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Mandatory report saskatchewan income supplements 2020 2021 pdf

Graph showing the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths in the United Kingdom, logarithmic scale on y-axis Part of a series on the COVID-19 pandemic in the United Kingdom, British Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies History Responses Legislation Statistics (Part of the global COVID-19 pandemic) Locations London Countries England Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Crown Dependencies Guernsey Isle of Man Jersey British Overseas Territories Anguilla Akrotiri and Dhekelia Bermuda British Indian Ocean Territory British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Gibraltar Montserrat Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha Turks and Caicos Islands British Overseas Territories without confirmed cases British Antarctic Territory Pitcairn Islands South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Timelines United Kingdom January-June 2020 July-December 2020 January-June 2021 July-December 2021 January-June 2022 England January-June 2020 July-December 2020 2021 January-June 2021 2022 Scotland 2020 2021 2022 Wales 2020 2021 2022 Northern Ireland 2020 2021 2022 Key topics Healthcare Vaccination Temporary hospitals COVID passports Responses Government response Contract controversies Lockdown Military (Domestic, Overseas) Impacts Society Economy Education Politics Retail COVID-19 portal Categorytree This article needs to be updated. The reason given is: Omits progress after April 2022. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (May 2022) This article outlines the history of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United Kingdom (granular timelines can be found here). Though later reporting indicated that there may have been some cases dating from late 2019, [1][2] COVID-19 was confirmed to be spreading in the UK by the end of January 2020.[3] The country was initially relatively slow implementing restrictions but a legally enforced stay-at-home order had been introduced by late March.[4][5][6] Restrictions were steadily eased across the four nations of the UK.[14][15][16][17][18][19] Lockdowns took place in Wales, England and Northern Ireland later that season.[20][21][22] In part due to a new variant of the virus,[23][24] cases were still increasing[25] and the NHS had come under severe strain across the UK.[26][27][28][29][30] This led to a tightening of restrictions across the UK.[31][32][33][34] The first COVID-19 vaccine was approved and began its roll-out in the UK in early December.[35][36] 15 million vaccine doses had been given to predominantly those most vulnerable to the virus by mid-February.[37] 6 months later more than 75% of adults in the UK were fully vaccinated against COVID-19.[38] Restrictions began to ease from late February onwards and almost all had ended in Great Britain by August.[39][40][41][42] The SARS-CoV-2 Delta variant drove an increase in daily case numbers that remained high through autumn, although the vaccination programme led to a lower mortality rate.[43][44] The SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant arrived in early December, driving a further increase in cases.[45][46][47] Winter 2019–20: Arrival and embedment September 2019 – January 2020. Suspected cases in November 2019, Connor Reed of Llandudno, a 25-year-old student working at a school in Wuhan caught the virus; on 4 / 5 December he was taken to the local hospital. After his recovery, he acknowledged the Chinese authorities for their openness in terms of information. A year later, after returning to Wales, he was found dead at his flat in Bangor University, as the result of an accident.[48] In March 2020, it was reported that a 50-year-old man from East Sussex fell ill, also with COVID-19 symptoms, on 20 January after he returned from Ischgl in Austria, which is under investigation because it failed to report early cases on February. Also, the three other members of his family and two friends from Denmark and one from Minnesota, US had same symptoms.[49][50] In May 2020, the BBC reported that several members of a choir in Yorkshire had suffered COVID-19-like symptoms shortly after the partner of one of the choir members returned from a business trip to Wuhan, China, on 17 or 18 December.[2] In June 2020, the BBC reported that it was found that COVID-19 in UK had at least 1356 origins, mostly from Italy (late February), Spain (early-mid-March), and France (mid-to-late-March).[51] Later that same month, Xinhua, the official Chinese state-owned news agency, reported that a 53-year-old woman who fell ill on 6 January, two days after returning from a family trip to the Obergrund resort in Austria, tested positive for antibodies for SARS-CoV-2 in late May.[52] The agency reported that no other member of her family fell ill.[52] In August 2020, the Kent coroner certified that the death of Peter Attwood (aged 84) on 30 January had been related to COVID-19 ("COVID-19 infection and bronchopneumonia"), according to an email on 3 September, after COVID-19 was detected in his lung tissue, making him the first confirmed UK victim of the disease. He first showed symptoms on 15 December 2019.[53] Attwood had not travelled abroad.[55] In November 2020, it was reported that a 66-year-old had experienced symptoms shortly after returning from a holiday in Italy in September 2019, and his 44-year-old daughter had experienced similar symptoms. Scientists had previously speculated about COVID-19 in Italy as early as September 2019.[11] January 2020: First confirmed cases on 22 January, following a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the United States the previous day, in a man returning to Washington from Wuhan, China, where there were 440 confirmed cases at the time, the DHSC and Public Health England (PHE) raised the risk level from "very low" to "low". As a result, Heathrow Airport received additional clinical support and tightened surveillance of the three direct flights from Wuhan every week; each was to be met by a Port Health team with Mandarin and Cantonese language support. In addition, all airports in the UK were to make written guidelines available for unwell travellers.[56][57] Simultaneously, efforts to trace 2,000 people who had flown into the UK from Wuhan over the previous 14 days were made.[58][59] On 31 January, the first UK cases were confirmed in York.[3][60] On the same day, British nationals were evacuated from Wuhan to quarantine at Arrowe Park Hospital.[61] However, due to confusion over eligibility, some people missed the flight.[61] February 2020: Early spread On 6 February, a third confirmed case was reported in Brighton – a man who returned from Singapore and France to the UK on 28 January.[62][63][64] Following confirmation of his result, the UK's CMOs expanded the number of countries where a history of previous travel associated with flu-like symptoms—such as fever, cough, and difficulty breathing—in the previous 14 days would require self-isolation and calling NHS 111. These countries included China, Hong Kong, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand.[65] On 23 February, the DHSC confirmed four new cases from the Diamond Princess cruise ship.[66] A Nike conference on 26–27 February in Edinburgh led to at least 25 cases, including 8 residents of Scotland. Health Protection Scotland established an incident management team at the time and traced contacts from delegates.[67] A report by Glasgow University on generic epidemiology and the conference concluded this did not lead to further spread of the virus.[68][69] On 27 February, the first cases were confirmed in Northern Ireland.[70][71] On 28 February, the first case was confirmed in Wales, England and Northern Ireland.[72] Spring 2020: First wave March 2020: Closures and Restrictions The government initially pursued limited societal measures like many other countries,[4] but slowly changed strategy as scientific modelling indicated tougher restrictions would be needed to avoid a high death toll.[5][73] Analysts believed that significant numbers of lives may have been saved had lockdown begun earlier.[74] Early to mid-March: closures and cancellations On 1 March, a further 13 cases were reported including new cases in Greater Manchester, bringing the total to 36, three of which were believed to be contacts of the case in Surrey who had no history of travel abroad.[75][76] First case of the virus reported in Scotland.[77] On 3 March, the UK Government unveiled their Coronavirus Action Plan, which outlined what the UK had done and what it planned to do next.[78] Paul Cosford, a medical director at Public Health England, said widespread transmission of COVID-19 in the United Kingdom was "highly likely".[79] On 5 March, the first death from COVID-19 in the UK, a woman in her 70s, was reported in Reading,[80] and the second, a man in his 80s in Milton Keynes, was reported to have died later that day.[81][82] On 12 March, the total of cases in the UK was reported to be 590.[83] On the same day, the UK CMOs raised the risk to the UK from moderate to high.[84] The government advised that anyone with a new continuous cough or a fever should self-isolate for seven days. Schools were asked to cancel trips abroad, and people over 70 and those with pre-existing medical conditions were advised to avoid cruises.[85][86] Large sporting and cultural events continued the UK into March. Cheltenham Festival took place from 10 to 12 March, attended by 150,000 people, as did a knockout match of the UEFA Champions League in Liverpool. Subsequent research by COVID Symptom Study suggested this increased the spread of COVID-19 infections.[87][88] On March 14 and 15, Stereophonics and Lewis Capaldi performed indoor concerts in Aberdeen and Cardiff, respectively.[89][90] On 13 March, the 2020 United Kingdom local elections were postponed for a year.[91] On 16 March, Prime Minister Boris Johnson advised everyone in the UK against "non-essential" travel and contact with others, as well as suggesting people should avoid pubs, clubs and theatres, and remain work if possible. Pregnant women, people over 70 and those with certain health conditions were urged to consider the advice "particularly important", and would be asked to self-isolate within days.[92] On the same day, a second MP, Kate Osborne, tested positive after a period of self-isolation.[93][94][95][96] On 17 March, NHS England announced that all non-urgent operations in England would be postponed from 15 April to free up 30,000 beds.[97] General practice moved rapidly to remote working. In March 2020 the proportion of telephone appointments increased by over 600%.[98] Also, the government provided a £3.2million emergency support package to help rough sleepers into accommodation.[99][100] With complex physical and mental health needs, in general, homeless people are at a significant risk of catching the virus.[99] On 18 March, the UK announced schools would close at the end of Friday 20 March. First to announce was Welsh minister for education Kirsty Williams, this was followed closely by a similar announcement for Scottish schools by Nicola Sturgeon.[101] Arlene Foster and Michelle O'Neill jointly followed suit for Northern Ireland schools. Later the same day, Boris Johnson announced that schools in England would also close. He also announced that public examinations would not take place as a result.[102][103] On 19 March, the UK Government downgraded the status of COVID-19 from a "highly contagious infectious disease" (HCID) after consideration by the UK HSE group and the Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens.[104][105] On the same day, Boris Johnson, UK Prime Minister said "I do think, looking at what we can turn the tide with, and I am absolutely confident that we can send coronavirus packing in this country, not only if we take the steps, we have outlined".[106][107][108] On 19 March, the government advised that anyone with a new continuous cough or a fever should self-isolate for seven days. Schools were asked to cancel trips abroad, and people over 70 and those with pre-existing medical conditions were advised to avoid cruises.[85][86] On 19 March, Late March: Restrictions begin On 19 March, Boris Johnson announced that the UK's CMOs had been linked to one in five deaths during the week ending 3 April. More than 16,000 deaths in the UK were recorded for that week, 6,000 higher than would be the average for that time of year.[146] Several UK charities, including Age UK and the Alzheimer's Society, expressed their concern that older people were being "airbrushed" out of official figures because they focused on hospital deaths while not including those in care homes or a person's own home.[147] Matt Hancock announced new guidelines that would allow close family members to see dying relatives as say goodbye to them. Hancock also launched a new network to provide personal protective equipment to care home staff.[148] On that day, NHS England and the Care Quality Commission began rolling out tests for care home staff and residents as it was reported the number of care home deaths was rising but that official figures, which relied on death certificates, were not reflecting the full extent of the problem.[149] Also on 15 April, Arlene Foster, the First Minister of Northern Ireland, extended the period of lockdown in Northern Ireland to 9 May.[150] On 16 April, Dominic Raab revealed that lockdown restrictions would continue for "at least" another three weeks, and to relax them too early would "risk wasting all the sacrifices and all the progress that has been made". He set out five conditions for any easing of the lockdown.[151] On that day the number of recorded deaths increased by 861 to 13,729, while the number of cases of the virus passed 100,000, reaching 103,093.[152] On 18 April, unions representing doctors and nurses expressed concern at a change in government guidelines advising medics to reuse gowns or wear other kits if stocks run low.[153] Robert Jenrick, the Secretary of State for Local Government, announced a further £1.6bn of support for local authorities, on top of £1.6bn that was given to them at the beginning of the outbreak.[154] On 29 April, the number of people who had died with coronavirus in the UK passed 26,000, as official figures include deaths in the community, such as in care homes, for the first time.[155] On 30 April, Boris Johnson said the country was "past the peak of this disease".[156] May 2020: Lockdown easing begins On 1 May, the UK's daily briefing on the lockdown was "beginning to pay off" but the UK was still in a "dangerous situation", and although cases in London had started to drop they were still rising in Yorkshire and the North East.[144] Johnson left hospital on 12 April.[145] On 14 April, figures released by the Office for National Statistics indicated that coronavirus had been linked to one in five deaths during the week ending 3 April. 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access-date=22 May 2020}} A report by Glasgow University on [[Genomics|genomic]] [[epidemiology]] and the conference concluded this did not lead to further spread of the virus.{{Cite web|last=Stephen|first=Phyllis|date=15 June 2020|title=Coronavirus at Nike conference was 'not the base for a wider outbreak'|url= access-date=2 December 2020|website=The Edinburgh Reporter|language=en-US}}{{Cite document|last1=Ana Da Silva|last2=Shepherd|first2=Filipe|first1=James|last3=Williams|first3=Thomas|last4=Hughes|first4=Joseph|last5=Aranday-Cortes|first5=Elihu|last6=Asamaphan|first6=Patawee|last7=Balcazar|first7=Carlos|last8=Brunker|first8=Kirstyn|last9=Stephen|first9=Stephen|last10=Dewar|first10=Rebecca|last11=Gallagher|first11=Michael D.|date=9 June 2020|title=Genomic epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 spread in Scotland highlights the role of European travel in COVID-19 emergence|url= language=en|pages=2020.06.08.20124834|doi=10.1101/2020.06.08.20124834|work=medRxiv|scid=219544963}} On 27 February, the first cases were confirmed in Northern Ireland.{{Cite news|date=27 February 2020|title=Coronavirus news LIVE: Number of UK patients hits 16 as Northern Ireland confirms first case|work=London Evening Standard|url= url-status=live|access-date=27 February 2020|archive-url= /www.standard.co.uk/news/world/coronavirus-news-live-covid19-europe-uk-latest-a4372836.html|archive-date=27 February 2020|issn=0307-1235}}{{Cite news|date=27 February 2020|title=Coronavirus Ireland: Passengers who travelled with Northern Irish patient traced in bid to prevent outbreak|url= /www.independent.ie/world-news/coronavirus/coronavirus-ireland-passenger-who-travelled-with-northern-irish-patient-traced-in-bid-to-prevent-outbreak-38997601.html|archive-url= /www.independent.ie/world-news/coronavirus/2020/02/28/first-case-of-coronavirus-in-wales-confirmed|language=en-GB|work=BBC News|url= access-date=24 September 2020}} Return to History of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United Kingdom. Retrieved from "

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