

SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	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	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J								

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

f	f	f	f	f	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	f	f
g	g	g	g	g	<i>g</i>	<i>g</i>	g	g

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

h	h	h	h	h	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	h	h
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

i	i	i	i	i	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	i	i
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

j	j	j	j	j	<i>j</i>	<i>j</i>	j	j
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

k	k	k	k	k	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	k	k
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

l	l	l	l	l	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	l	l
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

m	m	m	m	m	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	m	m
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

n	n	n	n	n	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	n	n
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

o	o	o	o	o	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	o	o
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

p	p	p	p	p	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	p	p
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
uni0071

q	q	q	q	q	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	q	q
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

r	r	r	r	r	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	r	r
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER S
uni0073

s	s	s	s	s	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	s	s
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

t	t	t	t	t	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	t	t
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

u	u	u	u	u	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	u	u
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

v	v	v	v	v	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>	v	v
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER W
uni0077

w	w	w	w	w	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	w	w
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

x	x	x	x	x	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	x	x
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
uni0079

y	y	y	y	y	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	y	y
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

z	z	z	z	z	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	z	z
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

LEFT CURLY BRACKET
uni007B

{	{	{	{	{	<i>{</i>	<i>{</i>	{	{
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

VERTICAL LINE
uni007C

			 	 	<i> </i>	<i> </i>	 	
--	--	--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
uni007D

}	}	}	}	}	<i>}</i>	<i>}</i>	}	}
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

TILDE
uni007E

~	~	~	~	~	<i>~</i>	<i>~</i>	~	~
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

NO-BREAK SPACE
uni00A0

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK
uni00A1

!	!	!	!	!	<i>!</i>	<i>!</i>	!	!
---	---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

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	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD								
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½

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

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	Õ	õ	Õ	õ	Õ	õ	Õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	Ö	ö	Ö	ö	Ö	ö	Ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
	Ø	ø	Ø	ø	Ø	ø	Ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8								
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	Ù	ù	Ù	ù	Ù	ù	Ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	Ú	ú	Ú	ú	Ú	ú	Ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	Û	û	Û	û	Û	û	Û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	Ü	ü	Ü	ü	Ü	ü	Ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	Ý	ý	Ý	ý	Ý	ý	Ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	š	Š	š	Š	š	Š	š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚	˚
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
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 POINT METEG uni05BD								
HEBREW PUNCTUATION MAQAF uni05BE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEBREW POINT SHIN DOT uni05C1								
HEBREW POINT SIN DOT uni05C2								
HEBREW POINT QAMATS QATAN uni05C7								
HEBREW LETTER ALEF uni05D0	א	א	א	א	א	א	א	א
HEBREW LETTER BET uni05D1	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב
HEBREW LETTER GIMEL uni05D2	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג
HEBREW LETTER DALET uni05D3	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד
HEBREW LETTER HE uni05D4	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה
HEBREW LETTER VAV uni05D5	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו
HEBREW LETTER ZAYIN uni05D6	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז
HEBREW LETTER HET uni05D7	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח
HEBREW LETTER TET								

uni05D8	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט
HEBREW LETTER YOD uni05D9	י	י	י	י	י	י	י	י
HEBREW LETTER FINAL KAF uni05DA	ך	ך	ך	ך	ך	ך	ך	ך
HEBREW LETTER KAF uni05DB	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ
HEBREW LETTER LAMED uni05DC	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל
HEBREW LETTER FINAL MEM uni05DD	ם	ם	ם	ם	ם	ם	ם	ם
HEBREW LETTER MEM uni05DE	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ
HEBREW LETTER FINAL NUN uni05DF	ן	ן	ן	ן	ן	ן	ן	ן
HEBREW LETTER NUN uni05E0	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ
HEBREW LETTER SAMEKH uni05E1	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס
HEBREW LETTER AYIN uni05E2	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע
HEBREW LETTER FINAL PE uni05E3	ף	ף	ף	ף	ף	ף	ף	ף
HEBREW LETTER PE uni05E4	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ
HEBREW LETTER FINAL TSADI uni05E5	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ
HEBREW LETTER TSADI uni05E6	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ
HEBREW LETTER QOF uni05E7	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק
HEBREW LETTER RESH uni05E8	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר
HEBREW LETTER SHIN uni05E9	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש
HEBREW LETTER TAV uni05EA	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת
HEBREW PUNCTUATION GERESH uni05F3	׳	׳	׳	׳	׳	׳	׳	׳
HEBREW PUNCTUATION GERSHAYIM uni05F4	״	״	״	״	״	״	״	״
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	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™	™	™
INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH SHIN DOT uniFB2A	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH SIN DOT uniFB2B	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH AND SHIN DOT uniFB2C	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH AND SIN DOT uniFB2D	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH PATAH uniFB2E	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH QAMATS uniFB2F	אָ	אָ	אָ	אָ	אָ	אָ	אָ	אָ
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH MAPIQ uniFB30	אֻ	אֻ	אֻ	אֻ	אֻ	אֻ	אֻ	אֻ
HEBREW LETTER BET WITH DAGESH uniFB31	בּ	בּ	בּ	בּ	בּ	בּ	בּ	בּ
HEBREW LETTER GIMEL WITH DAGESH uniFB32	גּ	גּ	גּ	גּ	גּ	גּ	גּ	גּ
HEBREW LETTER DALET WITH DAGESH uniFB33	דּ	דּ	דּ	דּ	דּ	דּ	דּ	דּ
HEBREW LETTER HE WITH MAPIQ uniFB34	הֻ	הֻ	הֻ	הֻ	הֻ	הֻ	הֻ	הֻ
HEBREW LETTER VAV WITH DAGESH								

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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 age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

One of the key challenges in developing age-friendly communities is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all planning and development decisions. This requires a range of measures, including the provision of accessible housing, transport, and public services, and the creation of opportunities for older people to participate in community activities and decision-making.

In addition, it is important to ensure that older people have access to the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This includes access to healthcare, social services, and housing, as well as access to education, employment, and leisure activities. It is also important to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible.

There are a number of factors that can influence an older person's ability to live independently and actively in their own home. These include their physical and mental health, their social and financial resources, and the environment in which they live. It is important to address these factors in order to ensure that older people are able to live well in old age.

One of the key ways in which we can support older people to live independently and actively in their own homes is by providing them with the resources and services they need. This includes providing them with access to healthcare, social services, and housing, as well as access to education, employment, and leisure activities. It is also important to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible.

There are a number of initiatives that are currently underway to support older people to live independently and actively in their own homes. These include the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

It is important to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This requires a range of measures, including the provision of accessible housing, transport, and public services, and the creation of opportunities for older people to participate in community activities and decision-making. It is also important to ensure that older people have access to the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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).

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.

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', 'UK'. The search was conducted using the following databases: Medline, PsycInfo, and Social Science Citation Index. The search was conducted using the following criteria: 'older people', 'needs', 'research', 'UK'. The search was conducted using the following criteria: 'older people', 'needs', 'research', 'UK'.

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 included in the review is relatively small. This suggests that there is a need for further research on the needs of older people.

5. Discussion

The results of the search suggest that there is a need for further research on the needs of older people. This is because there is a large number of articles on the needs of older people, and the number of articles included in the review is relatively small.

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing pressure on public resources.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

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

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

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to reward public services that perform well.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 Direct website, and the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund.

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 Direct website, the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund, and the introduction of the NHS Patient Choice Scheme.

The NHS Direct website is a free service that provides information and advice on a wide range of health problems. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The NHS Choice and Control Fund is a fund that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This fund is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) has been instrumental in this regard, and has been successful in increasing the number of people who are adequately nourished from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.6 billion in 2000 (WFP 2001).

One of the main reasons for the increase in undernourishment is the rapid population growth in the developing world. The world population is projected to reach 8 billion by 2025 (UNFPA 2001).

Another major factor is the increasing demand for food. The world population is projected to reach 8 billion by 2025 (UNFPA 2001).

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, including the introduction of private sector management practices and the restructuring of public services.

The public sector has a number of advantages, including the fact that it is owned by the state and is therefore not subject to the same pressures as the private sector. It also has a number of disadvantages, including the fact that it is often less efficient than the private sector and is often subject to political interference.

The public sector is a complex and controversial issue. It is important to understand the advantages and disadvantages of the public sector in order to make informed decisions about the future of public services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing pressure on public resources.

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

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

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

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

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to reward public services that perform well.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are not compromised, the need to ensure that public resources are used efficiently, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely and effective manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is a major part of the economy, and it is essential that it is able to deliver public services in a timely and effective manner.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2010, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that people should be encouraged to remain active and engaged in their communities for as long as possible.

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

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

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

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One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. This pressure is caused by a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing need for public services.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

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

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There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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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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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the Department of Health (2001) has set out a strategy for the future of health and social care for older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.
- Older people should be able to access the services they need to live well.
- Older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care and services.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.
- Older people should be able to live in a community where they feel safe and secure.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible; older people should be able to access the services they need to live well; older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care and services; older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment; older people should be able to live in a community where they feel safe and secure.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

