARI LETTER AU uni0914	◌̿	औ	औ	औ	औ	औ
DEVANAGARI LETTER KA uni0915	◌̻	क	क	क	क	क
DEVANAGARI LETTER KHA uni0916	◌̼	ख	ख	ख	ख	ख
DEVANAGARI LETTER GA uni0917	◌̽	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग
DEVANAGARI LETTER GHA uni0918	◌̾	घ	घ	घ	घ	घ
DEVANAGARI LETTER NGA						

uni0919	□	ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ
DEVANAGARI LETTER CA uni091A	□	च	च	च	च	च
DEVANAGARI LETTER CHA uni091B	□	छ	छ	छ	छ	छ
DEVANAGARI LETTER JA uni091C	□	ज	ज	ज	ज	ज
DEVANAGARI LETTER JHA uni091D	□	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ
DEVANAGARI LETTER NYA uni091E	□	ञ	ञ	ञ	ञ	ञ
DEVANAGARI LETTER TTA uni091F	□	ट	ट	ट	ट	ट
DEVANAGARI LETTER TTHA uni0920	□	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ
DEVANAGARI LETTER DDA uni0921	□	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड
DEVANAGARI LETTER DDHA uni0922	□	ढ	ढ	ढ	ढ	ढ
DEVANAGARI LETTER NNA uni0923	□	ण	ण	ण	ण	ण
DEVANAGARI LETTER TA uni0924	□	त	त	त	त	त
DEVANAGARI LETTER THA uni0925	□	थ	थ	थ	थ	थ
DEVANAGARI LETTER DA uni0926	□	द	द	द	द	द
DEVANAGARI LETTER DHA uni0927	□	ध	ध	ध	ध	ध
DEVANAGARI LETTER NA uni0928	□	न	न	न	न	न
DEVANAGARI LETTER NNNA uni0929	□	न्	न्	न्	न्	न्
DEVANAGARI LETTER PA uni092A	□	प	प	प	प	प
DEVANAGARI LETTER PHA uni092B	□	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ
DEVANAGARI LETTER BA uni092C	□	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब
DEVANAGARI LETTER BHA uni092D	□	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ
DEVANAGARI LETTER MA uni092E	□	म	म	म	म	म
DEVANAGARI LETTER YA uni092F	□	य	य	य	य	य
DEVANAGARI LETTER RA uni0930	□	र	र	र	र	र
DEVANAGARI LETTER RRA uni0931	□	ऱ	ऱ	ऱ	ऱ	ऱ
DEVANAGARI LETTER LA uni0932	□	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल
DEVANAGARI LETTER LLA uni0933	□	ळ	ळ	ळ	ळ	ळ
DEVANAGARI LETTER LLLA uni0934	□	ऴ	ऴ	ऴ	ऴ	ऴ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VA						

uni0935	व	व	व	व	व
DEVANAGARI LETTER SHA uni0936	श	श	श	श	श
	ष	ष	ष	ष	ष
DEVANAGARI LETTER SSA uni0937					
DEVANAGARI LETTER SA uni0938	स	स	स	स	स
DEVANAGARI LETTER HA uni0939	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह
DEVANAGARI SIGN NUKTA uni093C	ं	ं	ं	ं	ं
DEVANAGARI SIGN AVAGRAHA uni093D	ऽ	ऽ	ऽ	ऽ	ऽ
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AA uni093E	ा	ा	ा	ा	ा
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN I uni093F	ि	ि	ि	ि	ि
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN II uni0940	ी	ी	ी	ी	ी
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN U uni0941	ु	ु	ु	ु	ु
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN UU uni0942	ू	ू	ू	ू	ू
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R uni0943	ृ	ृ	ृ	ृ	ृ
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC RR uni0944	ॄ	ॄ	ॄ	ॄ	ॄ
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN CANDRA E uni0945	े	े	े	े	े
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN SHORT E uni0946	ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN E uni0947	े	े	े	े	े
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AI uni0948	ै	ै	ै	ै	ै
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN CANDRA O uni0949	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN SHORT O uni094A	ी	ी	ी	ी	ी
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN O uni094B	ो	ो	ो	ो	ो
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AU uni094C	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ
DEVANAGARI SIGN VIRAMA uni094D	्	्	्	्	्
DEVANAGARI OM uni0950	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ
DEVANAGARI LETTER QA uni0958	क़	क़	क़	क़	क़
DEVANAGARI LETTER KHHA uni0959	ख़	ख़	ख़	ख़	ख़
DEVANAGARI LETTER GHHA uni095A	ग़	ग़	ग़	ग़	ग़
DEVANAGARI LETTER ZA					

uni095B	ꣳ	ज़	ज़	ज़	ज़	ज़
DEVANAGARI LETTER DDDHA uni095C	ꣳ	ड़	ड़	ड़	ड़	ड़
DEVANAGARI LETTER RHA uni095D	ꣳ	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़
DEVANAGARI LETTER FA uni095E	ꣳ	फ़	फ़	फ़	फ़	फ़
DEVANAGARI LETTER YYA uni095F	ꣳ	य़	य़	य़	य़	य़
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC RR uni0960	ꣳ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC LL uni0961	ꣳ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ
DEVANAGARI DANDA uni0964	ꣳ					
DEVANAGARI DOUBLE DANDA uni0965	ꣳ					
DEVANAGARI DIGIT ZERO uni0966	ꣳ	०	०	०	०	०
DEVANAGARI DIGIT ONE uni0967	ꣳ	१	१	१	१	१
DEVANAGARI DIGIT TWO uni0968	ꣳ	२	२	२	२	२
DEVANAGARI DIGIT THREE uni0969	ꣳ	३	३	३	३	३
DEVANAGARI DIGIT FOUR uni096A	ꣳ	४	४	४	४	४
DEVANAGARI DIGIT FIVE uni096B	ꣳ	५	५	५	५	५
DEVANAGARI DIGIT SIX uni096C	ꣳ	६	६	६	६	६
DEVANAGARI DIGIT SEVEN uni096D	ꣳ	७	७	७	७	७
DEVANAGARI DIGIT EIGHT uni096E	ꣳ	८	८	८	८	८
DEVANAGARI DIGIT NINE uni096F	ꣳ	९	९	९	९	९
DEVANAGARI ABBREVIATION SIGN uni0970	ꣳ	॰	॰	॰	॰	॰
DEVANAGARI LETTER CANDRA A uni0972	ꣳ	अँ	अँ	अँ	अँ	अँ
DEVANAGARI LETTER GLOTTAL STOP uni097D	ꣳ	ꣳ	ꣳ	ꣳ	ꣳ	ꣳ
ZERO WIDTH SPACE uni200B						
ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER uni200C						
ZERO WIDTH JOINER uni200D						
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘

RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK
uni2019

,	,	,	,	,	,
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SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK
uni201A

,	,	,	,	,	,
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LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK
uni201C

“	“	“	“	“	“
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”	”	”	”	”	”
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RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK
uni201D

DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK
uni201E

”	,	,	,	,	,
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DAGGER
uni2020

†	†	†	†	†	†
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DOUBLE DAGGER
uni2021

‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
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BULLET
uni2022

•	•	•	•	•	•
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HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS
uni2026

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PER MILLE SIGN
uni2030

‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
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SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
uni2039

<	<	<	<	<	<
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SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
uni203A

>	>	>	>	>	>
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FRACTION SLASH
uni2044

/	/	/	/	/	/
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EURO SIGN
uni20AC

€	€	€	€	€	€
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INDIAN RUPEE SIGN
uni20B9

₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
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TRADE MARK SIGN
uni2122

™	™	™	™	™	™
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MINUS SIGN
uni2212

—	—	—	—	—	—
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DOTTED CIRCLE
uni25CC

⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿
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LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI
uniFB01

fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
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LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL
uniFB02

fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
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itfLogo
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uni0915094D
It might be two unicones: 0915 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□	क्	क्	क्	क्	क्
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uni0916094D
It might be two unicones: 0916 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0917094D
It might be two unicones: 0917 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0918094D

It might be two unicodes: 0918 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0919094D
It might be two unicodes: 0919 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ङ् ङ् ङ् ङ् ङ्

uni091A094D
It might be two unicodes: 091A + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ च् च् च् च् च्

uni091B094D
It might be two unicodes: 091B + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni091C094D
It might be two unicodes: 091C + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni091D094D
It might be two unicodes: 091D + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ झ् झ् झ् झ् झ्

uni091E094D
It might be two unicodes: 091E + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ञ् ञ् ञ् ञ् ञ्

uni091F094D
It might be two unicodes: 091F + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0920094D
It might be two unicodes: 0920 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0921094D
It might be two unicodes: 0921 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ड् ड् ड् ड् ड्

uni0922094D
It might be two unicodes: 0922 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0923094D
It might be two unicodes: 0923 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ण् ण् ण् ण् ण्

uni0924094D
It might be two unicodes: 0924 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ त् त् त् त् त्

uni0925094D
It might be two unicodes: 0925 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ थ् थ् थ् थ् थ्

uni0926094D
It might be two unicodes: 0926 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ द् द् द् द् द्

uni0927094D
It might be two unicodes: 0927 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ध् ध् ध् ध् ध्

uni0928094D
It might be two unicodes: 0928 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ न् न् न् न् न्

uni092A094D
It might be two unicodes: 092A + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ प् प् प् प् प्

uni092B094D
It might be two unicodes: 092B + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ फ् फ् फ् फ् फ्

uni092C094D
It might be two unicodes: 092C + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ब् ब् ब् ब् ब्

uni092D094D
It might be two unicodes: 092D + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ भ् भ् भ् भ् भ्

uni092E094D

It might be two unicodes: 092E + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni092F094D

It might be two unicodes: 092F + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0930094D

It might be two unicodes: 0930 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0932094D

It might be two unicodes: 0932 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0933094D

It might be two unicodes: 0933 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0935094D

It might be two unicodes: 0935 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0936094D

It might be two unicodes: 0936 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ श् श् श् श् श्

uni0937094D

It might be two unicodes: 0937 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ष् ष् ष् ष् ष्

uni0938094D

It might be two unicodes: 0938 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ स् स् स् स् स्

uni0939094D

It might be two unicodes: 0939 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ह् ह् ह् ह् ह्

uni0915093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915093C094D

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uni0916093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916093C094D

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uni0917093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917093C094D

❓ ❓ ❓ ❓ ❓ ❓

uni091C093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C093C094D

❓ ❓ ❓ ❓ ❓ ❓

uni0928093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928093C094D

❓ ❓ ❓ ❓ ❓ ❓

uni092B093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092B093C094D

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uni092F093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092F093C094D

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itfStar

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uni09080902

It might be two unicodes: 0908 + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni09300941

It might be two unicodes: 0930 + 0941 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ॡ ॡ ॡ ॡ ॡ

uni09300942

It might be two unicodes: 0930 + 0942 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ॢ ॢ ॢ ॢ ॢ

uni09390941

It might be two unicodes: 0939 + 0941 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ॣ ॣ ॣ ॣ ॣ

uni09390942

It might be two unicodes: 0939 + 0942 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ । । । । ।

uni09260943

It might be two unicodes: 0926 + 0943 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09390943
It might be two unicodes: 0939 + 0943 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni094D0928.post
Ending "post" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni094D0930.post
Ending "post" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni094D0930
It might be two unicodes: 094D + 0930 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0930094D.1
Ending "1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni0930094D.2
Ending "2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni0930094D0902
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0930094D0902



uni0930094D.aMatral
Ending "aMatral" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni0902.aMatral
Ending "aMatral" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni0930094D0902.aMatral
Ending "aMatral" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni09400930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09400930094D



uni09400902
It might be two unicodes: 0940 + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09400930094D0902
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09400930094D0902



uni0940.aLong
Ending "aLong" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni09400930094D.aLong
Ending "aLong" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni09400902.aLong
Ending "aLong" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni09400930094D0902.aLong
Ending "aLong" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni09470930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09470930094D



uni09470902
It might be two unicodes: 0947 + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09470901
It might be two unicodes: 0947 + 0901 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09470930094D0902
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09470930094D0902



uni09480930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09480930094D



uni09480902 It might be two unicodes: 0948 + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	
uni09480901 It might be two unicodes: 0948 + 0901 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	
uni09480930094D0902 "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09480930094D0902	
uni094A0902 It might be two unicodes: 094A + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	
uni094B0930094D "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni094B0930094D	
uni094B0902 It might be two unicodes: 094B + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	
uni094B0930094D0902 "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni094B0930094D0902	
uni094C0930094D "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni094C0930094D	
uni094C0902 It might be two unicodes: 094C + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	
uni094C0930094D0902 "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni094C0930094D0902	
uni0915094D0937 "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0937	
uni0915094D0937094D "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0937094D	
uni0915094D0937094D092E "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0937094D092E	
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uni0915094D0937094D092E094D092F "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0937094D092E094D092F	
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uni0915094D0937094D0935 "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0937094D0935	
uni091C094D091E "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D091E	
uni091C094D091E094D "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D091E094D	
uni091C094D091E094D092F "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D091E094D092F	
uni0915094D0928 "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0928	
uni0916094D0928 "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D0928	
uni0917094D0928 "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0928	
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uni091A094D0928 "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091A094D0928	

uni091B094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091B094D0928



uni091C094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0928



uni091D094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091D094D0928



uni091F094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091F094D0928



uni0920094D0928
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uni0921094D0928
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uni0924094D0928
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uni0925094D0928
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uni0926094D0928
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uni0927094D0928
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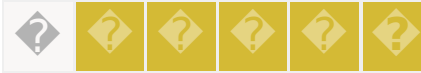
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uni092A094D0928
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uni092B094D0928
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uni092C094D0928
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uni092E094D0928
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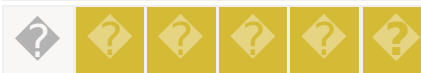
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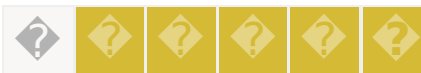
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uni0938094D0928
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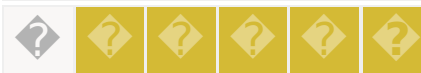
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uni0915094D0930
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uni0916094D0930
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uni0918094D0930
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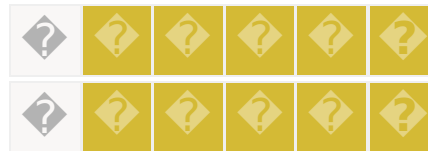
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uni091A094D0930
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uni091B094D0930
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uni091C094D0930
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uni091D094D0930
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uni091E094D0930
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uni091F094D0930
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uni0920094D0930
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uni0921094D0930
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uni0922094D0930
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uni0923094D0930
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uni0924094D0930
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uni0925094D0930
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uni0926094D0930
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uni0927094D0930
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uni0928094D0930
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uni092A094D0930
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uni092B094D0930
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uni092C094D0930
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uni092D094D0930
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uni092E094D0930
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uni0935094D0930
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uni0936094D0930
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uni0915093C094D0930
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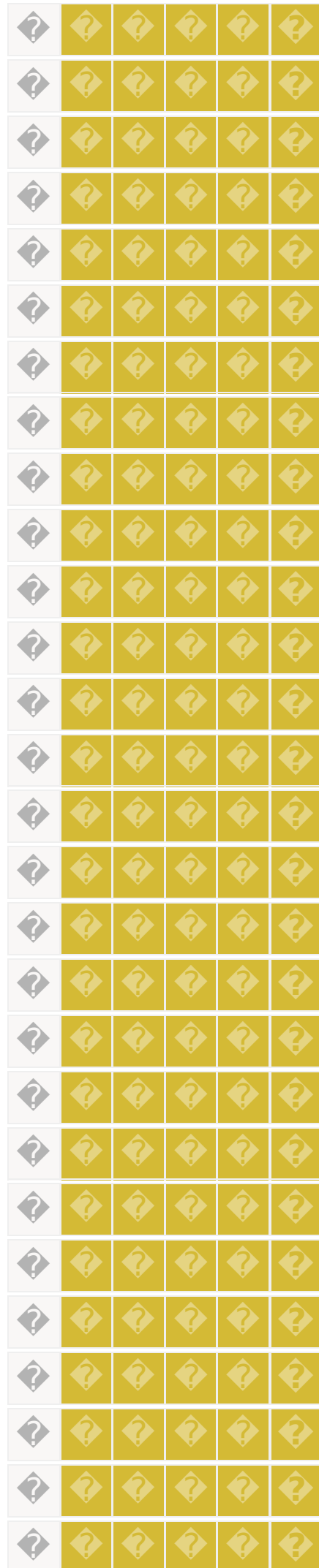
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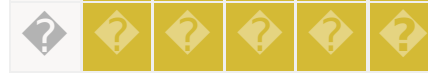
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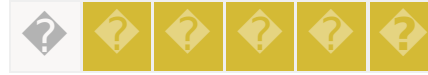
uni092F094D0930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092F094D0930094D



uni0935094D0930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0935094D0930094D



uni0938094D0930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0938094D0930094D



uni0915093C094D0930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915093C094D0930094D



uni0916093C094D0930094D
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uni0917093C094D0930094D
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uni091C093C094D0930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C093C094D0930094D



uni0928093C094D0930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928093C094D0930094D



uni092B093C094D0930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092B093C094D0930094D



uni092F093C094D0930094D
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uni0915094D0915
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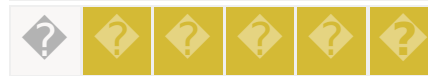
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uni0915094D091A
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D091A



uni0915094D091C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D091C



uni0915094D091F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D091F



uni0915094D0923
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0923



uni0915094D0924
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0924



uni0915094D0925
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0925



uni0915094D0926
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0926



uni0915094D092A
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D092A



uni0915094D092B
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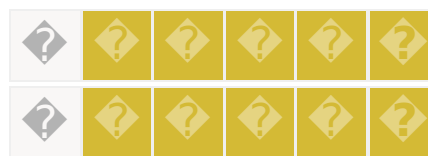


uni0915094D092E
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uni0915094D092F

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D092F



uni0915094D0932

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0932

uni0915094D0935

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0935

uni0915094D0936

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0936

uni0915094D0938

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0938

uni0916094D0916

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D0916

uni0916094D0924

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D0924

uni0916094D092E

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D092E

uni0916094D092F

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D092F

uni0916094D0935

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D0935

uni0916094D0936

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D0936

uni0917094D0917

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0917

uni0917094D0918

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0918

uni0917094D091C

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D091C

uni0917094D0923

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0923

uni0917094D0926

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0926

uni0917094D0927

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0927

uni0917094D092C

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D092C

uni0917094D092D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D092D

uni0917094D092E

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D092E

uni0917094D092F

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D092F

uni0917094D0932

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0932

uni0917094D0935

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0935

uni0917094D0938

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uni0918094D092E

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uni0918094D092F

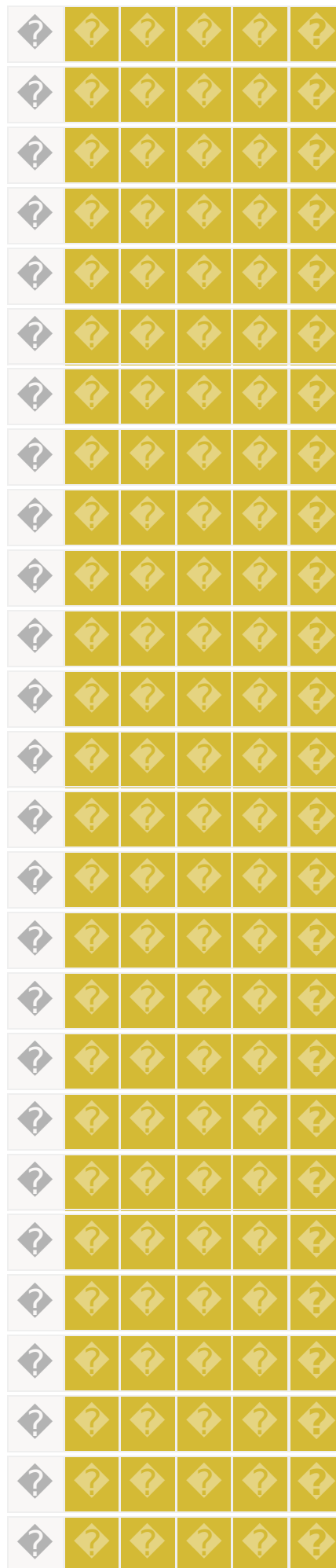
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uni091A094D091A

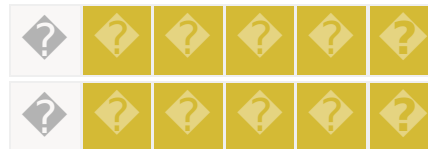
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091A094D091A

uni091A094D091B

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091A094D091B



uni091A094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091A094D092E



uni091A094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091A094D092F

uni091B094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091B094D092F



uni091B094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091B094D0935



uni091C094D0915
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0915



uni091C094D091C
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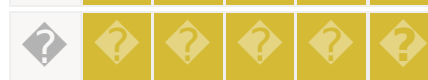
uni091C094D091D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D091D



uni091C094D091F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D091F



uni091C094D0921
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0921



uni091C094D0924
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0924



uni091C094D0926
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0926



uni091C094D092C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D092C



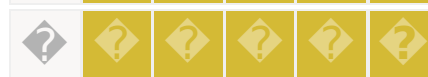
uni091C094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D092E



uni091C094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D092F



uni091C094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0935



uni091D094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091D094D092E



uni091D094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091D094D092F



uni091E094D091B
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091E094D091B



uni091E094D091C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091E094D091C



uni091E094D0936
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uni091F094D091F
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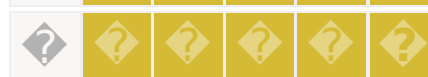
uni091F094D0920
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091F094D0920



uni091F094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091F094D092F



uni091F094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091F094D0935



uni0920094D092F
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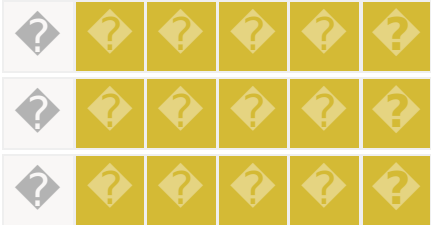
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uni0921094D0922
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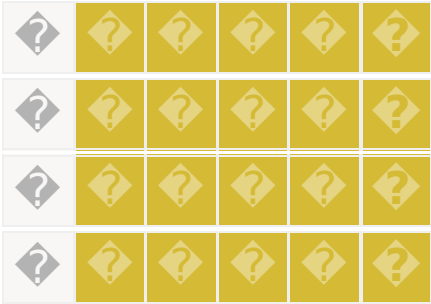
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uni0921094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0921094D0935



uni0922094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0922094D092F



uni0923094D091F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0923094D091F



uni0923094D0920
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0923094D0920



uni0923094D0921
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uni0923094D0922
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0923094D0922



uni0923094D0923
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0923094D0923



uni0923094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0923094D092E



uni0923094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0923094D092F



uni0923094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0923094D0935



uni0924094D0915
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D0915



uni0924094D0916
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D0916



uni0924094D0924
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D0924



uni0924094D0925
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D0925



uni0924094D092A
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D092A



uni0924094D092B
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D092B



uni0924094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D092E



uni0924094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D092F



uni0924094D0932
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D0932



uni0924094D0935
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uni0924094D0938
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D0938



uni0925094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0925094D092F



uni0925094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0925094D0935



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uni0926094D0918
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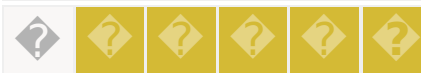
uni0926094D0926
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uni0926094D0927

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0926094D0927



uni0926094D092C
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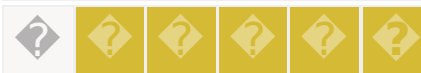
uni0926094D092D
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uni0926094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0926094D092E



uni0926094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0926094D092F



uni0926094D0935
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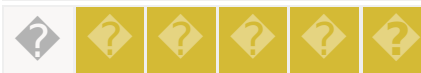
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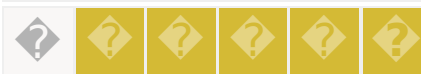
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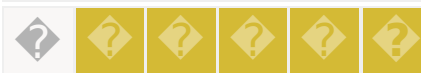
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uni0928094D0915
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D0915



uni0928094D091A
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D091A



uni0928094D091B
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D091B



uni0928094D091F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D091F



uni0928094D0921
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D0921



uni0928094D0924
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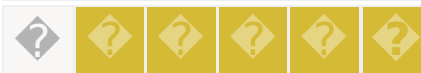
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uni0928094D0926
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D0926



uni0928094D0927
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D0927



uni0928094D092A
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D092A



uni0928094D092B
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D092B



uni0928094D092D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D092D



uni0928094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D092E



uni0928094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D092F



uni0928094D0935
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uni0928094D0938
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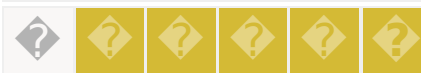
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uni092A094D091F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092A094D091F

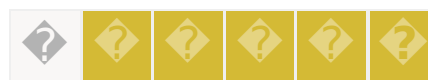


uni092A094D0920
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092A094D0920



uni092A094D0924

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092A094D0924



uni092A094D092A
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092A094D092A



uni092A094D092B
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092A094D092B



uni092A094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092A094D092E



uni092A094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092A094D092F



uni092A094D0932
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092A094D0932



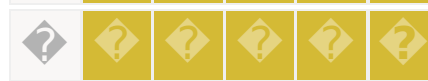
uni092A094D0935
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uni092A094D0938
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092A094D0938



uni092B094D091C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092B094D091C



uni092B094D091F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092B094D091F



uni092B094D0924
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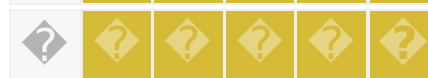
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uni092B094D092B
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092B094D092B



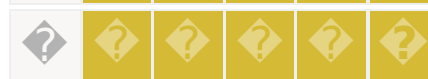
uni092B094D092F
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uni092B094D0932
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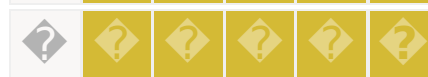
uni092B094D0936
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uni092C094D091C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092C094D091C



uni092C094D091D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092C094D091D



uni092C094D0924
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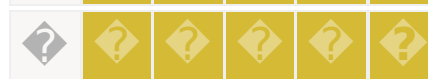
uni092C094D0926
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uni092C094D0927
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092C094D0927



uni092C094D092C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092C094D092C



uni092C094D092D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092C094D092D



uni092C094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092C094D092F



uni092C094D0932
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092C094D0932



uni092C094D0935
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uni092C094D0936
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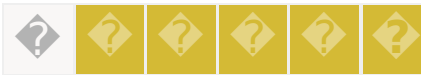


uni092C094D0938

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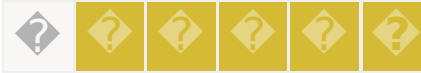
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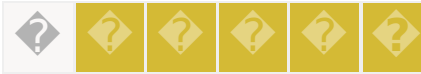
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"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092D094D0932



uni092D094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092D094D0935



uni092E094D0924
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092E094D0924



uni092E094D0926
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092E094D0926



uni092E094D092A
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092E094D092A



uni092E094D092C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092E094D092C



uni092E094D092D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092E094D092D



uni092E094D092E
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uni092E094D092F
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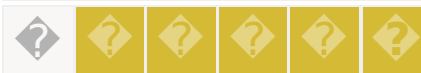
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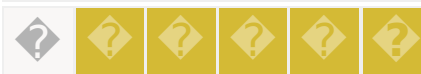
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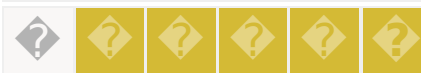
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uni092E094D0938
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092E094D0938



uni092E094D0939
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092E094D0939



uni092F094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092F094D092F



uni0930094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0930094D092F



uni0930094D0939
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0930094D0939



uni0932094D0915
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0932094D0915



uni0932094D0916
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0932094D0916



uni0932094D0917
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0932094D0917



uni0932094D091C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0932094D091C



uni0932094D091F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0932094D091F



uni0932094D0920
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uni0932094D0921
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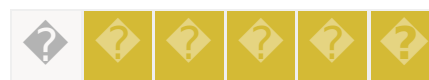
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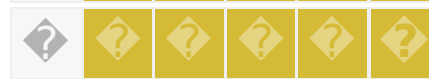
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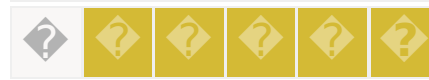
uni0932094D0925
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uni0932094D0926
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0932094D0926



uni0932094D092A
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0932094D092A



uni0932094D092B
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0932094D092B



uni0932094D092C
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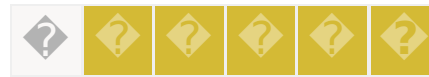
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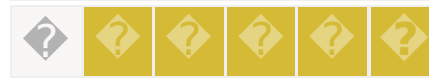
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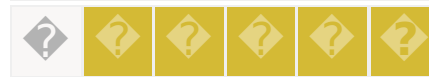
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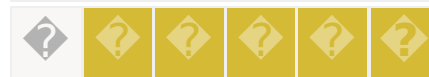
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uni0932094D0935
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uni0932094D0938
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uni0932094D0939
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uni0933094D092F
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uni0935094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0935094D092F



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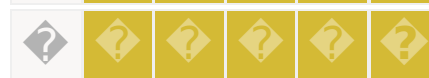
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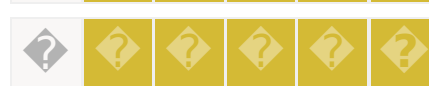
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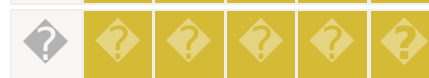
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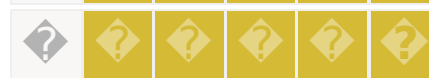
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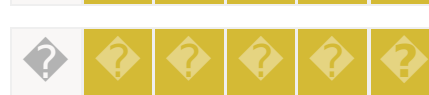
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uni0937094D091F
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uni0937094D0920
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uni0937094D092A
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uni0937094D092B
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uni0937094D092E
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uni0937094D092F
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uni0937094D0935
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uni0937094D0937
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uni0938094D091F
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uni0939094D092E
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uni0939094D092F
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uni0939094D0935
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uni0915093C094D0915093C
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uni0915093C094D092B093C
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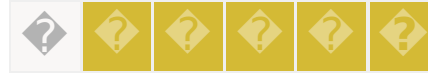
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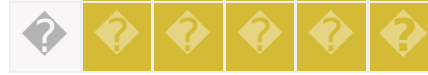


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uni0938094D0924094D0930094D
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uni0915094D0924094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
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uni0915094D0924094D0930
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
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uni0915094D0924094D0935
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uni0915094D0924094D0935



uni0915094D092A094D0930
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uni0915094D092A094D0930



uni0915094D0935094D092F
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uni0915094D0938094D091F
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uni0915094D0938094D091F



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uni0915094D0938094D092A094D0930
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uni0915094D0938094D092A094D0932
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uni0917094D0927094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni0917094D0927094D092F



uni0917094D0927094D0935
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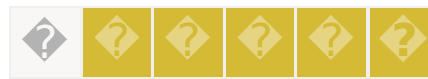
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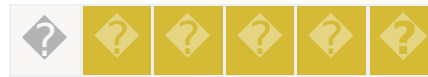
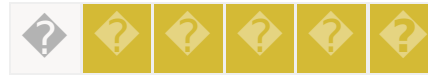
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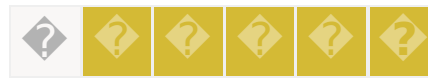


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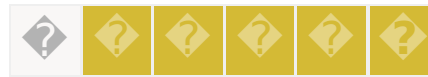
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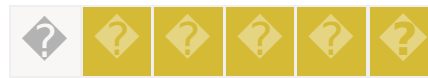
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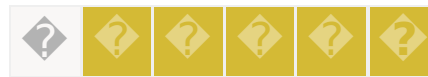
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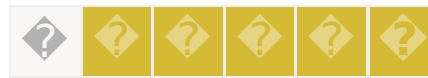
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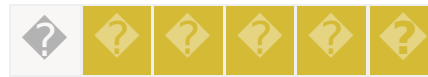
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uni0924094D092A094D0930
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uni0924094D092A094D0932
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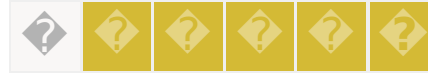
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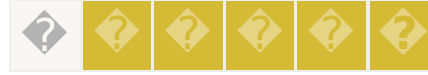
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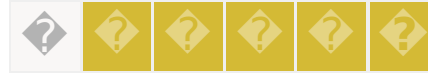
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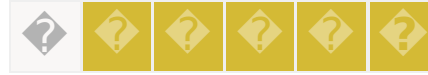
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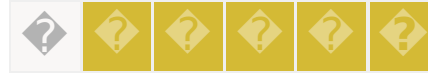
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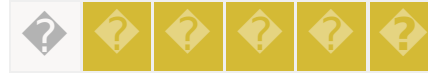
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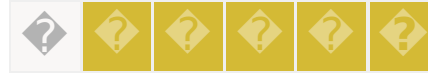
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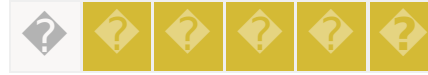
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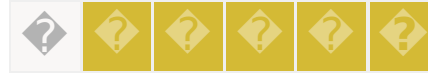
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uni0932094D0926094D0930
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







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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

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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 2000 to 13.5 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' for the care of the elderly, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Constitution, and the introduction of the NHS Performance Framework.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of reforms, including the introduction of the NHS Constitution, the introduction of the NHS Performance Framework, and the introduction of the NHS Complaints Procedure.

The NHS Constitution is a document that sets out the principles and values of the NHS, and the standards of care and services that the NHS should provide.

The NHS Performance Framework is a framework that sets out the standards of care and services that the NHS should provide, and the measures that the NHS should take to improve the quality of care and services.

The NHS Complaints Procedure is a procedure that allows patients to complain about the care and services that they receive from the NHS.

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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 of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

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

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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.

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

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

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

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to achieve these objectives. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the social care of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of social workers who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of social workers who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of social workers who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of social workers who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the housing of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of housing professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of housing professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of housing professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of housing professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the transport of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of transport professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of transport professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of transport professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of transport professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the health of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the social care of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of social workers who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of social workers who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of social workers who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of social workers who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

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 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 employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health and social care for the ageing population. This paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health, participation and security of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, and the fourth part discusses the conclusions and implications of the findings.

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, and the data was collected from a sample of participants. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. The findings have important implications for the field of research, and they provide a basis for further study.

In conclusion, the study has shown that the research objectives have been achieved, and the findings are consistent with the hypotheses. The results of the study are presented in the following table:

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Significance Level
Variable 1	1.2	0.5	0.05
Variable 2	1.5	0.6	0.01
Variable 3	1.8	0.7	0.001

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In conclusion, the study has shown that the research objectives have been achieved, and the findings are consistent with the hypotheses. The results of the study are presented in the following table:

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' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and primary care. The new paradigm is based on the idea of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the health and well-being of older people. The new paradigm is based on the idea of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the health and well-being of older people.

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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' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and primary care. The new paradigm is based on the idea of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the health and well-being of older people. The new paradigm is based on the idea of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the health and well-being of older people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to achieve these objectives. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the social care of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of social workers who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of social workers who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of social workers who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of social workers who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the housing of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of housing professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of housing professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of housing professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of housing professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the transport of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of transport professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of transport professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of transport professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of transport professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the health of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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 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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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of local authority services to support older people. The aim of this paper is to review the current state of research on the needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for practice.

2. Background

The population of the UK is ageing, and 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). 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). 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).

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3. Methods

The data for this review were collected from a search of the literature. The search was conducted using the following keywords: 'older people', 'needs', 'research', 'review', 'age-friendly communities', 'local authority services'. The search was conducted using the following databases: Medline, PsycInfo, SocioIndex, and AgeLine.

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4. Results

The results of the search are presented in Table 1. The table shows the number of articles identified for each keyword, and the number of articles included in the review. The results show that there is a large number of articles on the needs of older people, and that the number of articles is increasing over time.

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

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

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

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

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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 employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex 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 security and housing. 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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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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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines on the management of older people with chronic conditions (NICE 2001). The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines on the management of older people with chronic conditions (NICE 2001).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a 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 of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

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

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

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

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

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

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The Department of Health (1999) has also published a number of guidelines for the health and social care of older people. These guidelines are based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (2) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The guidelines are intended to provide a framework for the health and social care of older people.

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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 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 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 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 private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Constitution, and the introduction of the NHS Performance Framework.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes include the introduction of the NHS Constitution, the introduction of the NHS Performance Framework, and the introduction of the NHS Complaints Procedure.

The NHS Constitution is a document that sets out the values and principles that underpin the NHS. It also sets out the rights and responsibilities of patients, staff, and the public.

The NHS Performance Framework is a system of measures that are used to monitor and improve the performance of the NHS. It includes measures of patient safety, patient experience, and the quality of care.

The NHS Complaints Procedure is a system that allows patients to make a complaint about the care or services they have received from the NHS. It also allows staff to make a complaint about a patient or the public.

These initiatives are all part of a wider effort to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This effort is being led by the Department of Health and the NHS.

The Department of Health is responsible for setting the overall policy for the NHS. It also has a number of other responsibilities, including the responsibility for funding the NHS and for monitoring its performance.

The NHS is a large and complex organization. It is made up of a number of different parts, including the NHS Foundation Trusts, the NHS Business Services Authority, and the NHS Commissioning Board.

The NHS Foundation Trusts are organizations that are owned and controlled by the public. They are responsible for providing a range of health services, including primary care, secondary care, and specialist services.

The NHS Business Services Authority is responsible for providing a range of business services to the NHS, including the provision of IT services, the provision of catering services, and the provision of cleaning services.

The NHS Commissioning Board is responsible for commissioning and paying for the services provided by the NHS. It also has a number of other responsibilities, including the responsibility for monitoring the performance of the NHS and for ensuring that the NHS is providing the best possible care and services.

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

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

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

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

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

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