

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

uni004B	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
LEFT SQUARE BRACKET uni005B	[[[[[[[[
REVERSE SOLIDUS uni005C	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	\
RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET uni005D]]]]]]]]
CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni005E	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
LOW LINE uni005F	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
GRAVE ACCENT uni0060	`	`	`	`	`	`	`	`
LATIN SMALL LETTER A uni0061	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f

POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6								
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©	©	©	©	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD								
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRPT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRPT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRPT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾

INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	ö	ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9								
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0100	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0102	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0104	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0106	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0108	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0109	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010A	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010B	č	č	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	č	č	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	d'	d'	d'	d'	d'	d'	d'	d'
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð

LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	ḏ	ḏ	ḏ	ḏ	ḏ	ḏ	ḏ	ḏ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0114	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011C	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011D	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0124	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0125	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0128	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0129	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE								

uni012C	Ĭ	ĭ	Ĭ	ĭ	Ĭ	ĭ	Ĭ	ĭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012D	Ȭ	ȭ	Ȭ	ȭ	Ȭ	ȭ	Ȭ	ȭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł	ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ	ı
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ uni0132	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ uni0133	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0134	Ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ	ĵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0135	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ƙ	ƙ	Ƙ	ƙ	Ƙ	ƙ	Ƙ	ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni013F	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł	ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni0140	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł	ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	ń	Ń	ń	Ń	ń	Ń	ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ɨ	ɰ	Ɨ	ɰ	Ɨ	ɰ	Ɨ	ɰ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ɰ	ɰ	ɰ	ɰ	ɰ	ɰ	ɰ	ɰ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ

LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE
uni0149

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG
uni014A

LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG
uni014B

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON
uni014C

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON
uni014D

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE
uni014E

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE
uni014F

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0150

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0151

LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE
uni0152

LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE
uni0153

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE
uni0154

LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE
uni0155

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA
uni0156

LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA
uni0157

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON
uni0158

LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON
uni0159

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE
uni015A

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE
uni015B

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni015C

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni015D

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA
uni015E

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA
uni015F

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON
uni0160

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON
uni0161

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA
uni0162

LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA
uni0163

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON

ŋ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ
Ŋ	Ṅ	Ṅ	Ṅ	Ṅ	Ṅ	Ṅ	Ṅ	Ṅ
ŋ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ
Ō	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ
ō	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
Ö	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ	Ȭ
ö	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ	ȭ
Ő	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ
ő	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ
Ŏ	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ	Ȱ
ŏ	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ	ȱ
Œ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ
œ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ
Ŕ	ȴ	ȴ	ȴ	ȴ	ȴ	ȴ	ȴ	ȴ
ŕ	ȵ	ȵ	ȵ	ȵ	ȵ	ȵ	ȵ	ȵ
Ŗ	ȶ	ȶ	ȶ	ȶ	ȶ	ȶ	ȶ	ȶ
ŗ	ȷ	ȷ	ȷ	ȷ	ȷ	ȷ	ȷ	ȷ
Ř	ȸ	ȸ	ȸ	ȸ	ȸ	ȸ	ȸ	ȸ
ř	ȹ	ȹ	ȹ	ȹ	ȹ	ȹ	ȹ	ȹ
Ś	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ	Ⱥ
ś	Ȼ	Ȼ	Ȼ	Ȼ	Ȼ	Ȼ	Ȼ	Ȼ
Ŝ	ȼ	ȼ	ȼ	ȼ	ȼ	ȼ	ȼ	ȼ
ŝ	Ƚ	Ƚ	Ƚ	Ƚ	Ƚ	Ƚ	Ƚ	Ƚ
Ş	Ⱦ	Ⱦ	Ⱦ	Ⱦ	Ⱦ	Ⱦ	Ⱦ	Ⱦ
ş	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ
Š	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ
š	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ
Ţ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ
ţ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ
Ț	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ
ț	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ	ȿ

uni0164	Ť	ť	Ť	ť	Ť	ť	Ť	ť
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	ṱ	ṱ	ṱ	ṱ	ṱ	ṱ	ṱ	ṱ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0168	Ũ	ũ	Ũ	ũ	Ũ	ũ	Ũ	ũ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0169	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	ū	Ū	ū	Ū	ū	Ū	ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016C	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016D	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ű	ű	Ű	ű	Ű	ű	Ű	ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ú	ú	Ú	ú	Ú	ú	Ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	ų	Ų	ų	Ų	ų	Ų	ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	ŵ	Ŵ	ŵ	Ŵ	ŵ	Ŵ	ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	ŷ	Ŷ	ŷ	Ŷ	ŷ	Ŷ	ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ	ẑ	Ẑ	ẑ	Ẑ	ẑ	Ẑ	ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA								

	uni018F	Ð	ð	Ð	ð	Ð	ð	Ð	ð
	LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH STROKE uni01B5	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH STROKE uni01B6	ƶ	ƶ	ƶ	ƶ	ƶ	ƶ	ƶ	ƶ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FC	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FD	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FE	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
		ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FF								
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț
	LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț
	LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J uni0237	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
	LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA uni0259	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə
	MODIFIER LETTER TURNED COMMA uni02BB	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
	MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
	CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
	BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
	DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
	RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇
	OGONEK uni02DB	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇
	SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
	COMBINING TURNED COMMA ABOVE uni0312								
	COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326								
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA uni0394	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA uni03A9	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
	GREEK SMALL LETTER MU								

	uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
	GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π	π	π	π	π	π
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E80	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E8A	Ẋ	Ẋ	Ẋ	Ẋ	Ẋ	Ẋ	Ẋ	Ẋ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E8B	ẋ	ẋ	ẋ	ẋ	ẋ	ẋ	ẋ	ẋ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S uni1E9E	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ
	FIGURE SPACE uni2007								
	PUNCTUATION SPACE uni2008								
	THIN SPACE uni2009								
	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	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
SUPERSCRIFT ZERO uni2070	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰
SUPERSCRIFT FOUR uni2074	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴
SUPERSCRIFT FIVE uni2075	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵
SUPERSCRIFT SIX uni2076	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶
SUPERSCRIFT SEVEN uni2077	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷
SUPERSCRIFT EIGHT uni2078	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸
SUPERSCRIFT NINE uni2079	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
TURKISH LIRA SIGN uni20BA	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺
SERVICE MARK uni2120	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM	SM
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™	™	™
OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
LEFTWARDS ARROW uni2190	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←
UPWARDS ARROW uni2191	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
RIGHTWARDS ARROW uni2192	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
DOWNWARDS ARROW uni2193	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SQUARE ROOT uni221A	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
INFINITY								

	uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
	INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
	APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO uni2245	≐	≐	≐	≐	≐	≐	≐	≐
	ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
	NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
	LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
	GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
	DOT OPERATOR uni22C5	⋅	⋅	⋅	⋅	⋅	⋅	⋅	⋅
	LOZENGE uni25CA	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl

	0 0/9 frac feature	0	0	0 0/9	0 0/9	0 0/9	0 0/9	0 0/9	0 0/9
	1 1/8 frac feature	1	1	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8
	2 2/7 frac feature	2	2	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7
	3 3/6 frac feature	3	3	3 3/6	3 3/6	3 3/6	3 3/6	3 3/6	3 3/6
	4 4/5 frac feature	4	4	4 4/5	4 4/5	4 4/5	4 4/5	4 4/5	4 4/5
	5 5/4 frac feature	5	5	5 5/4	5 5/4	5 5/4	5 5/4	5 5/4	5 5/4
	6 6/3 frac feature	6	6	6 6/3	6 6/3	6 6/3	6 6/3	6 6/3	6 6/3
	7 7/2 frac feature	7	7	7 7/2	7 7/2	7 7/2	7 7/2	7 7/2	7 7/2
	8 8/1 frac feature	8	8	8 8/1	8 8/1	8 8/1	8 8/1	8 8/1	8 8/1
	9 9/0 frac feature	9	9	9 9/0	9 9/0	9 9/0	9 9/0	9 9/0	9 9/0
	s_s liga feature	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss	ss
Ending "uc" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	acute.uc	´	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
Ending "uc" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	breve.uc	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
Ending "uc" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	caron.uc	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ

circumflex.uc Ending "uc" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
dieresis.uc Ending "uc" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
dotaccent.uc Ending "uc" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
grave.uc Ending "uc" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	`	`	`	`	`	`	`	`
hungarumlaut.uc Ending "uc" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
macron.uc Ending "uc" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯
ring.uc Ending "uc" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊
tilde.uc Ending "uc" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
f.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
f_i liga feature	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
f_l liga feature	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
i.dot Ending "dot" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
caron.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
ogonek.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛
zero.tf tnum feature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
one.tf tnum feature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
two.tf tnum feature	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
three.tf tnum feature	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
four.tf tnum feature	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
five.tf tnum feature	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
six.tf tnum feature	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
seven.tf tnum feature	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
eight.tf tnum feature	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
nine.tf tnum feature	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

zero.osf
onum feature

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

one.osf
onum feature

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

two.osf
onum feature

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

three.osf
onum feature

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

four.osf
onum feature

4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

five.osf
onum feature

5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

six.osf
onum feature

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

seven.osf
onum feature

7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

eight.osf
onum feature

8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

nine.osf
onum feature

9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

zero.dnom
dnom feature

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

one.dnom
dnom feature

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

two.dnom
dnom feature

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

three.dnom
dnom feature

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

four.dnom
dnom feature

4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

five.dnom
dnom feature

5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

six.dnom
dnom feature

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

seven.dnom
dnom feature

7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

eight.dnom
dnom feature

8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

nine.dnom
dnom feature

9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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.

100%

100%

100

100

100%

the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information science, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information studies, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information technology, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information systems, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information management, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information policy, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information law, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'information ethics' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information ethics, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are a number of advantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a reduction in the cost of public services, and that it can lead to an improvement in the quality of public services.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a loss of jobs, and that it can lead to a loss of public control over public services.

Despite these disadvantages, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector needs to be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a number of important public services.

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

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

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

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

There are a number of advantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a reduction in the cost of public services, and that it can lead to an improvement in the quality of public services.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a loss of jobs, and that it can lead to a loss of public control over public services.

Despite these disadvantages, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector needs to be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a number of important public services.

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

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

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

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

There are a number of advantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a reduction in the cost of public services, and that it can lead to an improvement in the quality of public services.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a loss of jobs, and that it can lead to a loss of public control over public services.

Despite these disadvantages, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector needs to be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a number of important public services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1980s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

The first major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on a new system of rates, which were introduced in 1993.

The second major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 1994, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 1995.

The third major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 1999, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2000.

The fourth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2000, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2001.

The fifth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2002, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2003.

The sixth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2003, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2004.

The seventh major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2004, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2005.

The eighth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2005, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2006.

The ninth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2006, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2007.

The tenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2007, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2008.

The eleventh major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2008, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2009.

The twelfth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2009, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2010.

The thirteenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2010, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2011.

The fourteenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2011, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2012.

The fifteenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2012, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2013.

The sixteenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2013, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2014.

The seventeenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2014, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2015.

The eighteenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2015, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2016.

The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2016, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2017.

The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the Local Government Act 2017, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on a new system of local government, which was introduced in 2018.

100%

© 2011 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 270: 103–110

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

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

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

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

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

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of competition 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 in a number of ways, including the merging of public services, the restructuring of public organizations, and the introduction of new public services.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to 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 public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

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

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

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of competition 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 in a number of ways, including the merging of public services, the restructuring of public organizations, and the introduction of new public services.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to 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 public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

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

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

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of competition 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 in a number of ways, including the merging of public services, the restructuring of public organizations, and the introduction of new public services.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to 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 public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

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

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

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of competition 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 in a number of ways, including the merging of public services, the restructuring of public organizations, and the introduction of new public services.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to 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 public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

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

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 purpose is to improve patient safety in the NHS.

The NPSA has a number of functions, including: to monitor and report on patient safety; to investigate and report on patient safety incidents; to provide advice and guidance on patient safety; and to promote a culture of patient safety.

The NPSA has a number of initiatives, including: the National Patient Safety Programme (NPSP); the National Patient Safety Incident Reporting and Learning System (NPSIRLS); and the National Patient Safety Audit (NPSA).

The NPSP is a programme of work aimed at improving patient safety in the NHS. It is a multi-agency programme, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSIRLS is a system for reporting and learning from patient safety incidents. It is a national system, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

The NPSA is a national audit of patient safety. It is a multi-agency audit, involving the Department of Health, the NPSA, and a number of other organisations.

© 2007 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2007 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

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 has also 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 has also 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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.

© 2007 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2007 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

100%

© 2010 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 267: 103–110

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

100%

