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Century Gothic  
**Century Gothic Bold**  
Century Gothic *Italic*  
**Century Gothic Bold Italic**

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	°	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRRIPT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRRIPT 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	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRRIPT 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	À	À	À	À	À

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü

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	ö	ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø	ø	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 MACRON uni0100	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
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 A WITH OGONEK uni0104	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0106	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0108	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0109	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010A	Ċ	Ċ	Ċ	Ċ	Ċ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010B	ċ	ċ	ċ	ċ	ċ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	d'	d'	d'	d'	d'
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE					



uni0114	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011C	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011D	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ
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 G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0124	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0125	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0128	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0129	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012C	Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012D	ĭ	ĭ	ĭ	ĭ	ĭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į	į	į

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	Ɑ	Ɱ	Ɐ	Ɒ	ⱱ
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ uni0132	IJ	Ɫ	Ᵽ	Ɽ	ⱥ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ uni0133	ij	ⱦ	Ⱨ	ⱨ	Ⱪ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0134	Ĵ	ⱪ	ⱬ	Ɑ	Ɱ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0135	ĵ	Ɐ	ⱱ	Ⱳ	ⱳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ƙ	Ɀ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ƙ	Ɀ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA uni0138	Ɓ	Ɓ	Ɓ	Ɓ	Ɓ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ĺ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ĺ	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	ƚ	Ɀ	Ɀ	Ɀ	Ɀ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ƚ	Ɀ	Ɀ	Ɀ	Ɀ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ľ	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni013F	Ł	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni0140	ł	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	ƚ	Ɀ	Ɀ	Ɀ	Ɀ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ƚ	Ɀ	Ɀ	Ɀ	Ɀ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE uni0149	’n	’n	’n	’n	’n
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	ŋ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ	Ɑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ	Ɱ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ŏ	Ō	Ō
	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D					
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014E	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014F	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŗ	Ŕ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015C	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015D	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ
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 T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ţ	ţ	ţ	ţ	ţ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE					

uni0166	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167					
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 U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016C	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016D	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ
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 LONG S uni017F	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	<b>f</b>	f	<b>f</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FA	Ǻ	Ǻ	<b>Ǻ</b>	Ǻ	<b>Ǻ</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FB	ǻ	ǻ	<b>ǻ</b>	ǻ	<b>ǻ</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FC	Æ	Æ	<b>Æ</b>	Æ	<b>Æ</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FD	æ	æ	<b>æ</b>	æ	<b>æ</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FE	Ø	Ø	<b>Ø</b>	Ø	<b>Ø</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FF	ø	ø	<b>ø</b>	ø	<b>ø</b>
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
GREEK QUESTION MARK uni037E	;	;	;	;	;
GREEK TONOS uni0384	ˊ	ˊ	ˊ	ˊ	ˊ
GREEK DIALYTIKA TONOS uni0385	ˊˊ	ˊˊ	ˊˊ	ˊˊ	ˊˊ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni0386	Ἀ	Ἀ	<b>Ἀ</b>	Ἀ	<b>Ἀ</b>
GREEK ANO TELEIA uni0387	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni0388	Ἐ	Ἐ	<b>Ἐ</b>	Ἐ	<b>Ἐ</b>
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS uni0389	Ἠ	Ἠ	<b>Ἠ</b>	Ἠ	<b>Ἠ</b>
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS uni038A	Ἰ	Ἰ	<b>Ἰ</b>	Ἰ	<b>Ἰ</b>

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS  
uni038C

◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS  
uni038E

Υ Υ Υ Υ Υ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS  
uni038F

Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω

GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS  
uni0390

ϊ ι ι ι ι

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA  
uni0391

Α Α Α Α Α

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER BETA  
uni0392

Β Β Β Β Β

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA  
uni0393

Γ Γ Γ Γ Γ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA  
uni0394

Δ Δ Δ Δ Δ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON  
uni0395

Ε Ε Ε Ε Ε

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ZETA  
uni0396

Ζ Ζ Ζ Ζ Ζ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA  
uni0397

Η Η Η Η Η

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA  
uni0398

Θ Θ Θ Θ Θ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA  
uni0399

Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER KAPPA  
uni039A

Κ Κ Κ Κ Κ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER LAMDA  
uni039B

Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER MU  
uni039C

Μ Μ Μ Μ Μ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER NU  
uni039D

Ν Ν Ν Ν Ν

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER XI  
uni039E

Ξ Ξ Ξ Ξ Ξ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON  
uni039F

Ο Ο Ο Ο Ο

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PI  
uni03A0

Π Π Π Π Π

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER RHO  
uni03A1

Ρ Ρ Ρ Ρ Ρ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER SIGMA  
uni03A3

Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER TAU  
uni03A4

Τ Τ Τ Τ Τ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON  
uni03A5

Υ Υ Υ Υ Υ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PHI  
uni03A6

Φ Φ Φ Φ Φ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER CHI  
uni03A7

Χ Χ Χ Χ Χ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PSI  
uni03A8

Ψ Ψ Ψ Ψ Ψ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA  
uni03A9

Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03AA	Ἰ	Ἴ	ἶ	ῐ	ἰ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03AB	Ὶ	῜	῞	ῠ	ῡ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni03AC	ά	à	â	á	ǎ
GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni03AD	έ	è	ê	é	ǐ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS uni03AE	ή	ê	ḡ	ḥ	ḥ
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS uni03AF	ί	ì	î	í	ǐ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS uni03B0	ῤ	ῦ	Ῐ	Ὶ	῞
GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA uni03B1	α	α	α	α	α
GREEK SMALL LETTER BETA uni03B2	β	β	β	β	β
GREEK SMALL LETTER GAMMA uni03B3	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
GREEK SMALL LETTER DELTA uni03B4	δ	δ	δ	δ	δ
GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON uni03B5	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
GREEK SMALL LETTER ZETA uni03B6	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA uni03B7	η	η	η	η	η
GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA uni03B8	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA uni03B9	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι
GREEK SMALL LETTER KAPPA uni03BA	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ
GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA uni03BB	λ	λ	λ	λ	λ
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
GREEK SMALL LETTER NU uni03BD	ν	ν	ν	ν	ν
GREEK SMALL LETTER XI uni03BE	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON uni03BF	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π	π	π
GREEK SMALL LETTER RHO uni03C1	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
GREEK SMALL LETTER FINAL SIGMA uni03C2	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς
GREEK SMALL LETTER SIGMA uni03C3	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ
GREEK SMALL LETTER TAU uni03C4	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON uni03C5	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PHI					

	uni03C6	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ
		χ	χ	χ	χ	χ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER CHI uni03C7					
	GREEK SMALL LETTER PSI uni03C8	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA uni03C9	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
	GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CA	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CB	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS uni03CC	ό	ό	ό	ό	ό
	GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS uni03CD	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS uni03CE	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IO uni0401	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE uni0402	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE uni0403	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0404	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZE uni0405	З	З	З	З	З
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0406	І	І	І	І	І
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YI uni0407	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER JE uni0408	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LJE uni0409	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NJE uni040A	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE uni040B	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KJE uni040C	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT U uni040E	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZHE uni040F	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A uni0410	А	А	А	А	А
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BE uni0411	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER VE uni0412	В	В	В	В	В
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE uni0413	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DE uni0414	Д	Д	Д	Д	Д



CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE uni0415	Е	Е	Е	Е	Е
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE uni0416	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE uni0417	З	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I uni0418	И	И	И	И	И
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I uni0419	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA uni041A	К	К	К	К	К
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL uni041B	Л	Л	Л	Л	Л
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
в	в	в	в	в

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER VE  
uni0432

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE  
uni0433

г	г	г	г	г
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DE  
uni0434

д	д	д	д	д
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE  
uni0435

е	е	е	е	е
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC 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
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT SIGN

uni044C	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E uni044D	ѐ	ё	ђ	ѓ	є
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YU uni044E	і	ї	ј	љ	њ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YA uni044F	ќ	ѝ	ў	џ	Ѡ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IO uni0451	Ѣ	ѣ	Ѥ	ѥ	Ѧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJE uni0452	Ѩ	ѩ	Ѫ	ѫ	Ѭ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GJE uni0453	Ѯ	ѯ	Ѱ	ѱ	Ѳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0454	Є	ё	Є	ё	Є
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZE uni0455	Ѵ	ѵ	Ѷ	ѷ	Ѹ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0456	і	і	і	і	і
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YI uni0457	Ѽ	ѽ	Ѿ	ѿ	Ѡ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER JE uni0458	ј	ј	ј	ј	ј
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LJE uni0459	Љ	Ћ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NJE uni045A	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSHE uni045B	Ѧ	ѧ	Ѩ	ѩ	Ѭ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KJE uni045C	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT U uni045E	Ѹ	ѹ	Ѻ	ѻ	Ѽ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZHE uni045F	Ѽ	ѽ	Ѿ	ѿ	Ѡ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0490	Ҁ	ҁ	҂	҃	҄
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0491	Ҁ	ҁ	҂	҃	҄
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E80	Ẁ	ẁ	Ẃ	ẃ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ẁ	Ẃ	ẃ	Ẅ	ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ẃ	ẃ	Ẅ	ẅ	Ẇ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ẃ	Ẅ	ẅ	Ẇ	ẇ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẅ	ẅ	Ẇ	ẇ	Ẉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	ẅ	Ẇ	ẇ	Ẉ	ẉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	Ỳ	ỳ	Ỵ	ỵ	Ỷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3	ỳ	ỹ	ỵ	ỷ	ỵ

EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—	—
HORIZONTAL BAR uni2015					
DOUBLE LOW LINE uni2017	=	=	=	=	=
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
SINGLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201B	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
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	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
PRIME uni2032	′	′	′	′	′
DOUBLE PRIME uni2033	″	″	″	″	″
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>	>	>
DOUBLE EXCLAMATION MARK uni203C	!!	!!	!!	!!	!!
OVERLINE uni203E	—	—	—	—	—
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/	/
SUPERScript LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni207F	<sup>n</sup>	<sup>n</sup>	<sup>n</sup>	<sup>n</sup>	<sup>n</sup>
FRENCH FRANC SIGN uni20A3	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣
LIRA SIGN uni20A4	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺
PESETA SIGN uni20A7	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧
EURO SIGN	€	€	€	€	€

uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€
CARE OF uni2105	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
NUMERO SIGN uni2116	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™
OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
ESTIMATED SYMBOL uni212E	e	e	e	e	e
VULGAR FRACTION ONE EIGHTH uni215B	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8
VULGAR FRACTION THREE EIGHTHS uni215C	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8
VULGAR FRACTION FIVE EIGHTHS uni215D	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8
VULGAR FRACTION SEVEN EIGHTHS uni215E	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8
LEFTWARDS ARROW uni2190	←	←	←	←	←
UPWARDS ARROW uni2191	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
RIGHTWARDS ARROW uni2192	→	→	→	→	→
DOWNWARDS ARROW uni2193	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
LEFT RIGHT ARROW uni2194	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
UP DOWN ARROW uni2195	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
UP DOWN ARROW WITH BASE uni21A8	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	−	−	−	−
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/	/	/
BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•	•	•	•
SQUARE ROOT uni221A	√	√	√	√	√
INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
RIGHT ANGLE uni221F	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥

INTERSECTION uni2229	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩
INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260					
IDENTICAL TO uni2261	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
HOUSE uni2302	⌠	⌠	⌠	⌠	⌠
REVERSED NOT SIGN uni2310	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
TOP HALF INTEGRAL uni2320	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
BOTTOM HALF INTEGRAL uni2321	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT HORIZONTAL uni2500	─	─	─	─	─
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT VERTICAL uni2502					
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT DOWN AND RIGHT uni250C	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT DOWN AND LEFT uni2510	⌟	⌟	⌟	⌟	⌟
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT UP AND RIGHT uni2514	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT UP AND LEFT uni2518	⌟	⌟	⌟	⌟	⌟
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT VERTICAL AND RIGHT uni251C	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT VERTICAL AND LEFT uni2524	⌟	⌟	⌟	⌟	⌟
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT DOWN AND HORIZONTAL uni252C	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT UP AND HORIZONTAL uni2534	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
BOX DRAWINGS LIGHT VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL uni253C	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE HORIZONTAL uni2550	=	=	=	=	=
BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE VERTICAL uni2551					
BOX DRAWINGS DOWN SINGLE AND RIGHT DOUBLE uni2552	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
BOX DRAWINGS DOWN DOUBLE AND RIGHT SINGLE uni2553	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE DOWN AND RIGHT uni2554	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞

BOX DRAWINGS DOWN SINGLE AND LEFT DOUBLE  
uni2555



BOX DRAWINGS DOWN DOUBLE AND LEFT SINGLE  
uni2556



BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE DOWN AND LEFT  
uni2557



BOX DRAWINGS UP SINGLE AND RIGHT DOUBLE  
uni2558



BOX DRAWINGS UP DOUBLE AND RIGHT SINGLE  
uni2559



BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE UP AND RIGHT  
uni255A



BOX DRAWINGS UP SINGLE AND LEFT DOUBLE  
uni255B



BOX DRAWINGS UP DOUBLE AND LEFT SINGLE  
uni255C



BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE UP AND LEFT  
uni255D



BOX DRAWINGS VERTICAL SINGLE AND RIGHT DOUBLE  
uni255E



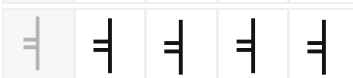
BOX DRAWINGS VERTICAL DOUBLE AND RIGHT SINGLE  
uni255F



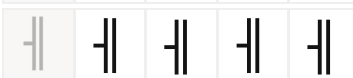
BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE VERTICAL AND RIGHT  
uni2560



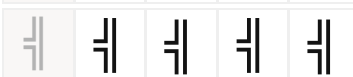
BOX DRAWINGS VERTICAL SINGLE AND LEFT DOUBLE  
uni2561



BOX DRAWINGS VERTICAL DOUBLE AND LEFT SINGLE  
uni2562



BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE VERTICAL AND LEFT  
uni2563



BOX DRAWINGS DOWN SINGLE AND HORIZONTAL DOUBLE  
uni2564



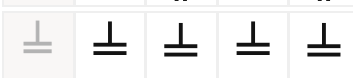
BOX DRAWINGS DOWN DOUBLE AND HORIZONTAL SINGLE  
uni2565



BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE DOWN AND HORIZONTAL  
uni2566



BOX DRAWINGS UP SINGLE AND HORIZONTAL DOUBLE  
uni2567



BOX DRAWINGS UP DOUBLE AND HORIZONTAL SINGLE  
uni2568



BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE UP AND HORIZONTAL  
uni2569



BOX DRAWINGS VERTICAL SINGLE AND HORIZONTAL DOUBLE  
uni256A



BOX DRAWINGS VERTICAL DOUBLE AND HORIZONTAL SINGLE  
uni256B



BOX DRAWINGS DOUBLE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL  
uni256C



UPPER HALF BLOCK  
uni2580















































































































































LOWER HALF BLOCK  
uni2584



FULL BLOCK  
uni2588



LEFT HALF BLOCK

uni258C					
RIGHT HALF BLOCK uni2590					
LIGHT SHADE uni2591					
MEDIUM SHADE uni2592					
DARK SHADE uni2593					
BLACK SQUARE uni25A0					
WHITE SQUARE uni25A1					
BLACK SMALL SQUARE uni25AA					
WHITE SMALL SQUARE uni25AB					
BLACK RECTANGLE uni25AC					
BLACK UP-POINTING TRIANGLE uni25B2					
BLACK RIGHT-POINTING POINTER uni25BA					
BLACK DOWN-POINTING TRIANGLE uni25BC					
BLACK LEFT-POINTING POINTER uni25C4					
LOZENGE uni25CA					
WHITE CIRCLE uni25CB					
BLACK CIRCLE uni25CF					
INVERSE BULLET uni25D8					
INVERSE WHITE CIRCLE uni25D9					
WHITE BULLET uni25E6					
WHITE SMILING FACE uni263A					
BLACK SMILING FACE uni263B					
WHITE SUN WITH RAYS uni263C					
FEMALE SIGN uni2640					
MALE SIGN uni2642					
BLACK SPADE SUIT uni2660					
BLACK CLUB SUIT uni2663					
BLACK HEART SUIT uni2665					



BLACK DIAMOND SUIT  
uni2666



EIGHTH NOTE  
uni266A



BEAMED EIGHTH NOTES  
uni266B



uniF000



uniF001



uniF002

uniF003



uniF004



uniF005



uniF006



uniF100



uniF101



uniF102



uniF103



uniF104



uniF105



uniF106



uniF107



uniF108



LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI  
uniFB01



LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL  
uniFB02



















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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the 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 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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These challenges 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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key opportunities for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These opportunities 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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These actions 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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These outcomes 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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These indicators 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; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population in a cost-effective manner.



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

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

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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 quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to identify the factors that influence the success of public sector reform.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to public sector reform. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 4 discusses the factors that influence the success of public sector reform. Section 5 discusses the conclusions of the paper.

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1990s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

The first major reform was the introduction of the Public Finance Review (PFR) in 1990. The PFR was a comprehensive review of the public sector's finances and it identified a number of areas where the public sector was inefficient and ineffective.

The second major reform was the establishment of public sector bodies (PSBs) in 1991. PSBs are public sector organizations that are established to provide a specific public service. They are subject to a number of controls, including the requirement to publish an annual report and to be subject to a public inquiry.

The third major reform was the implementation of public sector reform (PSR) in 1992. PSR was a comprehensive reform of the public sector that aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and to reduce the cost of public services.

PSR was implemented in a number of stages. The first stage was the implementation of the PFR. The second stage was the implementation of the PSBs. The third stage was the implementation of the PSR.

The fourth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Bill (PSRB) in 1993. The PSRB was a comprehensive reform of the public sector that aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and to reduce the cost of public services.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a long-term relationship, with 1.5 million people in a long-term relationship employed in 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 short-term relationship, with 1.5 million people in a short-term relationship employed in 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 relationship with a partner, with 1.5 million people in a relationship 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 not in a relationship, with 1.5 million people not in a relationship 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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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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

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The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently; and (4) to increase the number of people who are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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

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

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

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the 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.

Finally, the efficiency of the public sector can be improved 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 be able to deliver public services in a timely and efficient manner.

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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.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key lessons for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These lessons 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 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 cohabiting, with 1.5 million cohabiting people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living alone, with 1.5 million people living alone employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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There is a growing awareness of the need to 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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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 three main 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; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The strategy is being implemented through a number of initiatives, including the development of new services, the training of staff, and the promotion of good practice.

One of the key initiatives is the development of new services to meet the needs of older people. This includes the development of new services for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of age-related conditions, such as dementia, heart disease, and cancer. It also includes the development of new services for the rehabilitation and care of older people with long-term conditions, such as arthritis and Parkinson's disease. The development of new services is being supported by a number of initiatives, including the establishment of new research centres, the funding of new research projects, and the recruitment of new staff.

Another key initiative is the training of staff to meet the needs of older people. This includes the training of staff in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of age-related conditions, as well as the training of staff in the rehabilitation and care of older people with long-term conditions. The training of staff is being supported by a number of initiatives, including the development of new training courses, the funding of new training projects, and the recruitment of new staff.

A third key initiative is the promotion of good practice. This includes the promotion of good practice in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of age-related conditions, as well as the promotion of good practice in the rehabilitation and care of older people with long-term conditions. The promotion of good practice is being supported by a number of initiatives, including the development of new guidelines, the funding of new projects, and the recruitment of new staff.

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets include: (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; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The NHS is making progress towards these targets, but there is still a long way to go.

The NHS is committed to meeting the needs of older people. It is committed to ensuring that older people have access to the services they need, that older people are treated with respect and dignity, and that older people are able to live independently and actively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 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 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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