

Rokkitt Thin
Rokkitt ExtraLight
Rokkitt Light
Rokkitt Regular
Rokkitt Medium
Rokkitt SemiBold
Rokkitt Bold
Rokkitt ExtraBold
Rokkitt Black

	uni0000
	uni000D
	SPACE uni0020
EXCLAMATION MARK	uni0021
QUOTATION MARK	uni0022
NUMBER SIGN	uni0023
DOLLAR SIGN	uni0024
PERCENT SIGN	uni0025
AMPERSAND	uni0026
APOSTROPHE	uni0027
LEFT PARENTHESIS	uni0028
RIGHT PARENTHESIS	uni0029
ASTERISK	uni002A
PLUS SIGN	uni002B
COMMA	uni002C
HYPHEN-MINUS	uni002D

[illegible]

FULL STOP uni002E
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	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	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

[illegible]

LATIN SMALL LETTER D
uni0064

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
uni0071

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

LATIN SMALL LETTER S
uni0073

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

LATIN SMALL LETTER W
uni0077

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
uni0079

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

LEFT CURLY BRACKET
uni007B

VERTICAL LINE
uni007C

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
uni007D

TILDE
uni007E

uni007F

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	ď	Ď	Đ	Ḑ	ḑ	Ḓ	Ḕ	Ḗ	Ḙ	Ḛ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ɔ	Ɗ	Ƌ	Ḍ	ḍ	Ḏ	ḏ	Ḑ	ḑ	Ḓ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	đ	Ḑ	ḑ	Ḓ	ḓ	Ḕ	ḕ	Ḗ	ḗ	Ḙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0112	Ē	Ê	Ë	Ẽ	Ḝ	ḝ	Ḟ	ḟ	Ḡ	ḡ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ê	ë	ẽ	ḥ	ḧ	ḩ	ḫ	Ḫ	Ḭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0114	Ė	Ę	Ǻ	Ṁ	ṁ	Ṃ	ṃ	Ṅ	ṅ	Ṅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ė	ę	ǻ	ṁ	Ṃ	ṃ	Ṅ	ṅ	Ṇ	Ṉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	É	È	Ẹ	Ẻ	Ẽ	Ḥ	Ḧ	Ḩ	Ḫ	Ḭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	é	è	ẹ	ẻ	ẽ	ḥ	ḧ	ḩ	ḫ	Ḫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ɔ	Ɗ	Ƌ	Ḍ	ḍ	Ḏ	ḏ	Ḑ	ḑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	Ḑ	ḑ	Ḓ	ḓ	Ḕ	ḕ	Ḗ	ḗ	Ḙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ǻ	Ṁ	ṁ	Ṃ	ṃ	Ṅ	ṅ	Ṅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ǻ	ṁ	Ṃ	ṃ	Ṅ	ṅ	Ṇ	Ṉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011C	Ĝ	Ğ	Ǻ	Ṁ	ṁ	Ṃ	ṃ	Ṅ	ṅ	Ṅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011D	ĝ	ğ	ǻ	ṁ	Ṃ	ṃ	Ṅ	ṅ	Ṇ	Ṉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ɔ	Ɗ	Ƌ	Ḍ	ḍ	Ḏ	ḏ	Ḑ	ḑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	Ḑ	ḑ	Ḓ	ḓ	Ḕ	ḕ	Ḗ	ḗ	Ḙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ḣ	ḣ	Ḥ	ḥ	Ḧ	ḧ	Ḩ	ḩ	Ḫ	Ḭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ḣ	ḣ	Ḥ	ḥ	Ḧ	ḧ	Ḩ	ḩ	Ḫ	Ḭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ḡ	ḡ	Ǻ	Ṁ	ṁ	Ṃ	ṃ	Ṅ	ṅ	Ṅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ḡ	ḡ	ǻ	ṁ	Ṃ	ṃ	Ṅ	ṅ	Ṇ	Ṉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0124	Ĥ	ĥ	Ǻ	Ṁ	ṁ	Ṃ	ṃ	Ṅ	ṅ	Ṅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0125	ĥ	ĥ	ǻ	ṁ	Ṃ	ṃ	Ṅ	ṅ	Ṇ	Ṉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ɑ	Ɱ	Ɐ	Ḱ	ḱ	Ḳ	ḳ	Ḵ	ḵ	Ḷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ħ	Ḱ	ḱ	Ḳ	ḳ	Ḵ	ḵ	Ḷ	ḷ	Ḹ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0128	Ĩ	Î	Ï	Ẹ	Ẻ	Ẽ	Ḥ	Ḧ	Ḩ	Ḫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0129	ĩ	î	ï	ẹ	ẻ	ẽ	ḥ	ḧ	ḩ	ḫ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	İ	Ï	I̊	I̋	Ǐ	I̍	I̎	Ȉ	I̐
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	i̇	ï	i̊	i̋	ǐ	i̍	i̎	ȉ	i̐
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012C	İ̇	İ̈	İ̊	İ̋	İ̌	İ̍	İ̎	İ̏	İ̐
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012D	ı̇	ı̈	ı̊	ı̋	ı̌	ı̍	ı̎	ı̏	ı̐
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Ị	I̤	I̥	I̦	I̧	Į	I̩	I̪	I̫
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	ị	i̤	i̥	i̦	i̧	į	i̩	i̪	i̫
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ̇	İ̈	İ̊	İ̋	İ̌	İ̍	İ̎	İ̏	İ̐
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ uni0132	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ uni0133	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0134	Ĵ	J̃	J̄	J̅	J̆	J̇	J̈	J̉	J̊
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0135	ĵ	j̃	j̄	j̅	j̆	j̇	j̈	j̉	j̊
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	K̸	K̡	K̢	Ḳ	K̤	K̥	K̦	Ķ	K̨
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	k̸	k̡	k̢	ḳ	k̤	k̥	k̦	ķ	k̨
LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA uni0138	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	L̸	L̡	L̢	Ḷ	L̤	L̥	L̦	Ļ	L̨
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	l̸	l̡	l̢	ḷ	l̤	l̥	l̦	ļ	l̨
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni013F	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni0140	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	ℒ	ℒ	ℒ	ℒ	ℒ	ℒ	ℒ	ℒ	ℒ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	N̸	N̡	N̢	Ṇ	N̤	N̥	N̦	Ņ	N̨

[illegible]

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	T̢	Ṭ	T̤	T̥	Ț	Ţ	T̨	T̩	T̪	T̫
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	t̢	ṭ	t̤	t̥	ț	ţ	t̨	t̩	t̪	t̫
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ť	Ț	Ṭ	Ṯ	Ṱ	Ṳ	Ṵ	Ṷ	Ṹ	Ṻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ť	ț	ṭ	ṱ	ṳ	ṵ	ṷ	ṹ	ṻ	ṽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ	Ƨ̇	Ƨ̈	Ƨ̉	Ƨ̊	Ƨ̋	Ƨ̌	Ƨ̍	Ƨ̎	Ƨ̏
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	Ƨ̐	Ƨ̑	Ƨ̒	Ƨ̓	Ƨ̔	Ƨ̕	Ƨ̖	Ƨ̗	Ƨ̘	Ƨ̙
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0168	Ū	Ȫ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ̃	Ẹ̇	Ẹ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0169	ū	ȫ	ẁ	ẃ	ẅ	ẇ	ẹ	ẹ̃	ẹ̇	ẹ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	Ȫ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ̃	Ẹ̇	Ẹ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ȫ	ẁ	ẃ	ẅ	ẇ	ẹ	ẹ̃	ẹ̇	ẹ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016C	Ǫ	Ȫ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ̃	Ẹ̇	Ẹ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016D	ǫ	ȫ	ẁ	ẃ	ẅ	ẇ	ẹ	ẹ̃	ẹ̇	ẹ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	Ȫ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ̃	Ẹ̇	Ẹ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ȫ	ẁ	ẃ	ẅ	ẇ	ẹ	ẹ̃	ẹ̇	ẹ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ú	Ȫ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ̃	Ẹ̇	Ẹ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ú	ȫ	ẁ	ẃ	ẅ	ẇ	ẹ	ẹ̃	ẹ̇	ẹ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	U̯	Ȫ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ̃	Ẹ̇	Ẹ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	u̯	ȫ	ẁ	ẃ	ẅ	ẇ	ẹ	ẹ̃	ẹ̇	ẹ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	Ȫ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ̃	Ẹ̇	Ẹ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	w̴	ȫ	ẁ	ẃ	ẅ	ẇ	ẹ	ẹ̃	ẹ̇	ẹ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ỳ	Ȫ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ̃	Ẹ̇	Ẹ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	y̴	ȫ	ẁ	ẃ	ẅ	ẇ	ẹ	ẹ̃	ẹ̇	ẹ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	Ȫ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ̃	Ẹ̇	Ẹ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	Ȫ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ̃	Ẹ̇	Ẹ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ȫ	ẁ	ẃ	ẅ	ẇ	ẹ	ẹ̃	ẹ̇	ẹ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ	Ȫ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ̃	Ẹ̇	Ẹ̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẑ	ȫ	ẁ	ẃ	ẅ	ẇ	ẹ	ẹ̃	ẹ̇	ẹ̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ȫ	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ̃	Ẹ̇	Ẹ̈

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA uni018F	Ə	ə	Ə	ə	Ə	ə	Ə	ə	Ə
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f̃	f̣	f̂	ḟ	f̈	f̉	f̊	f̋	f̌
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A0	O͡	O͠	O͢	Oͣ	Oͤ	Oͥ	Oͦ	Oͧ	Oͨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A1	o͡	o͠	o͢	oͣ	oͤ	oͥ	oͦ	oͧ	oͨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01AF	U͡	U͠	U͢	Uͣ	Uͤ	Uͥ	Uͦ	Uͧ	Uͨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01B0	u͡	u͠	u͢	uͣ	uͤ	uͥ	uͦ	uͧ	uͨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DZ WITH CARON uni01C4	DŽ	Dž	Dǯ	Dǰ	DẐ	Dẑ	DṖ	Dṑ	DṚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni01C5	DŽ	Dž	Dǯ	Dǰ	DẐ	Dẑ	DṖ	Dṑ	DṚ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DZ WITH CARON uni01C6	dž	dž	dǯ	dǰ	dẐ	dẑ	dṖ	dṑ	dṚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LJ uni01C7	LJ	Lj	Lǰ	Lǫ	LḶ	Lḷ	LṪ	Lṽ	LṼ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH SMALL LETTER J uni01C8	Lj	Lj	Lǰ	Lǫ	LḶ	Lḷ	LṪ	Lṽ	LṼ
LATIN SMALL LETTER LJ uni01C9	lj	lj	lǰ	lǫ	lḶ	lḷ	lṪ	lṽ	lṼ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER NJ uni01CA	NJ	Nj	Nǰ	Nǫ	NḺ	Nḻ	NṒ	Nṓ	NṞ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH SMALL LETTER J uni01CB	Nj	Nj	Nǰ	Nǫ	NḺ	Nḻ	NṒ	Nṓ	NṞ
LATIN SMALL LETTER NJ uni01CC	nj	nj	nǰ	nǫ	nḺ	nḻ	nṒ	nṓ	nṞ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CARON uni01CD	Ā	ā	Ă	ă	Ȧ	ȧ	Ą	ą	Ǡ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CARON uni01CE	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CARON uni01CF	Ĭ	ĭ	İ	ı	Ȩ	ȩ	Į	į	Ȩ̄
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CARON uni01D0	ĩ	ĩ	ı	ı	ĩ	ĩ	į	į	ĩ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CARON uni01D1	Ŏ	ŏ	Ȯ	ȯ	Ȱ	ȱ	Ȳ	ȳ	Ȱ̄
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CARON uni01D2	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CARON uni01D3	Ū	ū	ȴ	ȵ	ȶ	ȷ	ȸ	ȹ	ȶ̄
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CARON uni01D4	ů	ů	ȵ	ȵ	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH MACRON uni01E2	Ǣ	Æ̅	Æ̆	Æ̇	Æ̈	Æ̉	Æ̊	Æ̋	Æ̌
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH MACRON uni01E3	ǣ	æ̅	æ̆	æ̇	æ̈	æ̉	æ̊	æ̋	æ̌
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CARON uni01E6	Ğ	ğ	Ȣ	ȣ	Ȥ	ȥ	Ȧ	ȧ	Ȣ̄
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CARON uni01E7	ğ	ğ	ȣ	ȣ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOUBLE GRAVE
uni0208

i	ı	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
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I I I I I I I I I I

i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
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Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö

Ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
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◌̈ ◌̇ ◌̆ ◌̅ ◌̄ ◌̃ ◌̂ ◌́ ◌̀ ◌̄̄

[illegible]

Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š Š

[illegible]

Ŕ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
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[illegible]

Ü Ü Ü Ü Ü Ü Ü Ü Ü Ü

[illegible]

Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů

[illegible]

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

[illegible]

T, T, T, T, T, T, T, T, T, T

t t t t t t t t t t

Ў Ў Ў Ў Ў Ў Ў Ў Ў Ў

Ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
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A A A A A A A A A A

[illegible]

E **E** **E** **E** **E** **E** **E** **E** **E** **E**

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Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö

Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö

	uni03C0	À	Á	Â	Ã	Ä	Å	Æ	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH DOT ABOVE	uni1E02	Ḃ	Ḅ	Ḇ	Ḉ	Ḋ	Ḍ	Ḧ	Ḩ
LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH DOT ABOVE	uni1E03	ḃ	ḅ	ḇ	ḉ	ḋ	ḍ	ḧ	ḩ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA AND ACUTE	uni1E08	Č	Č̣	Č̤	Č̥	Č̦	Ç̌	Č̨	Č̩
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA AND ACUTE	uni1E09	č	č̣	č̤	č̥	č̦	ç̌	č̨	č̩
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH DOT ABOVE	uni1E0A	Ḑ	Ḓ	Ḕ	Ḗ	Ḙ	Ḛ	Ḝ	Ḟ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH DOT ABOVE	uni1E0B	ḑ	ḓ	ḕ	ḗ	ḙ	ḛ	ḝ	ḟ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E0C	Ḑ̣	Ḓ̣	Ẹ̄̀	Ẹ̄́	Ḙ̣	Ḛ̣	Ḝ̣	Ḟ̣
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E0D	ḑ̣	ḓ̣	ẹ̄̀	ẹ̄́	ḙ̣	ḛ̣	ḝ̣	ḟ̣
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH LINE BELOW	uni1E0E	Ḑ̵	Ḓ̵	Ḕ̵	Ḗ̵	Ḙ̵	Ḛ̵	Ḝ̵	Ḟ̵
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH LINE BELOW	uni1E0F	ḑ̵	ḓ̵	ḕ̵	ḗ̵	ḙ̵	ḛ̵	ḝ̵	ḟ̵
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON AND GRAVE	uni1E14	Ě	Ẹ̌	Ě̤	Ě̥	Ě̦	Ȩ̌	Ę̌	Ě̩
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON AND GRAVE	uni1E15	ě	ẹ̌	ě̤	ě̥	ě̦	ȩ̌	ę̌	ě̩
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON AND ACUTE	uni1E16	Ě́	Ẹ̌́	Ě̤́	Ě̥́	Ě̦́	Ȩ̌́	Ę̌́	Ě̩́
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON AND ACUTE	uni1E17	ě́	ẹ̌́	ě̤́	ě̥́	ě̦́	ȩ̌́	ę̌́	ě̩́
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CEDILLA AND BREVE	uni1E1C	Ě̆	Ě̇	Ě̈	Ě̉	Ě̊	Ě̋	Ě̌	Ě̍
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CEDILLA AND BREVE	uni1E1D	ě̆	ě̇	ě̈	ě̉	ě̊	ě̋	ě̌	ě̍
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F WITH DOT ABOVE	uni1E1E	Ḟ	Ḡ	Ḣ	Ḥ	Ḧ	Ḩ	Ḭ	Ḯ
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH DOT ABOVE	uni1E1F	ḟ	ḡ	ḣ	ḥ	ḧ	ḩ	ḭ	ṁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH MACRON	uni1E20	Ĝ	Ĝ̣	Ĝ̤	Ĝ̥	Ĝ̦	Ģ̂	Ĝ̨	Ĝ̩
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH MACRON	uni1E21	ĝ	ĝ̣	ĝ̤	ĝ̥	ĝ̦	ģ̂	ĝ̨	ĝ̩
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E24	Ḥ̇	Ḥ̣	Ḥ̈	Ḩ̣	Ḭ̣	Ị̈́	Ṃ̇	Ṃ̣
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E25	ḥ̇	ḥ̣	ḥ̈	ḩ̣	ḭ̣	ṃ̇	ṃ̣	ṇ̇
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH BREVE BELOW	uni1E2A	Ḣ̆	Ḥ̆	Ḧ̆	Ḩ̆	Ḭ̆	Ḯ̆	Ṁ̆	Ṃ̆
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH BREVE BELOW	uni1E2B	ḣ̆	ḥ̆	ḧ̆	ḩ̆	ḭ̆	ṁ̆	ṃ̆	ṅ̆
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS AND ACUTE	uni1E2E	İ́	Ị̇́	İ̤́	İ̥́	İ̦́	İ̧́	Į̇́	İ̩́
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS AND ACUTE	uni1E2F	ı́	ı̣́	ı̤́	ı̥́	ı̦́	ı̧́	ı̨́	ı̩́
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E36	Ḻ̣	Ḽ̣	Ḷ̣	Ḹ̣	Ṃ̇	Ṃ̣	Ṇ̇	Ṇ̣
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E37	ḻ̣	ḽ̣	ḷ̣	ḹ̣	ṃ̇	ṃ̣	ṇ̇	ṇ̣

uni1E61

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW
uni1E62

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW
uni1E63

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE AND DOT ABOVE
uni1E64

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE AND DOT ABOVE
uni1E65

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON AND DOT ABOVE
uni1E66

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON AND DOT ABOVE
uni1E67

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW AND DOT ABOVE
uni1E68

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW AND DOT ABOVE
uni1E69

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH DOT ABOVE
uni1E6A

LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH DOT ABOVE
uni1E6B

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH DOT BELOW
uni1E6C

LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH DOT BELOW
uni1E6D

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH LINE BELOW
uni1E6E

LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH LINE BELOW
uni1E6F

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE AND ACUTE
uni1E78

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE AND ACUTE
uni1E79

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON AND DIAERESIS
uni1E7A

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON AND DIAERESIS
uni1E7B

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE
uni1E80

LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE
uni1E81

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE
uni1E82

LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE
uni1E83

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS
uni1E84

LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS
uni1E85

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT ABOVE
uni1E8E

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT ABOVE

Š	š	Š	š	Š	š	Š	š	Š	š
Ṡ	ṡ	Ṡ	ṡ	Ṡ	ṡ	Ṡ	ṡ	Ṡ	ṡ
Ṧ	ṧ	Ṧ	ṧ	Ṧ	ṧ	Ṧ	ṧ	Ṧ	ṧ
Ṣ̌	ṣ̌	Ṣ̌	ṣ̌	Ṣ̌	ṣ̌	Ṣ̌	ṣ̌	Ṣ̌	ṣ̌
Š̌	š̌	Š̌	š̌	Š̌	š̌	Š̌	š̌	Š̌	š̌
Š̍	š̍	Š̍	š̍	Š̍	š̍	Š̍	š̍	Š̍	š̍
Ṣ	ṣ	Ṣ	ṣ	Ṣ	ṣ	Ṣ	ṣ	Ṣ	ṣ
Ṥ	ṥ	Ṥ	ṥ	Ṥ	ṥ	Ṥ	ṥ	Ṥ	ṥ
Ṧ	ṧ	Ṧ	ṧ	Ṧ	ṧ	Ṧ	ṧ	Ṧ	ṧ
Ṩ	ṩ	Ṩ	ṩ	Ṩ	ṩ	Ṩ	ṩ	Ṩ	ṩ
Ṫ	ṽ	Ṫ	ṽ	Ṫ	ṽ	Ṫ	ṽ	Ṫ	ṽ
Ṽ	ṽ	Ṽ	ṽ	Ṽ	ṽ	Ṽ	ṽ	Ṽ	ṽ
Ṻ	ṻ	Ṻ	ṻ	Ṻ	ṻ	Ṻ	ṻ	Ṻ	ṻ
Ṽ	ṽ	Ṽ	ṽ	Ṽ	ṽ	Ṽ	ṽ	Ṽ	ṽ
Ũ	ũ	Ũ	ũ	Ũ	ũ	Ũ	ũ	Ũ	ũ
Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
Ü	ü	Ü	ü	Ü	ü	Ü	ü	Ü	ü
Ẁ	ẁ	Ẁ	ẁ	Ẁ	ẁ	Ẁ	ẁ	Ẁ	ẁ
Ẃ	ẃ	Ẃ	ẃ	Ẃ	ẃ	Ẃ	ẃ	Ẃ	ẃ
Ẅ	ẅ	Ẅ	ẅ	Ẅ	ẅ	Ẅ	ẅ	Ẅ	ẅ
Ẇ	ẇ	Ẇ	ẇ	Ẇ	ẇ	Ẇ	ẇ	Ẇ	ẇ
Ẹ	ẹ	Ẹ	ẹ	Ẹ	ẹ	Ẹ	ẹ	Ẹ	ẹ
Ỳ	ỳ	Ỳ	ỳ	Ỳ	ỳ	Ỳ	ỳ	Ỳ	ỳ
Ỵ	ỵ	Ỵ	ỵ	Ỵ	ỵ	Ỵ	ỵ	Ỵ	ỵ

	uni1E8F	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E92	ẐẐẐẐẐẐẐẐẐẐ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E93	ẑẑẑẑẑẑẑẑẑẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH DIAERESIS	uni1E97	ẗẗẗẗẗẗẗẗẗẗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S	uni1E9E	ßßßßßßßßßß
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EA0	ẠẠẠẠẠẠẠẠẠẠ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EA1	ạạạạạạạạạạ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA2	ẢẢẢẢẢẢẢẢẢẢ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA3	ảảảảảảảảảả
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EA4	Ả́Ả́Ả́Ả́Ả́Ả́Ả́Ả́Ả́
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EA5	ả́ả́ả́ả́ả́ả́ả́ả́ả́
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EA6	ẦẦẦẦẦẦẦẦẦẦ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EA7	ầầầầầầầầầầ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA8	ẺẺẺẺẺẺẺẺẺẺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA9	ẻẻẻẻẻẻẻẻẻẻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EAA	Ẻ̃Ẻ̃Ẻ̃Ẻ̃Ẻ̃Ẻ̃Ẻ̃Ẻ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EAB	ẻ̃ẻ̃ẻ̃ẻ̃ẻ̃ẻ̃ẻ̃ẻ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EAC	Ẻ̂Ẻ̂Ẻ̂Ẻ̂Ẻ̂Ẻ̂Ẻ̂Ẻ̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EAD	ẻ̂ẻ̂ẻ̂ẻ̂ẻ̂ẻ̂ẻ̂ẻ̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE	uni1EAE	ẮẮẮẮẮẮẮẮẮẮ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE	uni1EAF	ắắắắắắắắắắ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE	uni1EB0	ẰẰẰẰẰẰẰẰẰẰ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE	uni1EB1	ằằằằằằằằằằ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EB2	ẲẲẲẲẲẲẲẲẲẲ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EB3	ẳẳẳẳẳẳẳẳẳẳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE	uni1EB4	Ẳ̃Ẳ̃Ẳ̃Ẳ̃Ẳ̃Ẳ̃Ẳ̃Ẳ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE	uni1EB5	ẳ̃ẳ̃ẳ̃ẳ̃ẳ̃ẳ̃ẳ̃ẳ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW	uni1EB6	ẴẴẴẴẴẴẴẴẴẴ

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1ED3	Ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1ED4	Ŏ̃	Ŏ̄	Ŏ̅	Ŏ̆	Ŏ̇	Ŏ̈	Ŏ̉	Ŏ̊	Ŏ̋
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1ED5	ŏ̃	ŏ̄	ŏ̅	ŏ̆	ŏ̇	ŏ̈	ŏ̉	ŏ̊	ŏ̋
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1ED6	Ŏ̃̃	Ŏ̄̃	Ŏ̅̃	Ŏ̆̃	Ŏ̇̃	Ŏ̈̃	Ŏ̉̃	Ŏ̊̃	Ŏ̋̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1ED7	ŏ̃̃	ŏ̄̃	ŏ̅̃	ŏ̆̃	ŏ̇̃	ŏ̈̃	ŏ̉̃	ŏ̊̃	ŏ̋̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1ED8	Ọ̆	Ŏ̤	Ŏ̥	Ŏ̦	Ŏ̧	Ǫ̆	Ŏ̩	Ŏ̪	Ŏ̫
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1ED9	ọ̆	ŏ̤	ŏ̥	ŏ̦	ŏ̧	ǫ̆	ŏ̩	ŏ̪	ŏ̫
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EDA	Ọ̆̇	Ŏ̤̇	Ŏ̥̇	Ŏ̦̇	Ŏ̧̇	Ǫ̆̇	Ŏ̩̇	Ŏ̪̇	Ŏ̫̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EDB	ọ̆̇	ŏ̤̇	ŏ̥̇	ŏ̦̇	ŏ̧̇	ǫ̆̇	ŏ̩̇	ŏ̪̇	ŏ̫̇
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EDC	Ọ̆̈	Ŏ̤̈	Ŏ̥̈	Ŏ̦̈	Ŏ̧̈	Ǫ̆̈	Ŏ̩̈	Ŏ̪̈	Ŏ̫̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EDD	ọ̆̈	ŏ̤̈	ŏ̥̈	ŏ̦̈	ŏ̧̈	ǫ̆̈	ŏ̩̈	ŏ̪̈	ŏ̫̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EDE	Ọ̆̇̃	Ọ̆̇̄	Ọ̆̇̅	Ọ̆̇̆	Ọ̆̇̇	Ọ̆̇̈	Ọ̆̇̉	Ọ̆̇̊	Ọ̆̇̋
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EDF	ọ̆̇̃	ọ̆̇̄	ọ̆̇̅	ọ̆̇̆	ọ̆̇̇	ọ̆̇̈	ọ̆̇̉	ọ̆̇̊	ọ̆̇̋
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EE0	Ọ̆̇̃̃	Ọ̣̆̇̄̃	Ọ̣̆̇̅̃	Ọ̣̆̇̆̃	Ọ̣̆̇̇̃	Ọ̣̆̇̈̃	Ọ̣̆̇̉̃	Ọ̣̆̇̊̃	Ọ̣̆̇̋̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EE1	ọ̆̇̃̃	ọ̣̆̇̄̃	ọ̣̆̇̅̃	ọ̣̆̇̆̃	ọ̣̆̇̇̃	ọ̣̆̇̈̃	ọ̣̆̇̉̃	ọ̣̆̇̊̃	ọ̣̆̇̋̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EE2	Ọ̣̆̇	Ọ̤̆̇	Ọ̥̆̇	Ọ̦̆̇	Ọ̧̆̇	Ǫ̣̆̇	Ọ̩̆̇	Ọ̪̆̇	Ọ̫̆̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EE3	ọ̣̆̇	ọ̤̆̇	ọ̥̆̇	ọ̦̆̇	ọ̧̆̇	ǫ̣̆̇	ọ̩̆̇	ọ̪̆̇	ọ̫̆̇
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW uni1EE4	Ŭ	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW uni1EE5	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EE6	Ŭ̃	Ŭ̄	Ŭ̅	Ŭ̆	Ŭ̇	Ŭ̈	Ŭ̉	Ŭ̊	Ŭ̋
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EE7	ŭ̃	ŭ̄	ŭ̅	ŭ̆	ŭ̇	ŭ̈	ŭ̉	ŭ̊	ŭ̋
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EE8	Ụ̆̇	Ṳ̆̇	Ŭ̥̇	Ŭ̦̇	Ŭ̧̇	Ų̆̇	Ŭ̩̇	Ŭ̪̇	Ŭ̫̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EE9	ụ̆̇	ṳ̆̇	ŭ̥̇	ŭ̦̇	ŭ̧̇	ų̆̇	ŭ̩̇	ŭ̪̇	ŭ̫̇
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EEA	Ụ̆̈	Ṳ̆̈	Ŭ̥̈	Ŭ̦̈	Ŭ̧̈	Ų̆̈	Ŭ̩̈	Ŭ̪̈	Ŭ̫̈
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EEB	ụ̆̈	ṳ̆̈	ŭ̥̈	ŭ̦̈	ŭ̧̈	ų̆̈	ŭ̩̈	ŭ̪̈	ŭ̫̈
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EEC	Ụ̆̇̃	Ụ̆̇̄	Ụ̆̇̅	Ụ̆̇̆	Ụ̆̇̇	Ụ̆̇̈	Ụ̆̇̉	Ụ̆̇̊	Ụ̆̇̋
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EED	ụ̆̇̃	ụ̆̇̄	ụ̆̇̅	ụ̆̇̆	ụ̆̇̇	ụ̆̇̈	ụ̆̇̉	ụ̆̇̊	ụ̆̇̋
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EEE	Ŭ̃̃	Ŭ̄̃	Ŭ̅̃	Ŭ̆̃	Ŭ̇̃	Ŭ̈̃	Ŭ̉̃	Ŭ̊̃	Ŭ̋̃

[illegible]

[illegible]

4 4/5
frac feature

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

5 5/4
frac feature

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

6 6/3
frac feature

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

7 7/2
frac feature

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

8 8/1
frac feature

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

9 9/0
frac feature

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

iacute_j.locINLD
Ending "locINLD" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

í j í j í j í j í j í j í j í j

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

i i i i i i i i i i

iacute_j.locINLD
Ending "locINLD" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

í j í j í j í j í j í j í j í j í j

f_f
liga feature

ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff

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

uni03060301
It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni03060300
It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni03060309
It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0309 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni03060303
It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0303 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni03020301
It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni03020300
It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni03020309
It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0309 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni03020303
It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0303 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

foundryicon
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

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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.

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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 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the 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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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations, including the introduction of performance indicators, the introduction of competition, and the introduction of private sector management practices.

The following sections of the paper discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

2. The public sector

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes the government, local authorities, and public corporations.

The public sector is responsible for providing a range of services to the public, including education, health care, and social security.

The public sector is also responsible for the collection and distribution of taxes and the provision of public infrastructure.

The public sector is a major part of the economy and its performance is a key indicator of the health of the economy.

The public sector is also a major employer and its performance is a key indicator of the health of the labour market.

The public sector is a major source of income for the state and its performance is a key indicator of the health of the public finances.

The public sector is a major part of the social infrastructure and its performance is a key indicator of the health of the social infrastructure.

The public sector is a major part of the cultural infrastructure and its performance is a key indicator of the health of the cultural infrastructure.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to 'improve the health and well-being of older people and to ensure that they are able to live in dignity and security'. The WHO has also developed a 'Global Strategy on the Prevention of Falls in Older People' (WHO 2001) which aims to 'reduce the incidence and consequences of falls in older people'.

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

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

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

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the 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 advantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a reduction in the cost of public services, the fact that it can lead to an improvement in the quality of public services, and the fact that it can lead to a more efficient use of public resources.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a loss of jobs, the fact that it can lead to a loss of public control, and the fact that it can lead to a loss of public services.

Despite these disadvantages, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector needs to 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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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 address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (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 society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for mental health, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the mental health of people in the UK. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the mental health of people in the UK; (2) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for dementia, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with dementia. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with dementia; (2) to ensure that people with dementia are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with dementia are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with dementia are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for Parkinson's disease, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with Parkinson's disease. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with Parkinson's disease; (2) to ensure that people with Parkinson's disease are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with Parkinson's disease are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with Parkinson's disease are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for multiple sclerosis, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with multiple sclerosis. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with multiple sclerosis; (2) to ensure that people with multiple sclerosis are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with multiple sclerosis are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with multiple sclerosis are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for epilepsy, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with epilepsy. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with epilepsy; (2) to ensure that people with epilepsy are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with epilepsy are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with epilepsy are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for autism, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with autism. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with autism; (2) to ensure that people with autism are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with autism are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with autism are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for Asperger's syndrome, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with Asperger's syndrome. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with Asperger's syndrome; (2) to ensure that people with Asperger's syndrome are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with Asperger's syndrome are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with Asperger's syndrome are able to live in their own homes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and 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 also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are 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 new management practices. 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 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 new management practices.

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 in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of public-private partnerships.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public services. This can be done in a number of ways, including the merging of public services, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new public services.

Finally, the efficiency of the public sector can be improved by the introduction of new management practices. These practices can include the introduction of new management systems, the introduction of new management techniques, and the introduction of new management tools.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These challenges 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.

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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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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 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.

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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 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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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 outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people 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 public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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.

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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.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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.

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 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.

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

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

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the 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. The UK government has set a target of reducing the public sector deficit by 2% of GDP by 2002. This target is being achieved by a combination of measures, including the introduction of a new public sector accounting system, the introduction of a new public sector budgeting system, and the introduction of a new public sector performance management system.

The new public sector accounting system is based on the principle of 'full cost accounting'. This means that the full cost of providing a service is taken into account when calculating the price of that service. This is in contrast to the current system, which only takes into account the direct costs of providing a service.

The new public sector budgeting system is based on the principle of 'value for money'. This means that the government is seeking to ensure that the public sector is providing services at the lowest possible cost, while maintaining the quality of those services.

The new public sector performance management system is based on the principle of 'results for money'. This means that the government is seeking to ensure that the public sector is achieving the best possible results for the money it is spending.

These measures are being introduced in order to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that the public sector is providing services at the lowest possible cost, while maintaining the quality of those services.

The new public sector accounting system is being introduced in a number of stages. The first stage is the introduction of a new public sector accounting system for the public sector as a whole. This will be followed by the introduction of a new public sector accounting system for individual public sector organisations.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minority groups. In 1995, 1.5 million people from ethnic minority groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Irish Republic. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Irish Republic were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Scottish Highlands and Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Scottish Highlands and Islands were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Welsh Mountains. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Welsh Mountains were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Isle of Man. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Isle of Man were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Gibraltar. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Gibraltar were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. 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 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 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 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which information is created, communicated, disseminated and organised, and the ways in which information science is used to solve problems and to create new knowledge. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which communication is created, communicated, disseminated and organised, and the ways in which communication science is used to solve problems and to create new knowledge. (p. 1)

These definitions are not intended to be exhaustive, but they do provide a clear indication of the scope of the two fields.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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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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. The needs of older people

The needs of older people are complex and multifaceted, and can vary significantly between individuals. However, there are a number of common needs that have been identified in the literature. These include the need for social contact, the need for information, the need for financial support, the need for housing, the need for transport, the need for health care, and the need for legal advice.

One of the most important needs of older people is the need for social contact. Older people often experience isolation and loneliness, and this can have a negative impact on their mental health. It is therefore important to ensure that older people have access to social activities and opportunities to meet other people. This can be achieved through a number of means, including the establishment of social clubs, the provision of home visits, and the development of age-friendly communities.

Another important need of older people is the need for information. Older people often have difficulty accessing information, and this can lead to them being unaware of the services and resources available to them. It is therefore important to ensure that older people have access to information, and that this information is presented in a way that is easy to understand. This can be achieved through a number of means, including the provision of information leaflets, the establishment of information centres, and the development of age-friendly websites.

Older people also have a need for financial support. Many older people have a limited income, and this can make it difficult for them to meet their basic needs. It is therefore important to ensure that older people have access to financial support, and that this support is targeted at those who need it most. This can be achieved through a number of means, including the provision of financial advice, the establishment of financial counselling services, and the development of financial support schemes.

Older people also have a need for housing. Many older people live in unsuitable housing, and this can have a negative impact on their health and well-being. It is therefore important to ensure that older people have access to suitable housing, and that this housing is affordable. This can be achieved through a number of means, including the provision of housing advice, the establishment of housing counselling services, and the development of housing support schemes.

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

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are 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 access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following key objectives: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

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

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

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

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

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