

FASTER ONE

2020-09-25 - 02:19.53
02:19.53

Print this page

SPACE
uni0020

EXCLAMATION MARK
uni0021

QUOTATION MARK
uni0022

NUMBER SIGN
uni0023

DOLLAR SIGN
uni0024

PERCENT SIGN
uni0025

AMPERSAND
uni0026

APOSTROPHE
uni0027

LEFT PARENTHESIS
uni0028

RIGHT PARENTHESIS
uni0029

ASTERISK
uni002A

PLUS SIGN
uni002B

COMMA
uni002C

HYPHEN-MINUS
uni002D

FULL STOP
uni002E

SOLIDUS
uni002F

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+	+
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DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0
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 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L
uni004C

L 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M
uni004D

M 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N
uni004E

N 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O
uni004F

O 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P
uni0050

P 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q
uni0051

Q 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R
uni0052

R 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S
uni0053

S 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T
uni0054

T 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U
uni0055

U 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V
uni0056

V 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W
uni0057

W 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X
uni0058

X 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y
uni0059

Y 

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z
uni005A

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 

LATIN SMALL LETTER B
uni0062

b 

LATIN SMALL LETTER C
uni0063

c 

LATIN SMALL LETTER D
uni0064

d 

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

e 

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

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	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0		
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	!	!
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢
POUND SIGN		

uni00A3	£	£
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	¬	¬
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	×	✖
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	Ũ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	Ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	Ƴ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	Ʒ
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	Ɔ
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
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	Ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	Õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	Ö

DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	➤
	Ø	➤
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8		
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	➤
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	➤
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	➤
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	➤
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	➤
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	➤
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	➤
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	➤
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	➤
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	➤
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	➤
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	➤
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	➤
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	➤
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	➤
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	➤
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	➤
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	➤
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	➤
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	➤
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	—	
BREVE uni02D8	˘	➤
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	·	➤
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̇	➤

	OGONEK uni02DB	◌̛	⇒◌̛
	SMALL TILDE uni02DC	◌̣	⇒◌̣
		◌̥	⇒◌̥
	DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	◌̨	⇒◌̨
	GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	⇒π
	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	™	⇒™
	OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	⇒Ω
	PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	⇒∂
	INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	⇒Δ
	N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	Π	⇒Π
	N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	Σ	⇒Σ
	MINUS SIGN	-	⇒-

uni2212	—	-
SQUARE ROOT uni221A	√	√
INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞
INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥
LOZENGE uni25CA	◊	◊
uniF8FF		©
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl

acute.case case feature	´	´
dieresis.case case feature	¨	¨
tilde.case case feature	˜	˜
circumflex.case case feature	ˆ	ˆ
caron.case case feature	ˇ	ˇ
grave.case case feature	`	`
ring.case case feature	◌◌	◌◌

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (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.

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations, including the introduction of performance indicators, the introduction of competition, and the introduction of private sector management practices.

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

The first section discusses the impact of performance indicators on the public sector. The second section discusses the impact of competition on the public sector. The third section discusses the impact of private sector management practices on the public sector.

The fourth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the future. The fifth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The sixth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The seventh section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The eighth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The ninth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The tenth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The eleventh section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

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The sixteenth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The seventeenth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

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The thirtieth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The thirty-first section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

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The thirty-sixth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The thirty-seventh section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The thirty-eighth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The thirty-ninth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

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The forty-second section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The forty-third section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The forty-fourth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The forty-fifth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The forty-sixth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The forty-seventh section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The forty-eighth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The forty-ninth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The fiftieth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The fifty-first section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The 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.

