



Lucida Handwriting Itali

2020-09-26 - 02:17.32
02:17.32

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	/	/

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K
uni004B

K K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L
uni004C

L L

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M
uni004D

M M

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N
uni004E

N N

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O
uni004F

O O

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P
uni0050

P P

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q
uni0051

Q Q

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R
uni0052

R R

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S
uni0053

S S

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T
uni0054

T T

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U
uni0055

U U

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V
uni0056

V V

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W
uni0057

W W

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X
uni0058

X X

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y
uni0059

Y Y

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z
uni005A

Z Z

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005B

[[

REVERSE SOLIDUS
uni005C

\ \

RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005D

]]

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
uni005E

^ ^

LOW LINE
uni005F

_ _

GRAVE ACCENT
uni0060

` `

LATIN SMALL LETTER A
uni0061

a a

LATIN SMALL LETTER B
uni0062

b b

LATIN SMALL LETTER C
uni0063

c c

LATIN SMALL LETTER D
uni0064

d d

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

e e

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

f f

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















uni00A3	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6		!
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	a	a
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD		
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®
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	¶	¶
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	û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó
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	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8		
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	ˉ	ˉ
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	>	>
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™
OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂
INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	Σ	Σ
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/
BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•
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		
uniF001		
uniF002		

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of 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 paper.

2. Role of the public sector

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

The public sector has a number of functions, including the provision of public services, the regulation of private industry, and the management of public assets.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, with over 6 million people employed in the public sector in 1999.

The public sector is also a major source of revenue for the state, with over £100 billion of revenue raised by the public sector in 1999.

The public sector has a significant impact on the economy, and it is important to understand its role and its impact in order to develop effective policy.

The public sector is a complex organization, and it is difficult to understand its role and its impact. This paper aims to provide a review of the literature on the public sector and to discuss the implications for policy.

3. Literature review

The literature on the public sector is extensive, and it is difficult to provide a comprehensive review. This section provides a review of the literature on the impact of the public sector on the economy.

The literature on the public sector is divided into two main areas: the impact of the public sector on the economy and the impact of the public sector on society.

The impact of the public sector on the economy is a major area of research, and it has been the subject of a number of studies. These studies have generally found that the public sector has a positive impact on the economy.

The impact of the public sector on society is another major area of research, and it has also been the subject of a number of studies. These studies have generally found that the public sector has a positive impact on society.

The literature on the public sector is growing, and it is important to continue to research its impact on the economy and on society.

4. Policy implications

The literature on the public sector has a number of implications for policy. These implications are discussed in this section.

One of the main implications of the literature is that the public sector should be able to provide public services in a cost-effective manner.

Another implication is that the public sector should be able to regulate private industry in a way that protects the public interest.

A third implication is that the public sector should be able to manage public assets in a way that maximizes their value.

The literature on the public sector is growing, and it is important to continue to research its impact on the economy and on society.

5. Conclusion

The public sector is a major part of the economy, and it has a significant impact on the economy and on society. This paper has reviewed the literature on the public sector and has discussed the implications for policy.

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 1.1 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 3.5 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. The strategy is being implemented through a range of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of people who are employed or volunteering; (2) improving the quality of care and support services; and (3) ensuring that older people are consulted on decisions that affect them.

The Department of Health (2000) also identifies a number of key areas for action, including: (1) improving the quality of care and support services; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The Department of Health (2000) also identifies a number of key areas for action, including: (1) improving the quality of care and support services; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) ensuring 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 (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of public services, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

The public sector is also facing a number of challenges, including the need to improve the quality of services, the need to reduce costs, and the need to ensure that services are accessible to all.

The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is important to understand the challenges it faces in order to develop effective strategies for improving its performance.

The public sector is a key part of the economy, and it is important to ensure that it is able to deliver the services that are required in a cost-effective manner.

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