

Miriam Libre Regular

Miriam Libre Bold

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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

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%	%	%
&	&	&
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/	/	/

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	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
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	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
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e
LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g

LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C			
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}
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
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD			
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	–	–	–
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	μ	μ	μ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
uni00DC

Ü	Ü	Ü
---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE
uni00DD

Ý	Ý	Ý
---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN
uni00DE

Þ	Þ	Þ
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S
uni00DF

ß	ß	ß
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
uni00E0

à	à	à
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
uni00E1

á	á	á
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00E2

â	â	â
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE
uni00E3

ã	ã	ã
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
uni00E4

ä	ä	ä
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
uni00E5

å	å	å
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER AE
uni00E6

æ	æ	æ
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
uni00E7

ç	ç	ç
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
uni00E8

è	è	è
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
uni00E9

é	é	é
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00EA

ê	ê	ê
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
uni00EB

ë	ë	ë
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
uni00EC

ì	ì	ì
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
uni00ED

í	í	í
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00EE

î	î	î
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
uni00EF

ï	ï	ï
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH
uni00F0

ð	ð	ð
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE
uni00F1

ñ	ñ	ñ
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
uni00F2

ò	ò	ò
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
uni00F3

ó	ó	ó
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00F4

ô	ô	ô
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE
uni00F5

õ	õ	õ
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	Ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	Ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	Ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	Ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	Û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	Ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	Ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	Þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0100	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0101	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0102	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0103	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0104	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0105	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0106	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0107	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010A	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010B	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	ď	ď	ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē	ē

	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	ģ	ģ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	Į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ķ	Ķ	Ķ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ķ	ķ	ķ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ļ	ļ	ļ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ

LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ĺ	Ĺ	Ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	ł	ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	Ń	Ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	Ň	Ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	Š	š	Š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ț	ț	ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ť	ť	Ť
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ť	ť	ť
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ú	ú	Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ú	ú	ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	ų	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	ŵ	Ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	ŷ	Ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ	ẑ	Ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	f
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	Œ	Œ	Œ

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	˚	˚	˚
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300	˘	˘	˘
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301	˙	˙	˙
COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni0302	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
COMBINING TILDE uni0303	˜	˜	˜
COMBINING MACRON uni0304	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ
COMBINING BREVE uni0306	˘	˘	˘
COMBINING DOT ABOVE uni0307	˙	˙	˙
COMBINING DIAERESIS uni0308	¨	¨	¨
COMBINING RING ABOVE uni030A	˚	˚	˚
COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni030B	˝	˝	˝
COMBINING CARON uni030C	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
COMBINING TURNED COMMA ABOVE uni0312	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326	˘	˘	˘
COMBINING CEDILLA uni0327	˘	˘	˘
COMBINING OGONEK uni0328	˛	˛	˛
COMBINING SHORT STROKE OVERLAY uni0335	˘	˘	˘
COMBINING LONG STROKE OVERLAY uni0336	˘	˘	˘

COMBINING SHORT SOLIDUS OVERLAY
uni0337

COMBINING LONG SOLIDUS OVERLAY
uni0338

GREEK SMALL LETTER PI
uni03C0

HEBREW POINT SHEVA
uni05B0

HEBREW POINT HATAF SEGOL
uni05B1

HEBREW POINT HATAF PATAH
uni05B2

HEBREW POINT HATAF QAMATS
uni05B3

HEBREW POINT HIRIQ
uni05B4

HEBREW POINT TSERE
uni05B5

HEBREW POINT SEGOL
uni05B6

HEBREW POINT PATAH
uni05B7

HEBREW POINT QAMATS
uni05B8

HEBREW POINT HOLAM
uni05B9

HEBREW POINT HOLAM HASER FOR VAV
uni05BA

HEBREW POINT QUBUTS
uni05BB

HEBREW POINT DAGESH OR MAPIQ
uni05BC

HEBREW PUNCTUATION MAQAF
uni05BE

HEBREW POINT SHIN DOT
uni05C1

HEBREW POINT SIN DOT
uni05C2

HEBREW POINT QAMATS QATAN
uni05C7

HEBREW LETTER ALEF
uni05D0

HEBREW LETTER BET
uni05D1

HEBREW LETTER GIMEL
uni05D2

HEBREW LETTER DALET
uni05D3

HEBREW LETTER HE
uni05D4

HEBREW LETTER VAV
uni05D5

HEBREW LETTER ZAYIN
uni05D6

HEBREW LETTER HET
uni05D7

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HEBREW LETTER TET uni05D8	ט	ט	ט
HEBREW LETTER YOD uni05D9	י	י	י
HEBREW LETTER FINAL KAF uni05DA	ך	ך	ך
HEBREW LETTER KAF uni05DB	כ	כ	כ
HEBREW LETTER LAMED uni05DC	ל	ל	ל
HEBREW LETTER FINAL MEM uni05DD	ם	ם	ם
HEBREW LETTER MEM uni05DE	מ	מ	מ
HEBREW LETTER FINAL NUN uni05DF	ן	ן	ן
HEBREW LETTER NUN uni05E0	נ	נ	נ
HEBREW LETTER SAMEKH uni05E1	ס	ס	ס
HEBREW LETTER AYIN uni05E2	ע	ע	ע
HEBREW LETTER FINAL PE uni05E3	ף	ף	ף
HEBREW LETTER PE uni05E4	פ	פ	פ
HEBREW LETTER FINAL TSADI uni05E5	ץ	ץ	ץ
HEBREW LETTER TSADI uni05E6	צ	צ	צ
HEBREW LETTER QOF uni05E7	ק	ק	ק
HEBREW LETTER RESH uni05E8	ר	ר	ר
HEBREW LETTER SHIN uni05E9	ש	ש	ש
HEBREW LETTER TAV uni05EA	ת	ת	ת
HEBREW PUNCTUATION GERESH uni05F3	/	/	/
HEBREW PUNCTUATION GERSHAYIM uni05F4	//	//	//
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E80	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ

	ÿ	Ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3			
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	’	’
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	’	’	’
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	”	”
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	”	”	”
DAGGER uni2020	†	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/
NEW SHEQEL SIGN uni20AA	₪	₪	₪
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€
TURKISH LIRA SIGN uni20BA	₺	₺	₺
RUBLE SIGN uni20BD	₽	₽	₽
SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™
OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω
ESTIMATED SYMBOL uni212E	ℰ	ℰ	ℰ
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂
INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT			

uni220F	∏	∏	∏
	Σ	Σ	Σ
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211			
MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	−	−
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/
BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•	•
SQUARE ROOT uni221A	√	√	√
INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞	∞
INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫	∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈	≈
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠	≠
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	≤	≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥	≥
LOZENGE uni25CA	◇	◇	◇
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH SHIN DOT uniFB2A	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH SIN DOT uniFB2B	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH AND SHIN DOT uniFB2C	שׁ׃	שׁ׃	שׁ׃
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH AND SIN DOT uniFB2D	שׂ׃	שׂ׃	שׂ׃
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH PATAH uniFB2E	אָ	אָ	אָ
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH QAMATS uniFB2F	אָ׃	אָ׃	אָ׃
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH MAPIQ uniFB30	אֿ	אֿ	אֿ
HEBREW LETTER BET WITH DAGESH uniFB31	בּ	בּ	בּ
HEBREW LETTER GIMEL WITH DAGESH uniFB32	גּ	גּ	גּ
HEBREW LETTER DALET WITH DAGESH uniFB33	דּ	דּ	דּ
HEBREW LETTER HE WITH MAPIQ uniFB34	הֿ	הֿ	הֿ
HEBREW LETTER VAV WITH DAGESH uniFB35	וּ	וּ	וּ

HEBREW LETTER ZAYIN WITH DAGESH uniFB36	ז	ז	ז
HEBREW LETTER TET WITH DAGESH uniFB38	ט	ט	ט
HEBREW LETTER YOD WITH DAGESH uniFB39	י	י	י
HEBREW LETTER FINAL KAF WITH DAGESH uniFB3A	ך	ך	ך
HEBREW LETTER KAF WITH DAGESH uniFB3B	כ	כ	כ
HEBREW LETTER LAMED WITH DAGESH uniFB3C	ל	ל	ל
HEBREW LETTER MEM WITH DAGESH uniFB3E	מ	מ	מ
HEBREW LETTER NUN WITH DAGESH uniFB40	נ	נ	נ
HEBREW LETTER SAMEKH WITH DAGESH uniFB41	ס	ס	ס
HEBREW LETTER FINAL PE WITH DAGESH uniFB43	ף	ף	ף
HEBREW LETTER PE WITH DAGESH uniFB44	פ	פ	פ
HEBREW LETTER TSADI WITH DAGESH uniFB46	צ	צ	צ
HEBREW LETTER QOF WITH DAGESH uniFB47	ק	ק	ק
HEBREW LETTER RESH WITH DAGESH uniFB48	ר	ר	ר
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH uniFB49	ש	ש	ש
HEBREW LETTER TAV WITH DAGESH uniFB4A	ת	ת	ת
HEBREW LETTER VAV WITH HOLAM uniFB4B	ו	ו	ו

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1 1/8 frac feature	1	11	1/1	1/8
2 2/7 frac feature	2	22	2/2	2/7
3 3/6 frac feature	3	33	3/3	3/6
4 4/5 frac feature	4	44	4/4	4/5
5 5/4 frac feature	5	55	5/5	5/4
6 6/3 frac feature	6	66	6/6	6/3
7 7/2 frac feature	7	77	7/7	7/2
8 8/1	8	88	8/8	8/1

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oe.ss01
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fi.ss01
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fi	fi	fi
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zero.sc
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one.sc
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two.sc
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three.sc
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four.sc
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five.sc
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nine.sc
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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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 is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) and the National Clinical Audit Programme (NCAP), and the establishment of the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE).

The NPSA was established in 1999 to monitor and improve the safety of patient care. It is responsible for the collection and analysis of data on patient safety incidents, and for the development and implementation of measures to prevent such incidents from occurring.

The NCAP was established in 1999 to monitor and improve the quality of clinical care. It is responsible for the collection and analysis of data on clinical outcomes, and for the development and implementation of measures to improve the quality of care.

NICE was established in 1999 to provide independent advice on the most effective ways of using health care resources. It is responsible for the development and implementation of guidelines on the use of health care resources.

The Department of Health has also established a number of other initiatives to improve the quality of care, including the introduction of the Clinical Governance Framework and the establishment of the Clinical Excellence Commission.

The Clinical Governance Framework was introduced in 1999 to ensure that the quality of care is monitored and improved. It is a framework of measures that health care organisations are required to implement.

The Clinical Excellence Commission was established in 1999 to monitor and improve the quality of clinical care. It is responsible for the collection and analysis of data on clinical outcomes, and for the development and implementation of measures to improve the quality of care.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to identify the factors that influence the success of public sector reform.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to public sector reform. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 4 discusses the factors that influence the success of public sector reform. Section 5 discusses the conclusions of the paper.

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1990s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

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

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

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The fourth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2003, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

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The seventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2012, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The eighth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2015, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The fifteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2036, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The sixteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2039, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

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

The eighteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2045, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2048, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2051, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The twenty-first major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2054, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

The twenty-second major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act 2057, which established the Public Sector Reform Commission (PSRC). The PSRC was responsible for reviewing the public sector's structure and for recommending measures to improve it.

the 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to identify the factors that influence the success of public sector reform.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to public sector reform. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 4 discusses the factors that influence the success of public sector reform. Section 5 discusses the conclusions of the paper.

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1980s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

The first major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 1992*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government was funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The second major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 1992*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government was organized in a more efficient and effective manner.

The third major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 1999*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government was funded in a fair and equitable manner.

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The fifth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2002*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government was funded in a fair and equitable manner.

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The seventh major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2007*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government was funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The eighth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2007*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government was organized in a more efficient and effective manner.

The ninth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2010*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government was funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The tenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2010*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government was organized in a more efficient and effective manner.

The eleventh major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2015*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government was funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The twelfth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2015*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government was organized in a more efficient and effective manner.

The thirteenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2020*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government was funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The fourteenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2020*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government was organized in a more efficient and effective manner.

The fifteenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2025*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government was funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The sixteenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2025*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government was organized in a more efficient and effective manner.

The seventeenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2030*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government was funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The eighteenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2030*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government was organized in a more efficient and effective manner.

The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2035*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government was funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2035*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government was organized in a more efficient and effective manner.

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 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 actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this means that it is subject to government control and regulation.

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

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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 included 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 evaluate 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 another staff member.

The introduction of these initiatives has led to a number of improvements in the way in which the NHS is run. These improvements include a reduction in the number of complaints, an increase in patient satisfaction, and an increase in the quality of care.

However, there are still a number of challenges that the NHS faces. These challenges include a shortage of staff, a shortage of resources, and a need to improve the quality of care.

The NHS is committed to addressing these challenges and to improving the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. It is doing this by implementing 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 NHS is also committed to working in partnership with the private sector. This is because the private sector has a number of strengths that can be used to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector.

One of the strengths of the private sector is its ability to provide a high level of customer service. This is because the private sector is often more customer-focused than the public sector.

Another strength of the private sector is its ability to provide a high level of efficiency. This is because the private sector is often more cost-effective than the public sector.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the private sector to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. It is doing this by implementing 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 NHS is also committed to working in partnership with the voluntary sector. This is because the voluntary sector has a number of strengths that can be used to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector.

One of the strengths of the voluntary sector is its ability to provide a high level of customer service. This is because the voluntary sector is often more customer-focused than the public sector.

Another strength of the voluntary sector is its ability to provide a high level of efficiency. This is because the voluntary sector is often more cost-effective than the public sector.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the voluntary sector to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. It is doing this by implementing 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 NHS is also committed to working in partnership with the independent sector. This is because the independent sector has a number of strengths that can be used to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector.

One of the strengths of the independent sector is its ability to provide a high level of customer service. This is because the independent sector is often more customer-focused than the public sector.

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The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the independent sector to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. It is doing this by implementing 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 NHS is also committed to working in partnership with the social enterprise sector. This is because the social enterprise sector has a number of strengths that can be used to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector.

One of the strengths of the social enterprise sector is its ability to provide a high level of customer service. This is because the social enterprise sector is often more customer-focused than the public sector.

Another strength of the social enterprise sector is its ability to provide a high level of efficiency. This is because the social enterprise sector is often more cost-effective than the public sector.

The NHS is committed to working in partnership with the social enterprise sector to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. It is doing this by implementing 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 NHS is also committed to working in partnership with the community sector. This is because the community sector has a number of strengths that can be used to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector.

One of the strengths of the community sector is its ability to provide a high level of customer service. This is because the community sector is often more customer-focused than the public sector.

Another strength of the community sector is its ability to provide a high level of efficiency. This is because the community sector is often more cost-effective than the public sector.

