

2020-09-25 - 14:56.15
14:56.17

Print this page

Quire Sans Light
Quire Sans Regular
Quire Sans Bold
Quire Sans Light Italic
Quire Sans Italic
Quire Sans Bold Italic

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

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

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

e e e **e** e e **e**

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

f f f **f** f f **f**

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

g g g **g** g g **g**

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

h h h **h** h h **h**

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

i i i **i** i i **i**

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

j j j **j** j j **j**

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

k k k **k** k k **k**

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

l l l **l** l l **l**

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

m m m **m** m m **m**

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

n n n **n** n n **n**

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

o o o **o** o o **o**

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

p p p **p** p p **p**

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
uni0071

q q q **q** q q **q**

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

r r r **r** r r **r**

LATIN SMALL LETTER S
uni0073

s s s **s** s s **s**

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

t t t **t** t t **t**

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

u u u **u** u u **u**

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

v v v **v** v v **v**

LATIN SMALL LETTER W
uni0077

w w w **w** w w **w**

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

x x x **x** x x **x**

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
uni0079

y y y **y** y y **y**

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

z z z **z** z z **z**

LEFT CURLY BRACKET
uni007B

{ { { **{** { { {

VERTICAL LINE
uni007C

| | | **|** | | **|**

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
uni007D

} } } **}** } } }

TILDE
uni007E

~ ~ ~ **~** ~ ~ ~

uni007F

NO-BREAK SPACE
uni00A0

INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	í	ï	ì	ï	í	ì
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	ç	ç	¢	ç	ç	¢
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
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
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	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
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	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
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	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
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

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

	uni00F2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE	uni00F3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00F4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE	uni00F5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS	uni00F6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
DIVISION SIGN	uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE	uni00F8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE	uni00F9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE	uni00FA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00FB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	uni00FC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE	uni00FD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN	uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS	uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON	uni0100	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON	uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE	uni0102	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE	uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK	uni0104	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK	uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE	uni0106	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE	uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE	uni010A	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE	uni010B	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON	uni010C	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON	uni010D	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON	uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON	uni010F	d'	d'	d'	d'	d'	d'
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE							

uni0110	Ð	Đ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
	đ	đ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111						
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į	į	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ

LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	Ś	ś	Ś	ś	Ś	ś
	Œ	œ	Œ	œ	Œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E						
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	Œ	œ	Œ	œ	Œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	š	Š	š	Š	š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ř	ř	Ř	ř	Ř	ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	ū	Ū	ū	Ū	ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016C	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016D	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ű	ű	Ű	ű	Ű	ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ű	ű	Ű	ű	Ű	ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	ų	Ų	ų	Ų	ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ż	ż	Ż	ż	Ż	ż
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ż	ż	ż	ż	ż	ż
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ	ẑ	Ẑ	ẑ	Ẑ	ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH HOOK uni0181	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OPEN O uni0186	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AFRICAN D uni0189	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH HOOK uni018A	Ɗ	Ɗ	Ɗ	Ɗ	Ɗ	Ɗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED E uni018E	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA uni018F	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OPEN E uni0190	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0191	Ƒ	Ƒ	Ƒ	Ƒ	Ƒ	Ƒ
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA uni0194	Ƴ	Ƴ	Ƴ	Ƴ	Ƴ	Ƴ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH HOOK uni0198	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH HOOK uni0199	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A0	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A1	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01AF	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01B0	ʊ	ʊ	ʊ	ʊ	ʊ	ʊ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH HOOK uni01B2	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK uni01B3	Ƴ	Ƴ	Ƴ	Ƴ	Ƴ	Ƴ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK uni01B4	ƴ	ƴ	ƴ	ƴ	ƴ	ƴ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER EZH uni01B7	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ	Ʒ
LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED E uni01DD	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	ƨ	ƨ	ƨ	ƨ	ƨ	ƨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	ƨ	ƨ	ƨ	ƨ	ƨ	ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH HOOK uni0253	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O uni0254	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TAIL uni0256	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH HOOK uni0257	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ

LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA uni0259	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə
	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ
LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN E uni025B							
LATIN SMALL LETTER GAMMA uni0263	ɣ	ɣ	ɣ	ɣ	ɣ	ɣ	ɣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ESH uni0283	ɶ	ɶ	ɶ	ɶ	ɶ	ɶ	ɶ
LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH HOOK uni028B	ʋ	ʋ	ʋ	ʋ	ʋ	ʋ	ʋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH uni0292	ɷ	ɷ	ɷ	ɷ	ɷ	ɷ	ɷ
MODIFIER LETTER TURNED COMMA uni02BB	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE uni02BC	’	’	’	’	’	’	’
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300							
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301							
COMBINING TILDE uni0303							
COMBINING HOOK ABOVE uni0309							
COMBINING DOT BELOW uni0323							
GREEK NUMERAL SIGN uni0374	͵	͵	͵	͵	͵	͵	͵
GREEK LOWER NUMERAL SIGN uni0375	Ͷ	Ͷ	Ͷ	Ͷ	Ͷ	Ͷ	Ͷ
GREEK TONOS uni0384	ͷ	ͷ	ͷ	ͷ	ͷ	ͷ	ͷ
GREEK DIALYTIKA TONOS uni0385	͸	͸	͸	͸	͸	͸	͸
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni0386	͹	͹	͹	͹	͹	͹	͹
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni0388	ͺ	ͺ	ͺ	ͺ	ͺ	ͺ	ͺ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS
uni0389

Ἠ	Ἠ	Ἠ	Ἠ	Ἠ	Ἠ	Ἠ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS
uni038A

Ἰ	Ἰ	Ἰ	Ἰ	Ἰ	Ἰ	Ἰ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS
uni038C

Ὀ	Ὀ	Ὀ	Ὀ	Ὀ	Ὀ	Ὀ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS
uni038E

ῤ	ῤ	ῤ	ῤ	ῤ	ῤ	ῤ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS
uni038F

Ὠ	Ὠ	Ὠ	Ὠ	Ὠ	Ὠ	Ὠ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS
uni0390

Ὶ	Ὶ	Ὶ	Ὶ	Ὶ	Ὶ	Ὶ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA
uni0391

Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER BETA
uni0392

Β	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA
uni0393

Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA
uni0394

Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON
uni0395

Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ZETA
uni0396

Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA
uni0397

Η	Η	Η	Η	Η	Η	Η
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA
uni0398

Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA
uni0399

Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER KAPPA
uni039A

Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER LAMDA
uni039B

Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER MU
uni039C

Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER NU
uni039D

Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER XI
uni039E

Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON
uni039F

Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PI
uni03A0

Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER RHO
uni03A1

Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER SIGMA
uni03A3

Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER TAU
uni03A4

Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON
uni03A5

Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PHI
uni03A6

Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER CHI
uni03A7

Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PSI
uni03A8

Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA
uni03A9

Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA
uni03AA

ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA
uni03AB

ϣ	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS
uni03AC

ά	ά	ά	ά	ά	ά	ά
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS
uni03AD

έ	έ	έ	έ	έ	έ	έ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS
uni03AE

ή	ή	ή	ή	ή	ή	ή
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS
uni03AF

ί	ί	ί	ί	ί	ί	ί
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS
uni03B0

ύ	ύ	ϋ	ϋ	ύ	ϋ	ϋ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA
uni03B1

α	α	α	α	α	α	α
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER BETA
uni03B2

β	β	β	β	β	β	β
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER GAMMA
uni03B3

γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER DELTA
uni03B4

δ	δ	δ	δ	δ	δ	δ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON
uni03B5

ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER ZETA
uni03B6

ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA
uni03B7

η	η	η	η	η	η	η
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA
uni03B8

θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA
uni03B9

ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER KAPPA
uni03BA

κ	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA
uni03BB

λ	λ	λ	λ	λ	λ	λ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER MU
uni03BC

μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER NU
uni03BD

ν	ν	ν	ν	ν	ν	ν
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER XI
uni03BE

ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON
uni03BF

ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER PI
uni03C0

π	π	π	π	π	π	π
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER RHO
uni03C1

ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GREEK SMALL LETTER FINAL SIGMA uni03C2	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς
GREEK SMALL LETTER SIGMA uni03C3	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ
GREEK SMALL LETTER TAU uni03C4	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON uni03C5	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PHI uni03C6	φ	φ	φ	φ	φ	φ
GREEK SMALL LETTER CHI uni03C7	χ	χ	χ	χ	χ	χ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PSI uni03C8	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA uni03C9	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CA	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CB	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS uni03CC	ό	ό	ό	ό	ό	ό
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS uni03CD	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS uni03CE	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ
GREEK KAPPA SYMBOL uni03F0	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ
GREEK RHO SYMBOL uni03F1	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0400	È	È	È	È	È	È
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IO uni0401	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё	Ё
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE uni0402	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE uni0403	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0404	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZE uni0405	З	З	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0406	І	І	І	І	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YI uni0407	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER JE uni0408	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LJE uni0409	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NJE uni040A	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE uni040B	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ	Ћ

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KJE uni040C	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni040D	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT U uni040E	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZHE uni040F	Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A uni0410	А	А	А	А	А	А
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BE uni0411	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER VE uni0412	В	В	В	В	В	В
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE uni0413	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DE uni0414	Д	Д	Д	Д	Д	Д
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE uni0415	Е	Е	Е	Е	Е	Е
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE uni0416	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE uni0417	З	З	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I uni0418	И	И	И	И	И	И
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I uni0419	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA uni041A	К	К	К	К	К	К
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL uni041B	Л	Л	Л	Л	Л	Л
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM uni041C	М	М	М	М	М	М
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN uni041D	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O uni041E	О	О	О	О	О	О
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE uni041F	П	П	П	П	П	П
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER uni0420	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES uni0421	С	С	С	С	С	С
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE uni0422	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U uni0423	У	У	У	У	У	У
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EF uni0424	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA uni0425	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSE uni0426	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE uni0427	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHA
uni0428

Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHCHA
uni0429

Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HARD SIGN
uni042A

Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU
uni042B

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT SIGN
uni042C

Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E
uni042D

Э	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YU
uni042E

Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YA
uni042F

Я	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A
uni0430

а	а	а	а	а	а	а
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BE
uni0431

б	б	б	б	б	б	б
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER VE
uni0432

в	в	в	в	в	в	в
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE
uni0433

г	г	г	г	г	г	г
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DE
uni0434

д	д	д	д	д	д	д
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE
uni0435

е	е	е	е	е	е	е
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE
uni0436

ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE
uni0437

з	з	з	з	з	з	з
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I
uni0438

и	и	и	и	и	и	и
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I
uni0439

й	й	й	й	й	й	й
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA
uni043A

к	к	к	к	к	к	к
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL
uni043B

л	л	л	л	л	л	л
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM
uni043C

м	м	м	м	м	м	м
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN
uni043D

н	н	н	н	н	н	н
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O
uni043E

о	о	о	о	о	о	о
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE
uni043F

п	п	п	п	п	п	п
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER
uni0440

р	р	р	р	р	р	р
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES
uni0441

с	с	с	с	с	с	с
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE

uni0442	Т	Т	т	т	Т	т	т
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U uni0443	у	у	у	у	у	у	у
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EF uni0444	Ѡ	Ѡ	Ѡ	Ѡ	Ѡ	Ѡ	Ѡ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA uni0445	х	х	х	х	х	х	х
	Ц	Ц	ц	ц	Ц	ц	ц
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSE uni0446							
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE uni0447	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHA uni0448	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHCHA uni0449	щ	щ	щ	щ	щ	щ	щ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HARD SIGN uni044A	ъ	ъ	ъ	ъ	ъ	ъ	ъ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU uni044B	ы	ы	ы	ы	ы	ы	ы
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni044C	ь	ь	ь	ь	ь	ь	ь
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E uni044D	э	э	э	э	э	э	э
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YU uni044E	ю	ю	ю	ю	ю	ю	ю
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YA uni044F	я	я	я	я	я	я	я
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0450	è	è	è	è	è	è	è
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IO uni0451	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJE uni0452	ђ	ђ	ђ	ђ	ђ	ђ	ђ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GJE uni0453	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0454	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZE uni0455	ѕ	ѕ	ѕ	ѕ	ѕ	ѕ	ѕ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0456	і	і	і	і	і	і	і
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YI uni0457	ї	ї	ї	ї	ї	ї	ї
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER JE uni0458	ј	ј	ј	ј	ј	ј	ј
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LJE uni0459	љ	љ	љ	љ	љ	љ	љ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NJE uni045A	њ	њ	њ	њ	њ	њ	њ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSHE uni045B	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KJE uni045C	ќ	ќ	ќ	ќ	ќ	ќ	ќ

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni045D	Й	Й	Й	Й	й	й
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT U uni045E	ӱ	ӱ	ӱ	ӱ	ӱ	ӱ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZHE uni045F	џ	џ	џ	џ	џ	џ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0490	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0491	г	г	г	г	г	г
	Ƣ	Ƣ	Ƣ	Ƣ	Ƣ	Ƣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE uni0492						
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE uni0493	Ƣ	Ƣ	Ƣ	Ƣ	Ƣ	Ƣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER uni0496	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER uni0497	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER uni049A	К	К	К	К	К	К
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER uni049B	к	к	к	к	к	к
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE uni04B0	У	У	У	У	У	У
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE uni04B1	У	У	У	У	У	У
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA WITH DESCENDER uni04B2	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA WITH DESCENDER uni04B3	х	х	х	х	х	х
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER uni04B6	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER uni04B7	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч	ч
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER QA uni051A	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER QA uni051B	q	q	q	q	q	q
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER WE uni051C	W	W	W	W	W	W
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER WE uni051D	w	w	w	w	w	w
ARMENIAN DRAM SIGN uni058F			֏	֏		֏
AFGHANI SIGN uni060B	؀	؀	؀	؀	؀	؀
BENGALI RUPEE MARK uni09F2	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
BENGALI RUPEE SIGN uni09F3	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
GUJARATI RUPEE SIGN uni0AF1	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
TAMIL RUPEE SIGN						

uni0BF9	ꠊ	ꠊ	ꠊ	ꠊ	ꠊ	ꠊ
THAI CURRENCY SYMBOL BAHT uni0E3F	฿	฿	฿	฿	฿	฿
KHMER CURRENCY SYMBOL RIEL uni17DB	៛	៛	៛	៛	៛	៛
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW uni1E62	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW uni1E63	ș	ș	ș	ș	ș	ș
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW uni1EA0	Ȧ	Ȧ	Ȧ	Ȧ	Ȧ	Ȧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW uni1EA1	ȧ	ȧ	ȧ	ȧ	ȧ	ȧ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW uni1EB8	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW uni1EB9	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECA	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECB	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECC	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECD	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW uni1EE4	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW uni1EE5	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—	—	—
HORIZONTAL BAR uni2015	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“	“	“	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”	”	”	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„	„	„	„	„
DAGGER uni2020	†	†	†	†	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•	•	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	…	…	…	…	…	…

PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
EURO-CURRENCY SIGN uni20A0	₠	₠	₠	₠	₠	₠	₠
COLON SIGN uni20A1	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡
CRUZEIRO SIGN uni20A2	₢	₢	₢	₢	₢	₢	₢
FRENCH FRANC SIGN uni20A3	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣
LIRA SIGN uni20A4	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤
MILL SIGN uni20A5	₥	₥	₥	₥	₥	₥	₥
NAIRA SIGN uni20A6	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
PESETA SIGN uni20A7	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧
RUPEE SIGN uni20A8	₨	₨	₨	₨	₨	₨	₨
WON SIGN uni20A9	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩
NEW SHEQEL SIGN uni20AA	₪	₪	₪	₪	₪	₪	₪
DONG SIGN uni20AB	₫	₫	₫	₫	₫	₫	₫
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
KIP SIGN uni20AD	₭	₭	₭	₭	₭	₭	₭
TUGRIK SIGN uni20AE	₮	₮	₮	₮	₮	₮	₮
DRACHMA SIGN uni20AF	₯	₯	₯	₯	₯	₯	₯
GERMAN PENNY SIGN uni20B0	₰	₰	₰	₰	₰	₰	₰
PESO SIGN uni20B1	₱	₱	₱	₱	₱	₱	₱
GUARANI SIGN uni20B2	₲	₲	₲	₲	₲	₲	₲
AUSTRAL SIGN uni20B3	₳	₳	₳	₳	₳	₳	₳
HRYVNIA SIGN uni20B4	₴	₴	₴	₴	₴	₴	₴
CEDI SIGN uni20B5	₵	₵	₵	₵	₵	₵	₵
LIVRE TOURNOIS SIGN uni20B6		₶	₶	₶	₶	₶	₶
SPESMILO SIGN uni20B7		₷	₷	₷	₷	₷	₷
TENGE SIGN uni20B8	₸	₸	₸	₸	₸	₸	₸

INDIAN RUPEE SIGN
uni20B9

₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TURKISH LIRA SIGN
uni20BA

₺	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

NORDIC MARK SIGN
uni20BB

		₰	₰		₰	₰
--	--	---	---	--	---	---

MANAT SIGN
uni20BC

		₸	₸		₸	₸
--	--	---	---	--	---	---

RUBLE SIGN
uni20BD

₽	₽	₽	₽	₽	₽	₽
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LARI SIGN
uni20BE

		₾	₾		₾	₾
--	--	---	---	--	---	---

BITCOIN SIGN
uni20BF

		₿	₿		₿	₿
--	--	---	---	--	---	---

NUMERO SIGN
uni2116

Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

TRADE MARK SIGN
uni2122

™	™	™	™	™	™	™
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SCRIPT CAPITAL M
uni2133

ℳ	ℳ	ℳ	ℳ	ℳ	ℳ	ℳ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

RIAL SIGN
uniFDFC

		﷼	﷼		﷼	﷼
--	--	---	---	--	---	---

0 0/9
frac feature

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1 1/8
frac feature

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2 2/7
frac feature

2	2	2	2	2	2	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3 3/6
frac feature

3	3	3	3	3	3	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4 4/5
frac feature

4	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5 5/4
frac feature

5	5	5	5	5	5	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

6 6/3
frac feature

6	6	6	6	6	6	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

7 7/2
frac feature

7	7	7	7	7	7	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

8 8/1
frac feature

8	8	8	8	8	8	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

9 9/0
frac feature

9	9	9	9	9	9	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

dotlessi
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

?	?	?	?	?	?	?
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

four.superior
sups feature

4	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

fraction
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

?	?	?	?	?	?	?
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

caron
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

?	?	?	?	?	?	?
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ring
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.
acute.cap

?	?	?	?	?	?	?
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
caron.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
circumflex.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
dieresis.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
grave.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	`	`	`	`	`	`	`
tilde.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
nonmarkingreturn Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
ring Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
acute.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
caron.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
circumflex.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
dieresis.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
grave.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	`	`	`	`	`	`	`
tilde.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
caroncommaaccent Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
commaaccent Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
cyrillicbreve Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
uni03BC "Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
acute.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
caron.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
circumflex.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
dieresis.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
grave.cap Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	`	`	`	`	`	`	`

tilde.cap
Ending "cap" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



kgreenlandic
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



caroncommaaccent
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



commaaccent
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



cyrillicbreve
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



Cyrillicbreve
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



kgreenlandic
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



caroncommaaccent
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



commaaccent
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



cyrillicbreve
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



Cyrillicbreve
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.6 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.4 billion to 0.6 billion (United Nations, 2002). The United Nations predicts that by 2050, the number of people aged 65 and over will have increased to 1.1 billion, and the number of people under 15 years of age will have decreased to 1.1 billion (United Nations, 2002).

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 2050, the life expectancy at birth is predicted to be 74 years for men and 79 years for women (United Nations, 2002).

Another factor is the decrease in fertility. In 1990, the total fertility rate was 4.7 children per woman. By 2050, the total fertility rate is predicted to be 1.5 children per woman (United Nations, 2002). This decrease in fertility is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the age at which women have children, the increase in the use of contraception, and the increase in the number of women who are in the workforce.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to have a number of implications for society. One of the main implications is the increase in the demand for social services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the demand for social services such as housing, healthcare, and social security is likely to increase. This is because older people are more likely to need these services than younger people.

Another implication is the increase in the cost of social services. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the cost of social services is likely to increase. This is because older people are more likely to need more expensive services than younger people. For example, older people are more likely to need long-term care, which is more expensive than short-term care.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have implications for the economy. One of the main implications is the decrease in the labour force. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people in the labour force is likely to decrease. This is because older people are more likely to be retired than younger people.

Another implication is the decrease in economic growth. As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the economy is likely to grow more slowly. This is because older people are more likely to be retired than younger people, and retired people are less likely to contribute to economic growth than working people.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a major challenge for society. It is important that we take steps to address this challenge in order to ensure that we can meet the needs of our ageing population. One of the main steps that we can take is to increase the number of people in the labour force. This can be done by encouraging older people to work longer, and by encouraging younger people to enter the workforce.

Another step that we can take is to increase the cost of social services. This can be done by increasing the taxes that are paid by older people, and by increasing the charges that are made for social services. This will help to ensure that social services are sustainable in the long term. Finally, we can take steps to improve the lives of older people. This can be done by providing them with better housing, healthcare, and social security.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996). The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion (FAO 1996).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the problem of malnutrition. The World Health Organization (WHO) has a programme of research and action on malnutrition. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has a programme of research and action on malnutrition.

The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of knowledge on the causes of malnutrition and to discuss the implications for policy and practice. The paper is organized as follows. First, the definitions of malnutrition and undernutrition are discussed. Second, the causes of malnutrition are reviewed. Third, the implications for policy and practice are discussed.

Definitions of malnutrition and undernutrition

Malnutrition is a condition in which the body is unable to utilize the nutrients it receives from food. Undernutrition is a condition in which the body does not receive enough nutrients from food.

There are two main types of malnutrition: protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) and micronutrient malnutrition. PEM is a condition in which the body does not receive enough protein and energy from food. Micronutrient malnutrition is a condition in which the body does not receive enough vitamins and minerals from food.

There are three main causes of malnutrition: inadequate intake of nutrients, inadequate absorption of nutrients, and increased requirements for nutrients. Inadequate intake of nutrients is the most common cause of malnutrition. It is caused by a lack of access to food or by a lack of knowledge of how to prepare food.

Inadequate absorption of nutrients is caused by a variety of factors, including infections, parasites, and certain medical conditions. Increased requirements for nutrients are caused by a variety of factors, including pregnancy, lactation, and certain medical conditions.

The implications for policy and practice are that we need to ensure that everyone has access to enough food to meet their nutritional needs. We also need to ensure that everyone has access to the information they need to know how to prepare food. Finally, we need to ensure that everyone has access to the medical care they need to treat malnutrition.

Causes of malnutrition

There are three main causes of malnutrition: inadequate intake of nutrients, inadequate absorption of nutrients, and increased requirements for nutrients. Inadequate intake of nutrients is the most common cause of malnutrition. It is caused by a lack of access to food or by a lack of knowledge of how to prepare food.

Inadequate absorption of nutrients is caused by a variety of factors, including infections, parasites, and certain medical conditions. Increased requirements for nutrients are caused by a variety of factors, including pregnancy, lactation, and certain medical conditions.

The implications for policy and practice are that we need to ensure that everyone has access to enough food to meet their nutritional needs. We also need to ensure that everyone has access to the information they need to know how to prepare food. Finally, we need to ensure that everyone has access to the medical care they need to treat malnutrition.

Implications for policy and practice

The implications for policy and practice are that we need to ensure that everyone has access to enough food to meet their nutritional needs. We also need to ensure that everyone has access to the information they need to know how to prepare food. Finally, we need to ensure that everyone has access to the medical care they need to treat malnutrition.

Conclusion

Malnutrition is a global problem that affects millions of people. It is caused by a variety of factors, including inadequate intake of nutrients, inadequate absorption of nutrients, and increased requirements for nutrients. The implications for policy and practice are that we need to ensure that everyone has access to enough food to meet their nutritional needs. We also need to ensure that everyone has access to the information they need to know how to prepare food. Finally, we need to ensure that everyone has access to the medical care they need to treat malnutrition.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999 (United Nations 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 21st century. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999 (United Nations 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 21st century. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the only international treaty that has been ratified by all 191 member states of the United Nations.

The Convention sets out the rights of children and young people, and the responsibilities of governments to protect and promote these rights. The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies.

The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has inspired many national laws and policies. The Convention is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996). The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are undernourished has increased. One of the main reasons is that the world population has increased. The world population is now over 6 billion and is expected to reach 9 billion by the year 2050 (FAO 1996).

Another reason why the number of people who are undernourished has increased is that the world's food supply is not keeping pace with the world's population. The world's food supply is estimated to be 1.5 billion tonnes per year, which is not enough to feed the world's population of 6 billion people (FAO 1996).

A third reason why the number of people who are undernourished has increased is that the world's food supply is not distributed evenly. Some countries have a surplus of food, while others have a shortage. This is because of differences in the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be increased. One way is to increase the world's food production. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

Another way is to increase the world's food supply by increasing the world's food supply and demand. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

A third way is to increase the world's food supply by increasing the world's food supply and demand. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be increased. One way is to increase the world's food production. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

Another way is to increase the world's food supply by increasing the world's food supply and demand. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

A third way is to increase the world's food supply by increasing the world's food supply and demand. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be increased. One way is to increase the world's food production. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

Another way is to increase the world's food supply by increasing the world's food supply and demand. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

A third way is to increase the world's food supply by increasing the world's food supply and demand. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be increased. One way is to increase the world's food production. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

Another way is to increase the world's food supply by increasing the world's food supply and demand. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

A third way is to increase the world's food supply by increasing the world's food supply and demand. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be increased. One way is to increase the world's food production. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

Another way is to increase the world's food supply by increasing the world's food supply and demand. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

A third way is to increase the world's food supply by increasing the world's food supply and demand. This can be done by increasing the world's food supply and demand (FAO 1996).

© 2010 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 267: 105–114

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.

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

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 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.

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.

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 to reduce public 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 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.

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 to identify areas for improvement.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that the quality of public services is not compromised, and the need to ensure that the interests of the public are protected.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is in order to ensure that public resources are used in the most effective way possible, and to ensure that the quality of public services is maintained.

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.

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 to identify areas for improvement.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that the quality of public services is not compromised, and the need to ensure that the interests of the public are protected.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is in order to ensure that public resources are used in the most effective way possible, and to ensure that the quality of public services is maintained.

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.

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 to identify areas for improvement.

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 (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population in a cost-effective manner (Department of Health 2000).

The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of the public sector on the health of the population, and to discuss the implications for policy and practice.

1. Introduction

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes the health service, the education system, and the social security system.

The public sector is responsible for providing a range of services to the population, including health care, education, and social security. The public sector is also responsible for ensuring that these services are provided in a cost-effective manner.

The public sector has a significant impact on the health of the population. This impact is both direct and indirect. The direct impact is through the provision of health care services. The indirect impact is through the provision of other services, such as education and social security, which can affect the health of the population.

The public sector has a significant impact on the health of the population. This impact is both direct and indirect. The direct impact is through the provision of health care services. The indirect impact is through the provision of other services, such as education and social security, which can affect the health of the population.

The public sector has a significant impact on the health of the population. This impact is both direct and indirect. The direct impact is through the provision of health care services. The indirect impact is through the provision of other services, such as education and social security, which can affect the health of the population.

The public sector has a significant impact on the health of the population. This impact is both direct and indirect. The direct impact is through the provision of health care services. The indirect impact is through the provision of other services, such as education and social security, which can affect the health of the population.

The public sector has a significant impact on the health of the population. This impact is both direct and indirect. The direct impact is through the provision of health care services. The indirect impact is through the provision of other services, such as education and social security, which can affect the health of the population.

The public sector has a significant impact on the health of the population. This impact is both direct and indirect. The direct impact is through the provision of health care services. The indirect impact is through the provision of other services, such as education and social security, which can affect the health of the population.

The public sector has a significant impact on the health of the population. This impact is both direct and indirect. The direct impact is through the provision of health care services. The indirect impact is through the provision of other services, such as education and social security, which can affect the health of the population.

The public sector has a significant impact on the health of the population. This impact is both direct and indirect. The direct impact is through the provision of health care services. The indirect impact is through the provision of other services, such as education and social security, which can affect the health of the population.

The public sector has a significant impact on the health of the population. This impact is both direct and indirect. The direct impact is through the provision of health care services. The indirect impact is through the provision of other services, such as education and social security, which can affect the health of the population.

The public sector has a significant impact on the health of the population. This impact is both direct and indirect. The direct impact is through the provision of health care services. The indirect impact is through the provision of other services, such as education and social security, which can affect the health of the population.

The public sector has a significant impact on the health of the population. This impact is both direct and indirect. The direct impact is through the provision of health care services. The indirect impact is through the provision of other services, such as education and social security, which can affect the health of the population.

The public sector has a significant impact on the health of the population. This impact is both direct and indirect. The direct impact is through the provision of health care services. The indirect impact is through the provision of other services, such as education and social security, which can affect the health of the population.

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 (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population in a cost-effective manner (Department of Health 2000).

The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of the public sector on the health of the population, and to discuss the implications for policy and practice.

1. Introduction

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes the health service, the education system, the social security system, and the public utilities.

The public sector is responsible for providing a range of services to the population, including health care, education, social security, and public utilities.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and its activities have a significant impact on the economy and on the lives of the population.

The public sector is also a major provider of social services, and its activities have a significant impact on the lives of the population.

The public sector is a major provider of health care, and its activities have a significant impact on the health of the population.

The public sector is a major provider of education, and its activities have a significant impact on the lives of the population.

The public sector is a major provider of social security, and its activities have a significant impact on the lives of the population.

The public sector is a major provider of public utilities, and its activities have a significant impact on the lives of the population.

The public sector is a major provider of social services, and its activities have a significant impact on the lives of the population.

The public sector is a major provider of health care, and its activities have a significant impact on the health of the population.

The public sector is a major provider of education, and its activities have a significant impact on the lives of the population.

The public sector is a major provider of social security, and its activities have a significant impact on the lives of the population.

The public sector is a major provider of public utilities, and its activities have a significant impact on the lives of the population.

The public sector is a major provider of social services, and its activities have a significant impact on the lives of the population.

The public sector is a major provider of health care, and its activities have a significant impact on the health of the population.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2001). The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million in 1975 to 300 million in 2000 (WHO 2000).

Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is important to understand its causes in order to develop effective interventions. This paper will review the current evidence on the causes of obesity, and will discuss the implications for public health.

The first section of the paper will discuss the prevalence of obesity, and the second section will discuss the causes of obesity. The third section will discuss the implications for public health, and the fourth section will discuss the future research agenda.

The prevalence of obesity has increased worldwide in recent years. In 1975, only 1% of the world's population was obese, but by 2000, this figure had risen to 10% (WHO 2000).

The increase in obesity is most marked in developed countries, where the prevalence of obesity has risen from 4% in 1975 to 15% in 2000 (WHO 2000). In developing countries, the prevalence of obesity has risen from 1% in 1975 to 5% in 2000 (WHO 2000).

The increase in obesity is also marked in children. In 1975, only 1% of children in developed countries were obese, but by 2000, this figure had risen to 10% (WHO 2000). In developing countries, the prevalence of obesity in children has risen from 1% in 1975 to 5% in 2000 (WHO 2000).

The increase in obesity is a major public health problem, and it is important to understand its causes in order to develop effective interventions. This paper will review the current evidence on the causes of obesity, and will discuss the implications for public health.

The causes of obesity are complex, and they involve a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors. The genetic factors are the most important, and they account for about 40% of the variance in body mass index (BMI) (Flegal et al. 2001).

The environmental factors are also important, and they account for about 30% of the variance in BMI (Flegal et al. 2001). The environmental factors include diet, physical activity, and the social environment.

The behavioural factors are the least important, and they account for about 30% of the variance in BMI (Flegal et al. 2001). The behavioural factors include eating behaviour, physical activity, and the social environment.

The genetic factors are the most important, and they account for about 40% of the variance in BMI (Flegal et al. 2001). The genetic factors include the FTO gene, which has been associated with obesity (Flegal et al. 2001).

The environmental factors are also important, and they account for about 30% of the variance in BMI (Flegal et al. 2001). The environmental factors include diet, physical activity, and the social environment.

The behavioural factors are the least important, and they account for about 30% of the variance in BMI (Flegal et al. 2001). The behavioural factors include eating behaviour, physical activity, and the social environment.

The genetic factors are the most important, and they account for about 40% of the variance in BMI (Flegal et al. 2001). The genetic factors include the FTO gene, which has been associated with obesity (Flegal et al. 2001).

The environmental factors are also important, and they account for about 30% of the variance in BMI (Flegal et al. 2001). The environmental factors include diet, physical activity, and the social environment.

The behavioural factors are the least important, and they account for about 30% of the variance in BMI (Flegal et al. 2001). The behavioural factors include eating behaviour, physical activity, and the social environment.

The genetic factors are the most important, and they account for about 40% of the variance in BMI (Flegal et al. 2001). The genetic factors include the FTO gene, which has been associated with obesity (Flegal et al. 2001).

100%

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.

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.

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

