



2020-09-25 - 16:51.29  
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Font Bundles

Print this page

SPACE uni0020		
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"
NUMBER SIGN uni0023	#	#
DOLLAR SIGN uni0024	\$	\$
PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%
AMPERSAND uni0026	&	&
APOSTROPHE uni0027	'	'
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028	(	(
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029	)	)
ASTERISK uni002A	*	*
PLUS SIGN uni002B	+	+
COMMA uni002C	,	,
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D	-	-
FULL STOP uni002E	.	.
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	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
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K  
uni004B

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y  
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z  
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LEFT SQUARE BRACKET  
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REVERSE SOLIDUS  
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RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET  
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CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT  
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LOW LINE  
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GRAVE ACCENT  
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LATIN SMALL LETTER A  
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LATIN SMALL LETTER B  
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LATIN SMALL LETTER C  
uni0063

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LATIN SMALL LETTER D  
uni0064

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d

LATIN SMALL LETTER E  
uni0065

e

e

LATIN SMALL LETTER F  
uni0066

f

f

LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C		
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0		
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢
POUND SIGN		

uni00A3	£	₣
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	⌘	Ⓢ
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	₲
BROKEN BAR uni00A6	¦	‡
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	¶
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	ˆ
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	®
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD		
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	μ	μ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿

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

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

DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷
	Ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8		
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	ˉ	ˉ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	◌̛	◌̛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π
EN DASH uni2013	—	—



EM DASH uni2014	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘
	’	’
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019		
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	,	,
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	”	”
DAGGER uni2020	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	...	...
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂
INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/
BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•
SQUARE ROOT uni221A	√	√
INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞
INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO		

uni2265



LOZENGE  
uni25CA



uniF000



uniF001



uniF002



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 1.7 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 which was established in 2001. Its main function is to promote and improve patient safety in the NHS. It does this by working with health care providers to identify and prevent risks to patient safety.

The National Clinical Audit Programme is a programme of clinical audits which was established in 2002. Its main function is to improve the quality of care in the NHS by identifying and addressing areas of clinical practice which need improvement.

The National Framework for the Regulation of Health Care is a framework which was established in 2003. Its main function is to ensure that health care providers are regulated in a way which ensures the highest standards of patient safety and quality of care.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of mental health care, which includes a commitment to 'improving the lives of people with mental health problems'.

One of the key challenges facing the mental health system is how to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live their lives to the full, and that they are able to participate in the community. This is a challenge that requires a multi-disciplinary approach, involving the mental health system, the criminal justice system, and the community.

One of the key areas of research in this field is the study of the effectiveness of interventions designed to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. This research has identified a number of factors that are associated with improved outcomes, including the provision of a range of services, the involvement of the community, and the provision of a range of support services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



