

2020-09-21 - 16:29.23  
16:29.25

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Just Another Hand Regular

SPACE  
uni0020

EXCLAMATION MARK  
uni0021

QUOTATION MARK  
uni0022

NUMBER SIGN  
uni0023

DOLLAR SIGN  
uni0024

PERCENT SIGN  
uni0025

AMPERSAND  
uni0026

APOSTROPHE  
uni0027

LEFT PARENTHESIS  
uni0028

RIGHT PARENTHESIS  
uni0029

ASTERISK  
uni002A

PLUS SIGN  
uni002B

COMMA  
uni002C

HYPHEN-MINUS  
uni002D

FULL STOP  
uni002E

SOLIDUS  
uni002F

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

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K  
uni004B

K

K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L  
uni004C

L

L

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M  
uni004D

M

M

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N  
uni004E

N

N

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O  
uni004F

O

O

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P  
uni0050

P

P

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q  
uni0051

Q

Q

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R  
uni0052

R

R

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S  
uni0053

S

S

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T  
uni0054

T

T

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U  
uni0055

U

U

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V  
uni0056

V

V

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W  
uni0057

W

W

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X  
uni0058

X

X

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y  
uni0059

Y

Y

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z  
uni005A

Z

Z

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005B

[

[

REVERSE SOLIDUS  
uni005C

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RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005D

]

]

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT  
uni005E

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^

LOW LINE  
uni005F

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GRAVE ACCENT  
uni0060

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LATIN SMALL LETTER A  
uni0061

a

a

LATIN SMALL LETTER B  
uni0062

b

b

LATIN SMALL LETTER C  
uni0063

c

c

LATIN SMALL LETTER D  
uni0064

d

d

LATIN SMALL LETTER E  
uni0065

e

e

LATIN SMALL LETTER F  
uni0066

f

f

LATIN SMALL LETTER G  
uni0067

g g

LATIN SMALL LETTER H  
uni0068

h h

LATIN SMALL LETTER I  
uni0069

i i

LATIN SMALL LETTER J  
uni006A

j j

LATIN SMALL LETTER K  
uni006B

k k

LATIN SMALL LETTER L  
uni006C

l l

LATIN SMALL LETTER M  
uni006D

m m

LATIN SMALL LETTER N  
uni006E

n n

LATIN SMALL LETTER O  
uni006F

o o

LATIN SMALL LETTER P  
uni0070

p p

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q  
uni0071

q q

LATIN SMALL LETTER R  
uni0072

r r

LATIN SMALL LETTER S  
uni0073

s s

LATIN SMALL LETTER T  
uni0074

t t

LATIN SMALL LETTER U  
uni0075

u u

LATIN SMALL LETTER V  
uni0076

v v

LATIN SMALL LETTER W  
uni0077

w w

LATIN SMALL LETTER X  
uni0078

x x

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y  
uni0079

y y

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z  
uni007A

z z

LEFT CURLY BRACKET  
uni007B

{ {

VERTICAL LINE  
uni007C

| |

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET  
uni007D

} }

TILDE  
uni007E

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uni008E

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uni009E

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NO-BREAK SPACE  
uni00A0

INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK

uni00A1	ı	İ
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢
POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6	¦	¦
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD		
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	–	–
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»

VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö

MULTIPLICATION SIGN

uni00D7	×	x
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò

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



LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	Č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	Ď	ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	d'	d'
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	đ	đ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0112	Ē	ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0114	Ĕ	ĕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ĕ	ĕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011C	Ĝ	ĝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011D	ĝ	ĝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	ģ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0124	Ĥ	ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0125	ĥ	ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ħ	ħ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ħ	ħ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE		

	uni0128	ĩ	Ĭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE	uni0129	ĩ	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON	uni012A	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON	uni012B	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE	uni012C	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE	uni012D	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK	uni012E	Į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK	uni012F	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0130	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I	uni0131	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ	uni0132	IJ	IJ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ	uni0133	ij	ij
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0134	Ĵ	Ĵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0135	ĵ	ĵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA	uni0136	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA	uni0137	ƙ	ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA	uni0138	Ƒ	Ƒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE	uni0139	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE	uni013A	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA	uni013B	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA	uni013C	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON	uni013D	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON	uni013E	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT	uni013F	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT	uni0140	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE	uni0141	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE	uni0142	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE	uni0143	Ñ	Ñ

LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ñ	ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ñ	ñ
	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147		
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE uni0149	’n	’n
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	ŋ	Ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014E	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014F	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015C	Ŝ	Ŝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015D	ŝ	ŝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	Ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	Š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ț	ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	Ț	ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ț	ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	Ț	ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0168	Ũ	ũ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0169	ũ	ũ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016C	Ŭ	ŭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016D	ŭ	ŭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ű	ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE		

uni0179	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	Ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	Ž	ž
	Ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D		
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	Ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FC	Æ	Æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FD	æ	æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FE	Ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FF	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J uni0237	J	j
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	◌̛	◌̛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝
COMBINING TURNED COMMA ABOVE uni0312		
COMBINING COMMA ABOVE RIGHT uni0315		
COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326		
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E80	Ẁ	Ẁ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ẁ	ẁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ẃ	Ẃ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ẃ	ẃ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẅ	Ẅ

LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	Ẅ	ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	Ỳ	ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3	ỳ	ÿ
EN DASH uni2013	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	’
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	”
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„
DAGGER uni2020	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	...	...
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂
MINUS SIGN uni2212	—	-
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl

0 0/9  
frac feature

0 0 0 0/9

1 1/8  
frac feature

1 1 1 1/8

2 2/7  
frac feature

2 2 2 2/7

3 3/6  
frac feature

3 3 3 3/6

4 4/5  
frac feature

4 4 4 4/5

5 5/4  
frac feature

5 5 5 5/4

6 6/3  
frac feature

6 6 6 6/3

7 7/2  
frac feature

7 7 7 7/2

8 8/1  
frac feature

8 8 8 8/1

9 9/0  
frac feature

9 9 9 9/0





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health 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.

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.

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their health and social care. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of health and social care professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) improving the training and education of health and social care professionals; and (3) improving the coordination of health and social care services.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for the health and social care of older people in the community. This strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people in the community; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their health and social care. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of health and social care professionals who specialise in the care of older people in the community; (2) improving the training and education of health and social care professionals; and (3) improving the coordination of health and social care services.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for the health and social care of older people in care homes. This strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people in care homes; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their health and social care. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of health and social care professionals who specialise in the care of older people in care homes; (2) improving the training and education of health and social care professionals; and (3) improving the coordination of health and social care services.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for the health and social care of older people in residential care. This strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people in residential care; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their health and social care. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of health and social care professionals who specialise in the care of older people in residential care; (2) improving the training and education of health and social care professionals; and (3) improving the coordination of health and social care services.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for the health and social care of older people in nursing homes. This strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people in nursing homes; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their health and social care. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of health and social care professionals who specialise in the care of older people in nursing homes; (2) improving the training and education of health and social care professionals; and (3) improving the coordination of health and social care services.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for the health and social care of older people in hospices. This strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people in hospices; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their health and social care. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of health and social care professionals who specialise in the care of older people in hospices; (2) improving the training and education of health and social care professionals; and (3) improving the coordination of health and social care services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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