

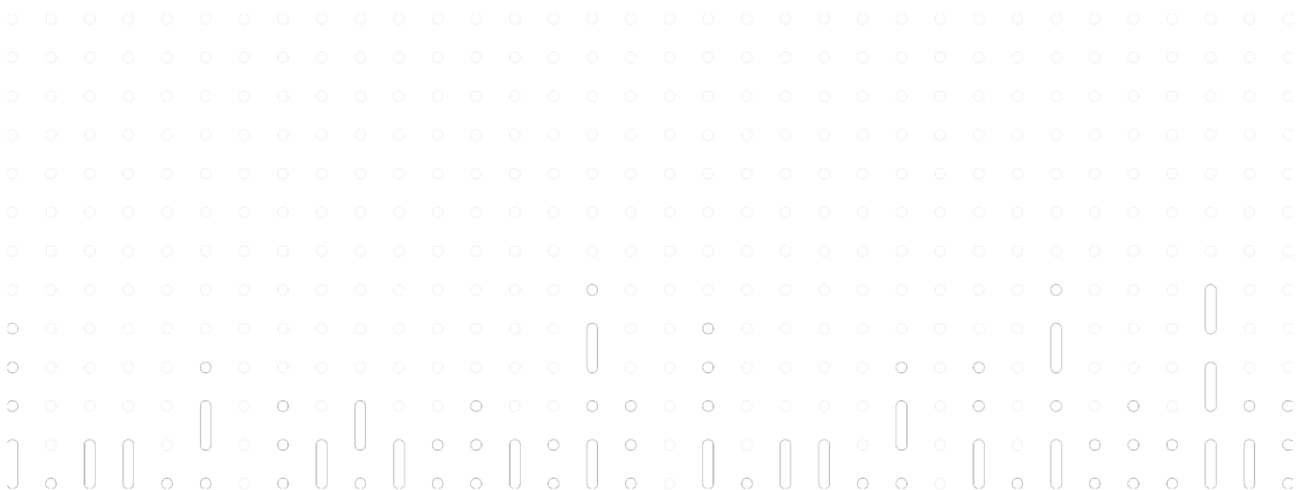


Department
of Health &
Social Care



Test and Trace

Weekly NHS Test and Trace bulletin, England: 9 to 15 July 2020



NHS Test and Trace – Week Seven of contact tracing, England: 09 July – 15 July 2020

The data in the tables below reflect the first seven weeks of operation of NHS Test and Trace.

For testing, they include:

- People tested for Coronavirus
- People testing positive for Coronavirus
- Time taken for test results to become available

For contact tracing, they include:

- People transferred to the contact tracing system, and the time taken for them to be reached
- Close contacts identified for complex and non-complex cases, and the time taken for them to be reached

The purpose of this data is to provide a weekly update on the implementation and performance of NHS Test and Trace. Data collected for the test and trace program is primarily for operational purposes and was not designed to track the spread of the virus. Studies into the spread of the virus in the UK are carried out by the ONS. A full explanation of the data sources and methods used to produce these statistics can be found in the additional [methodology document](#).

Main points

NHS test and trace went live on 28 May.

Between 09 and 15 July 2020

- 355,597 people were newly tested for coronavirus (COVID-19) under Pillar 1 (testing in hospitals and outbreak locations) and Pillar 2 (national swab testing) in England.
- Nearly half of people (46.8%) tested under Pillar 2 received the result within 24 hours of taking a test. This increases to 7 out of 10 (71.4%) for tests that were carried out in person.
- Test results for 87.4% of people tested under Pillar 1 were made available within 24 hours of the laboratory receiving the test for processing.
- 3,953 new people tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19).

- 3,887 people had their case transferred to the contact tracing system from which 3,098 people (79.7%) were reached and asked to provide details of close contacts.
- Most people reached by NHS test and trace provided details for one or more contacts and this has increased from 77.5% to 79.9% since last week.

- 16,742 people were identified as coming into close contact with someone who has tested positive and been transferred to contact tracing. Of these, 13,034 people (77.9%) were reached and asked to self-isolate, an increase from 72.0% the previous week.
- Of those contacts reached, 83.6% were reached within 24 hours after being identified as a close contact. 55.9% were contacted within 24 hours of the positive individual that reports them being transferred to contact tracing.
- New information published this week shows 69.0% of close contacts reported to NHS Test and Trace are within the same household as the positive case transferred.

In total, since 28 May 2020

- 2,320,229 people were newly tested under Pillars 1 and 2.
- 38,772 new people have tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19).
- 38,877 people had their case transferred to the contact tracing system, of whom 29,962 (77.1%) were reached and asked to provide details of their recent close contacts.
- 202,781 people were identified as coming into close contact with someone who has tested positive. Of these, 169,546 (83.6%) were reached and asked to self-isolate.

Terminology

People in England who have a positive Coronavirus (COVID-19) test are transferred to NHS Test and Trace. Most of these people are tested under Pillar 1 or Pillar 2 of the government testing strategy¹:

- Pillar 1: swab testing in Public Health England (PHE) labs and NHS hospitals for those with a clinical need, and health and care workers
- Pillar 2: swab testing for the wider population, through commercial partnerships²

Pillar 1 testing is conducted in hospitals and at outbreak locations; whilst Pillar 2 testing can be carried out through several different routes:

- Regional Test Sites, which includes drive-through testing centres with limited walk-up facilities. This also includes Local Test Sites, which are similar to regional test sites but specifically for walk ups.
- Mobile Testing Units, which travel around the UK to increase access to coronavirus testing. They respond to need, travelling to test essential workers at sites including care homes, police stations and prisons.
- Satellite Test Centres, which includes test kits provided directly to 'satellite' centres at places like hospitals or care homes that have a particularly urgent or significant need.
- Home Test Kits, which are delivered to someone's door so they can test themselves and their family without leaving the house.

People tested refers to people who have newly been tested for Covid-19 and does not re-count people who have been tested more than once in either Pillar 1 or Pillar 2. People testing positive refers only to people who have newly tested positive for Covid-19 and does not include people who have had more than one positive test.

NHS Test and Trace has two ways of handling cases depending on their complexity:

- PHE Local Health Protection Teams to manage complex cases linked to outbreaks (referred to as complex cases hereafter)³;
- Wider online and other call centre capacity for less complex cases (referred to as non-complex cases hereafter).

¹ May include a small number of people who had a test under Pillar 4 (serology and swab testing for national surveillance). People tested under Pillar 3 (serology testing to show if people have antibodies from having had COVID-19) do not have their cases transferred to NHS Test and Trace.

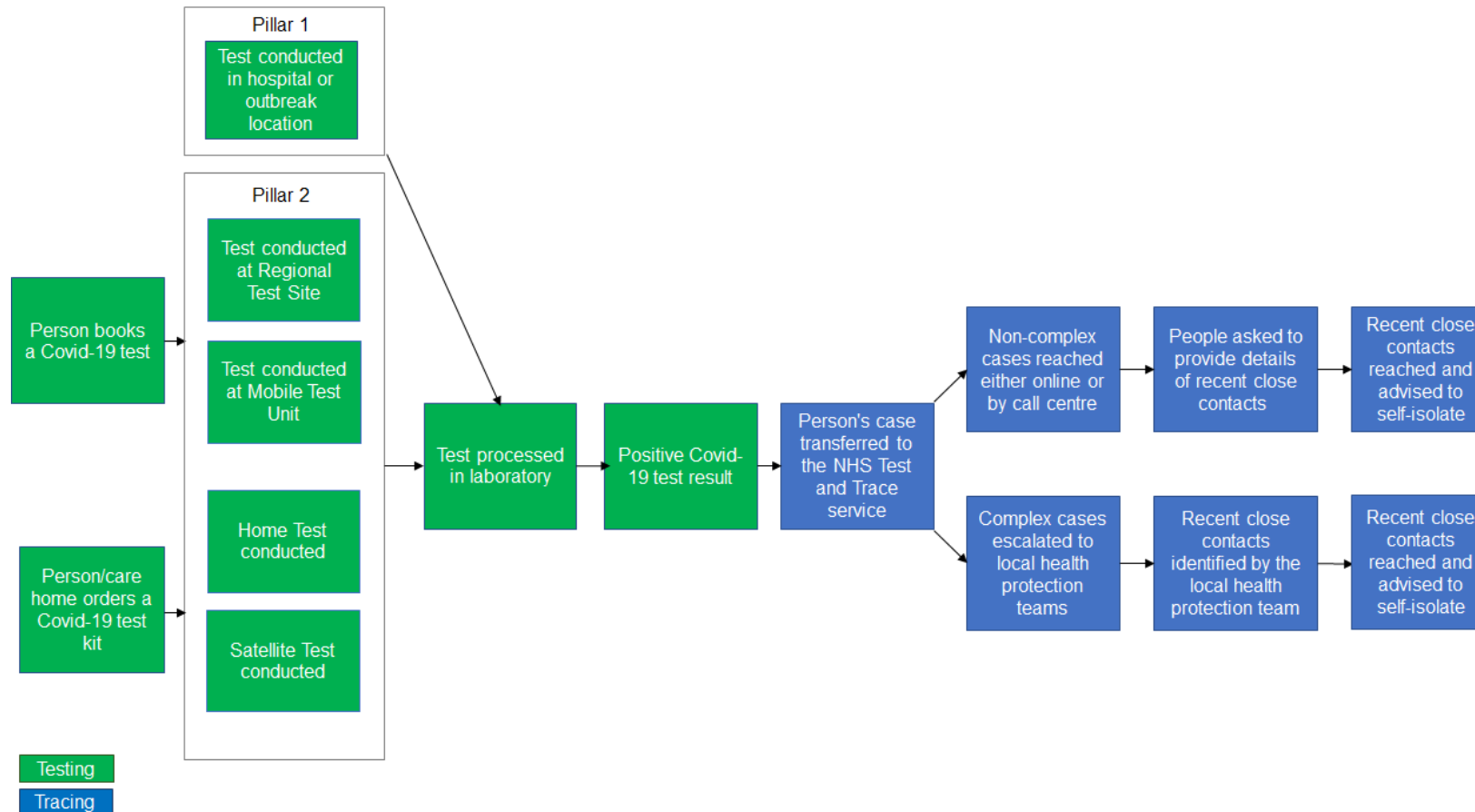
² More detail can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-scaling-up-testing-programmes/coronavirus-covid-19-scaling-up-our-testing-programmes>

³ For example, if someone works in or has recently visited: • a health or care setting, such as a hospital or care home • a prison or other secure setting • a school for people with special needs • critical national infrastructure or areas vital for national security

More details can be found in the [methodology document](#).



Figure 1: Flowchart showing how people move through the NHS Test and Trace service





Revisions for the publication from 02 July to 08 July

Figures for people testing positive for Coronavirus in previous releases have been revised. These revisions are because:

- There are sometimes delays in laboratories submitting data to PHE.
- Quality checks are conducted on the data to refine figures over time.

Figures for Pillar 2 testing turnaround times in the previous release have been revised. These revisions are because:

- The figures presented are based on a data cut several days after the end of the reporting period. Some tests may continue to be being processed after this period and therefore data may need to be revised over time.

Figures for contact tracing in previous releases have been revised. These revisions are because:

- The figures presented are based on a data cut several days after the end of the reporting period, to give time for cases reported towards the end of the 7-day period to have an outcome. Some cases may continue to be in progress after this period, and therefore data may need to be revised over time (the methodology note gives more detail about this).

Testing

Between 09 July and 15 July 355,597 people were newly tested for COVID-19. 3,953 new people had a positive result.

Table 1: People newly tested for Covid-19 under Pillars 1 and 2, England

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people	09 July – 15 July: Number of people	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 15 July: Number of people
Pillar 1	129,182	129,411	835,784
Tested positive	937	872	10,989
Pillar 2	199,233	226,186	1,484,445
Tested positive	2,949	3,081	27,783
Total	328,415	355,597	2,320,229
Tested positive	3,886	3,953	38,772

Figure 2: Number of people newly tested for Covid-19 by Pillar, England

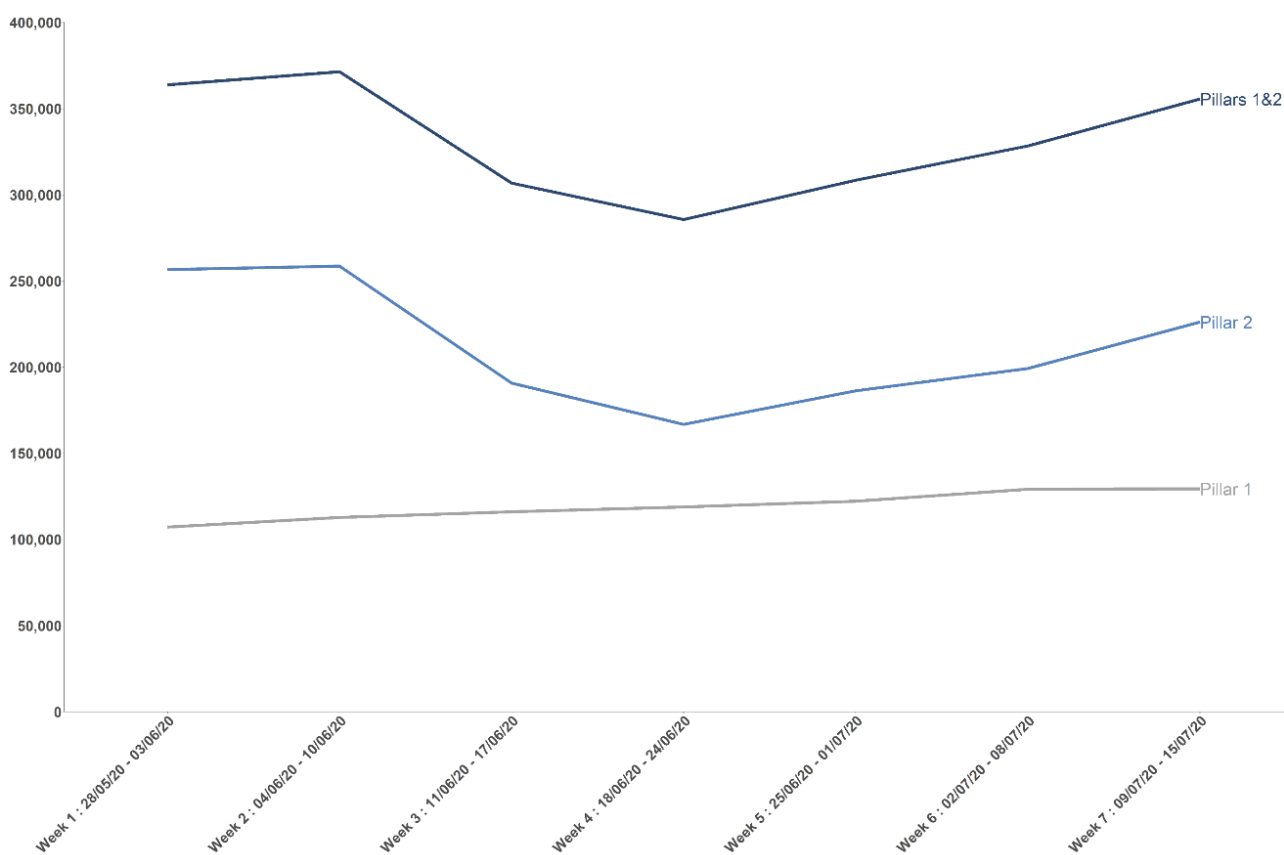
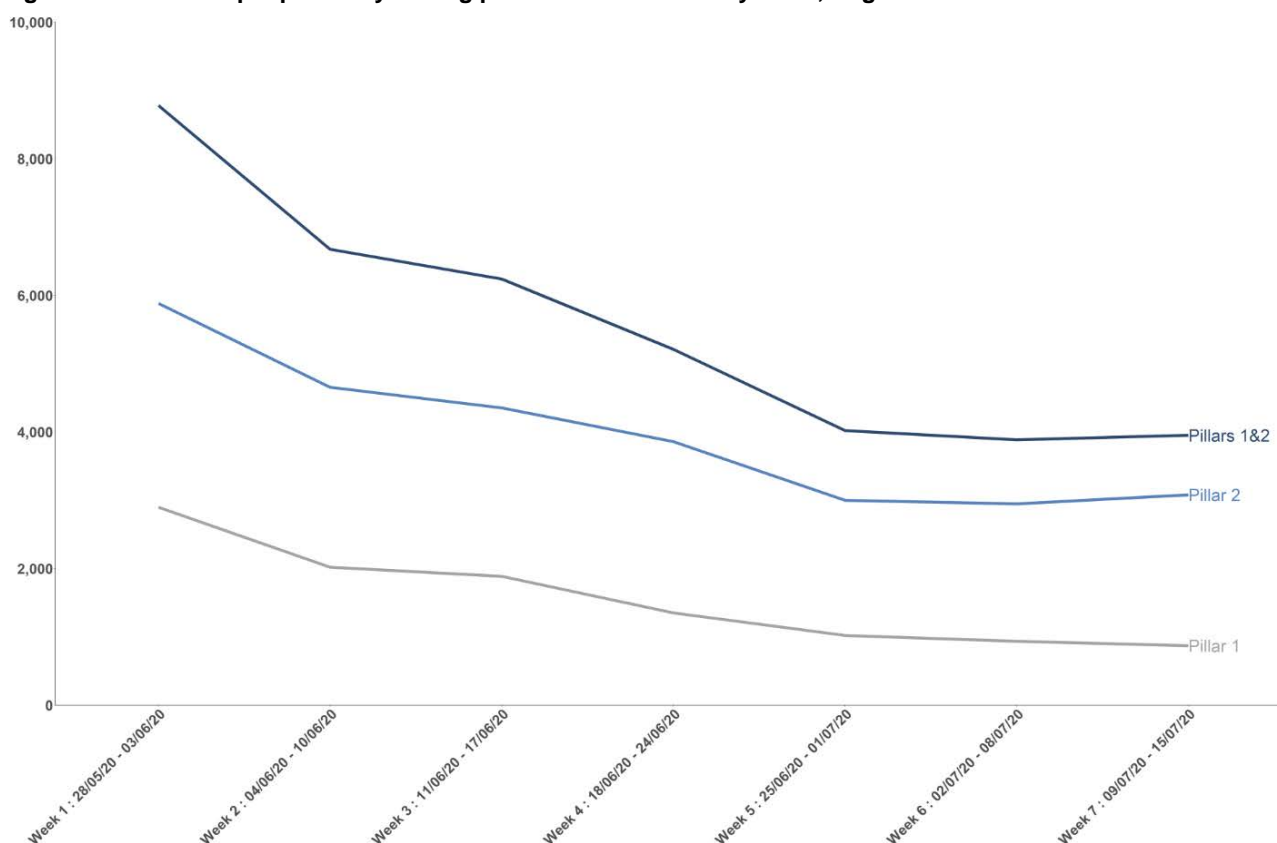


Figure 3: Number of people newly testing positive for Covid-19 by Pillar, England



When combined, Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 give the total number of confirmed cases of coronavirus in the given time period and these people should all have had their cases transferred to the contact tracing system⁴.

The number of positive cases transferred to the contact tracing system may not always align with the number of people testing positive for coronavirus. There are several reasons for this:

- Delays between a sample being taken, tested and reported, and being passed from PHE to the contact tracing system mean that weekly totals transferred to NHS Test and Trace may include people who were tested in the previous week.
- The number of people testing positive in Pillar 1 may also include people tested anonymously and therefore will not have their case transferred to contact tracing.
- There is not a rigorous process for de-duplication of the data being passed into the contact tracing system each day, so some people may have their case transferred to the contact tracing system more than once.

More information is given in the methodology.

⁴ Figures for people testing positive have been de-duplicated so people who have multiple tests in both Pillars 1 and 2 would only appear once. The number of people testing positive in Pillar 1 may also include people tested anonymously as part of surveillance studies, and therefore will not have their case transferred to contact tracing.

Note that these figures do not align with other published figures for people tested and people testing positive for Covid-19 under Pillars 1 and 2. This is due to:

- Differences in the date used for someone testing positive (this release uses the date the specimen was taken)
- Differences in geography (this figure is for England rather than the UK)

More details on how our figures compare to other published figures is given in the methodology document.

Pillar 1 testing turnaround times

Changes in the methodology used to capture data by PHE and NHS laboratories now means that we can provide an overall test turnaround time for Pillar 1.

For Pillar 1, the time taken to receive a Covid-19 test result is measured from the time that a test is received by a laboratory for processing to the time when the results are published to the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS).

Most Pillar 1 tests are conducted in a hospital setting, and it is therefore not practical for those administering the tests to record the exact time that a test was taken.

Table 2: Time taken from receipt of the test by a laboratory to the time the result is published, Pillar 1, 9 July - 15 July

	09 July – 15 July: Number of tests (Percentage)
Total tests conducted in Pillar 1	263,508
Number of tests completed within 24 hours turnaround	230,354 (87.4%)
Number of tests exceeding 24 hours turnaround	33,154 (12.6%)

There remain 4,421 tests on study samples excluded from PHE data and 2,599 tests excluded from NHS submissions for which there is no data on the number completed within 24 hours. However, these tests make up less than 5% of the tests conducted in Week 7 and so their absence should not greatly affect the overall totals.

Pillar 2 testing turnaround times

For Pillar 2, there are two measures of the time taken to receive a Covid-19 test result:

- **The time taken to receive a Covid-19 test result from time of booking** is measured from the time that a person books an appointment on the website to the time when the person receives a notification of their test result via an email or an SMS. This data is only available for Regional Test Sites and Mobile Testing Units, as test booking and registration processes for Home Testing and Satellite Test Centres are currently undertaken on different systems.

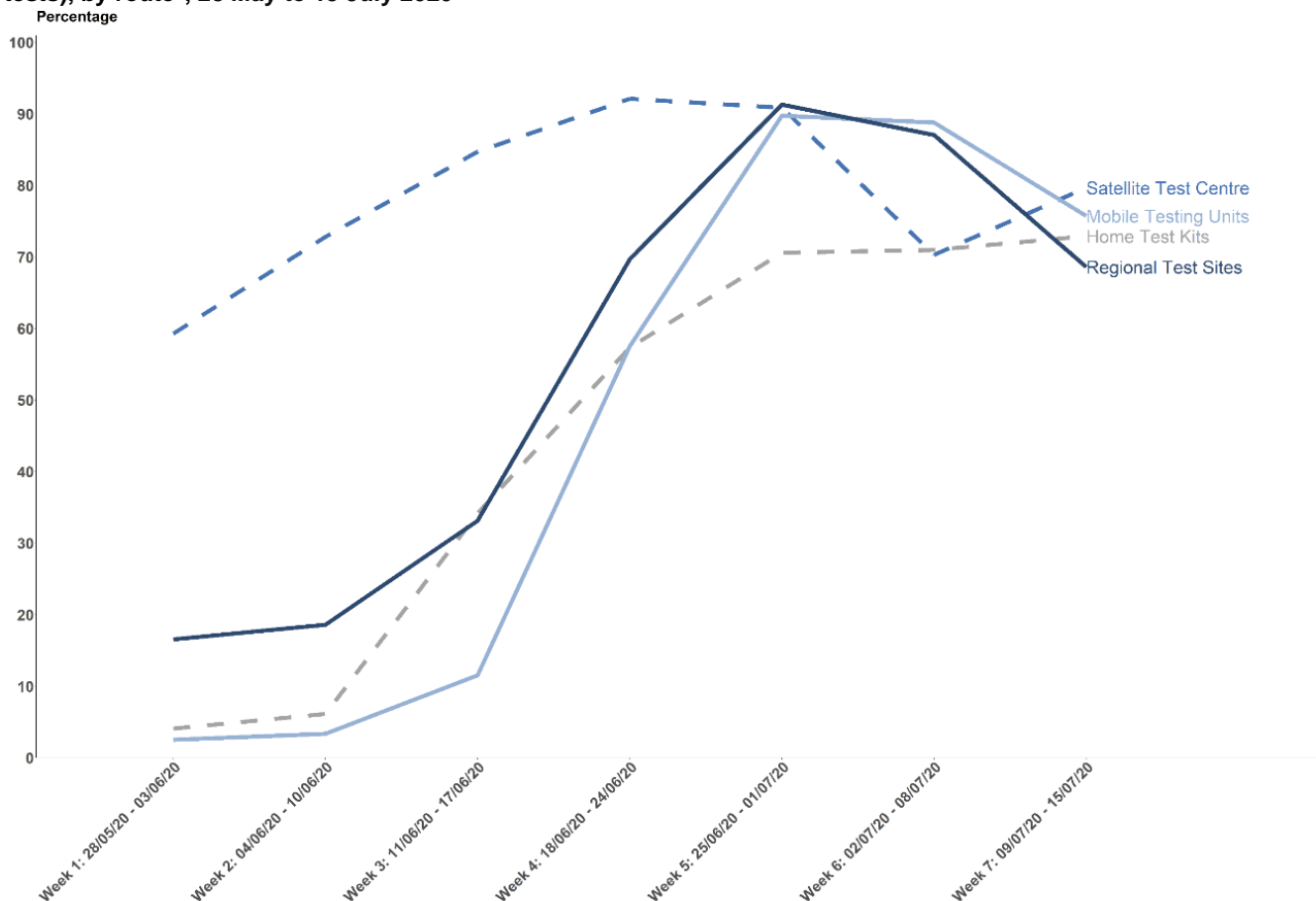
- **The time taken to receive a Covid-19 test result from time of test** is measured from the time a person completes a test registration (or the time a person indicates their test was taken for Home Testing kits) until the time that they receive a notification of the result of their test via an email or an SMS.

For all measures of time taken to receive a Covid-19 test result, there are a number of tests that were not completed. This covers any test where the results were not communicated, which may be because communication details (e.g. phone number or email address) were not provided or were incorrect, or because the test was cancelled or abandoned, or no result was available.

Data on the time taken to receive a Covid-19 test result is split up to show the different routes for getting tested (as listed on page 4), as this will have an impact upon the time taken. More details can be found in the methodology document.

Since the 28 May when Test and Trace launched, the time taken to receive a test result after taking a test has improved (decreased) in Pillar 2.

Figure 4: Percentage of results received within 24 hours (in-person tests) or within 48 hours (home/satellite tests), by route⁵, 28 May to 15 July 2020



The largest improvements (decrease in time taken) since week 1 of Test and Trace were for Regional Testing Sites, Mobile Testing Units and Home Test Kits. For in person tests only (excluding both home tests and satellite tests), 71.4% of results from all test sites were received within 24 hours of a test being taken, in the same time period. If we consider the day the test was taken, this means 91.5% of in-person tests results were received the next day after the test was taken.

Compared to the previous week (02 July to 08 July), there has been a drop in the percentage of in-person tests returned within 24 hours but an increase in the percentage of tests from satellite test centres returned within 48 hours.

⁵ In person tests are those from regional Test Sites and mobile testing units. Home/Satellite tests are those from satellite test centres and home testing kits.

Table 3: Time from taking a test to receiving test results⁶, Pillar 2 all routes, England

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July - 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May - 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	145,240 (50.6%)	130,725 (46.8%)	577,491 (32.2%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	98,243 (34.2%)	114,643 (41.0%)	836,944 (46.7%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	33,578 (11.7%)	23,114 (8.3%)	286,986 (16.0%)
After 72 hours	8,037 (2.8%)	2,972 (1.1%)	72,737 (4.1%)
Not completed	1,922 (0.7%)	7,867 (2.8%)	19,272 (1.1%)
Total	287,020	279,321	1,793,430

All routes includes Regional Test Sites (RTS), Local Test Sites (LTS), Mobile Testing Units (MTU), Satellite Test Centres (STC) and Home Test Kits (HTK). Combined, 46.8% of tests from all test sites were received within 24 hours of a test being taken in the week 09 July to 15 July. Excluding home testing kits, this is 57.5% of all tests.

Regional Test Sites

In the week 09 July to 15 July, 68.6% of test results were received within 24 hours of the test being taken. If we consider the day the test was taken, this means that 90.9% of tests results were received the next day after the test was taken. 94.6% of test results were received within 48 hours of booking a test.

Table 4a: Time from taking a test to receiving test results, Pillar 2 Regional Test Sites, England

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July - 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May - 15 July: Number of people (percentage)
Within 24 hours	80,210 (87.1%)	72,406 (68.6%)	338,025 (55.9%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	10,637 (11.5%)	28,011 (26.5%)	246,504 (40.7%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	307 (0.3%)	165 (0.2%)	8,005 (1.3%)
After 72 hours	189 (0.2%)	56 (0.1%)	2,781 (0.5%)
Not completed	799 (0.9%)	4894 (4.6%)	9,832 (1.6%)
Total	92,142	105,532	605,147

⁶ Please note the number of people receiving results within a given time is not the same as the number of people tested, because people may be tested more than once.

Mobile Testing Units

In the week 09 July to 15 July, 75.7% of test results were received within 24 hours of the test being taken. If we consider the day the test was taken, this means that 92.6% of tests results were received the next day after the test was taken. 95.0% of test results were received within 48 hours of booking a test.

Table 4b: Time from taking a test to receiving test results, Pillar 2 Mobile Testing Units, England

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July - 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May - 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	48,769 (88.8%)	49,796 (75.7%)	170,249 (47.4%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	4,965 (9.0%)	12,996 (19.8%)	168,875 (47.0%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	234 (0.4%)	201 (0.3%)	10,176 (2.8%)
After 72 hours	135 (0.2%)	63 (0.1%)	2,673 (0.7%)
Not completed	819 (1.5%)	2,683 (4.1%)	7,358 (2.0%)
Total	54,922	65,739	359,331

Satellite Test Centres

In the week 09 July to 15 July, 79.7% of test results were received within 48 hours of the test being taken. If we consider the day the test was taken, this means that 41.9% of tests results were received the next day after the test was taken.

Table 4c: Time from taking a test to receiving test results, Pillar 2 Satellite Test Centres⁷, England

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July - 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May - 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	13,824 (20.8%)	4,896 (9.8%)	58,762 (15.1%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	32,793 (49.5%)	34,791 (69.9%)	233,870 (60.0%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	15,994 (24.1%)	9,278 (18.6%)	78,299 (20.1%)
After 72 hours	3,463 (5.2%)	604 (1.2%)	17,422 (4.5%)
Not completed	235 (0.4%)	236 (0.5%)	1,566 (0.4%)
Total	66,309	49,805	389,919

Home Testing Kits

Home tests take time to be posted to a person and be couriered back to the lab. Because of this a low proportion of test results will be available within 24 hours of the test being

⁷ This data does not include Randox tests, as these are handled through a different system. Randox tests make up a significant proportion of the tests conducted in care homes, which form part of the Satellite Test Centres

taken. In the week 09 July to 15 July, 72.9% of test results were received within 48 hours of the test being taken.

Table 4d: Time from taking a test to receiving test results, Pillar 2 Home Testing Kits, England

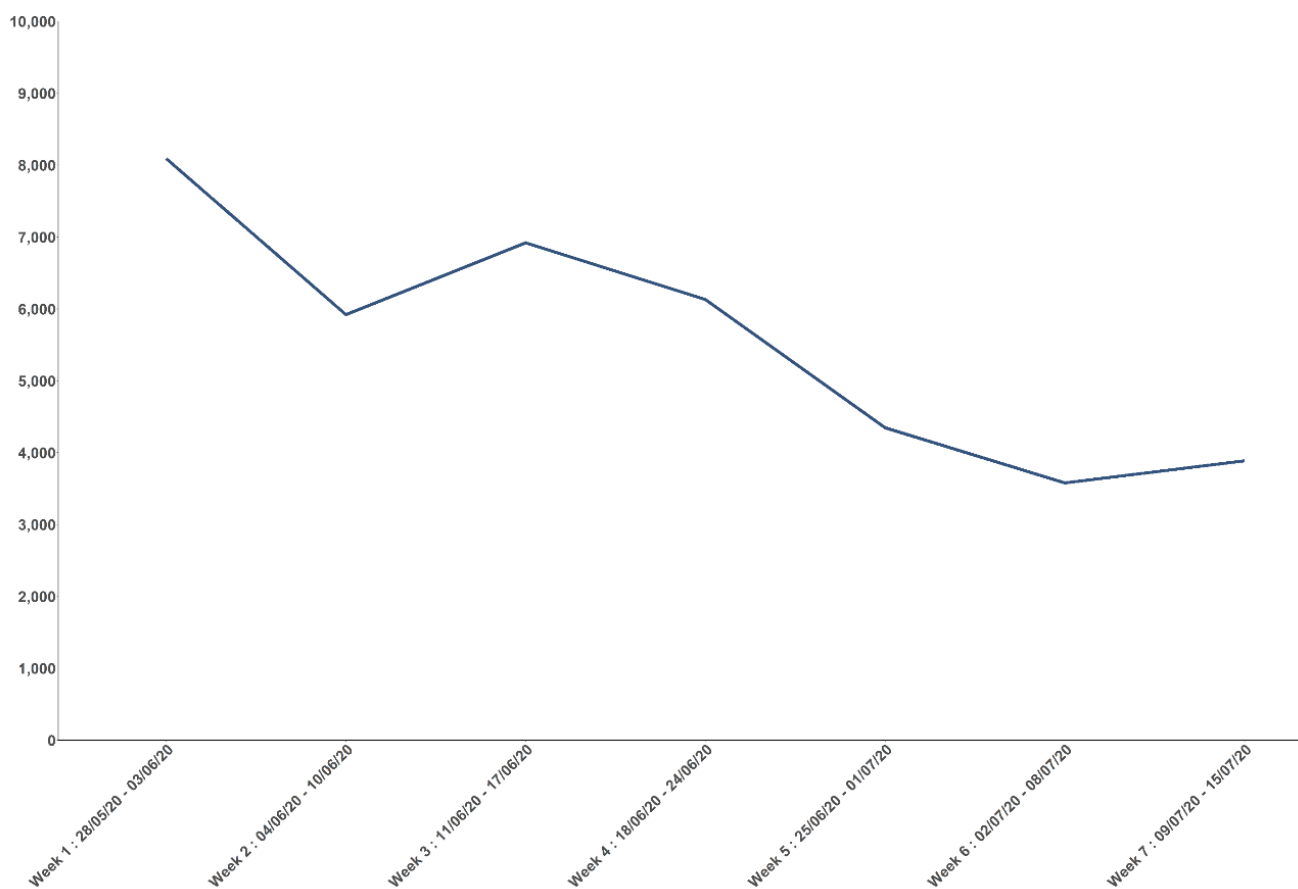
	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July - 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May - 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	2,437 (3.3%)	3,627 (6.2%)	10,455 (2.4%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	49,848 (67.7%)	38,845 (66.7%)	187,695 (42.8%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	17,043 (23.1%)	13,470 (23.1%)	190,506 (43.4%)
After 72 hours	4,250 (5.8%)	2,249 (3.9%)	49,861 (11.4%)
Not completed	69 (0.1%)	54 (0.1%)	516 (0.1%)
Total	73,647	58,245	439,033

Contact Tracing

The number of people transferred to the contact tracing system has decreased since Test and Trace was launched

Between 09 July and 15 July, 3,887 people were transferred to the contact tracing system. This is a reduction of 52.0% since the first week of contact tracing (28 May to 03 June), due to the reduction in people testing positive for coronavirus over this period.

Figure 5: Number of people transferred to the contact tracing system (includes complex and non-complex cases), England, 28 May to 15 July 2020



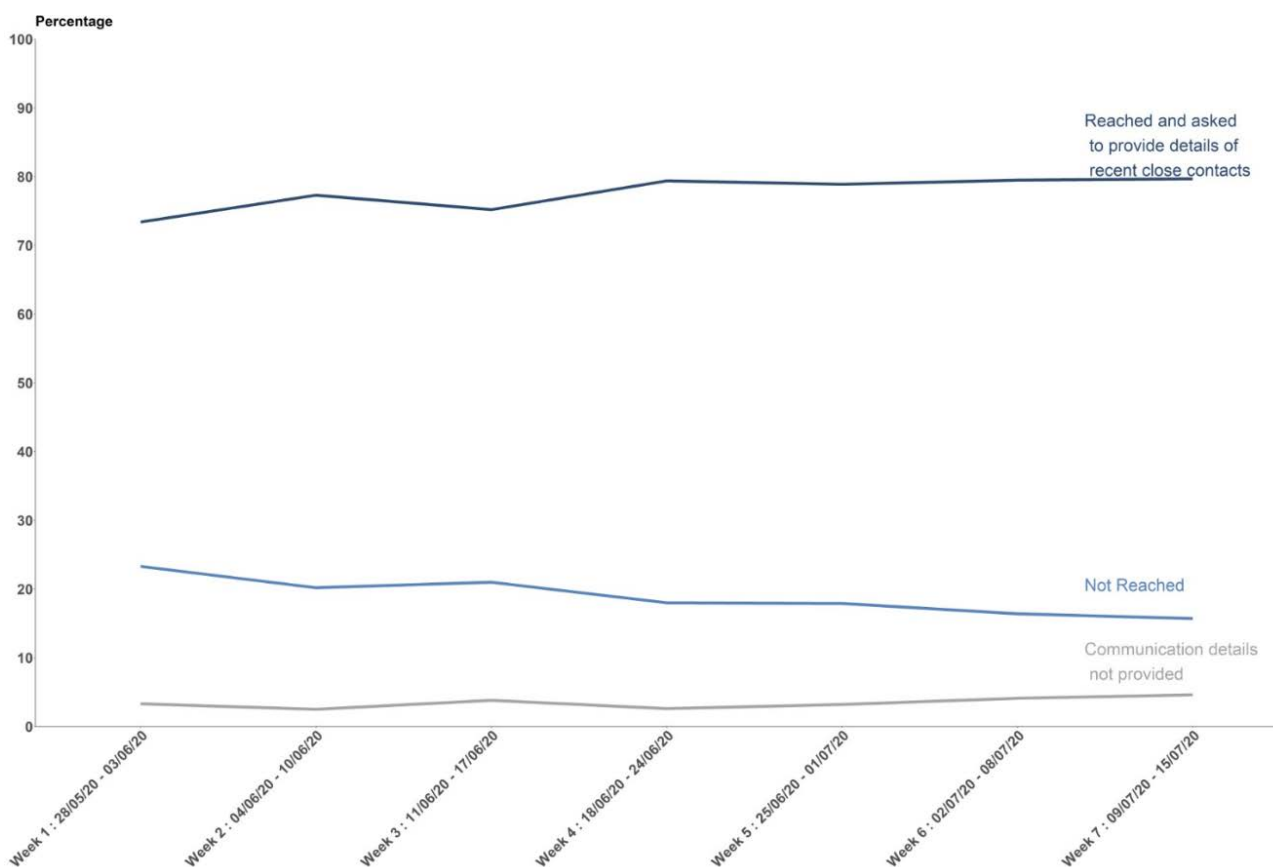
Between 09 July and 15 July around 4 in every 5 people transferred to the contact tracing system were reached and asked to provide information about their contacts

Table 5: People transferred to the contact tracing system (includes complex and non-complex cases) by whether they were reached and asked to provide contact details, England

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July - 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May - 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)
People who were reached and asked to provide details of recent close contacts	2,846 (79.5%)	3,098 (79.7%)	29,962 (77.1%)
People classified as non-complex	2,559	2,873	24,615
People classified as complex	287	225	5,347
People who were not reached	588 (16.4%)	610 (15.7%)	7,614 (19.6%)
People whose communication details were not provided	145 (4.1%)	179 (4.6%)	1,301 (3.3%)
Total	3,579	3,887	38,877

Between 09 July and 15 July, 225 people, who were reached and asked to provide details of close contacts, were classified as complex cases. If NHS test and trace is not able to reach an individual testing positive or if no communication details are available, then it is not always possible to know if the case is complex or non-complex. Therefore, these breakdowns are not available.

Figure 6: Outcome of people who were transferred to the contact tracing system (includes complex and non-complex cases), England, 28 May to 15 July 2020⁸



After a person’s coronavirus test is confirmed as positive, they will be transferred to the contact tracing system to be contacted. The number of these people who were reached and provided details of recent close contacts includes complex cases investigated by local public health teams and people who said that they had no recent close contacts.

People who had no communication details provided are those people for whom there were no contact details (e.g. phone number or email address). This information is only available for people whose cases were non-complex and handled through the contact tracing system, because those handled by local public health teams are managed at a situation rather than individual level.

The number of people who were not reached includes those people who the service has been unable to reach because there has been no response to text, email and call reminders. It also includes people who were reached but declined to give details of close

⁸ Note: Data has been split to show those cases whose communication details were not provided. Previous publication included cases where communication details not provided under 'Not reached and asked to provide contact details'. Numbers have been revised for previous weeks to account for new methodology.

contacts. There may also be a small number of people who have not been reached but where contact tracers are still in the process of trying to make contact.

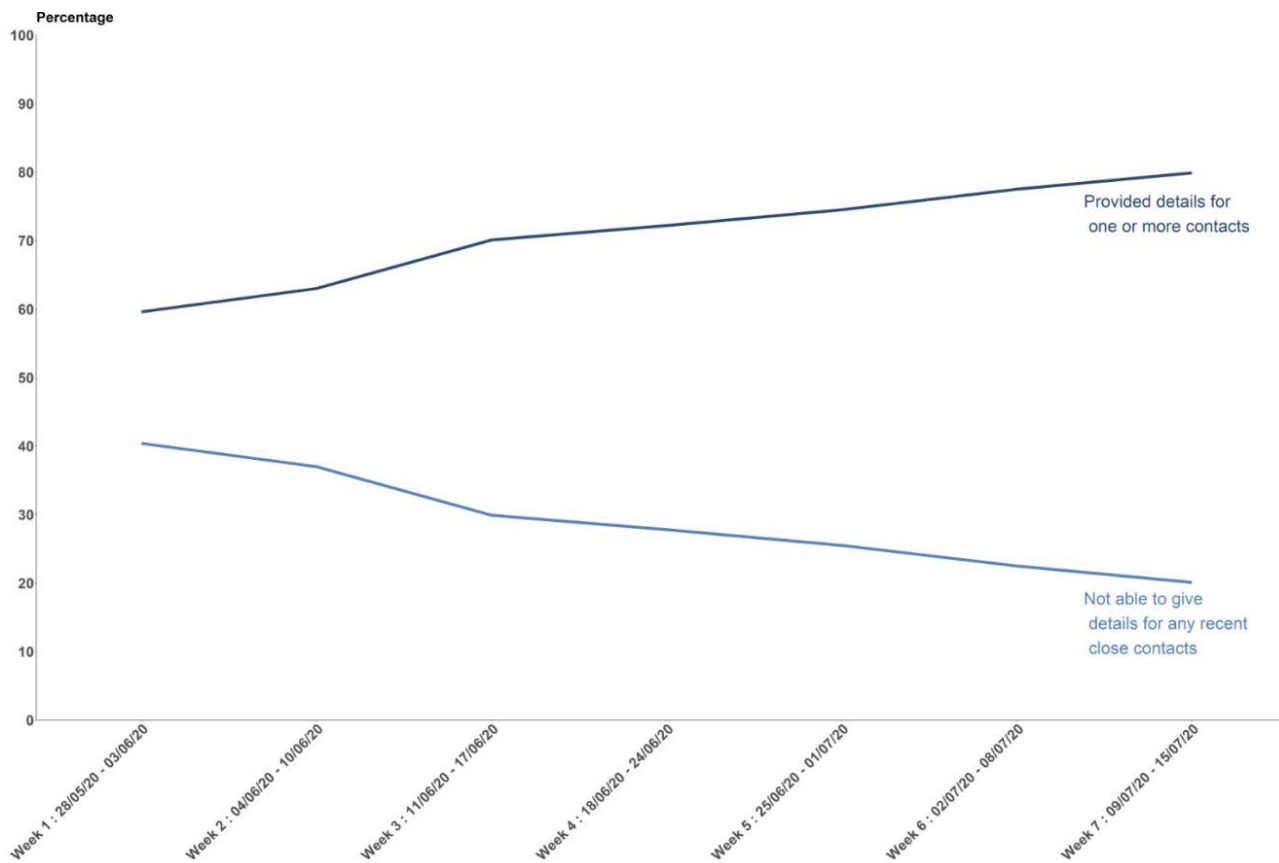
Between 09 July and 15 July around 4 in every 5 people who were reached and asked to provide information about their contacts, provided one or more close contacts

Table 6: People transferred to the contact tracing system (includes complex and non-complex cases) who were reached and asked to provide details of recent close contacts by how many contacts they provided details for, England

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)
People who provided details of one or more close contacts	2,206 (77.5%)	2,474 (79.9%)	20,821 (69.5%)
People who were not able to give any recent close contacts	640 (22.5%)	624 (20.1%)	9,141 (30.5%)
Total	2,846	3,098	29,962

Not everyone who was reached and asked to provide details of recent close contacts will have had any recent close contacts. The number who were not able to give any recent close contacts therefore refers to people who were successfully reached by NHS test and trace, but could not provide details of close recent contacts to pass on for further contact tracing (for example, recent close contact with strangers on the bus).

Figure 7: Proportion of people transferred to the contact tracing system (includes complex and non-complex cases) who were reached and asked to provide details of recent close contacts by how many contacts they provided details for, England, 28 May to 15 July 2020



For non-complex cases, most people continued to be successfully reached and asked to provide details about recent close contacts within 24 hours of their case being transferred to contact tracing

Figure 8: Proportion of people who were reached and asked to provide details about recent close contacts by time taken to reach them, England, 28 May to 15 July 2020, this excludes complex cases

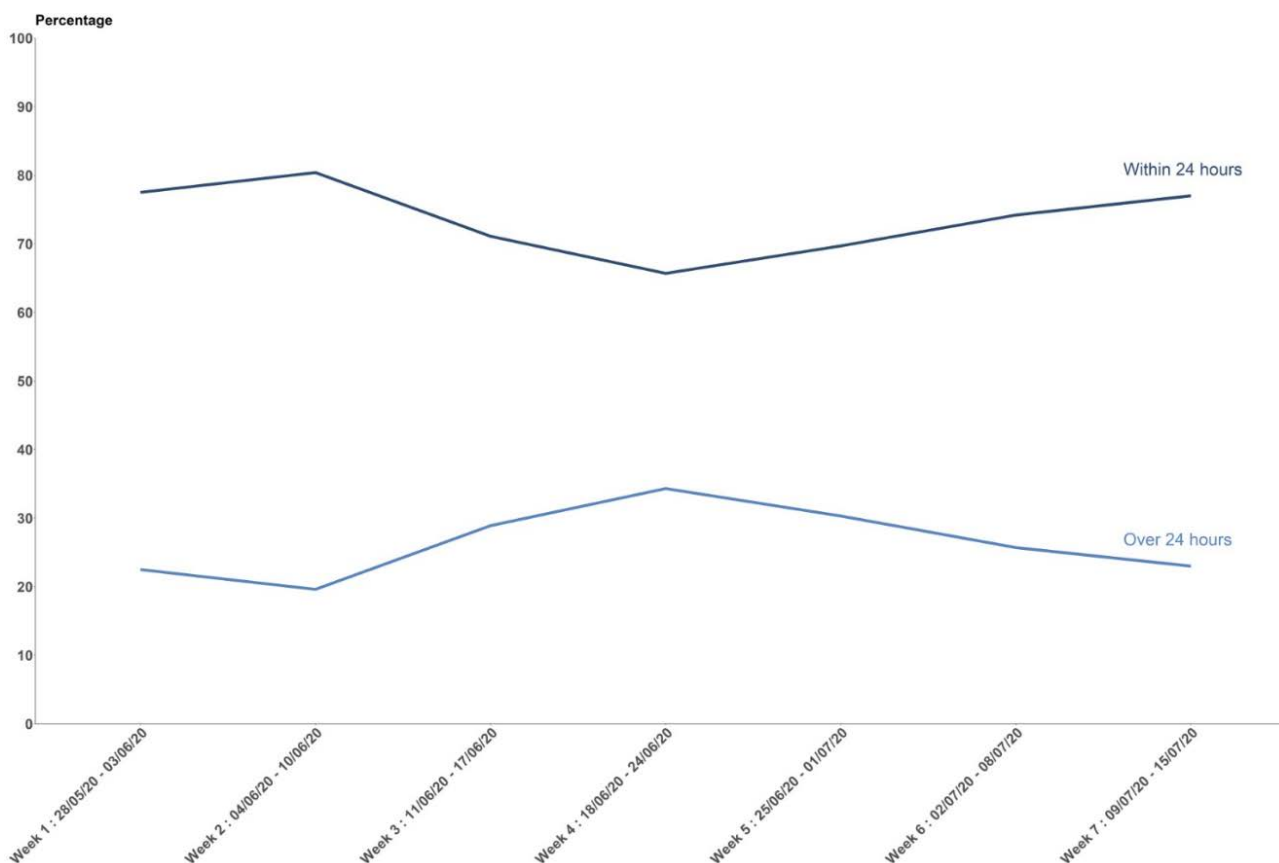


Table 7: People who were reached and asked to provide details about recent close contacts by time taken to do so, England, 28 May to 15 July 2020, this excludes complex cases

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	1,900 (74.2%)	2,212 (77.0%)	18,073 (73.4%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	512 (20.0%)	516 (18.0%)	4,385 (17.8%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	98 (3.8%)	99 (3.4%)	1,082 (4.4%)
After 72 hours	49 (1.9%)	46 (1.6%)	1,075 (4.4%)
Total	2,559	2,873	24,615

The number of recent close contacts identified between 09 July and 15 July has fallen by 68% since the start of contact tracing but has increased by 17% compared to the previous week

The number of complex close contacts has fallen more than the number of non-complex contacts since the start of contract tracing (82.5% and 8.0% respectively). However, both have seen an increase compared to the previous week (27.0% and 9.4% respectively).

As non-complex cases have a higher proportion of contacts who are unable to be reached, this has contributed to the reduction in the overall percentage of contacts who were reached and asked to self-isolate, from 90.7% in week 1 to 77.9% in week 7.

Figure 9: Number of people identified as recent close contacts, England, May 28 to 15 July 2020

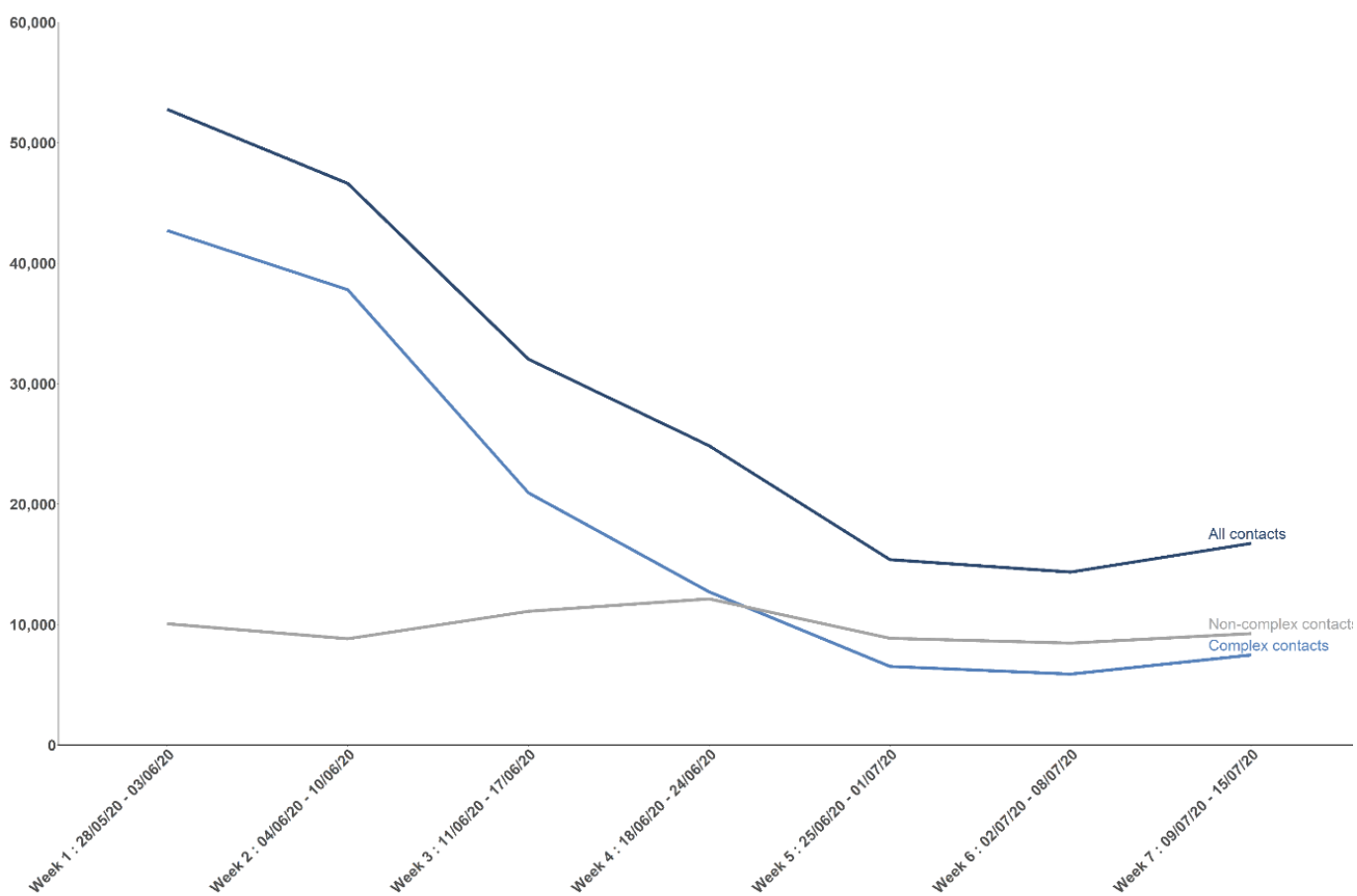


Table 8: Number of people identified as recent close contacts by whether they were reached and asked to self-isolate, England, 28 May to 15 July 2020. Includes both complex and non-complex contacts.

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Total number of close contacts identified	14,356	16,742	202,781
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	10,343 (72.0%)	13,034 (77.9%)	169,546 (83.6%)
Close contacts not reached	4,013 (28.0%)	3,708 (22.1%)	33,235 (16.4%)

Table 9: Number of people identified as recent close contacts by complex and non-complex contacts, England, 28 May to 15 July 2020.

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Total number of non-complex close contacts	8,464	9,258	68,714
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	4,669 (55.2%)	5,696 (61.5%)	37,468 (54.5%)
Close contacts not reached	1,982 (23.4%)	1,860 (20.1%)	15,545 (22.6%)
Communication details not provided	1,813 (21.4%)	1,702 (18.4%)	15,701 (22.8%)
Total number of complex close contacts	5,892	7,484	134,067
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	5,674 (96.3%)	7,338 (98.0%)	132,078 (98.5%)
Close contacts not reached	218 (3.7%)	146 (2.0%)	1,989 (1.5%)

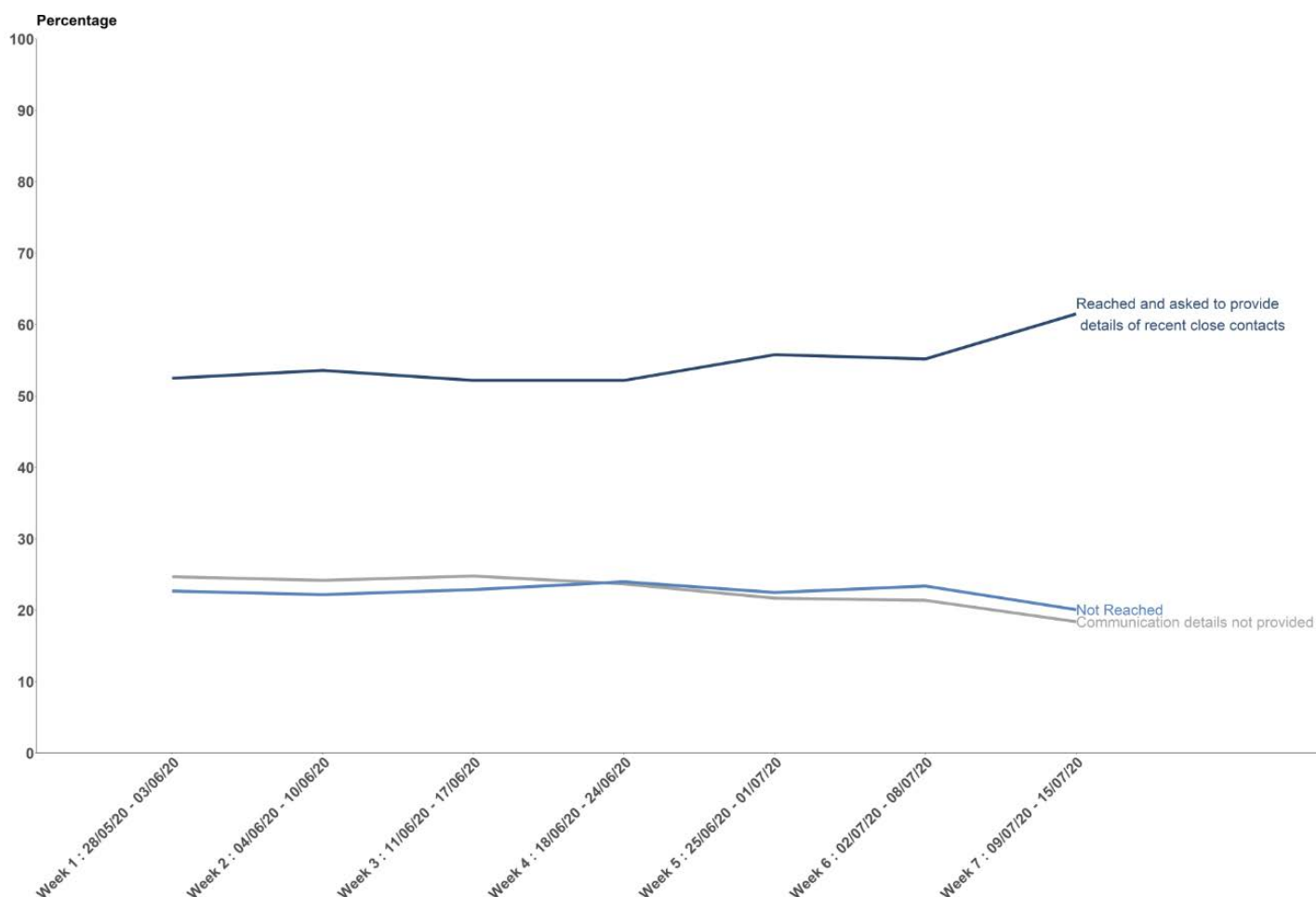
Of the people who were identified as recent close contacts but not reached, some of these could not be reached because no communication details were provided for them (for example a phone number or email address). This information is only available for recent close contacts classified as non-complex. This data is not available for recent close contacts classified as complex because these are usually managed at a situation (e.g. care home) rather than individual level.

The percentage of non-complex contacts who were reached and asked to self-isolate has increased to 61.5%, the highest percentage since the start of Test and Trace

Out of all the non-complex contacts that were identified between 09 July and 15 July 18.4% did not have communication details. Out of all the non-complex contacts that were identified between 28 May to 15 July 22.8% did not have communication details.

The number who were not reached includes those people who the service has been unable to reach because there has been no response to text, email and call reminders, or those for which no contact details were provided to NHS Test and Trace (e.g. phone number or email address). Further, there are some contacts who were reached but have not agreed to self-isolate.

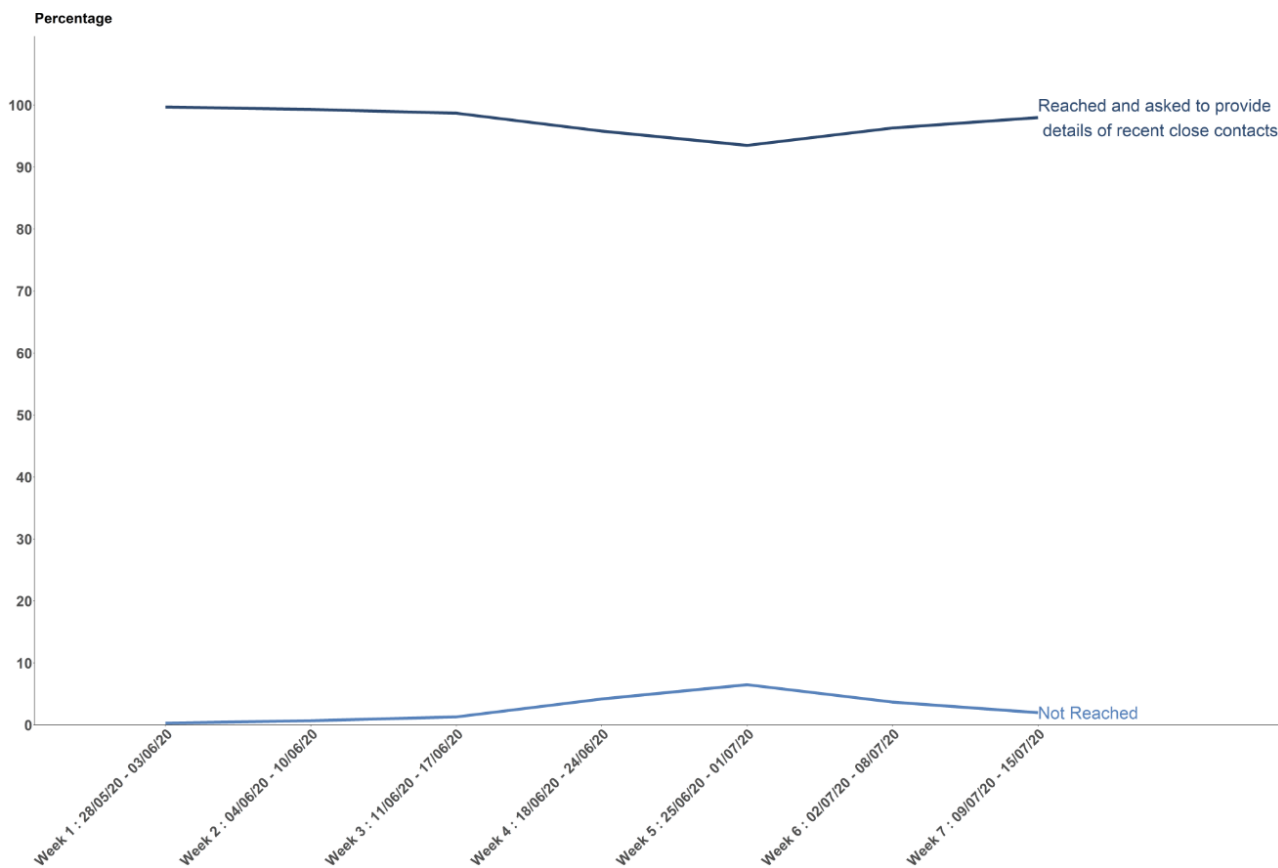
Figure 10: Outcome of contact tracing for recent close contacts classified as non-complex, England, 28 May to 15 July 2020.



Almost all complex contacts continue to be reached and asked to self-isolate.

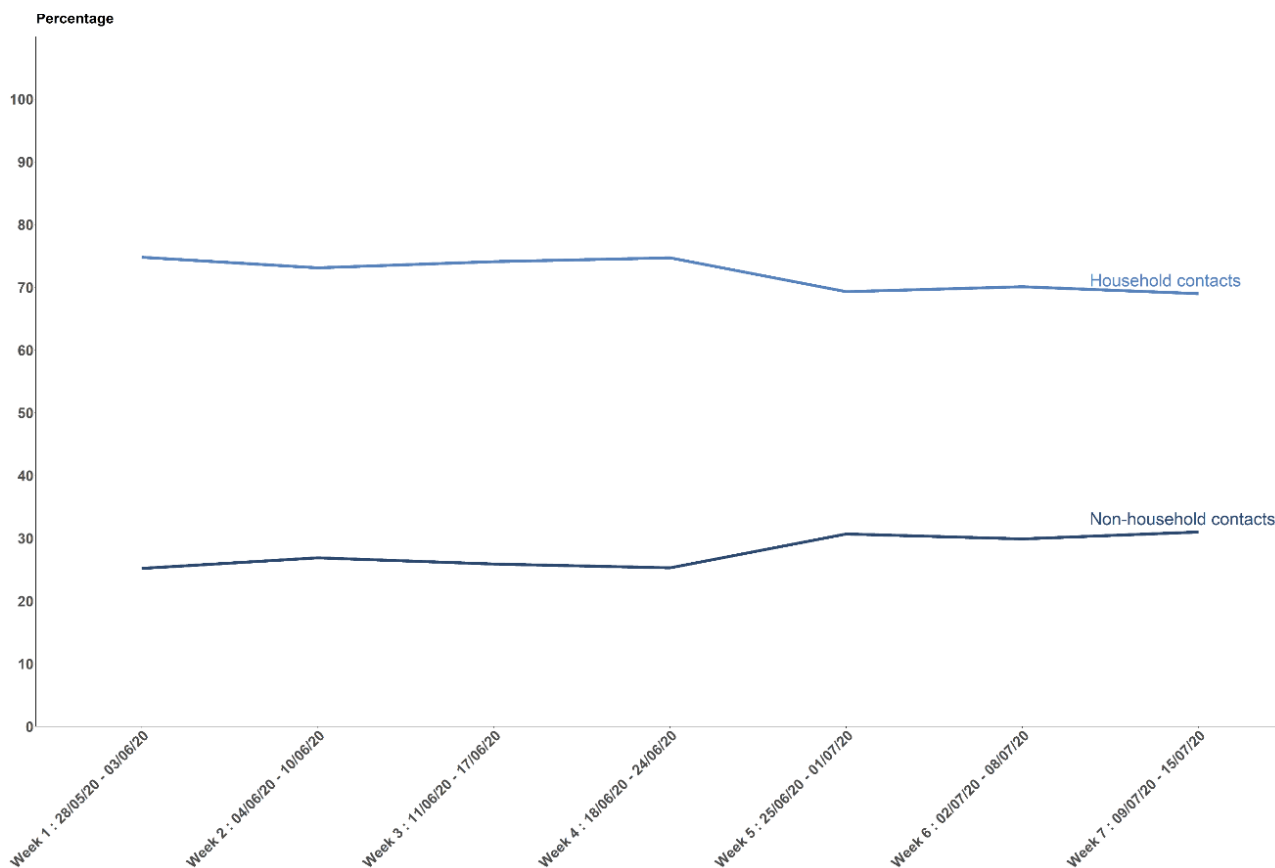
Out of all the complex contacts that were identified between 09 July and 15 July 98.0% were reached and asked to self-isolate.

Figure 11: Outcome of contact tracing for recent close contacts classified as complex, England, 28 May to 15 July 2020.



Between 09 July and 15 July, around 7 out of 10 non-complex contacts were from the same household as the case they were identified from.

Figure 12: Proportion of recent close non-complex contacts by whether they were from the same household as the case that they were identified from, England May 28 to 15 July 2020



Almost 6 out of 10 of these household contacts were successfully reached and asked to self-isolate. This is in comparison to more than 7 out of 10 for non-complex contacts who were from a different household to the case from which they were identified. Contact tracers will often ask cases themselves to advise their household members to self-isolate without the need for contact tracers to contact them individually. This results in these contacts not being recorded as reached and asked to self-isolate, which is likely a contributing factor for a lower proportion of household contacts being reached in comparison to non-household contacts.

Table 10: Number of recent close non-complex contacts by whether they were from the same household as the case that they were identified from, England May 28 to 15 July 2020

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Total number non-complex household contacts	5,936	6,392	49,738
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	3,069 (51.7%)	3,656 (57.2%)	25,773 (51.8%)
Close contacts not reached	2,867 (48.3%)	2,736 (42.8%)	23,965 (48.2%)
Total number non-complex not household contacts	2,528	2,866	18,976
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	1,600 (63.3%)	2,040 (71.2%)	11,695 (61.6%)
Close contacts not reached	928 (36.7%)	826 (28.8%)	7,281 (38.4%)

For non-complex contacts who were advised to self-isolate, more than 4 out of 5 of them were reached within 24 hours of being identified⁹

Figure 13: Proportion of recent close contacts who were advised to self-isolate by time taken to reach them, England, 28 May to 15 July 2020. This does not include complex contacts.

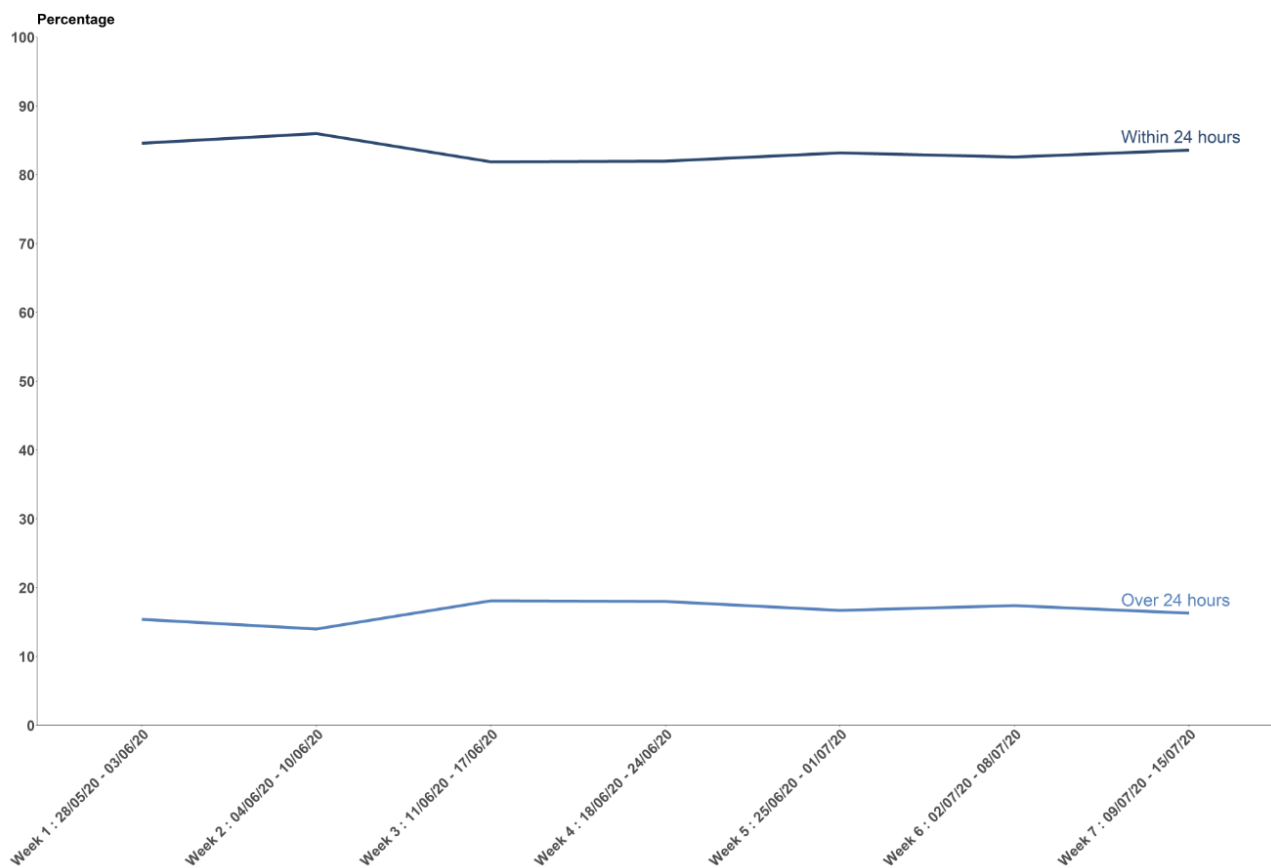


Table 11: People identified as recent close contacts who were advised to self-isolate by time taken to reach them England, 28 May to 15 July 2020. This excludes complex contacts.

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	3,853 (82.6%)	4,761 (83.6%)	31,174 (83.3%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	653 (14.0%)	787 (13.8%)	4,730 (12.6%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	107 (2.3%)	98 (1.7%)	924 (2.5%)
After 72 hours	51 (1.1%)	48 (0.8%)	581 (1.6%)
Total	4,664	5,694	37,409

⁹ Timing data does not include non-complex contacts which were subsequently escalated to complex.

For non-complex contacts who were advised to self-isolate, over half were reached within 24 hours of the case that reported them being transferred to the contact tracing system.

Figure 14: Proportion of recent close contacts who were advised to self-isolate by time taken from the case that reports them being transferred to the contact tracing system, England, 28 May to 15 July 2020. This does not include complex contacts.

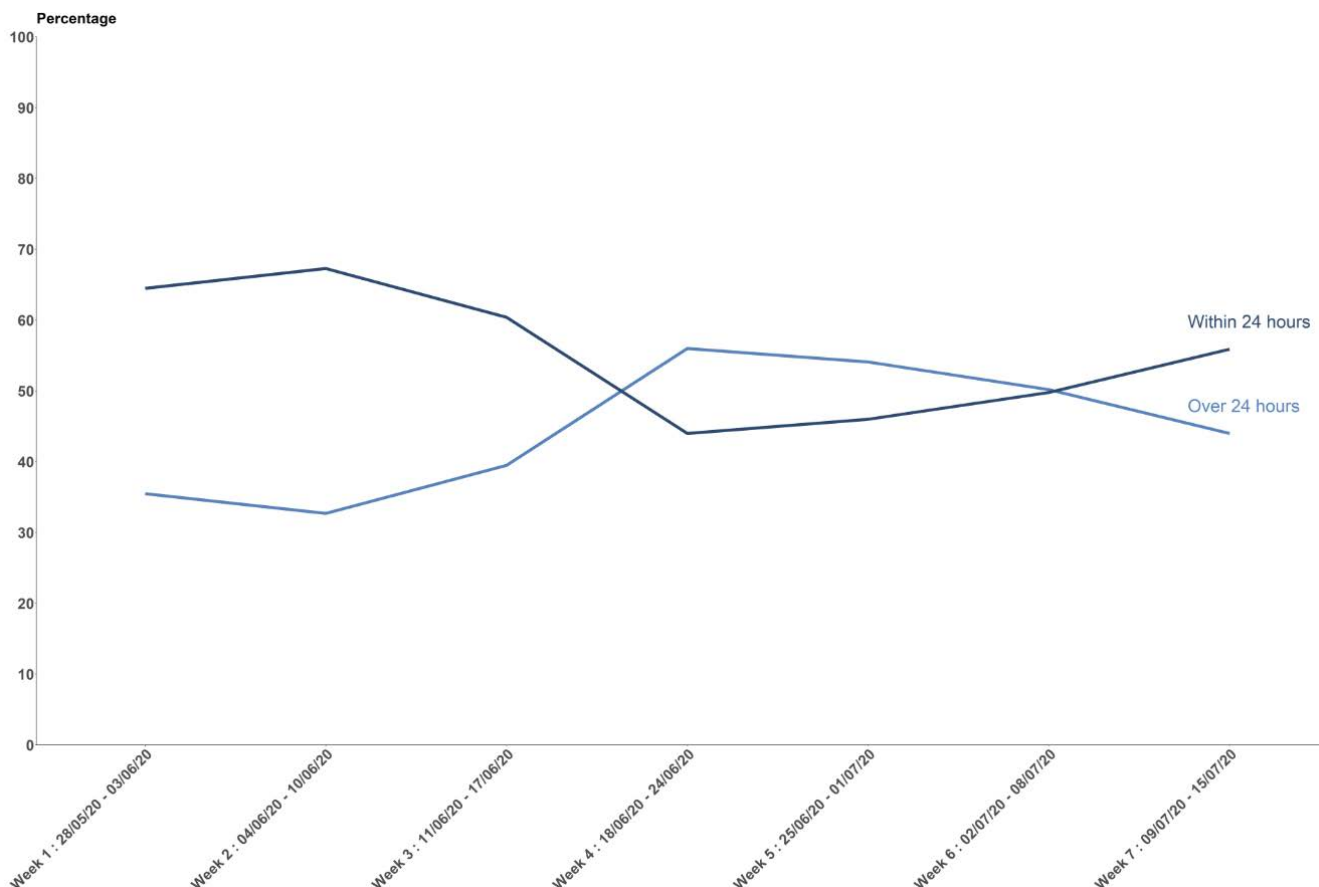


Table 12: Number of close contacts who were advised to self-isolate by time taken from the case that reports them being transferred to the contact tracing system England, 28 May to 15 July 2020. This excludes complex contacts.

	02 July – 08 July: Number of people (Percentage)	09 July – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 15 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	2,321 (49.8%)	3,179 (55.9%)	20,567 (55.2%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	1,434 (30.8%)	1,726 (30.3%)	10,322 (27.7%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	541 (11.6%)	537 (9.4%)	3,665 (9.8%)
After 72 hours	364 (7.8%)	245 (4.3%)	2,729 (7.3%)
Total	4,660	5,687	37,283

This measure gives a sense of the end-to-end journey time through the test and trace system from when an individual testing positive was reported to test and trace, to when their close contacts were reached and advised to self-isolate. This information is only available for non-complex contacts, although there are a small number of non-complex contacts where the time taken from the time that a positive case is transferred is not available.

Measuring the data

How the data were collected

These data are collected from management information from the NHS Test and Trace service. More details about the methodology used can be found at [the Methodology page](#).

Future development

We have integrated these data with those from other parts of NHS Test and Trace, particularly testing, to provide an end-to-end view of the service that follows the user journey. So far, testing data for Pillars 1 and 2 and the testing turnaround times have been added. Further breakdowns for contact tracing continue to be incorporated, including complex and non-complex breakdowns and household information. To support user needs and data transparency, additional releases have been published alongside the weekly Test and Trace publication including care home statistics up to 8 July and people tested for coronavirus between 30 January and 27 May. NHS Test and Trace continues to provide information for local authorities and their partners so that they have the information they need to help contain any outbreaks.

In time, NHS Test and Trace intends to publish detailed data from across the program to support secondary analysis, for example in academic institutions. Over the coming months, we intend to make the following available:

Expected July – August 2020	Expected from September 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regional breakdowns for tracing dataCharacteristics for those tested under Pillar 2High Level UK test and trace figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Details of close contacts who go on to test positive

The UK Statistical Authority has published a [rapid review](#) of the Test and Trace statistics. This includes recommendations on how the publication should develop in order to adhere fully to the Code of Practice. These recommendations continue to influence the development of the publication in the coming weeks and months.

Quality

These statistics have been put together by NHS Test and Trace with advice from the Office for National Statistics.

More information on quality and how this publication adheres to the Code of Practice for statistics is available in [the Statement of Compliance](#).

Strengths and limitations

Given the importance of this service and the commitment of NHS Test and Trace to be open and transparent with the public it serves, these data are being released at the earliest possible opportunity.

However, new IT systems and statistical outputs often take a period of time to bed in. These data should therefore be treated with caution as the system and understanding of the data develops.

Department of Health and Social Care Statistical Bulletin 0-00

The figures presented are based on a data cut 6 days after the end of the reporting period, to give time for test results and cases reported at the end of the 7-day period to have an outcome. Some cases and test results may continue to be in progress after this period, and therefore data may need to be revised over time.

Feedback

For feedback and questions about the release, please contact statistics@dhsc.gov.uk.