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SOFT HYPHEN  
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RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK  
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KHMER LETTER KA  
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KHMER LETTER KHA  
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KHMER LETTER KO  
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KHMER LETTER KHO  
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KHMER LETTER NGO  
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KHMER LETTER TO  
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KHMER LETTER THO  
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KHMER LETTER NO  
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KHMER SIGN SAMYOK SANNYA uni17D0		៙	៚	៛	ៜ	៝	៞	៟	០	១
KHMER SIGN VIRIAM uni17D1		២	៣	៤	៥	៦	៧	៨	៩	០
KHMER SIGN COENG uni17D2		១	២	៣	៤	៥	៦	៧	៨	៩
KHMER SIGN BATHAMASAT uni17D3		០	១	២	៣	៤	៥	៦	៧	៨
KHMER SIGN KHAN uni17D4	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER SIGN BARIYOOSAN uni17D5	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER SIGN CAMNUC PII KUUH uni17D6	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER SIGN LEK TOO uni17D7	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER SIGN BEYYAL uni17D8	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER SIGN PHNAEK MUAN uni17D9	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER SIGN KOOMUUT uni17DA	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER CURRENCY SYMBOL RIEL uni17DB	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER SIGN AVAKRAHASANYA uni17DC	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER SIGN ATTHACAN uni17DD		័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘
KHMER DIGIT ZERO uni17E0	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
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KHMER DIGIT TWO uni17E2	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER DIGIT THREE uni17E3	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER DIGIT FOUR uni17E4	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER DIGIT FIVE uni17E5	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER DIGIT SIX uni17E6	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER DIGIT SEVEN uni17E7	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER DIGIT EIGHT uni17E8	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER DIGIT NINE uni17E9	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK SON uni17F0	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK MUOY uni17F1	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙
KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PII uni17F2	័	៑	្	៓	។	៕	៖	ៗ	៘	៙

KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK BEI  
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK BUON  
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM  
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-MUOY  
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-PII  
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-BEI  
uni17F8

KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-BUON  
uni17F9

KHMER SYMBOL PATHAMASAT  
uni19E0

KHMER SYMBOL MUOY KOET  
uni19E1

KHMER SYMBOL PII KOET  
uni19E2

KHMER SYMBOL BEI KOET  
uni19E3

KHMER SYMBOL BUON KOET  
uni19E4

KHMER SYMBOL PRAM KOET  
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KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-MUOY KOET  
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KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-PII KOET  
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KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-BEI KOET  
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KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-BUON KOET  
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KHMER SYMBOL DAP KOET  
uni19EA

KHMER SYMBOL DAP-MUOY KOET  
uni19EB

KHMER SYMBOL DAP-PII KOET  
uni19EC

KHMER SYMBOL DAP-BEI KOET  
uni19ED

KHMER SYMBOL DAP-BUON KOET  
uni19EE

KHMER SYMBOL DAP-PRAM KOET  
uni19EF

KHMER SYMBOL TUTEYASAT  
uni19F0

KHMER SYMBOL MUOY ROC  
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KHMER SYMBOL PII ROC  
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KHMER SYMBOL BEI ROC  
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KHMER SYMBOL BUON ROC

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	𑒴	𑒵	𑒶	𑒷	𑒸	𑒹	𑒺	𑒻	𑒼
	𑒽	𑒾	𑒿	𑓀	𑓁	𑓂	𑓃	𑓄	𑓅
	𑓆	𑓇	𑓈	𑓉	𑓊	𑓋	𑓌	𑓍	𑓎
	𑓏	𑓐	𑓑	𑓒	𑓓	𑓔	𑓕	𑓖	𑓗
	𑓘	𑓙	𑓚	𑓛	𑓜	𑓝	𑓞	𑓟	𑓠
	𑓡	𑓢	𑓣	𑓤	𑓥	𑓦	𑓧	𑓨	𑓩
	𑓪	𑓫	𑓬	𑓭	𑓮	𑓯	𑓰	𑓱	𑓲
	𑓴	𑓵	𑓶	𑓷	𑓸	𑓹	𑓺	𑓻	𑓼
	𑓽	𑓾	𑓿	𑔀	𑔁	𑔂	𑔃	𑔄	𑔅
	𑔆	𑔇	𑔈	𑔉	𑔊	𑔋	𑔌	𑔍	𑔎
	𑔏	𑔐	𑔑	𑔒	𑔓	𑔔	𑔕	𑔖	𑔗
	𑔘	𑔙	𑔚	𑔛	𑔜	𑔝	𑔞	𑔟	𑔠
	𑔡	𑔢	𑔣	𑔤	𑔥	𑔦	𑔧	𑔨	𑔩
	𑔪	𑔫	𑔬	𑔭	𑔮	𑔯	𑔰	𑔱	𑔲
	𑔴	𑔵	𑔶	𑔷	𑔸	𑔹	𑔺	𑔻	𑔼
	𑔽	𑔾	𑔿	𑕀	𑕁	𑕂	𑕃	𑕄	𑕅
	𑕆	𑕇	𑕈	𑕉	𑕊	𑕋	𑕌	𑕍	𑕎
	𑕏	𑕐	𑕑	𑕒	𑕓	𑕔	𑕕	𑕖	𑕗
	𑕘	𑕙	𑕚	𑕛	𑕜	𑕝	𑕞	𑕟	𑕠
	𑕡	𑕢	𑕣	𑕤	𑕥	𑕦	𑕧	𑕨	𑕩
	𑕪	𑕫	𑕬	𑕭	𑕮	𑕯	𑕰	𑕱	𑕲
	𑕴	𑕵	𑕶	𑕷	𑕸	𑕹	𑕺	𑕻	𑕼
	𑕽	𑕾	𑕿	𑖀	𑖁	𑖂	𑖃	𑖄	𑖅
	𑖆	𑖇	𑖈	𑖉	𑖊	𑖋	𑖌	𑖍	𑖎
	𑖏	𑖐	𑖑	𑖒	𑖓	𑖔	𑖕	𑖖	𑖗
	𑖘	𑖙	𑖚	𑖛	𑖜	𑖝	𑖞	𑖟	𑖠
	𑖡	𑖢	𑖣	𑖤	𑖥	𑖦	𑖧	𑖨	𑖩
	𑖪	𑖫	𑖬	𑖭	𑖮	𑖯	𑖰	𑖱	𑖲
	𑖴	𑖵	𑖶	𑖷	𑖸	𑖹	𑖺	𑖻	𑖼
	𑖽	𑖾	𑖿	𑗀	𑗁	𑗂	𑗃	𑗄	𑗅
	𑗆	𑗇	𑗈	𑗉					

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

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

Ending "a2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

The figure consists of four horizontal bar charts, each representing an age group. Each chart has 10 segments. The first segment of each bar is light gray, representing 'No action needed', and the remaining segments are gold, representing 'More action needed'. The percentage of respondents who believe 'More action needed' increases with age.

Age Group	No action needed (%)	More action needed (%)
18-29	20	80
30-49	10	90
50-69	5	95
70+	5	95

uni17B7.r  
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17B717CD  
It might be two unicodes: 17B7 + 17CD (most Arabic ccmp  
feature)



uni17B717CD.r  
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17B8.r  
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17B9.r  
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17BA.r  
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17BB.b  
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17BC.b  
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17BD.b  
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17BF.right1  
Ending "right1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17BF.right2  
Ending "right2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17BF.right3  
Ending "right3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17C0.right1  
Ending "right1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17C0.right1.high  
feature



uni17C0.right2  
Ending "right2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17C0.right3  
Ending "right3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17C5.right  
Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17C6.r  
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17C9.a  
Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17C9.r  
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17CA.r  
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



uni17CB.r  
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)





Response	Percentage
Doing a good job	89%
Not doing a good job	10%



Response	Percentage
Doing a good job	100%

[illegible]



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[illegible]

It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 178A (most Arabic ccmp

Response	Percentage
Doing a good job	89%
Not doing a good job	10%

Response	Percentage
Doing a good job	89%
Not doing a good job	10%



Response	Percentage
Doing a good job	89%
Not doing a good job	10%

[illegible]

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

uni17D21799  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1799 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21799.low  
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni17D2179A  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179A (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179A.low  
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni17D2179B  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179B (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179C  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179C (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179D  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179E  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179E (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179E.low  
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni17D2179F  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179F (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179F.low  
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni17D217A0  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A0 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217A1  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A1 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217A2  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A2 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217A7  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A7 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217AB  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17AB (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217AC  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17AC (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217AF  
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17AF (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni178017B6  
It might be two unicodes: 1780 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni178017C5  
It might be two unicodes: 1780 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni178117B6  
It might be two unicodes: 1781 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni178117C5

It might be two unicodes: 1781 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤀 𐤁 𐤂 𐤃 𐤄 𐤅 𐤆 𐤇 𐤈 𐤉

𐤊 𐤋 𐤌 𐤍 𐤎 𐤏 𐤐 𐤑 𐤒 𐤓

uni178217B6

It might be two unicodes: 1782 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni178217C5

It might be two unicodes: 1782 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 𐤗 𐤘 𐤙 𐤚 𐤛 𐤜 𐤝

uni178317B6

It might be two unicodes: 1783 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤞 𐤟 𐤠 𐤡 𐤢 𐤣 𐤤 𐤥 𐤦 𐤧

uni178317C5

It might be two unicodes: 1783 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤨 𐤩 𐤪 𐤫 𐤬 𐤭 𐤮 𐤯 𐤰 𐤱

uni178417B6

It might be two unicodes: 1784 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤲 𐤳 𐤴 𐤵 𐤶 𐤷 𐤸 𐤹 𐤺 𐤻

uni178417C5

It might be two unicodes: 1784 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤼 𐤽 𐤾 𐤿 𐥀 𐥁 𐥂 𐥃 𐥄 𐥅

uni178517B6

It might be two unicodes: 1785 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐥆 𐥇 𐥈 𐥉 𐥊 𐥋 𐥌 𐥍 𐥎 𐥏

uni178517C5

It might be two unicodes: 1785 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐥐 𐥑 𐥒 𐥓 𐥔 𐥕 𐥖 𐥗 𐥘 𐥙

uni178617B6

It might be two unicodes: 1786 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐥚 𐥛 𐥜 𐥝 𐥞 𐥟 𐥠 𐥡 𐥢 𐥣

uni178617C5

It might be two unicodes: 1786 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐥤 𐥥 𐥦 𐥧 𐥨 𐥩 𐥪 𐥫 𐥬 𐥭

uni178717B6

It might be two unicodes: 1787 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐥮 𐥯 𐥰 𐥱 𐥲 𐥳 𐥴 𐥵 𐥶 𐥷

uni178717C5

It might be two unicodes: 1787 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐥸 𐥹 𐥺 𐥻 𐥼 𐥽 𐥾 𐥿 𐦀 𐦁

uni178817B6

It might be two unicodes: 1788 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐦂 𐦃 𐦄 𐦅 𐦆 𐦇 𐦈 𐦉 𐦊 𐦋

uni178817C5

It might be two unicodes: 1788 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐦌 𐦍 𐦎 𐦏 𐦐 𐦑 𐦒 𐦓 𐦔 𐦕

uni178917B6

It might be two unicodes: 1789 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐦖 𐦗 𐦘 𐦙 𐦚 𐦛 𐦜 𐦝 𐦞 𐦟

uni178917C5

It might be two unicodes: 1789 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐦠 𐦡 𐦢 𐦣 𐦤 𐦥 𐦦 𐦧 𐦨 𐦩

uni178917B6.a

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

𐦪 𐦫 𐦬 𐦭 𐦮 𐦯 𐦰 𐦱 𐦲 𐦳

uni178917C5.a

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

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uni178A17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178A + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐦿 𐧀 𐧁 𐧂 𐧃 𐧄 𐧅 𐧆 𐧇 𐧈

uni178A17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178A + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178B17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178B + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178B17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178B + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178C17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178C + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178C17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178C + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178D17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178D + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178D17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178D + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178E17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178E + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178E17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178E + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178F17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178F + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni178F17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178F + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179017B6

It might be two unicodes: 1790 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179017C5

It might be two unicodes: 1790 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179117B6

It might be two unicodes: 1791 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179117C5

It might be two unicodes: 1791 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179217B6

It might be two unicodes: 1792 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179217C5

It might be two unicodes: 1792 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179317B6

It might be two unicodes: 1793 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179317C5

It might be two unicodes: 1793 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179417B6

It might be two unicodes: 1794 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179417B6.high

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

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uni179417C5

It might be two unicodes: 1794 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179417C5.high  
Ending "high" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

uni179517B6  
It might be two unicodes: 1795 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179517C5  
It might be two unicodes: 1795 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179617B6  
It might be two unicodes: 1796 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179617C5  
It might be two unicodes: 1796 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179717B6  
It might be two unicodes: 1797 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179717C5  
It might be two unicodes: 1797 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179817B6  
It might be two unicodes: 1798 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179817C5  
It might be two unicodes: 1798 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179917B6  
It might be two unicodes: 1799 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179917C5  
It might be two unicodes: 1799 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179A17B6  
It might be two unicodes: 179A + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179A17C5  
It might be two unicodes: 179A + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179B17B6  
It might be two unicodes: 179B + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179B17C5  
It might be two unicodes: 179B + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179C17B6  
It might be two unicodes: 179C + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179C17C5  
It might be two unicodes: 179C + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179D17B6  
It might be two unicodes: 179D + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179D17C5  
It might be two unicodes: 179D + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179E17B6  
It might be two unicodes: 179E + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179E17C5  
It might be two unicodes: 179E + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179F17B6  
It might be two unicodes: 179F + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni179F17C5  
It might be two unicodes: 179F + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni17A017B6  
It might be two unicodes: 17A0 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni17A017C5  
It might be two unicodes: 17A0 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni17A117B6  
It might be two unicodes: 17A1 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni17A117C5  
It might be two unicodes: 17A1 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni17A217B6  
It might be two unicodes: 17A2 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni17A217C5  
It might be two unicodes: 17A2 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni17D2178317B6  
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2178317B6

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uni17D2178317B6.low  
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

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uni17D2178317C5  
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2178317C5

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uni17D2178317C5.low  
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

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uni17D2178817B6  
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2178817B6

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

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uni17D2178817C5.low  
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

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uni17D2178D17B6  
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2178D17B6

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Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
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uni17D2179917B6  
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179917B6



uni17D2179917B6.low  
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

uni17D2179917C5  
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179917C5



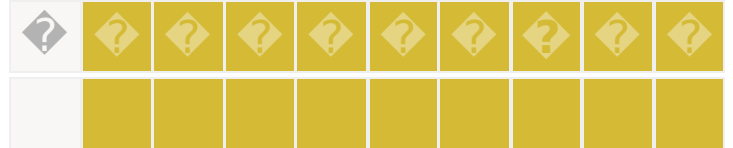
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feature

uni17D2179E17B6  
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179E17B6



uni17D2179E17B6.low  
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

uni17D2179E17C5  
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179E17C5



uni17D2179E17C5.low  
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

uni17D2179F17B6  
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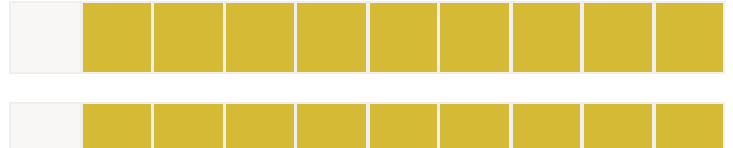
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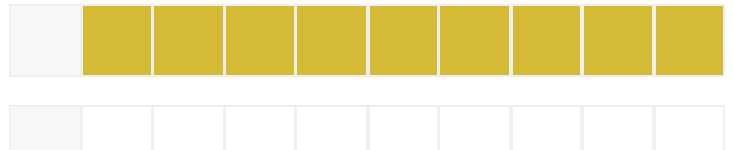


uni17D2179F17C5.low  
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

uni25CC.dot  
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feature

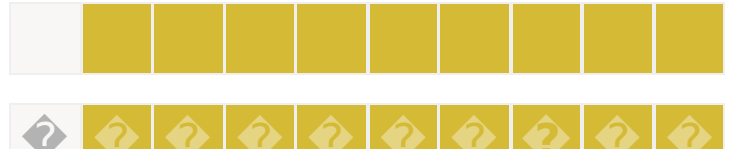


uni17B6.long  
Ending "long" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

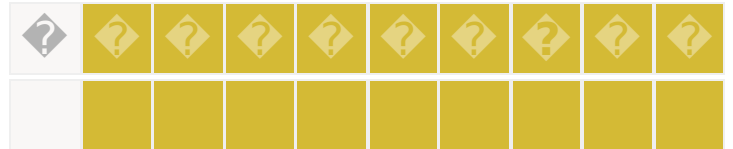


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feature

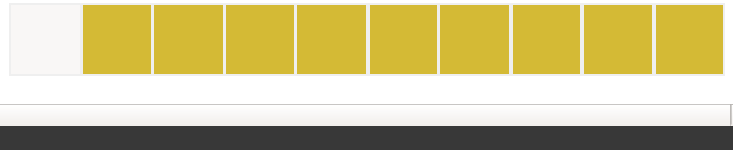
topout.alt  
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



rovoloop  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.  
ab.below  
Ending "below" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature



ac.below  
Ending "below" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

























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 become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world who are under 5 years of age has increased by 1 billion in the same period. The number of children in the world who are under 15 years of age is now 2.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing concern that the rapid increase in the number of children in the world is leading to a decline in the quality of life for children. This is because the rapid increase in the number of children is leading to a decline in the resources available for each child. This is particularly true in developing countries, where the resources available for each child are already limited. This is a major concern for the world's leaders, who are trying to find ways to improve the quality of life for children in the world.

One of the ways to improve the quality of life for children is to provide them with access to education. Education is a key factor in improving the quality of life for children. It helps them to learn about the world around them and to develop the skills they need to live a better life. Education also helps them to become responsible citizens and to contribute to the development of their communities.

Another way to improve the quality of life for children is to provide them with access to healthcare. Healthcare is a key factor in improving the quality of life for children. It helps them to stay healthy and to live longer. Healthcare also helps them to develop the skills they need to live a better life. Healthcare also helps them to become responsible citizens and to contribute to the development of their communities.

There are many other ways to improve the quality of life for children. These include providing them with access to clean water, providing them with access to electricity, and providing them with access to housing. All of these factors are important in improving the quality of life for children. They help them to live a better life and to become responsible citizens.

The world's leaders are trying to find ways to improve the quality of life for children in the world. They are working to provide them with access to education, healthcare, clean water, electricity, and housing. They are also working to provide them with access to other resources that are important in improving the quality of life for children. They are working to make the world a better place for children to live.

The world's leaders are also working to provide children with access to other resources that are important in improving the quality of life for children. These include providing them with access to clean water, providing them with access to electricity, and providing them with access to housing. All of these factors are important in improving the quality of life for children. They help them to live a better life and to become responsible citizens.

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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 50% of the public sector workforce being female in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of the public sector workforce being disabled in 1995.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of the public sector workforce being from ethnic minorities in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower social classes, with 10% of the public sector workforce being from the lower social classes in 1995.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low qualifications, with 10% of the public sector workforce having no qualifications in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low skills, with 10% of the public sector workforce having no skills in 1995.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low income, with 10% of the public sector workforce having a low income in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low housing, with 10% of the public sector workforce having low housing in 1995.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low health, with 10% of the public sector workforce having low health in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low education, with 10% of the public sector workforce having low education in 1995.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low employment, with 10% of the public sector workforce having low employment in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low participation, with 10% of the public sector workforce having low participation in 1995.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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









































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