

2020-09-26 - 09:13.34
09:13.35

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Philosopher Regular

Philosopher Bold

Philosopher *Italic*

Philosopher ***Bold Italic***

uni0000					
uni000D					
SPACE uni0020					
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!	!	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"	"	"	"
NUMBER SIGN uni0023	#	#	#	#	#
DOLLAR SIGN uni0024	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%	%	%	%
AMPERSAND uni0026	&	&	&	&	&
APOSTROPHE uni0027	'	'	'	'	'
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028	(((((
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029)))))
ASTERISK uni002A	*	*	*	*	*
PLUS SIGN uni002B	+	+	+	+	+
COMMA uni002C	,	,	,	,	,
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D	-	-	-	-	-

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

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
LEFT SQUARE BRACKET uni005B	[[[[[
REVERSE SOLIDUS uni005C	\	\	\	\	\
RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET uni005D]]]]]
CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni005E	^	^	^	^	^
LOW LINE uni005F	—	—	—	—	—
GRAVE ACCENT uni0060	`	`	`	`	`
LATIN SMALL LETTER A uni0061	a	a	a	a	a
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d	d	d
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e	e	e

LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C					
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0					
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢

POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	₭	₤	₤	₤	₤
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6	¦	¦	¦	/	/
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§	§	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	a	a	a	a
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD					
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	-	-	-	-	-
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	º	º	º	º	º
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾

INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6				
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9				
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE				

¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
À	À	À	À	À
Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
È	È	È	È	È
É	É	É	É	É
Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
×	×	×	×	×
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú

	uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE	uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN	uni00DE	Þ	þ	Þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S	uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE	uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE	uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE	uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS	uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE	uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE	uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA	uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE	uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE	uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS	uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE	uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE	uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS	uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH	uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE	uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE	uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE	uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00F4	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE	uni00F5	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	Ö	ö	Ŏ	ŏ	Ȭ
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	Ø	ø	Ŏ	ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û	û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0102	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0128	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0129	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0168	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0169	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ

uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A0	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A1	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01AF	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01B0	ɯ	ɯ	ɯ	ɯ	ɯ
MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE uni02BC	’	’	’	’	’
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	~	~	~	~
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300					
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301					
COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni0302					
COMBINING TILDE uni0303					
COMBINING MACRON uni0304					
COMBINING BREVE uni0306					
COMBINING DIAERESIS uni0308					
COMBINING HOOK ABOVE uni0309					
COMBINING RING ABOVE uni030A					
COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni030B					
COMBINING CARON uni030C					
COMBINING HORN uni031B					
COMBINING DOT BELOW uni0323					
COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326					

COMBINING CEDILLA uni0327				
COMBINING SHORT STROKE OVERLAY uni0335				
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0400	È	È	È	È
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IO uni0401	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE uni0402	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE uni0403	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0404	Є	Є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZE uni0405	Ѕ	Ѕ	Ѕ	Ѕ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0406	І	І	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YI uni0407	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER JE uni0408	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LJE uni0409	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NJE uni040A	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE uni040B	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KJE uni040C	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni040D	Й	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT U uni040E	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZHE uni040F	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A uni0410	А	А	А	А
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BE uni0411	Б	Б	Б	Б
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER VE uni0412	В	В	В	В
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE uni0413	Г	Г	Г	Г
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DE uni0414	Д	Д	Д	Д
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE uni0415	Е	Е	Е	Е
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE uni0416	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE uni0417	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I uni0418	И	И	И	И
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I uni0419	Й	Й	Й	Й

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA
uni041A

К	К	К	К	К
Л	Л	Л	Л	Л

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL
uni041B

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM
uni041C

М	М	М	М	М
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN
uni041D

Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O
uni041E

О	О	О	О	О
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE
uni041F

П	П	П	П	П
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER
uni0420

Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES
uni0421

С	С	С	С	С
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE
uni0422

Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U
uni0423

У	У	У	У	У
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EF
uni0424

Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA
uni0425

Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSE
uni0426

Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE
uni0427

Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHA
uni0428

Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHCHA
uni0429

Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HARD SIGN
uni042A

Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU
uni042B

Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT SIGN
uni042C

Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E
uni042D

Э	Э	Э	Э	Э
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YU
uni042E

Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YA
uni042F

Я	Я	Я	Я	Я
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A
uni0430

а	а	а	а	а
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BE
uni0431

б	б	б	б	б
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER VE
uni0432

в	в	в	в	в
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE
uni0433

г	г	г	г	г
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DE

uni0434

Д	Д	Д	Ѧ	Ѧ
е	е	е	е	е

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE
uni0435CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE
uni0436

Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE
uni0437

З	З	З	З	З
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I
uni0438

И	И	И	И	И
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I
uni0439

Й	Й	Й	Й	Й
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA
uni043A

К	К	К	К	К
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL
uni043B

Л	Л	Л	Л	Л
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM
uni043C

М	М	М	М	М
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN
uni043D

Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O
uni043E

О	О	О	О	О
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE
uni043F

П	П	П	П	П
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER
uni0440

Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES
uni0441

С	С	С	С	С
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE
uni0442

Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U
uni0443

У	У	У	У	У
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EF
uni0444

Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA
uni0445

Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSE
uni0446

Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE
uni0447

Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHA
uni0448

Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHCHA
uni0449

Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HARD SIGN
uni044A

Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU
uni044B

Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы
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CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT SIGN
uni044C

Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь
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CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E uni044D	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YU uni044E	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YA uni044F	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0450	è	è	è	è	è
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IO uni0451	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJE uni0452	ђ	ђ	ђ	ђ	ђ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GJE uni0453	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0454	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZE uni0455	З	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0456	і	і	і	і	і
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YI uni0457	ї	ї	ї	ї	ї
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER JE uni0458	ј	ј	ј	ј	ј
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LJE uni0459	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NJE uni045A	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSHE uni045B	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KJE uni045C	ќ	ќ	ќ	ќ	ќ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni045D	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT U uni045E	ў	ў	ў	ў	ў
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZHE uni045F	џ	џ	џ	џ	џ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YAT uni0462	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YAT uni0463	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BIG YUS uni046A	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BIG YUS uni046B	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER FITA uni0472	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER FITA uni0473	ѳ	ѳ	ѳ	ѳ	ѳ

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IZHITSA uni0474	У	У	У	У	У
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IZHITSA uni0475	у	у	у	у	у
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0490	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0491	г	г	г	г	г
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE uni0492	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE uni0493	ғ	ғ	ғ	ғ	ғ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH MIDDLE HOOK uni0494	Ҥ	Ҥ	Ҥ	Ҥ	Ҥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH MIDDLE HOOK uni0495	ҥ	ҥ	ҥ	ҥ	ҥ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER uni0496	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER uni0497	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE WITH DESCENDER uni0498	З	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE WITH DESCENDER uni0499	з	з	з	з	з
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER uni049A	Қ	Қ	Қ	Қ	Қ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER uni049B	қ	қ	қ	қ	қ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH VERTICAL STROKE uni049C	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH VERTICAL STROKE uni049D	ҡ	ҡ	ҡ	ҡ	ҡ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BASHKIR KA uni04A0	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BASHKIR KA uni04A1	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN WITH DESCENDER uni04A2	Ң	Ң	Ң	Ң	Ң
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN WITH DESCENDER uni04A3	ң	ң	ң	ң	ң
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE EN GHE uni04A4	ҢҢ	ҢҢ	ҢҢ	ҢҢ	ҢҢ
CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE EN GHE uni04A5	ңң	ңң	ңң	ңң	ңң
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES WITH DESCENDER uni04AA	Ҫ	Ҫ	Ҫ	Ҫ	Ҫ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES WITH DESCENDER uni04AB	ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	ҫ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U uni04AE	У	У	У	У	У
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U uni04AF	у	у	у	у	у
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE uni04B0	Ү	Ү	Ү	Ү	Ү
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE uni04B1	ү	ү	ү	ү	ү

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER uni04B6	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER uni04B7	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH VERTICAL STROKE uni04B8	Ч̑	Ч̑	Ч̑	Ч̑	Ч̑
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH VERTICAL STROKE uni04B9	ч̑	ч̑	ч̑	ч̑	ч̑
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHHA uni04BA	Һ	Һ	Һ	Һ	Һ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHHA uni04BB	һ	һ	һ	һ	һ
CYRILLIC LETTER PALOCHKA uni04C0	І	І	І	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH BREVE uni04C1	Ӂ	Ӂ	Ӂ	Ӂ	Ӂ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH BREVE uni04C2	ӂ	ӂ	ӂ	ӂ	ӂ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KHAKASSIAN CHE uni04CB	Ҫ	Ҫ	Ҫ	Ҫ	Ҫ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KHAKASSIAN CHE uni04CC	ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	ҫ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PALOCHKA uni04CF	І	І	І	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni04D0	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni04D1	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni04D2	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni04D3	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE A IE uni04D4	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE A IE uni04D5	ӧ	ӧ	ӧ	ӧ	ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH BREVE uni04D6	Ӫ	Ӫ	Ӫ	Ӫ	Ӫ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH BREVE uni04D7	ӫ	ӫ	ӫ	ӫ	ӫ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA uni04D8	Ә	Ә	Ә	Ә	Ә
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SCHWA uni04D9	ә	ә	ә	ә	ә
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DC	Ӭ	Ӭ	Ӭ	Ӭ	Ӭ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DD	ӭ	ӭ	ӭ	ӭ	ӭ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DE	Ӯ	Ӯ	Ӯ	Ӯ	Ӯ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DF	ӯ	ӯ	ӯ	ӯ	ӯ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni04E2	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni04E3	ӣ	ӣ	ӣ	ӣ	ӣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS					

	uni04E4	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ
		ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS	uni04E5					
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS	uni04E6	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS	uni04E7	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BARRED O	uni04E8	Ө	Ө	Ө	Ө	Ө
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BARRED O	uni04E9	ө	ө	ө	ө	ө
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON	uni04EE	Ӱ	Ӱ	Ӱ	Ӱ	Ӱ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON	uni04EF	ӱ	ӱ	ӱ	ӱ	ӱ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	uni04F0	Ӳ	Ӳ	Ӳ	Ӳ	Ӳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	uni04F1	ӳ	ӳ	ӳ	ӳ	ӳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	uni04F2	Ӵ	Ӵ	Ӵ	Ӵ	Ӵ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	uni04F3	ӵ	ӵ	ӵ	ӵ	ӵ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DIAERESIS	uni04F4	Ӷ	Ӷ	Ӷ	Ӷ	Ӷ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DIAERESIS	uni04F5	ӷ	ӷ	ӷ	ӷ	ӷ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04F6	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04F7	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU WITH DIAERESIS	uni04F8	Ӹ	Ӹ	Ӹ	Ӹ	Ӹ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU WITH DIAERESIS	uni04F9	ӹ	ӹ	ӹ	ӹ	ӹ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER QA	uni051A	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER QA	uni051B	ғ	ғ	ғ	ғ	ғ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER WE	uni051C	Ҕ	Ҕ	Ҕ	Ҕ	Ҕ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER WE	uni051D	ҕ	ҕ	ҕ	ҕ	ҕ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE WITH DESCENDER	uni0524	Ґ	Ґ	Ґ	Ґ	Ґ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE WITH DESCENDER	uni0525	ґ	ґ	ґ	ґ	ґ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EA0	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EA1	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA2	Ả	Ả	Ả	Ả	Ả
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA3	ả	ả	ả	ả	ả

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EA4	À́	À́	À́	À́	À́
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EA5	à́	à́	à́	à́	à́
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EA6	À̀	À̀	À̀	À̀	À̀
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EA7	à̀	à̀	à̀	à̀	à̀
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EA8	À̂	À̂	À̂	À̂	À̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EA9	à̂	à̂	à̂	à̂	à̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EAA	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EAB	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EAC	Ậ	Ậ	Ậ	Ậ	Ậ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EAD	ậ	ậ	ậ	ậ	ậ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE uni1EAE	Ą́	Ą́	Ą́	Ą́	Ą́
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE uni1EAF	ą́	ą́	ą́	ą́	ą́
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE uni1EB0	Ą̀	Ą̀	Ą̀	Ą̀	Ą̀
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE uni1EB1	ą̀	ą̀	ą̀	ą̀	ą̀
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EB2	Ą̂	Ą̂	Ą̂	Ą̂	Ą̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EB3	ą̂	ą̂	ą̂	ą̂	ą̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE uni1EB4	Ą̃	Ą̃	Ą̃	Ą̃	Ą̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE uni1EB5	ą̃	ą̃	ą̃	ą̃	ą̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW uni1EB6	Ą̣	Ą̣	Ą̣	Ą̣	Ą̣
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW uni1EB7	ą̣	ą̣	ą̣	ą̣	ą̣
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW uni1EB8	Ę̣	Ę̣	Ę̣	Ę̣	Ę̣
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW uni1EB9	ę̣	ę̣	ę̣	ę̣	ę̣
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EBA	Ě̂	Ě̂	Ě̂	Ě̂	Ě̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EBB	ě̂	ě̂	ě̂	ě̂	ě̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TILDE uni1EBC	Ě̃	Ě̃	Ě̃	Ě̃	Ě̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH TILDE uni1EBD	ě̃	ě̃	ě̃	ě̃	ě̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EBE	Ě́	Ě́	Ě́	Ě́	Ě́
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EBF	ě́	ě́	ě́	ě́	ě́

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EC0	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EC1	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EC2	Ê̂	Ê̂	Ê̂	Ê̂	Ê̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EC3	ê̂	ê̂	ê̂	ê̂	ê̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EC4	Ễ	Ễ	Ễ	Ễ	Ễ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EC5	ễ	ễ	ễ	ễ	ễ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EC6	Ệ	Ệ	Ệ	Ệ	Ệ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EC7	ệ	ệ	ệ	ệ	ệ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EC8	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EC9	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECA	Ị̇	Ị̇	Ị̇	Ị̇	Ị̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECB	ı̣	ı̣	ı̣	ı̣	ı̣
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECC	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECD	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECE	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECF	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1ED0	Ố	Ố	Ố	Ố	Ố
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1ED1	ố	ố	ố	ố	ố
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1ED2	Ồ	Ồ	Ồ	Ồ	Ồ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1ED3	ồ	ồ	ồ	ồ	ồ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1ED4	Ô̂	Ô̂	Ô̂	Ô̂	Ô̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1ED5	ô̂	ô̂	ô̂	ô̂	ô̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1ED6	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1ED7	ỗ	ỗ	ỗ	ỗ	ỗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1ED8	Ộ	Ộ	Ộ	Ộ	Ộ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1ED9	ộ	ộ	ộ	ộ	ộ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EDA	Ớ	Ớ	Ớ	Ớ	Ớ

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EDB	Ó	ó	Ŏ	ō	ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EDC	Ò	ö	Ö	Õ	Õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EDD	ò	ö	ö	õ	õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EDE	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EDF	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EE0	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EE1	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EE2	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EE3	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW uni1EE4	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW uni1EE5	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EE6	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EE7	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EE8	ȴ	ȴ	ȴ	ȴ	ȴ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EE9	ȵ	ȵ	ȵ	ȵ	ȵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EEA	ȶ	ȶ	ȶ	ȶ	ȶ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EEB	ȷ	ȷ	ȷ	ȷ	ȷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EEC	ȸ	ȸ	ȸ	ȸ	ȸ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EED	ȹ	ȹ	ȹ	ȹ	ȹ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EEE	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EEF	Ȼ	Ȼ	Ȼ	Ȼ	Ȼ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EF0	ȼ	ȼ	ȼ	ȼ	ȼ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EF1	Ƚ	Ƚ	Ƚ	Ƚ	Ƚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	ȼ	ȼ	ȼ	ȼ	ȼ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3	Ƚ	Ƚ	Ƚ	Ƚ	Ƚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW uni1EF4	Ⱦ	Ⱦ	Ⱦ	Ⱦ	Ⱦ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW uni1EF5	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EF6	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EF7	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH TILDE uni1EF8	Ỹ	Ỹ	Ỹ	Ỹ	Ỹ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH TILDE uni1EF9	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ
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	/	/	/	/	/
SUPERSCRIFT FOUR uni2074	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€
TUGRIK SIGN uni20AE	₮	₮	₮	₮	₮
HRVYNIA SIGN uni20B4	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣
TENGE SIGN uni20B8	₸	₸	₸	₸	₸
RUBLE SIGN uni20BD	₽	₽	₽	₽	₽
NUMERO SIGN uni2116	№	№	№	№	№
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/	/	/

0 0/9 frac feature	0	00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/9
1 1/8 frac feature	1	11	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/8
2 2/7 frac feature	2	22	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/7
3 3/6 frac feature	3	33	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/6
4 4/5 frac feature	4	44	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/5
5 5/4 frac feature	5	55	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/4
6 6/3 frac feature	6	66	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/3
7 7/2 frac feature	7	77	7/7	7/7	7/7	7/2
8 8/1 frac feature	8	88	8.8	8.8	8.8	8/1
9 9/0 frac feature	9	99	9/9	9/9	9/9	9/0
uni0306.case case feature						
dieresis.alt2 Ending "alt2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
brevecombcy Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	
brevecombcy.case case feature						
descendercy Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	
verticalbarcy Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	
descendercy.case case feature						
verticalbarcy.case case 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)

uni0335.001

Ending "001" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

uni0306.case
case feature

dieresis.alt2

Ending "alt2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

brevecombcy

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

brevecombcy.case
case feature

descendercy

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

verticalbarcy

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

descendercy.case
case feature

verticalbarcy.case
case 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

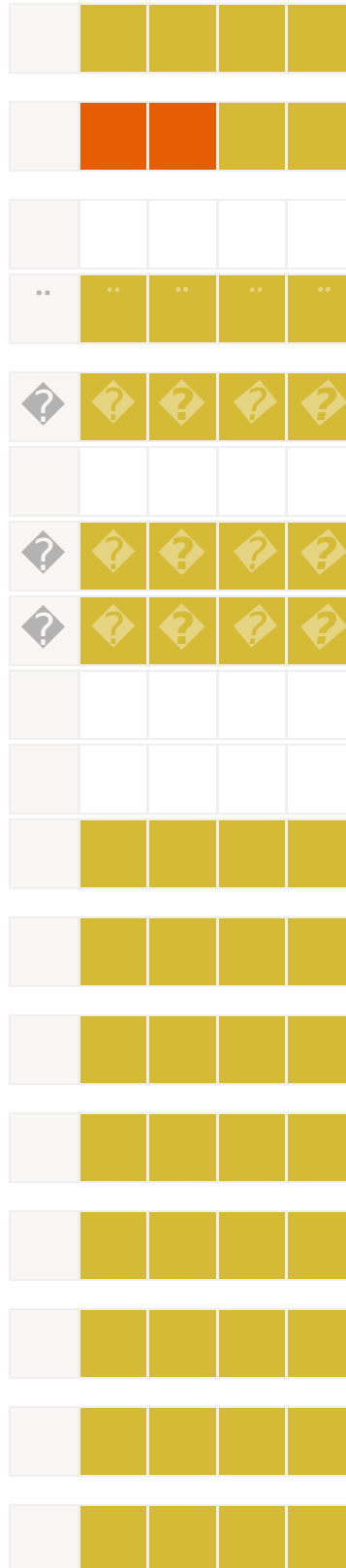
It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni03020309

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

uni03020303

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



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 pressure is caused by a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing need for public services.

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

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

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

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 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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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 in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 2000 to 13.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, not a state, and that the quality of life in old age is determined by a range of factors, including physical health, mental health, social support, and the environment.

The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop this new paradigm. These include: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and support they need; (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) ensuring that older people are able to live in the communities of their choice.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to develop this new paradigm. These include: (1) research into the health and well-being of older people; (2) research into the needs of older people; (3) research into the effectiveness of services and support for older people; and (4) research into the participation of older people in decisions that affect their lives.

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

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This is due to the fact that public services are often delivered in a way that is not cost-effective, and this can lead to a number of problems, including the need to increase public resources.

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 in a number of ways, including the introduction of competition for the provision of public services, the introduction of competition for the provision of public infrastructure, and the introduction of competition for the provision of public resources.

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 restructuring of public services to improve the efficiency of the delivery of public services, the restructuring of public services to improve the efficiency of the provision of public services, and the restructuring of public services to improve the efficiency of the provision of public resources.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of performance targets for the provision of public services, the introduction of performance targets for the provision of public infrastructure, and the introduction of performance targets for the provision of public resources.

There are a number of other ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved, including the introduction of new technologies, the introduction of new management practices, and the introduction of new funding mechanisms.

It is important to note that the efficiency of the public sector is not the only factor that should be considered when evaluating public services. Other factors, such as the quality of public services, the accessibility of public services, and the equity of public services, should also be considered.

In conclusion, the efficiency of the public sector is a key factor in the delivery of public services. There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved, and it is important to consider these ways when evaluating public services.

There are a number of challenges that are 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 way that is not cost-effective, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a way that is not cost-effective.

Despite these challenges, it is possible to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This can be done by the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for a new health service for the 21st century, which will be able to meet the needs of older people. The vision is based on the following principles: (1) a focus on the individual, (2) a focus on the community, (3) a focus on the family, (4) a focus on the carer, (5) a focus on the patient, and (6) a focus on the professional.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people, (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible, (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need, and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people, (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible, (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need, 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 opportunities for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people, (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible, (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need, 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 lessons for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people, (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible, (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need, 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 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.

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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.

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

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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 key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

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

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

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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 union, with 1.5 million people in a civil union 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 7.5 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 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 the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from the provision of health care and education to the provision of social housing and public transport. The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is cost-effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public service companies, and the implementation of the New Labour agenda.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of the public sector on the economy and to discuss the implications for policy.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the role of the public sector in the economy. Section 3 reviews the literature on the impact of the public sector on the economy. Section 4 discusses the implications for policy.

Section 5 concludes. The authors would like to thank the following people for their helpful comments: [names of reviewers and colleagues].

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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 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 not misused, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely and efficient 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 efficient 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 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million in the same period. The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over by 2.0 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population.

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These objectives are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population.

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The following are some of the initiatives that have been implemented to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner:

1. The introduction of the *Public Service Charter* in 1999, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

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3. The introduction of the *Public Service Review* in 2001, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

4. The introduction of the *Public Service Improvement Programme* in 2002, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

5. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2003, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

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22. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2020, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

23. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2021, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

24. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2022, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

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

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

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

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of competition for public contracts.

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 organizations, and the introduction of new public services.

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 identify areas for improvement.

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

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of competition for public contracts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 1999). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.2 million in 1980 to 2.4 million in 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has grown so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the government has increased its spending on the public sector. Another reason is that the private sector has not been able to provide enough services to meet the needs of the population.

The growth of the public sector has led to a number of problems. One of the main problems is that the public sector is becoming increasingly inefficient. Another problem is that the public sector is becoming increasingly expensive.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be made more efficient. One way is to reduce the number of people employed in the public sector. Another way is to reduce the cost of the services provided by the public sector.

The government has a number of policies in place to reduce the size of the public sector. One of the main policies is to reduce the number of people employed in the public sector. Another policy is to reduce the cost of the services provided by the public sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the government in its efforts to reduce the size of the public sector. One of the main challenges is that the public sector is becoming increasingly important to the population. Another challenge is that the private sector is not able to provide enough services to meet the needs of the population.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well located. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed in London, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well matched to the skills of women. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector by introducing a number of reforms, including the introduction of a new regulatory body for the public sector, the Health Service Commission, and the introduction of a new system of funding for the public sector, the Health Service Funding System.

The Health Service Commission is a new regulatory body for the public sector, which will be responsible for ensuring that the public sector provides a high quality of care. The Health Service Funding System is a new system of funding for the public sector, which will be based on the principle of 'pay for performance'.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the quality of care and support for older people; (2) to improve the access of older people to services and support; and (3) to improve the treatment of older people.

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