

Secular One Regular

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SPACE  
uni0020

EXCLAMATION MARK  
uni0021

QUOTATION MARK  
uni0022

NUMBER SIGN  
uni0023

DOLLAR SIGN  
uni0024

PERCENT SIGN  
uni0025

AMPERSAND  
uni0026

APOSTROPHE  
uni0027

LEFT PARENTHESIS  
uni0028

RIGHT PARENTHESIS  
uni0029

ASTERISK  
uni002A

PLUS SIGN  
uni002B

COMMA  
uni002C

HYPHEN-MINUS  
uni002D

FULL STOP  
uni002E

SOLIDUS  
uni002F

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

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K  
uni004B

K

**K**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L  
uni004C

L

**L**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M  
uni004D

M

**M**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N  
uni004E

N

**N**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O  
uni004F

O

**O**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P  
uni0050

P

**P**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q  
uni0051

Q

**Q**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R  
uni0052

R

**R**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S  
uni0053

S

**S**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T  
uni0054

T

**T**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U  
uni0055

U

**U**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V  
uni0056

V

**V**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W  
uni0057

W

**W**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X  
uni0058

X

**X**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y  
uni0059

Y

**Y**

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z  
uni005A

Z

**Z**

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005B

[

**[**

REVERSE SOLIDUS  
uni005C

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**\**

RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005D

]

**]**

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT  
uni005E

^

**^**

LOW LINE  
uni005F

\_

**\_**

GRAVE ACCENT  
uni0060

`

**`**

LATIN SMALL LETTER A  
uni0061

a

**a**

LATIN SMALL LETTER B  
uni0062

b

**b**

LATIN SMALL LETTER C  
uni0063

c

**c**

LATIN SMALL LETTER D  
uni0064

d

**d**

LATIN SMALL LETTER E  
uni0065

e

**e**

LATIN SMALL LETTER F  
uni0066

f

**f**

LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	<b>g</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	<b>h</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	<b>i</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	<b>j</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	<b>k</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	<b>l</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	<b>m</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	<b>n</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	<b>o</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	<b>p</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	<b>q</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	<b>r</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	<b>s</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	<b>t</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	<b>u</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	<b>v</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	<b>w</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	<b>x</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	<b>y</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	<b>z</b>
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	<b>}</b>
VERTICAL LINE uni007C		<b> </b>
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	<b>}</b>
TILDE uni007E	~	<b>~</b>
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	<b>¡</b>
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	<b>¢</b>
POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	<b>£</b>
CURRENCY SIGN		

	uni00A4	⌘	Ⓚ
YEN SIGN	uni00A5	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR	uni00A6	⌚	⌚
SECTION SIGN	uni00A7	§	§
DIAERESIS	uni00A8	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN	uni00A9	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR	uni00AA	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni00AB	«	«
NOT SIGN	uni00AC	¬	¬
REGISTERED SIGN	uni00AE	®	®
MACRON	uni00AF	¯	¯
DEGREE SIGN	uni00B0	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN	uni00B1	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO	uni00B2	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE	uni00B3	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT	uni00B4	´	´
MICRO SIGN	uni00B5	μ	μ
PILCROW SIGN	uni00B6	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT	uni00B7	·	•
CEDILLA	uni00B8	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE	uni00B9	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR	uni00BA	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni00BB	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER	uni00BC	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF	uni00BD	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS	uni00BE	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK	uni00BF	¿	¿

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Â	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Ä	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ä	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Ä	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX		

uni00DB	Û	Ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	Ŭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	Ʈ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	Ɔ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	

DIVISION SIGN ÷	÷
	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE ø	
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE ù	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE ú	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX û	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS ü	
	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE ý	
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS ÿ	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE Ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON č	č
	Ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON Ď	
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON ď	ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE Đ	Đ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE đ	đ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON Ē	Ē



LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	Ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	Ė
	ė	ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117		
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	Ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	ģ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ĥ	ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ķ	Ķ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ķ	ķ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ļ	ļ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON		

	uni013D	Ľ	ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON	uni013E	ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE	uni0141	Ł	ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE	uni0142	ł	Ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE	uni0143	Ń	ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE	uni0144	ń	Ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA	uni0145	Ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA	uni0146	ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON	uni0147	Ň	ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON	uni0148	ň	Ň
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG	uni014A	Ŋ	ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG	uni014B	ŋ	Ŋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON	uni014C	Ō	ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON	uni014D	ō	Ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	uni0150	Ő	ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	uni0151	ő	Ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE	uni0152	Œ	œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE	uni0153	œ	Œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE	uni0154	Ŕ	ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE	uni0155	ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA	uni0156	Ŗ	ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA	uni0157	ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON	uni0158	Ř	ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON	uni0159	ř	Ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE	uni015A	Ś	ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE	uni015B	ś	Ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA	uni015E	Ș	ș
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA	uni015F	ș	Ș

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ť	ť
	ť	ť
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163		
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ť	ť
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ť	ť
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ú	ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ	ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẑ	ẑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK		

uni0192	f	<i>f</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	Œ	Œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	Œ	Œ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	~
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300		
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301		
COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni0302		
COMBINING TILDE uni0303		
COMBINING MACRON uni0304		
COMBINING BREVE uni0306		
COMBINING DOT ABOVE uni0307		
COMBINING DIAERESIS uni0308		
COMBINING RING ABOVE uni030A		
COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni030B		
COMBINING CARON uni030C		
COMBINING TURNED COMMA ABOVE uni0312		
COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326		
COMBINING CEDILLA uni0327		

COMBINING OGONEK uni0328		
COMBINING SHORT STROKE OVERLAY uni0335		
COMBINING LONG STROKE OVERLAY uni0336		
COMBINING SHORT SOLIDUS OVERLAY uni0337		
COMBINING LONG SOLIDUS OVERLAY uni0338		
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π
HEBREW POINT SHEVA uni05B0		
HEBREW POINT HATAF SEGOL uni05B1		
HEBREW POINT HATAF PATAH uni05B2		
HEBREW POINT HATAF QAMATS uni05B3		
HEBREW POINT HIRIQ uni05B4		
HEBREW POINT TSERE uni05B5		
HEBREW POINT SEGOL uni05B6		
HEBREW POINT PATAH uni05B7		
HEBREW POINT QAMATS uni05B8		
HEBREW POINT HOLAM uni05B9		
HEBREW POINT HOLAM HASER FOR VAV uni05BA		
HEBREW POINT QUBUTS uni05BB		
HEBREW POINT DAGESH OR MAPIQ uni05BC		
HEBREW PUNCTUATION MAQAF uni05BE	-	-
HEBREW POINT SHIN DOT uni05C1		
HEBREW POINT SIN DOT uni05C2		
HEBREW POINT QAMATS QATAN uni05C7		
HEBREW LETTER ALEF uni05D0	א	א
HEBREW LETTER BET uni05D1	ב	ב
HEBREW LETTER GIMEL uni05D2	ג	ג
HEBREW LETTER DALET uni05D3	ד	ד

HEBREW LETTER HE uni05D4	ה	ה
HEBREW LETTER VAV uni05D5	ו	ו
HEBREW LETTER ZAYIN uni05D6	ז	ז
HEBREW LETTER HET uni05D7	ח	ח
HEBREW LETTER TET uni05D8	ט	ט
HEBREW LETTER YOD uni05D9	י	י
HEBREW LETTER FINAL KAF uni05DA	ך	ך
HEBREW LETTER KAF uni05DB	כ	כ
HEBREW LETTER LAMED uni05DC	ל	ל
HEBREW LETTER FINAL MEM uni05DD	ם	ם
HEBREW LETTER MEM uni05DE	מ	מ
HEBREW LETTER FINAL NUN uni05DF	ן	ן
HEBREW LETTER NUN uni05E0	נ	נ
HEBREW LETTER SAMEKH uni05E1	ס	ס
HEBREW LETTER AYIN uni05E2	ע	ע
HEBREW LETTER FINAL PE uni05E3	ף	ף
HEBREW LETTER PE uni05E4	פ	פ
HEBREW LETTER FINAL TSADI uni05E5	ץ	ץ
HEBREW LETTER TSADI uni05E6	צ	צ
HEBREW LETTER QOF uni05E7	ק	ק
HEBREW LETTER RESH uni05E8	ר	ר
HEBREW LETTER SHIN uni05E9	ש	ש
HEBREW LETTER TAV uni05EA	ת	ת
HEBREW PUNCTUATION GERESH uni05F3	׳	׳
HEBREW PUNCTUATION GERSHAYIM uni05F4	״	״
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E80	Ẁ	Ẁ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ẁ	ẁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ẃ	Ẃ

LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẁ	Ẁ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	ẁ	ẁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	Ỳ	Ỳ
	ỳ	ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3		
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	/	/
NEW SHEQEL SIGN uni20AA	₪	₪
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€
TURKISH LIRA SIGN uni20BA	₺	₺
RUBLE SIGN uni20BD	₽	₽
SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ
TRADE MARK SIGN		

uni2122	™	™
OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω
ESTIMATED SYMBOL uni212E	e	e
VULGAR FRACTION ONE THIRD uni2153	⅓	⅓
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂
EMPTY SET uni2205	∅	∅
INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	Σ	Σ
MINUS SIGN uni2212	—	—
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
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH SHIN DOT uniFB2A	שׁ	שׁ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH SIN DOT uniFB2B	שׂ	שׂ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH AND SHIN DOT uniFB2C	שׂ	שׂ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH AND SIN DOT uniFB2D	שׁ	שׁ
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH PATAH uniFB2E	אֲ	אֲ
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH QAMATS uniFB2F	אָ	אָ



HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH MAPIQ uniFB30	אֻ	אּ
HEBREW LETTER BET WITH DAGESH uniFB31	בֿ	בּ
HEBREW LETTER GIMEL WITH DAGESH uniFB32	גֿ	גּ
HEBREW LETTER DALET WITH DAGESH uniFB33	דֿ	דּ
HEBREW LETTER HE WITH MAPIQ uniFB34	הֻ	הּ
HEBREW LETTER VAV WITH DAGESH uniFB35	וֿ	וּ
HEBREW LETTER ZAYIN WITH DAGESH uniFB36	זֿ	זּ
HEBREW LETTER TET WITH DAGESH uniFB38	טֿ	טּ
HEBREW LETTER YOD WITH DAGESH uniFB39	יֿ	יּ
HEBREW LETTER FINAL KAF WITH DAGESH uniFB3A	ךֿ	ךּ
HEBREW LETTER KAF WITH DAGESH uniFB3B	כֿ	כּ
HEBREW LETTER LAMED WITH DAGESH uniFB3C	לֿ	לּ
HEBREW LETTER MEM WITH DAGESH uniFB3E	מֿ	מּ
HEBREW LETTER NUN WITH DAGESH uniFB40	נֿ	נּ
HEBREW LETTER SAMEKH WITH DAGESH uniFB41	סֿ	סּ
HEBREW LETTER FINAL PE WITH DAGESH uniFB43	ףֿ	ףּ
HEBREW LETTER PE WITH DAGESH uniFB44	פֿ	פּ
HEBREW LETTER TSADI WITH DAGESH uniFB46	צֿ	צּ
HEBREW LETTER QOF WITH DAGESH uniFB47	קֿ	קּ
HEBREW LETTER RESH WITH DAGESH uniFB48	רֿ	רּ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH uniFB49	שֿ	שּׁ
HEBREW LETTER TAV WITH DAGESH uniFB4A	תֿ	תּ
HEBREW LETTER VAV WITH HOLAM uniFB4B	וֹ	וּ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.2 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) in 2001, the introduction of the National Clinical Audit Programme in 2002, and the introduction of the National Framework for the Quality Improvement of Health Care in 2003.

The NPSA is a non-departmental public body, established by the Department of Health in 2001. Its main purpose is to improve patient safety and the quality of care in the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key functions, including: monitoring and reporting on patient safety; providing advice and guidance on patient safety; and conducting research and development in patient safety.

The NPSA has a number of key initiatives, including: the National Patient Safety Programme (NPSP); the National Clinical Audit Programme (NCAP); and the National Framework for the Quality Improvement of Health Care (NFQIHC).

The NPSP is a programme of work aimed at improving patient safety in the public sector. It is led by the NPSA and involves a number of key stakeholders, including the Department of Health, the NHS, and the public sector.

The NCAP is a programme of work aimed at improving the quality of care in the public sector. It is led by the NPSA and involves a number of key stakeholders, including the Department of Health, the NHS, and the public sector.

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The NPSA has a number of key publications, including: the National Patient Safety Report; the National Clinical Audit Report; and the National Framework for the Quality Improvement of Health Care.

The NPSA has a number of key websites, including: the National Patient Safety Agency website; the National Clinical Audit Programme website; and the National Framework for the Quality Improvement of Health Care website.

The NPSA has a number of key contacts, including: the NPSA Director; the NPSA Deputy Director; and the NPSA Senior Management Team.

The NPSA has a number of key partners, including: the Department of Health; the NHS; and the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key objectives, including: to improve patient safety; to improve the quality of care; and to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key achievements, including: the introduction of the NPSP; the introduction of the NCAP; and the introduction of the NFQIHC.

The NPSA has a number of key challenges, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key opportunities, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key risks, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key strengths, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key weaknesses, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key areas for improvement, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key areas for research, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key areas for development, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key areas for innovation, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key areas for collaboration, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key areas for partnership, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key areas for leadership, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The NPSA has a number of key areas for governance, including: the need to improve patient safety; the need to improve the quality of care; and the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.2 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) in 2001, the introduction of the National Clinical Audit Programme in 2002, and the introduction of the National Framework for the Regulation of Health Care in 2003.

The NPSA is a non-departmental public body, established by the Department of Health in 2001. Its main function is to monitor and improve the safety of health care in the UK.

The National Clinical Audit Programme is a programme of clinical audits, established by the Department of Health in 2002. Its main function is to monitor and improve the quality of clinical care in the UK.

The National Framework for the Regulation of Health Care is a framework of regulations, established by the Department of Health in 2003. Its main function is to monitor and improve the safety and quality of health care in the UK.

The Department of Health is the government department responsible for health and social care in the UK. It is headed by the Secretary of State for Health and is responsible for the development and implementation of health and social care policy.

The Department of Health is responsible for the following functions:

- Developing and implementing health and social care policy.
- Monitoring and improving the safety and quality of health care.
- Promoting the health and well-being of the population.
- Protecting the public from health risks.

The Department of Health is also responsible for the following functions:

- Providing information and advice to the public.
- Promoting research and innovation in health and social care.
- Promoting the health and well-being of the population.
- Protecting the public from health risks.

The Department of Health is also responsible for the following functions:

- Providing information and advice to the public.
- Promoting research and innovation in health and social care.
- Promoting the health and well-being of the population.
- Protecting the public from health risks.

The Department of Health is also responsible for the following functions:

- Providing information and advice to the public.
- Promoting research and innovation in health and social care.
- Promoting the health and well-being of the population.
- Protecting the public from health risks.

The Department of Health is also responsible for the following functions:

- Providing information and advice to the public.
- Promoting research and innovation in health and social care.
- Promoting the health and well-being of the population.
- Protecting the public from health risks.

The Department of Health is also responsible for the following functions:

- Providing information and advice to the public.
- Promoting research and innovation in health and social care.
- Promoting the health and well-being of the population.
- Protecting the public from health risks.

The Department of Health is also responsible for the following functions:

- Providing information and advice to the public.
- Promoting research and innovation in health and social care.
- Promoting the health and well-being of the population.
- Protecting the public from health risks.

The Department of Health is also responsible for the following functions:

- Providing information and advice to the public.
- Promoting research and innovation in health and social care.
- Promoting the health and well-being of the population.
- Protecting the public from health risks.



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

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

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

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



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