

2020-09-24 - 09:25.36
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	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
uni0000								
uni000D								
SPACE uni0020								
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
NUMBER SIGN uni0023	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
DOLLAR SIGN uni0024	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AMPERSAND uni0026	&	&	&	&	&	&	&	&
APOSTROPHE uni0027	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028	((((((((
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029))))))))
ASTERISK uni002A	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
PLUS SIGN uni002B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
COMMA uni002C	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FULL STOP uni002E	.	•	.	.	▪	•	.	.	▪
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9	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	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I									

uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z	Z	Z	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	a	a	a	a
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
uni0071

q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER S
uni0073

s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER W
uni0077

w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
uni0079

y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
---	----------	---	---	----------	----------	---	---	----------

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

z	z	z	z	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	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	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼

VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF								
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į	į	į	į	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE								

uni0143	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	Ů	Ŭ	Ű	Ų	Ŵ	Ŷ	Ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ů	ŭ	ű	ų	ŵ	ŷ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	Ű	Ŭ	Ű	Ų	Ŵ	Ŷ	Ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ű	ŭ	ű	ų	ŵ	ŷ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű	Ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜

uni02DC	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326								
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA uni0394	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA uni03A9	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π	π	π	π	π	π
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’	’	’	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”	”	”	”	”	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
DAGGER uni2020	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	‹	‹	‹	‹	‹	‹	‹	‹
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	›	›	›	›	›	›	›	›
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™	™	™
OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
ESTIMATED SYMBOL								

	uni12E	ℵ	ℵ	ℵ	ℵ	ℵ	ℵ	ℵ	ℵ
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL	uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
	uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT	uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION	uni2211	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
MINUS SIGN	uni2212	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
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	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI	uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL	uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl

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caron.alt

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people 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 outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people 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 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 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.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key priorities for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These priorities 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 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, and the fourth part discusses the conclusions and implications of the findings.

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, and the data was collected from a sample of participants. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. The findings have important implications for the field of research, and they provide valuable insights into the topic.

In conclusion, the study has shown that the research objectives have been achieved, and the findings are consistent with the hypotheses. The results of the study have important implications for the field of research, and they provide valuable insights into the topic.

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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 from the lower socio-economic classes, with 1.5 million people from the lower socio-economic classes 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.

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 develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

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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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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public service boards, and the implementation of public service contracts.

The following sections of the paper discuss the challenges of public sector reform and the role of the public sector in the UK economy.

2. Public sector reform

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

The following sections of the paper discuss the challenges of public sector reform and the role of the public sector in the UK economy.

3. Challenges of public sector reform

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

The following sections of the paper discuss the challenges of public sector reform and the role of the public sector in the UK economy.

4. Role of the public sector

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

The following sections of the paper discuss the challenges of public sector reform and the role of the public sector in the UK economy.

5. Conclusion

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

The following sections of the paper discuss the challenges of public sector reform and the role of the public sector in the UK economy.

6. References

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7. Appendix

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8. Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the elderly, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that older people should be able to live independently, actively and healthily, and that they should be able to contribute to society. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: (1) promoting healthy living; (2) preventing illness and disability; (3) providing care and support; and (4) promoting social participation.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for research, including: (1) the needs of older people; (2) the effectiveness of interventions; (3) the costs of care; and (4) the impact of care on quality of life. The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for policy, including: (1) the development of a new paradigm of care; (2) the development of a new system of care; and (3) the development of a new system of funding.

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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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