

2020-09-24 - 06:56.08
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Quattrocento
Quattrocento Bold

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

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	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
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e

LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	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
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD			
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿

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

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	Č	Č	Č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Đ	Đ	Đ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ uni0132	IJ	IJ	IJ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ uni0133	ij	ij	ij
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	Ń	Ń
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192			

	f	<i>f</i>	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J uni0237	J	Ј	Ј
LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA uni0259	ə	Ә	Ә
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	ˆ	ˆ
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	˜	˜
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„	„
DAGGER uni2020	†	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	…	…	…
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/
SUPERSCRRIPT ZERO uni2070	⁰	⁰	⁰
SUPERSCRRIPT FOUR uni2074	⁴	⁴	⁴
SUBSCRIPT ZERO uni2080	₀	₀	₀
SUBSCRIPT ONE uni2081	₁	₁	₁

SUBSCRIPT TWO uni2082	2	2	2
SUBSCRIPT THREE uni2083	3	3	3
SUBSCRIPT FOUR uni2084	4	4	4
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™
MINUS SIGN uni2212	—	—	—
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/
BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•	•
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl

0 0/9 frac feature	0	00	00 0/9
1 1/8 frac feature	1	11	11/1 1/8
2 2/7 frac feature	2	22	22/2 2/7
3 3/6 frac feature	3	33	33/3 3/6
4 4/5 frac feature	4	44	44/4 4/5
5 5/4 frac feature	5	55	55/5 5/4
6 6/3 frac feature	6	66	66/6 6/3
7 7/2 frac feature	7	77	77/7 7/2
8 8/1 frac feature	8	88	88/8 8/1
9 9/0 frac feature	9	99	99/9 9/0
M.salt salt feature	M	M	M
Q.salt salt feature	Q	Q	Q
W.calt calt feature	W	W	W
M.salt salt feature	M	M	M
Q.salt salt feature	Q	Q	Q
W.calt calt feature	W	W	W

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the implications of the new paradigm for the development of a new paradigm of care for the ageing population.

Background

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the implications of the new paradigm for the development of a new paradigm of care for the ageing population.

Active ageing

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the implications of the new paradigm for the development of a new paradigm of care for the ageing population.

Positive ageing

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the implications of the new paradigm for the development of a new paradigm of care for the ageing population.

Conclusion

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the implications of the new paradigm for the development of a new paradigm of care for the ageing population.

References

- Department of Health (1999) *Active Ageing: A New Paradigm of Care for the Ageing Population*. London: Department of Health.
- Office of National Statistics (2000) *Population Statistics*. London: Office of National Statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

...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:

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

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