

2020-09-26 - 08:07.34
08:07.36

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Archivo Narrow Regular
 Archivo Narrow Medium
 Archivo Narrow SemiBold
 Archivo Narrow Bold
 Archivo Narrow *Italic*
 Archivo Narrow *Medium Italic*
 Archivo Narrow *SemiBold Italic*
 Archivo Narrow *Bold Italic*

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

FULL STOP uni002E
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	e
f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
uni0071

q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER S
uni0073

s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER W
uni0077

w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
uni0079

y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

z	z	z	z	z	z	z	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	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
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	±	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT 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	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT 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 Ô

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE
uni00F5

Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ Õ

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
uni00F6

Ö 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 Ø

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
uni00F9

Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE
uni00FA

Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00FB

Û Û Û Û Û Û Û Û Û

LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
uni00FC

Ü Ü Ü Ü Ü Ü Ü Ü Ü

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE
uni00FD

Ý Ý Ý Ý Ý Ý Ý Ý Ý

LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN
uni00FE

þ þ þ þ þ þ þ þ þ

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS
uni00FF

ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ ÿ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON
uni0100

Ā Ā Ā Ā Ā Ā Ā Ā Ā

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON
uni0101

ā ā ā ā ā ā ā ā ā

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE
uni0102

Ă Ă Ă Ă Ă Ă Ă Ă Ă

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE
uni0103

ă ă ă ă ă ă ă ă ă

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK
uni0104

Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK
uni0105

ą ą ą ą ą ą ą ą ą

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE
uni0106

Ć Ć Ć Ć Ć Ć Ć Ć Ć

LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE
uni0107

ć ć ć ć ć ć ć ć ć

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni0108

Ĉ Ĉ Ĉ Ĉ Ĉ Ĉ Ĉ Ĉ Ĉ

LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni0109

ĉ ĉ ĉ ĉ ĉ ĉ ĉ ĉ ĉ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE
uni010A

Ċ Ċ Ċ Ċ Ċ Ċ Ċ Ċ Ċ

LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE
uni010B

ċ ċ ċ ċ ċ ċ ċ ċ ċ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON
uni010C

Č Č Č Č Č Č Č Č Č

LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON
uni010D

č č č č č č č č č

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON
uni010E

Ď Ď Ď Ď Ď Ď Ď Ď Ď

LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ
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	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	è	è	è	è	è	è	è	è
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	Ĭ	î	Ī	ī	Ĭ	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	Ī	ī	Ĭ	î	Ī	ī	Ĭ	î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012C	İ	ï	İ	ï	İ	ï	İ	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012D	İ	ï	İ	ï	İ	ï	İ	ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	į	Į	į	Į	į	Į	į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į	į	į	į	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	ï	İ	ï	İ	ï	İ	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	I	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
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 SMALL LETTER KRA uni0138	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
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	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ

LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE uni0149	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014E	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014F	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015C	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015D	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON	š	š	š	š	š	š	š	š

	uni017C	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
	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 SMALL LETTER LONG S uni017F	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA uni018F	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0191	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK uni019D								
		Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A0	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A1	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01AF	Ʊ	Ʊ	Ʊ	Ʊ	Ʊ	Ʊ	Ʊ	Ʊ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01B0	ɯ	ɯ	ɯ	ɯ	ɯ	ɯ	ɯ	ɯ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DZ WITH CARON uni01C4	DŽ	DŽ	DŽ	DŽ	DŽ	DŽ	DŽ	DŽ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni01C5	Dž	Dž	Dž	Dž	Dž	Dž	Dž	Dž
	LATIN SMALL LETTER DZ WITH CARON uni01C6	dž	dž	dž	dž	dž	dž	dž	dž
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LJ uni01C7	LJ	LJ	LJ	LJ	LJ	LJ	LJ	LJ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH SMALL LETTER J uni01C8	Lj	Lj	Lj	Lj	Lj	Lj	Lj	Lj
	LATIN SMALL LETTER LJ uni01C9	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj	lj
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER NJ uni01CA	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH SMALL LETTER J uni01CB	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj	Nj
	LATIN SMALL LETTER NJ uni01CC	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CARON uni01CD	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CARON uni01CE	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CARON uni01CF	Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CARON uni01D0	ĭ	ĭ	ĭ	ĭ	ĭ	ĭ	ĭ	ĭ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CARON uni01D1	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CARON uni01D2	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CARON								

	uni01D3	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CARON uni01D4	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON uni01D5	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON uni01D6	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS AND ACUTE uni01D7	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS AND ACUTE uni01D8	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS AND CARON uni01D9	ǚ	ǚ	ǚ	ǚ	ǚ	ǚ	ǚ	ǚ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS AND CARON uni01DA	ǘ	ǘ	ǘ	ǘ	ǘ	ǘ	ǘ	ǘ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS AND GRAVE uni01DB	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS AND GRAVE uni01DC	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CARON uni01E6	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CARON uni01E7	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK uni01EA	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK uni01EB	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FA	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FB	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
	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
	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FF	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0200	À	À	À	À	À	À	À	À
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0201	à	à	à	à	à	à	à	à
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH INVERTED BREVE uni0202	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH INVERTED BREVE uni0203	â	â	â	â	â	â	â	â
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0204	È	È	È	È	È	È	È	È
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0205	è	è	è	è	è	è	è	è
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH INVERTED BREVE uni0206	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH INVERTED BREVE								

	uni0207	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0208	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0209	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni020A	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni020B	î	î	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni020C	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni020D	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni020E	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni020F	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0210	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0211	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni0212	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni0213	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0214	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	uni0215	û	û	û	û	û	û	û	û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni0216	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH INVERTED BREVE	uni0217	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW	uni0218	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW	uni0219	ș	ș	ș	ș	ș	ș	ș	ș
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 CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON	uni022A	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON	uni022B	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE AND MACRON	uni022C	Õ̃	Õ̃	Õ̃	Õ̃	Õ̃	Õ̃	Õ̃	Õ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE AND MACRON	uni022D	õ̃	õ̃	õ̃	õ̃	õ̃	õ̃	õ̃	õ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND MACRON	uni0230	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND MACRON	uni0231	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH MACRON	uni0232	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH MACRON		ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ

uni0233	̄	̄	̄	̄	̄	̄	̄	̄
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J uni0237	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA uni0259	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK uni0272	ɲ	ɲ	ɲ	ɲ	ɲ	ɲ	ɲ	ɲ
MODIFIER LETTER PRIME uni02B9	’	’	’	’	’	’	’	’
MODIFIER LETTER DOUBLE PRIME uni02BA	”	”	”	”	”	”	”	”
MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE uni02BC	’	’	’	’	’	’	’	’
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	”	”	”	”	”	”	”	”
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300								
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301								
COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni0302								
COMBINING TILDE uni0303								
COMBINING MACRON uni0304								
COMBINING BREVE uni0306								
COMBINING DOT ABOVE uni0307								
COMBINING DIAERESIS uni0308								
COMBINING HOOK ABOVE uni0309								
COMBINING RING ABOVE uni030A								
COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni030B								
COMBINING CARON								

uni030C								
COMBINING DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT uni030F								
COMBINING INVERTED BREVE uni0311								
COMBINING TURNED COMMA ABOVE uni0312								
COMBINING HORN uni031B								
COMBINING DOT BELOW uni0323								
COMBINING DIAERESIS BELOW uni0324								
COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326								
COMBINING CEDILLA uni0327								
COMBINING OGONEK uni0328								
COMBINING BREVE BELOW uni032E								
COMBINING MACRON BELOW uni0331								
COMBINING SHORT STROKE OVERLAY uni0335								
COMBINING LONG STROKE OVERLAY uni0336								
COMBINING SHORT SOLIDUS OVERLAY uni0337								
COMBINING LONG SOLIDUS OVERLAY uni0338								
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	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S uni1E9E	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW uni1EA0	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW uni1EA1	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EA2	Ả	Ả	Ả	Ả	Ả	Ả	Ả	Ả

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EA3	À	Á	Â	Ã	Ä	Å	Ä	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EA4	Ã	Ä	Å	Ä	Å	Ä	Å	Ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EA5	ä	á	â	ã	ä	á	â	ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EA6	À	À	À	À	À	À	À	À
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EA7	à	à	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EA8	Ã	Ä	Å	Ä	Å	Ä	Å	Ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EA9	ä	á	â	ã	ä	á	â	ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EAA	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EAB	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EAC	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EAD	â	â	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE uni1EAE	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE uni1EAF	ä	á	â	ã	ä	á	â	ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE uni1EB0	À	À	À	À	À	À	À	À
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE uni1EB1	à	à	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EB2	Ã	Ä	Å	Ä	Å	Ä	Å	Ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EB3	ä	á	â	ã	ä	á	â	ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE uni1EB4	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE uni1EB5	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW uni1EB6	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW uni1EB7	â	â	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW uni1EB8	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW uni1EB9	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EBA	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EBB	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TILDE uni1EBC	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH TILDE uni1EBD	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE								

	uni1ED9	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EDA	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EDB	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EDC	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EDD	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EDE	Ǫ	Ǫ	Ǫ	Ǫ	Ǫ	Ǫ	Ǫ	Ǫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EDF	ǫ	ǫ	ǫ	ǫ	ǫ	ǫ	ǫ	ǫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EE0	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EE1	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EE2	Ơ	Ơ	Ơ	Ơ	Ơ	Ơ	Ơ	Ơ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EE3	ơ	ơ	ơ	ơ	ơ	ơ	ơ	ơ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EE4	Ụ	Ụ	Ụ	Ụ	Ụ	Ụ	Ụ	Ụ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EE5	ụ	ụ	ụ	ụ	ụ	ụ	ụ	ụ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EE6	Ủ	Ủ	Ủ	Ủ	Ủ	Ủ	Ủ	Ủ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EE7	ủ	ủ	ủ	ủ	ủ	ủ	ủ	ủ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EE8	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EE9	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EEA	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EEB	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EEC	Ǯ	Ǯ	Ǯ	Ǯ	Ǯ	Ǯ	Ǯ	Ǯ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EED	ǹ	ǹ	ǹ	ǹ	ǹ	ǹ	ǹ	ǹ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EEE	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EEF	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EF0	Ư	Ư	Ư	Ư	Ư	Ư	Ư	Ư
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EF1	ư	ư	ư	ư	ư	ư	ư	ư
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
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW		Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ

	uni1EF4							
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EF5	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EF6	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EF7	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH TILDE	uni1EF8	Ỹ	Ỹ	Ỹ	Ỹ	Ỹ	Ỹ	Ỹ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH TILDE	uni1EF9	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ
EN SPACE	uni2002							
EM SPACE	uni2003							
THREE-PER-EM SPACE	uni2004							
FOUR-PER-EM SPACE	uni2005							
THIN SPACE	uni2009							
HYPHEN	uni2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON-BREAKING HYPHEN	uni2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EN DASH	uni2013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH	uni2014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HORIZONTAL BAR	uni2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DOUBLE LOW LINE	uni2017	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2019	’	’	’	’	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
SINGLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK	uni201B	՝	՝	՝	՝	՝	՝	՝
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	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
PRIME uni2032	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′
DOUBLE PRIME uni2033	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	‹	‹	‹	‹	‹	‹	‹	‹
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	›	›	›	›	›	›	›	›
DOUBLE EXCLAMATION MARK uni203C	‼	‼	‼	‼	‼	‼	‼	‼
OVERLINE uni203E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
COMMERCIAL MINUS SIGN uni2052	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
SUPERSCRIT ZERO uni2070	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰
SUPERSCRIT FOUR uni2074	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴
SUPERSCRIT FIVE uni2075	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵
SUPERSCRIT SIX uni2076	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶
SUPERSCRIT SEVEN uni2077	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷
SUPERSCRIT EIGHT uni2078	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸
SUPERSCRIT NINE uni2079	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹
SUPERSCRIT LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni207F	ⁿ	ⁿ	ⁿ	ⁿ	ⁿ	ⁿ	ⁿ	ⁿ
SUBSCRIPT ZERO uni2080	₀	₀	₀	₀	₀	₀	₀	₀
SUBSCRIPT ONE uni2081	₁	₁	₁	₁	₁	₁	₁	₁
SUBSCRIPT TWO uni2082	₂	₂	₂	₂	₂	₂	₂	₂
SUBSCRIPT THREE uni2083	₃	₃	₃	₃	₃	₃	₃	₃
SUBSCRIPT FOUR uni2084	₄	₄	₄	₄	₄	₄	₄	₄
SUBSCRIPT FIVE uni2085	₅	₅	₅	₅	₅	₅	₅	₅
SUBSCRIPT SIX uni2086	₆	₆	₆	₆	₆	₆	₆	₆
SUBSCRIPT SEVEN uni2087	₇	₇	₇	₇	₇	₇	₇	₇
SUBSCRIPT EIGHT uni2088	₈	₈	₈	₈	₈	₈	₈	₈
SUBSCRIPT NINE uni2089	₉	₉	₉	₉	₉	₉	₉	₉
LATIN SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER N uni2099	ₙ	ₙ	ₙ	ₙ	ₙ	ₙ	ₙ	ₙ
COLON SIGN								

uni20A1	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣
FRENCH FRANC SIGN uni20A3	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣
LIRA SIGN uni20A4	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤
NAIRA SIGN uni20A6	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
PESETA SIGN uni20A7	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧
WON SIGN uni20A9	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩
DONG SIGN uni20AB	₫	₫	₫	₫	₫	₫	₫	₫
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
KIP SIGN uni20AD	₭	₭	₭	₭	₭	₭	₭	₭
PESO SIGN uni20B1	₱	₱	₱	₱	₱	₱	₱	₱
GUARANI SIGN uni20B2	₲	₲	₲	₲	₲	₲	₲	₲
CEDI SIGN uni20B5	₷	₷	₷	₷	₷	₷	₷	₷
INDIAN RUPEE SIGN uni20B9	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
TURKISH LIRA SIGN uni20BA	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺
MANAT SIGN uni20BC	₼	₼	₼	₼	₼	₼	₼	₼
RUBLE SIGN uni20BD	₽	₽	₽	₽	₽	₽	₽	₽
CARE OF uni2105	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
NUMERO SIGN uni2116	№	№	№	№	№	№	№	№
SOUND RECORDING COPYRIGHT uni2117	©	©	©	©	©	©	©	©
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™	™	™
OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
ESTIMATED SYMBOL uni212E	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
VULGAR FRACTION ONE EIGHTH uni215B	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8
VULGAR FRACTION THREE EIGHTHS uni215C	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8
VULGAR FRACTION FIVE EIGHTHS uni215D	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8
VULGAR FRACTION SEVEN EIGHTHS								

	uni215E	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
	LEFTWARDS ARROW uni2190	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←
	UPWARDS ARROW uni2191	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
	RIGHTWARDS ARROW uni2192	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
	DOWNWARDS ARROW uni2193	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	LEFT RIGHT ARROW uni2194	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
	UP DOWN ARROW uni2195	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
	UP DOWN ARROW WITH BASE uni21A8	⇕	⇕	⇕	⇕	⇕	⇕	⇕	⇕
	PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
	EMPTY SET uni2205	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
	INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
	N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑
	MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
	DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	SQUARE ROOT uni221A	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
	RIGHT ANGLE uni221F	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥	⊥
	INTERSECTION uni2229	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩	∩
	INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
	ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
	NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
	IDENTICAL TO uni2261	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
	LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
	GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
	HOUSE uni2302	⌠	⌠	⌠	⌠	⌠	⌠	⌠	⌠
	REVERSED NOT SIGN uni2310	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞

TOP HALF INTEGRAL uni2320	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
BOTTOM HALF INTEGRAL uni2321	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
LOZENGE uni25CA	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊
MATHEMATICAL LEFT ANGLE BRACKET uni27E8	⟨	⟨	⟨	⟨	⟨	⟨	⟨	⟨	⟨
MATHEMATICAL RIGHT ANGLE BRACKET uni27E9	⟩	⟩	⟩	⟩	⟩	⟩	⟩	⟩	⟩
uniE0FF									
uniE0FD									
uniF000	Hi								
uniF6C3									
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
ZERO WIDTH NO-BREAK SPACE uniFEFF									

[illegible]

Ycircumflex.locIGUA
Ending "locIGUA" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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Ydieresis.locIGUA
Ending "locIGUA" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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Ygrave.locIGUA
Ending "locIGUA" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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uni0232.locIGUA
Ending "locIGUA" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni1EF8.locIGUA
Ending "locIGUA" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

Cacute.locIPLK
Ending "locIPLK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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Nacute.locIPLK
Ending "locIPLK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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Oacute.locIPLK
Ending "locIPLK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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Sacute.locIPLK
Ending "locIPLK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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Zacute.locIPLK
Ending "locIPLK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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i.locITRK
Ending "locITRK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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It might be two unicodes: 006A + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

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y.locIGUA
Ending "locIGUA" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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yacute.locIGUA
Ending "locIGUA" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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ycircumflex.locIGUA
Ending "locIGUA" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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ydieresis.locIGUA
Ending "locIGUA" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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ygrave.locIGUA
Ending "locIGUA" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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uni0233.locIGUA
Ending "locIGUA" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni1EF9.locIGUA
Ending "locIGUA" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

cacute.locIPLK
Ending "locIPLK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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nacute.locIPLK
Ending "locIPLK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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oacute.locIPLK
Ending "locIPLK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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sacute.locIPLK
Ending "locIPLK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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zacute.locIPLK
Ending "locIPLK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

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f_f
liga feature

ff	ff	ff	ff	ff	ff	ff	ff	ff
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f_f_i
liga feature

ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi
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f_f_l
liga feature

ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl
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zero.If
Inum feature

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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one.If
Inum feature

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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two.If
Inum feature

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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three.If
Inum feature

3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
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four.If
Inum feature

4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
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five.If
Inum feature

5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
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six.If
Inum feature

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

seven.If
Inum feature

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

eight.If
Inum feature

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

nine.If
Inum feature

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

zero.If.zero
Inum zero feature

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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zero.osf
onum feature

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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one.osf
onum feature

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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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
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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
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seven.osf
onum feature

7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
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eight.osf
onum feature

8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
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nine.osf

[illegible]

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

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uni0308.case
case feature

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uni0307.case
case feature

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gravecomb.case
case feature

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acutecomb.case
case feature

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uni030B.case
case feature

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uni0302.case
case feature

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uni030C.case
case feature

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uni0306.case
case feature

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uni030A.case
case feature

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tildecomb.case
case feature

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uni0304.case
case feature

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hookabovecomb.case
case feature

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uni030F.case
case feature

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uni0311.case
case feature

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uni0312.case
case feature

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uni031B.case
case feature

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dotbelowcomb.case
case feature

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uni0324.case
case feature

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uni0326.case
case feature

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uni0327.case
case feature

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uni0328.case
case feature

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uni032E.case
case feature

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uni0331.case
case feature

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

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It might be two unicones: 0306 + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

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uni03060300

It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni03060309

It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0309 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni03060303

It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0303 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni03020301

It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni03020300

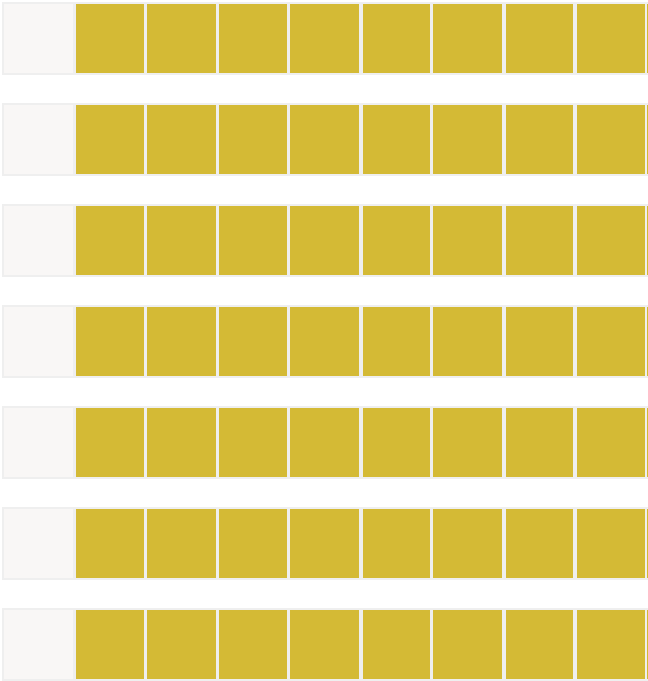
It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni03020309

It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0309 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni03020303

It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0303 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key results for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These results are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 1990s. 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 Public Sector Reform Act in 1992. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The second major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 1995. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The third major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 1998. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The fourth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2001. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The fifth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2004. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The sixth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2007. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The seventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2010. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The eighth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2013. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The ninth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2015. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The tenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2017. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The eleventh major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2019. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The twelfth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2021. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The thirteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2023. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The fourteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2025. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The fifteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2027. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The sixteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2029. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The seventeenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2031. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The eighteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2033. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2035. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2037. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The twenty-first major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2039. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

The twenty-second major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Act in 2041. This Act gave the government the power to reorganize the public sector and to create new public sector bodies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key results for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These results are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

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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 over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 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 over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 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 over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 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 over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 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 over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 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 over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 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 over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 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 over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 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 over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 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 over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 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 over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 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 over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 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 over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to achieve these objectives. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the social care of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of social workers who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of social workers who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of social workers who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of social workers who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

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

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

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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 (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 and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Direct website, and the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes include the introduction of the NHS Direct website, the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund, and the introduction of the NHS Patient Choice Scheme.

The NHS Direct website is a free service that provides information and advice on a wide range of health problems. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The NHS Choice and Control Fund is a fund that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This fund is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner (GP).

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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:

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 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 over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 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 over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 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 over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 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 over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 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 over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age 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 over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 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 over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. The strategy is being implemented through a number of initiatives, including the development of new services, the improvement of existing services, and the promotion of good practice.

One of the key initiatives is the development of new services for older people. This includes the development of new residential care homes, new day care centres, and new home care services. The development of new services is being funded by the NHS, but it is also being funded by the private sector. The private sector is playing an increasingly important role in the provision of health and social care services for older people. This is due to a number of factors, including the need for new services, the need for more resources, and the need for more expertise.

Another key initiative is the improvement of existing services. This includes the improvement of residential care homes, day care centres, and home care services. The improvement of existing services is being funded by the NHS, but it is also being funded by the private sector. The private sector is playing an increasingly important role in the provision of health and social care services for older people. This is due to a number of factors, including the need for new services, the need for more resources, and the need for more expertise.

A third key initiative is the promotion of good practice. This includes the promotion of good practice in residential care homes, day care centres, and home care services. The promotion of good practice is being funded by the NHS, but it is also being funded by the private sector. The private sector is playing an increasingly important role in the provision of health and social care services for older people. This is due to a number of factors, including the need for new services, the need for more resources, and the need for more expertise.

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

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

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

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

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

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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 (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 and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Direct website, and the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes include the introduction of the NHS Direct website, the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund, and the introduction of the NHS Patient Choice Scheme.

The NHS Direct website is a free service that provides information and advice on a wide range of health problems. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The NHS Choice and Control Fund is a fund that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This fund is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner (GP).

The NHS Patient Choice Scheme is a scheme that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This scheme is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner (GP).

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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; and the study of the ways in which information is organised, stored, retrieved and disseminated in the context of human activities. (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; and the study of the ways in which communication is organised, stored, retrieved and disseminated in the context of human activities. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for mental health, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the mental health of people in the UK. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the mental health of people in the UK; (2) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for dementia, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with dementia. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with dementia; (2) to ensure that people with dementia are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with dementia are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with dementia are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for Parkinson's disease, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with Parkinson's disease. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with Parkinson's disease; (2) to ensure that people with Parkinson's disease are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with Parkinson's disease are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with Parkinson's disease are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for multiple sclerosis, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with multiple sclerosis. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with multiple sclerosis; (2) to ensure that people with multiple sclerosis are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with multiple sclerosis are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with multiple sclerosis are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for epilepsy, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with epilepsy. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with epilepsy; (2) to ensure that people with epilepsy are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with epilepsy are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with epilepsy are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for autism, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with autism. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with autism; (2) to ensure that people with autism are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with autism are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with autism are able to live in their own homes.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for Asperger's syndrome, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with Asperger's syndrome. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with Asperger's syndrome; (2) to ensure that people with Asperger's syndrome are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that people with Asperger's syndrome are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that people with Asperger's syndrome are able to live in their own homes.

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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 over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 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 over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 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 over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 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 over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 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 over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 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 over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 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 over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 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 over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 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 over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 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 over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 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 over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 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 over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 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 over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a sibling, with 1.5 million people living with a sibling employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a cousin, with 1.5 million people living with a cousin employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with an aunt or uncle, with 1.5 million people living with an aunt or uncle employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a great-grandniece or great-grandnephew, with 1.5 million people living with a great-grandniece or great-grandnephew employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a great-great-niece or great-great-nephew, with 1.5 million people living with a great-great-niece or great-great-nephew employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a great-great-great-niece or great-great-great-nephew, with 1.5 million people living with a great-great-great-niece or great-great-great-nephew 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 household, with 1.5 million people in a household employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a community, with 1.5 million people in a community employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners 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 non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners 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 car owners, with 1.5 million car owners 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 non-car owners, with 1.5 million non-car owners 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 pet owners, with 1.5 million pet owners 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 non-pet owners, with 1.5 million non-pet owners employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are cost-effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public service boards, and the introduction of competition.

The following sections discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

2. The public sector

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes the following:

- The civil service, which is the central government's administrative and executive arm.

- The public corporations, which are state-owned enterprises that provide public services.

- The local authorities, which are responsible for providing local services.

- The health service, which is responsible for providing health care.

- The education service, which is responsible for providing education.

- The housing service, which is responsible for providing housing.

- The transport service, which is responsible for providing transport.

- The water supply service, which is responsible for providing water supply.

- The waste disposal service, which is responsible for providing waste disposal.

- The fire service, which is responsible for providing fire protection.

- The police service, which is responsible for providing law enforcement.

- The prison service, which is responsible for providing prison services.

- The probation service, which is responsible for providing probation services.

- The social security service, which is responsible for providing social security.

- The housing service, which is responsible for providing housing.

- The transport service, which is responsible for providing transport.

- The water supply service, which is responsible for providing water supply.

- The waste disposal service, which is responsible for providing waste disposal.

- The fire service, which is responsible for providing fire protection.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key results for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These results are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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 Health Care Act 2001, which sets out the requirements for the registration of health care professionals, and the introduction of the Health Care Act 2003, which sets out the requirements for the regulation of health care professionals.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'fit person' to the public sector. This is a person who is fit to practice in the public sector and is not subject to any restrictions on their practice.

The Health Care Act 2003 also introduced the concept of the 'fit person' to the private sector. This is a person who is fit to practice in the private sector and is not subject to any restrictions on their practice.

The Health Care Act 2003 also introduced the concept of the 'fit person' to the independent sector. This is a person who is fit to practice in the independent sector and is not subject to any restrictions on their practice.

The Health Care Act 2003 also introduced the concept of the 'fit person' to the voluntary sector. This is a person who is fit to practice in the voluntary sector and is not subject to any restrictions on their practice.

The Health Care Act 2003 also introduced the concept of the 'fit person' to the non-profit sector. This is a person who is fit to practice in the non-profit sector and is not subject to any restrictions on their practice.

The Health Care Act 2003 also introduced the concept of the 'fit person' to the social enterprise sector. This is a person who is fit to practice in the social enterprise sector and is not subject to any restrictions on their practice.

The Health Care Act 2003 also introduced the concept of the 'fit person' to the community sector. This is a person who is fit to practice in the community sector and is not subject to any restrictions on their practice.

The Health Care Act 2003 also introduced the concept of the 'fit person' to the third sector. This is a person who is fit to practice in the third sector and is not subject to any restrictions on their practice.

The Health Care Act 2003 also introduced the concept of the 'fit person' to the fourth sector. This is a person who is fit to practice in the fourth sector and is not subject to any restrictions on their practice.

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

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

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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. The paper will first review the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. It will then discuss the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 reviews the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. Section 4 concludes.

2. Literature review

There is a growing body of literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. This literature has focused on a number of issues, including the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services, the impact of public sector reform on the efficiency of public services, and the impact of public sector reform on the cost of public services.

One of the main issues in the literature is the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to a decline in the quality of public services. This decline has been attributed to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

Another issue in the literature is the impact of public sector reform on the efficiency of public services. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to an increase in the efficiency of public services. This increase has been attributed to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

A third issue in the literature is the impact of public sector reform on the cost of public services. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to a decline in the cost of public services. This decline has been attributed to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

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3. Impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK

The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK has been a subject of considerable debate. There is a growing consensus that public sector reform has led to a decline in the quality of public services. This decline has been attributed to a number of factors, including the reduction in public sector funding, the increase in public sector competition, and the increase in public sector privatization.

One of the main factors in the decline in the quality of public services is the reduction in public sector funding. This reduction has led to a number of cuts in public sector services, including cuts in public sector education, public sector health care, and public sector social services.

Another factor in the decline in the quality of public services is the increase in public sector competition. This increase has led to a number of cuts in public sector services, including cuts in public sector education, public sector health care, and public sector social services.

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4. Conclusion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people 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 over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 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 over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 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 over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 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 over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 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 over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 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 over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 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 over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 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 over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 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 over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 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 over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 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 over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 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 over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 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 over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age 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 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.

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...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of communication, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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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 (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, including the introduction of private sector management practices and the restructuring of public services.

The public sector has a number of advantages, including the fact that it is owned by the state and is therefore not subject to the same pressures as the private sector. It is also able to provide a range of services that are not available in the private sector, including health care, education, and social services.

However, the public sector also has a number of disadvantages, including the fact that it is often inefficient and wasteful. It is also subject to a number of pressures, including the need to provide services at a low cost and the need to respond to the needs of the public.

The public sector is a complex and challenging environment. It is one that requires a number of skills and qualities, including the ability to work in a team, the ability to communicate effectively, and the ability to manage resources.

Public sector management is a discipline that is concerned with the management of public services. It is a discipline that is concerned with the efficient and effective delivery of public services.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently; and (4) to increase the number of people who are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently; and (4) to increase the number of people who are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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

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

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

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