



Department
of Health &
Social Care



Test and Trace

Weekly NHS Test and Trace bulletin, England: 23 – 29 July 2020

Main points

During the first 9 weeks of NHS Test and Test (28th May – 29th July):

- 4,966 new people tested¹ positive for Coronavirus (COVID-19) in England in week 9. This is an increase of 17% in number of positive cases compared to the previous week. The number of people tested has increased by 4% in the same time period.
- 4,642 people were transferred to the contact tracing system in week 9, an increase of 9% compared to the previous week, in line with the upward trend in people testing positive since week 6 (2 July to 8 July).
- Of those transferred to the contact tracing system in week 9, 79.4% were reached and asked to provide information about their contacts. This has remained broadly constant since week 4 (18 June to 24 June) of Test and Trace.
- 19,150 people were identified as coming into close contact with someone who has tested positive in week 9. Of these, 72.4% were reached and asked to self-isolate, a decrease from 76.2% in the previous week.
- The overall percentage of contacts reached has been declining since Test and Trace began, primarily due to the reduction in contacts relating to local outbreaks (complex cases), as these are managed by local health protection teams and have a higher success rate than those dealt with by contact tracers.

¹ For information on how people newly tested and newly testing positive is measured see the [methodology](#).

NHS Test and Trace – Week Nine of contact tracing, England: 23 July – 29 July 2020

NHS Test and Trace was launched on 28th May and ensures that anyone who develops symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) can quickly be tested to find out if they have the virus. It then helps trace recent close contacts of anyone who tests positive for coronavirus and, if necessary, notifies them that they must self-isolate at home to help stop the spread of the virus. The flow of how people move through the NHS Test and Trace service is shown in Figure 1. More information about NHS Test and Trace can be found at [NHS Test and Trace: How it Works](#).

The Department for Health and Social Care publishes weekly statistics on NHS Test and Trace. 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 Office for National Statistics (ONS). A list of data sources relating to the coronavirus pandemic in the UK can be found at [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) statistics and analysis](#).

The data in this release reflect the first nine weeks of operation of NHS Test and Trace. A full explanation of the data sources and methods used to produce these statistics can be found in the additional [methodology document](#).

For testing, they include:

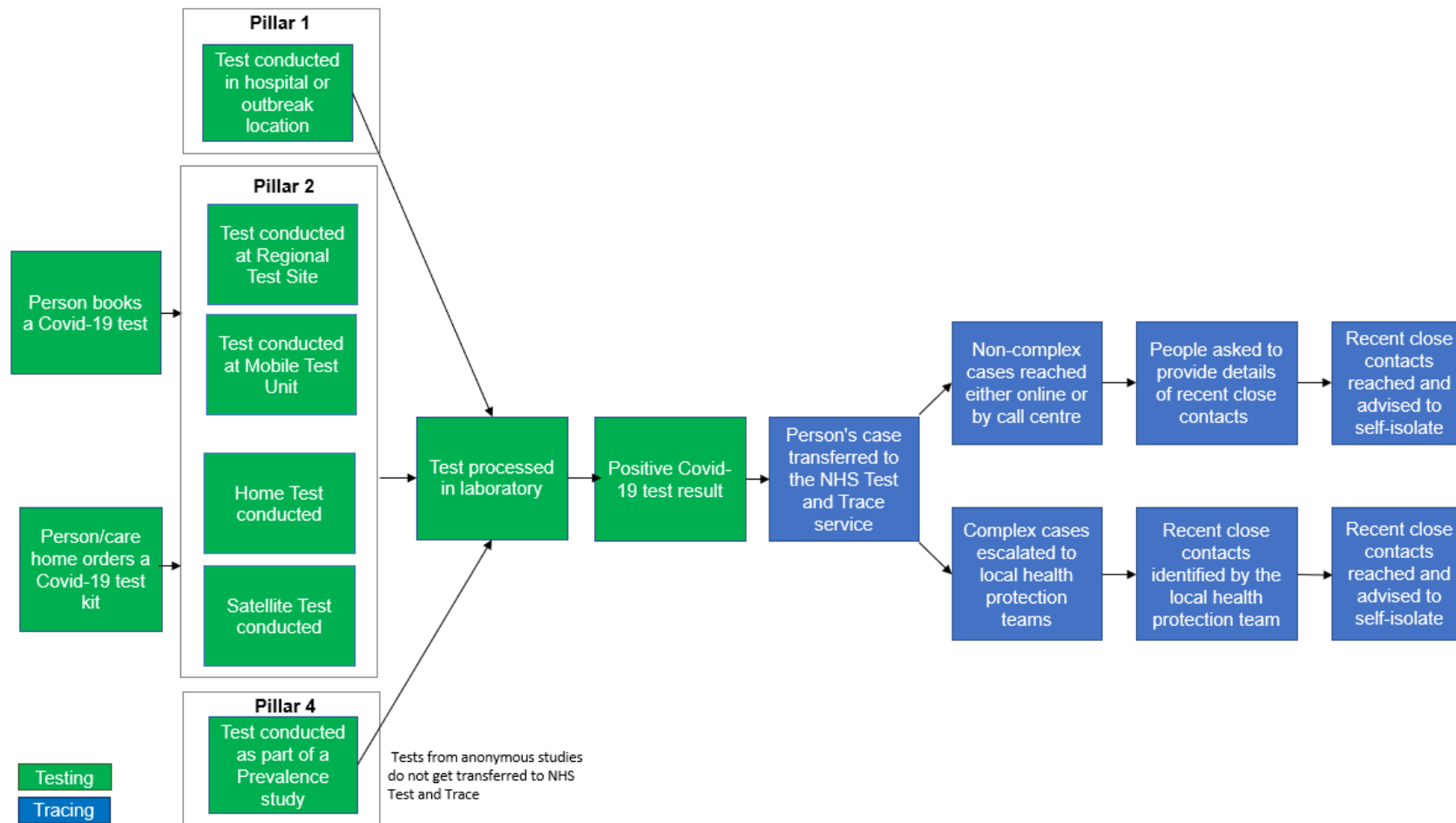
- People tested for coronavirus (COVID-19)
- People testing positive for coronavirus (COVID-19)
- Time taken for test results to become available

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



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





Revisions to figures previously published

Figures for people testing positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) 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 1 testing turnaround times are not routinely revised as only minor changes occur to past weeks post publication. Figures are only revised when substantial changes occur.

Figures for Pillar 2 testing turnaround times 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. Some tests may continue to be being processed after this period and therefore data may need to be revised over time.

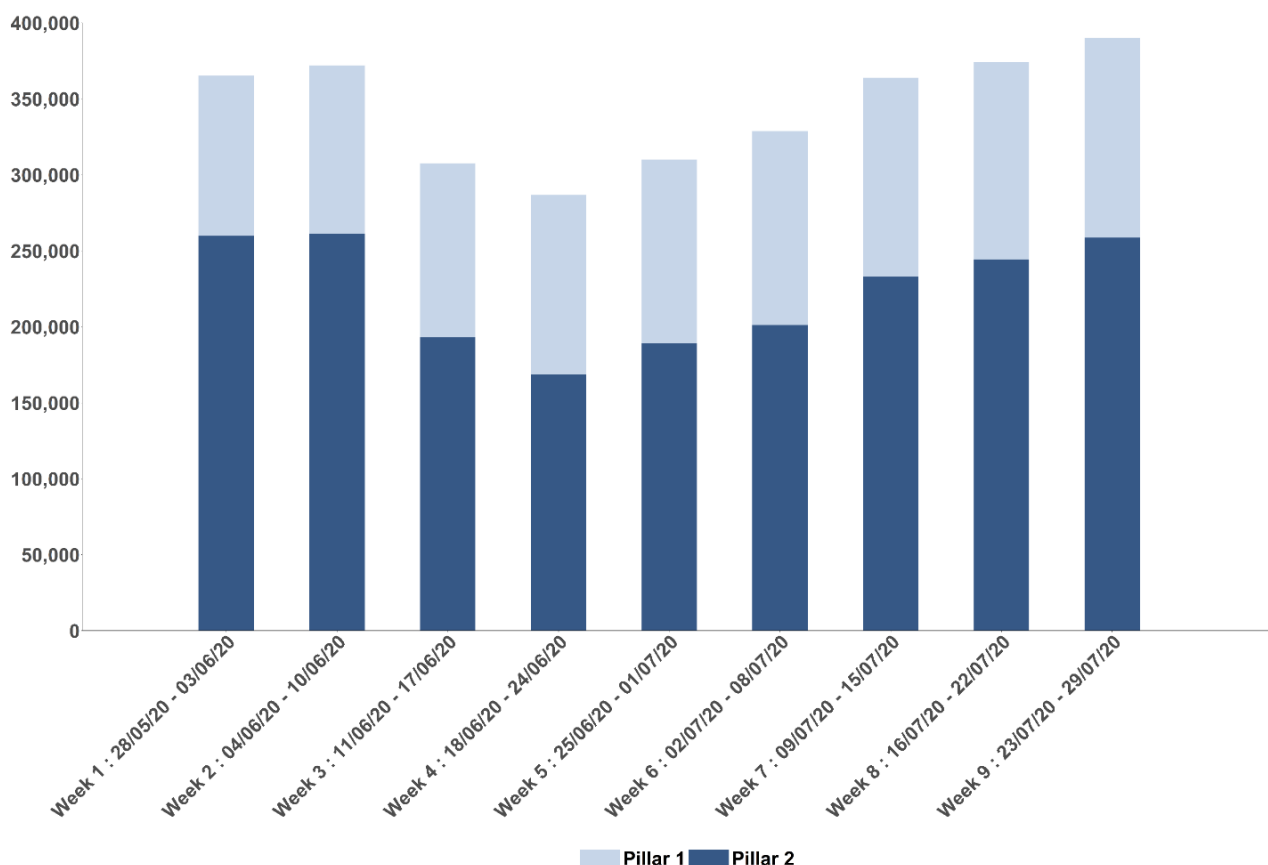
Figures for contact tracing in previous releases have been revised. These revisions are because the figures presented are based on a data cut several days after the end of the reporting period, to give time for cases reported towards the end of the 7-day period to have an outcome. Some cases may continue 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

During week 9 of NHS Test and Trace (23 to 29 July), 390,242 people were newly tested for coronavirus (COVID-19). 4,966 new people had a positive result, an increase of 17% from week 8 (16 to 22 July)¹.

Since Test and Trace launched (28 May – 29 July), 3,098,991 people have been tested of which 64.8% were tested under pillar 2 (national swab testing) and 35.2% under pillar 1 (testing in hospitals and outbreak locations). The number of people tested decreased up to week 4 and has since increased up to the latest week. Between weeks 4 to 9 the number of people tested under pillar 2 has increased by 53%, in comparison to people tested under pillar 1 which has increased by 12%.

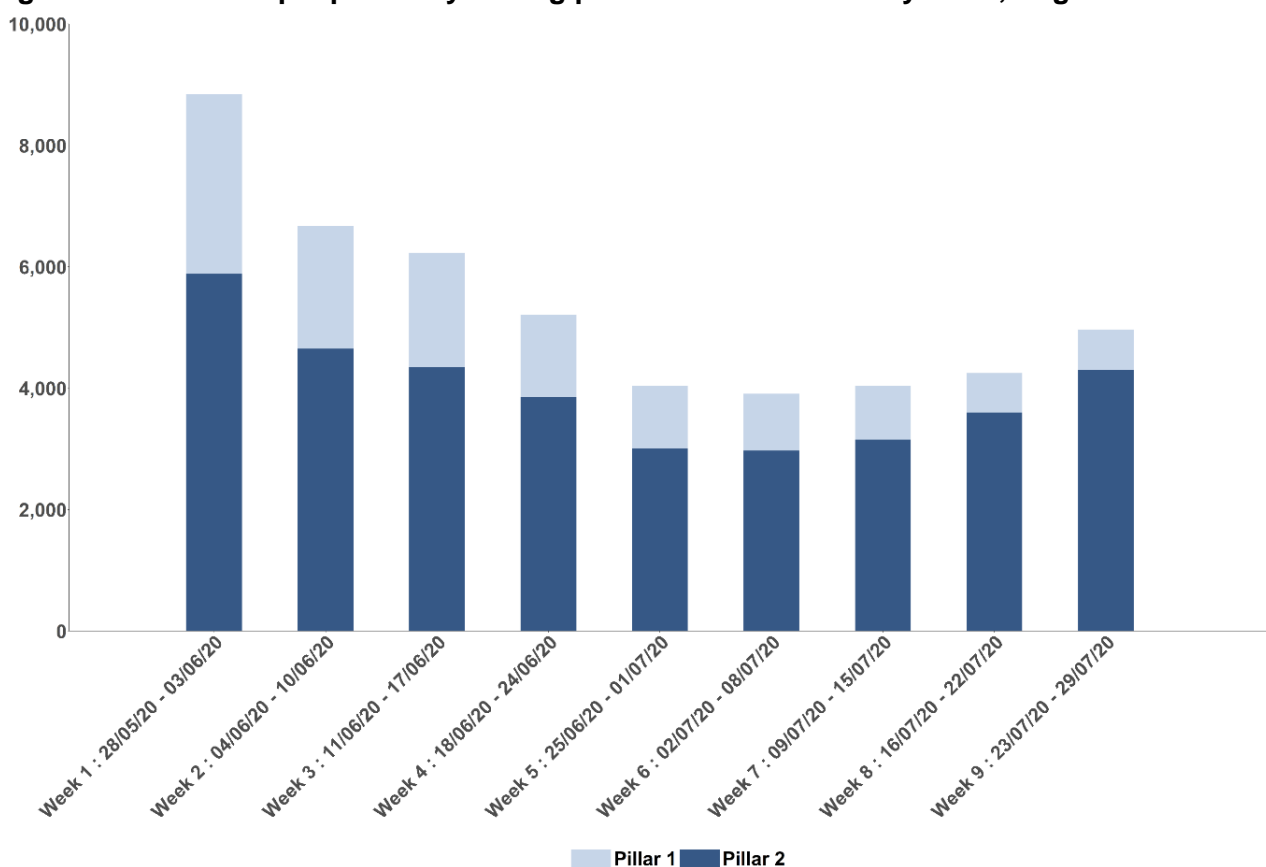
Figure 2: Number of people newly tested for COVID-19 by Pillar, England



The data for the most recent weeks can be found in the Annex, [Table 1](#).

Since Test and trace launched, 48,157 people newly tested positive for COVID-19², 74.3% of these positive cases were tested under pillar 2 in comparison to 25.7% under pillar 1³. There has been a gradual decline in positive cases under pillar 1 each week, except a slight increase (2%) in week 9 compared to week 8. There has been an upward trend in positive cases under pillar 2 between weeks 5 and 9 with an increase of 19% compared to the previous week (week 8).

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



The data for the most recent weeks can be found in the Annex, [Table 1](#).

² Includes a small number of people who had a test under Pillar 4 (serology and swab testing for national surveillance).

³ Note that these figures do not align with other published figures for people tested and people tested positive for COVID-19 under pillars 1 and 2. The reasons for this are outlined in the [information for users document](#).

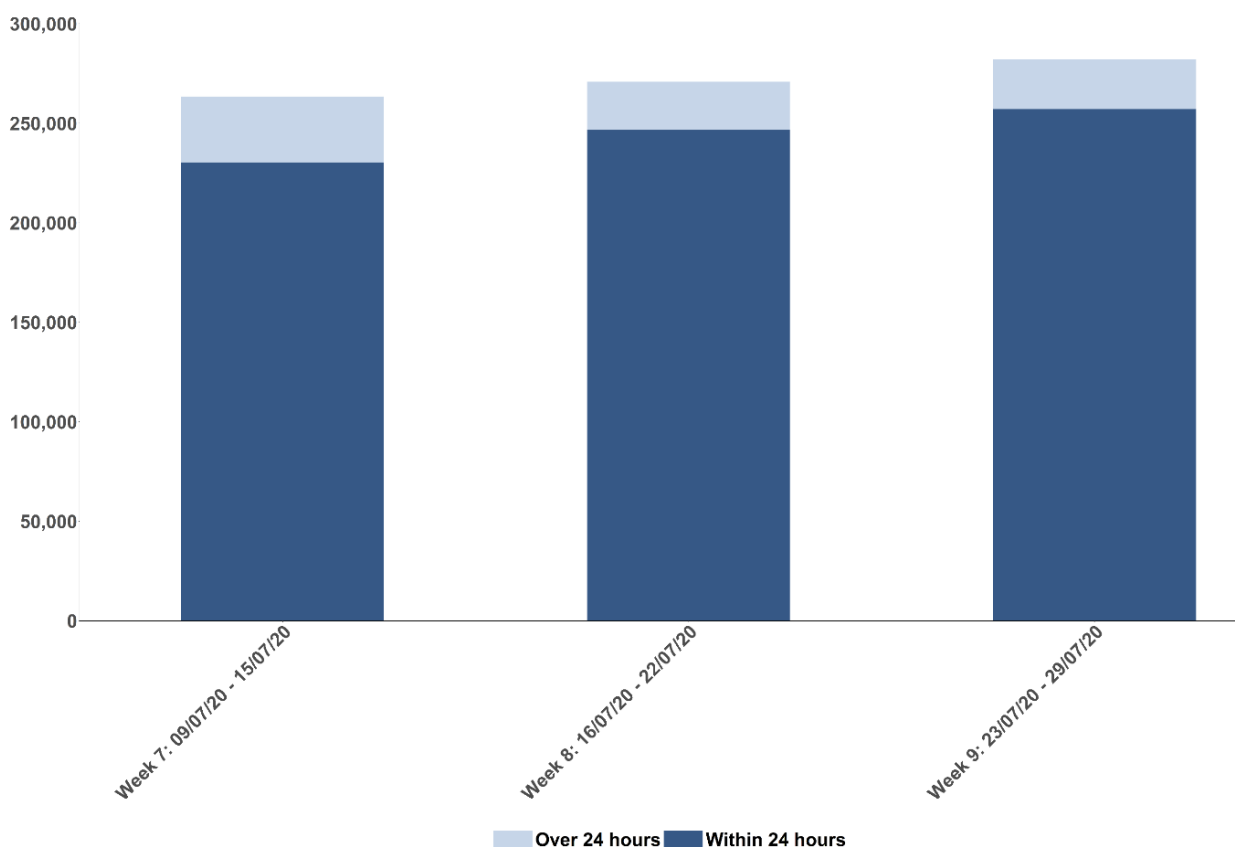
Pillar 1 testing turnaround times

For pillar 1, the time taken to receive a coronavirus (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. This data is only available from 9 July (week 7 onwards). More details can be found in the methodology document.

9 out of 10 pillar 1 test results were made available within 24 hours of the laboratory receiving the test. This proportion has remained similar since reporting began in week 7.

Figure 4: Number of Pillar 1 test results by whether they were made available within 24 hours of the laboratory receiving the test, England



The data for the most recent weeks can be found in the Annex, [Table 2](#).

Pillar 2 testing turnaround times

There are various routes for getting tested within pillar 2 (national swab testing). Data on the time taken to receive a COVID-19 test result for pillar 2 is split up to reflect this, as this impacts on the turnaround times⁴. These routes include:

- **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 COVID-19 testing. They respond to need, travelling to test people at specific 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.

Turnaround times are measured and reported in 2 ways, time taken from booking a test and from taking a test to receiving a test result. More information on these definitions is in the [terminology](#) section.

After someone takes a test their test is transported to a laboratory for processing. There are normal fluctuations in this operational process which can sometimes cause the time taken to receive a test result to go over 24 hours, but still be turned around the next day. Where appropriate therefore we also provide the number of tests turned around the day after a test was taken.

The time taken to receive a test result after taking a test decreased rapidly in the first month of Test and Trace. Since 9 July (week 7), the time taken has stayed approximately constant.

The largest improvements since Test and Trace began are for Mobile Testing Units and Home Test Kits. Since week 7 (9 July to 15 July), the time taken to receive a test result after taking a test has stayed relatively constant for all test types with some minor

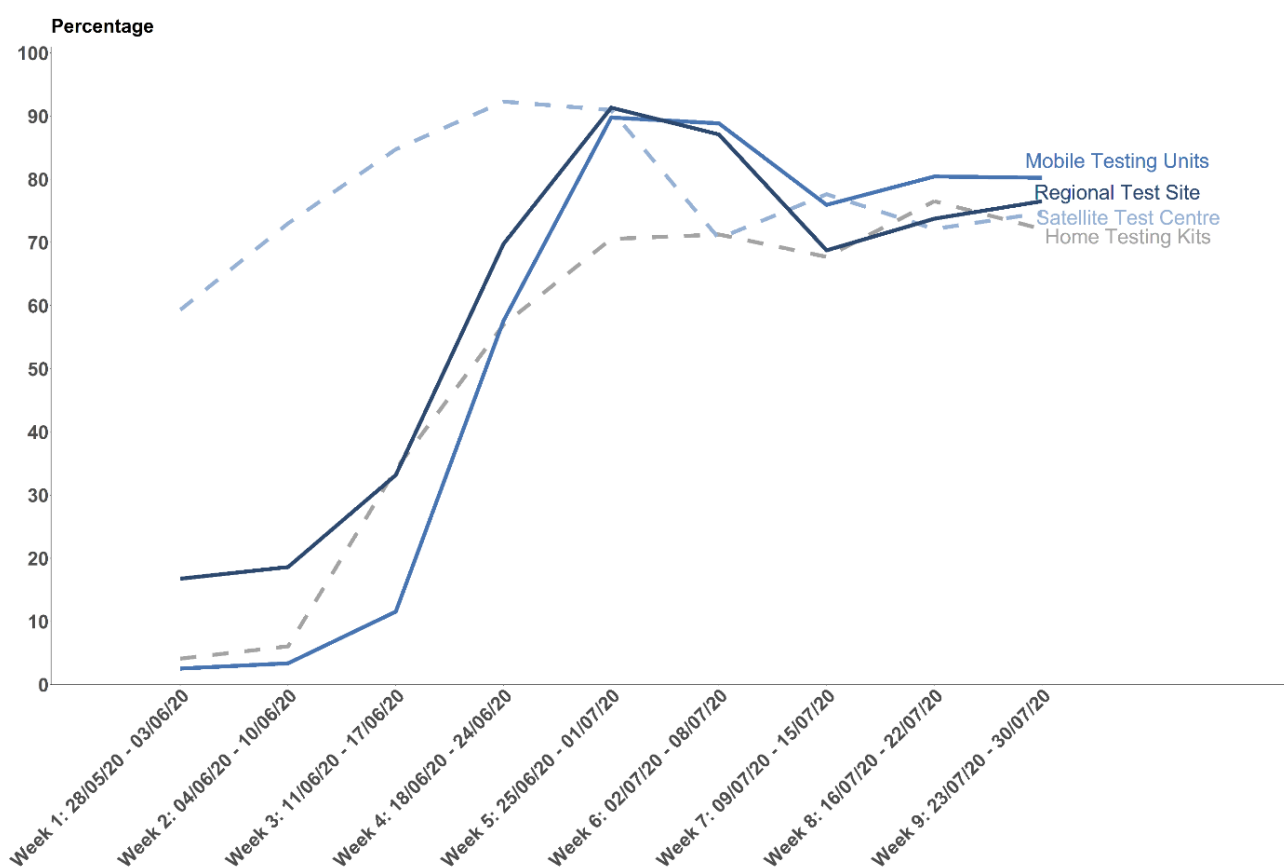
⁴ For all measures of time taken to receive a COVID-19 test result, there are a number of tests that were not completed. This covers any test where the results were not communicated, which may be because communication details (for example, phone number or email address) were not provided or were incorrect, or because the test was cancelled or abandoned, or no result was available.

fluctuations. Over the same period the total number of test results received after taking a test under pillar 2 has stayed approximately constant.

In week 9, for in person tests only (excluding both home tests and satellite tests), 77.9% of results from all test sites were received within 24 hours of a test being taken. If we consider the day the test was taken, 97.2% of in-person tests results were received the next day after the test was taken.

For all routes combined⁵, 53.3% of tests from all test sites were received within 24 hours of a test being taken in week 9, and 82.7% by the next day. Excluding home testing kits, this was 67.3% of all tests and 90.2% by the next day.

Figure 5: Percentage of results received within 24 hours (in-person tests) or within 48 hours (home/satellite tests), by route⁶, England



The data for the most recent weeks can be found in the Annex, [Tables 3 – 3d](#).

⁵ All routes includes Regional Test Sites (RTS), Local Test Sites (LTS), Mobile Testing Units (MTU), Satellite Test Centres (STC) and Home Test Kits (HTK).

⁶ 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.

Regional Test Sites

In week 9, 76.5% of test results were received within 24 hours of the test being taken, compared to 73.8% in week 8. If we consider the day the test was taken, this means that 97.4% of tests results were received the next day after the test was taken.

Mobile Testing Units

In week 9, 80.2% of test results were received within 24 hours of the test being taken, compared to 80.4% in week 8. If we consider the day the test was taken, 96.8% of tests results were received the next day after the test was taken.

Satellite Test Centres

Satellite tests are predominantly used by care homes who need greater control and flexibility over when test kits are collected. For example, tests may be conducted over multiple days with a collection scheduled a few days later. Because of this a lower proportion of test results will be available within 24 hours of the test being taken. In week 9, 74.7 of test results were received within 48 hours of the test being taken, compared to 72.1% in week 8.

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 taken. In week 9, 72.2% of test results were received within 48 hours of the test being taken, compared to 76.5% in week 8.

Contact Tracing

Once a person has a confirmed positive test result for coronavirus⁷, this person is transferred to NHS Test and Trace and a case is opened for them. The number of positive cases transferred to the contact tracing system may not always align with the number of people testing positive for COVID-19. There are several reasons for this which are outlined in the [information for users](#) document.

Positive cases transferred to NHS Test and Trace are handled in different ways depending on their complexity. Positive cases linked to potential outbreaks in specific settings are handled by PHE Local Health Protection Teams, these are termed complex cases, whereas those managed more generally by online and call centre capacity are termed non-complex cases. More information can be found in our additional [methodology](#) document.

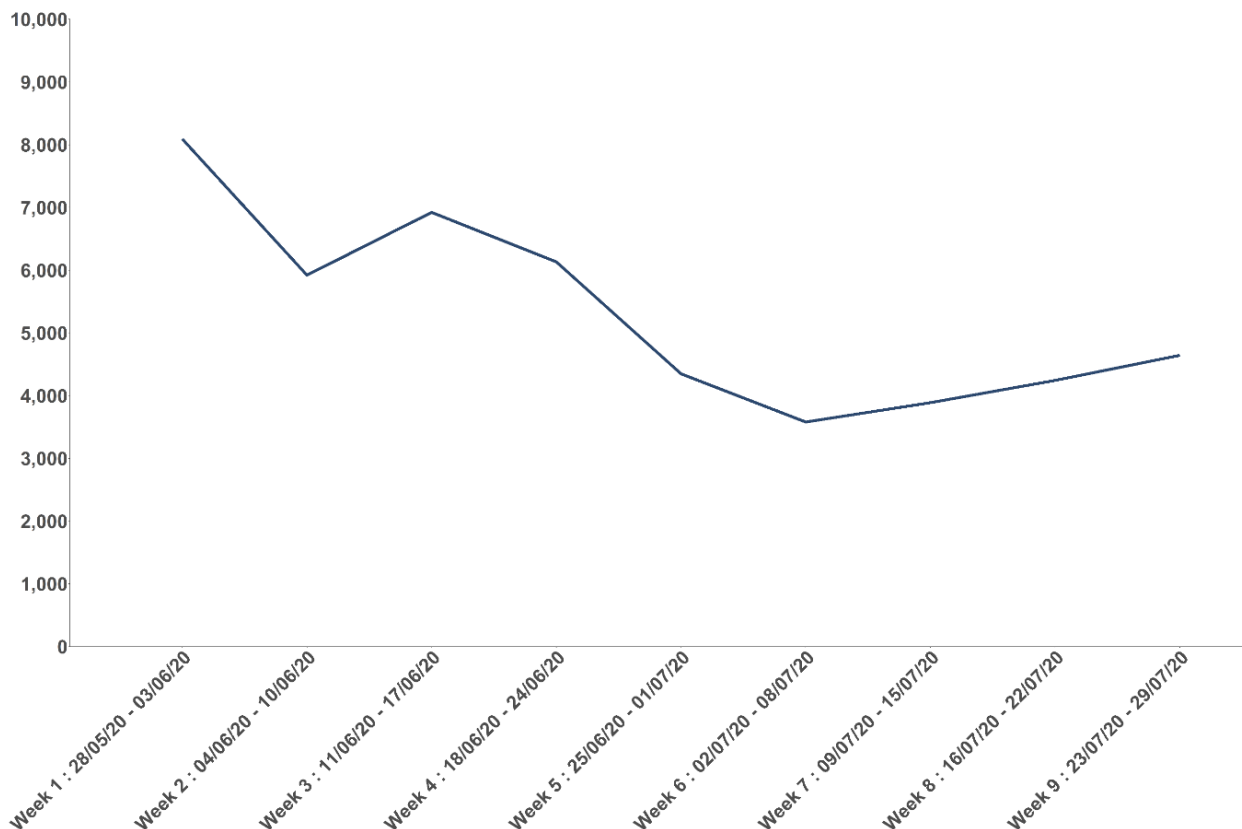
Positive cases transferred to NHS Test and Trace

The number of people transferred to the contact tracing system in week 9 has increased by 9% compared to week 8, in line with the upward trend in people testing positive since week 6.

In week 9 of contact tracing, 4,642 people were transferred to the contract tracing system, an increase of 9% compared to the previous week and a continuation of the upward trend seen since week 6. This correlates with the number of people testing positive which has been on the increase since week 6. The number of people transferred is still 43% lower compared to when Test and Trace launched due to the reduction in people testing positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) compared with week 1.

⁷ All positive test results under Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 should be transferred. In addition, all positive swab test results as part of prevalence studies (Pillar 4) are also transferred to Test and Trace providing they did not test positive as part of an anonymous study. 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.

Figure 6: Number of people transferred to the contact tracing system (includes complex and non-complex cases), England



In week 9 (23 to 29 July) around 4 in every 5 people transferred to the contact tracing system were reached and asked to provide information about their contacts.

Out of the 4,642 people transferred to the contact tracing system in week 9, 3,688 (79.4%) were reached, 873 (18.8%) were not reached and 81 (1.7%) had no communication details⁸. These proportions have remained consistent since Test and Trace launched.

In week 9, 249 people, who were reached and asked to provide details of close contacts, were classified as complex cases whereas 3,439 people were classified as non-complex. For more information on the different categories of cases and the outcomes of contact tracing see the [terminology](#) section.

⁸ See 'Terminology' for more details

Table 1: People transferred to the contact tracing system (includes complex and non-complex cases) by whether they were reached and asked to provide contact details, England⁹.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of people (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)
People who were reached and asked to provide details of recent close contacts	3,488 (82.2%)	3,688 (79.4%)	37,231 (78.0%)
People classified as non-complex	3,264	3,439	31,323
People classified as complex	224	249	5,908
People who were not reached	634 (14.9%)	873 (18.8%)	9,032 (18.9%)
People whose communication details were not provided	121 (2.9%)	81 (1.7%)	1,499 (3.1%)
Total	4,243	4,642	47,762

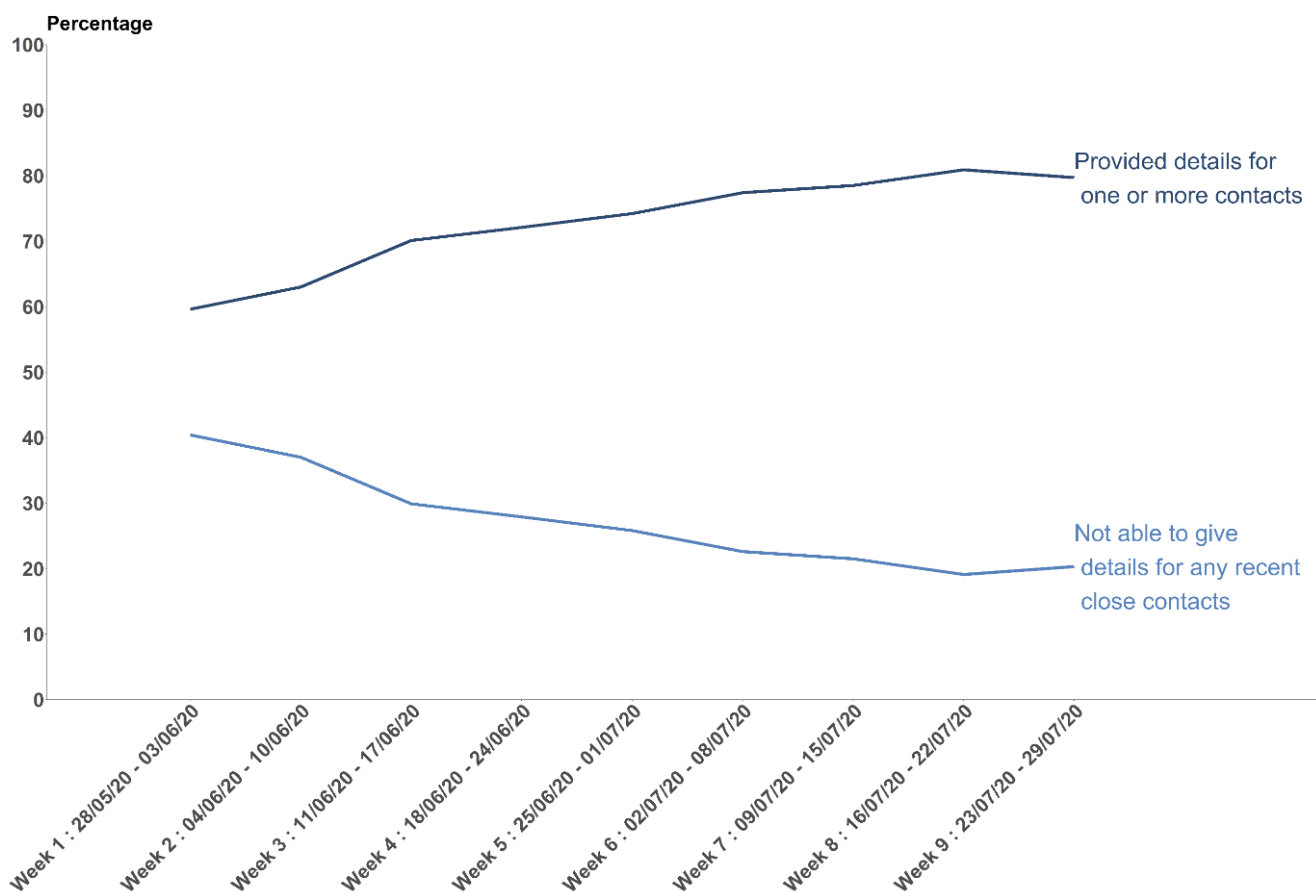
In week 9 (23 to 29 July) around 4 in every 5 people who were reached and asked to provide information about their contacts, provided one or more close contacts.

Out of the 3,688 people reached in week 9, 2,941 (79.7%) provided details of one or more close contacts. There has been a gradual increase of the proportion of people providing details for one or more close contacts since Test and Trace launched.

The number who were not able to give any recent close contacts refers to people who were successfully reached by NHS Test and Trace, but either had no recent close contacts or 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).

⁹ 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 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 whether they provided details for contacts or not, England

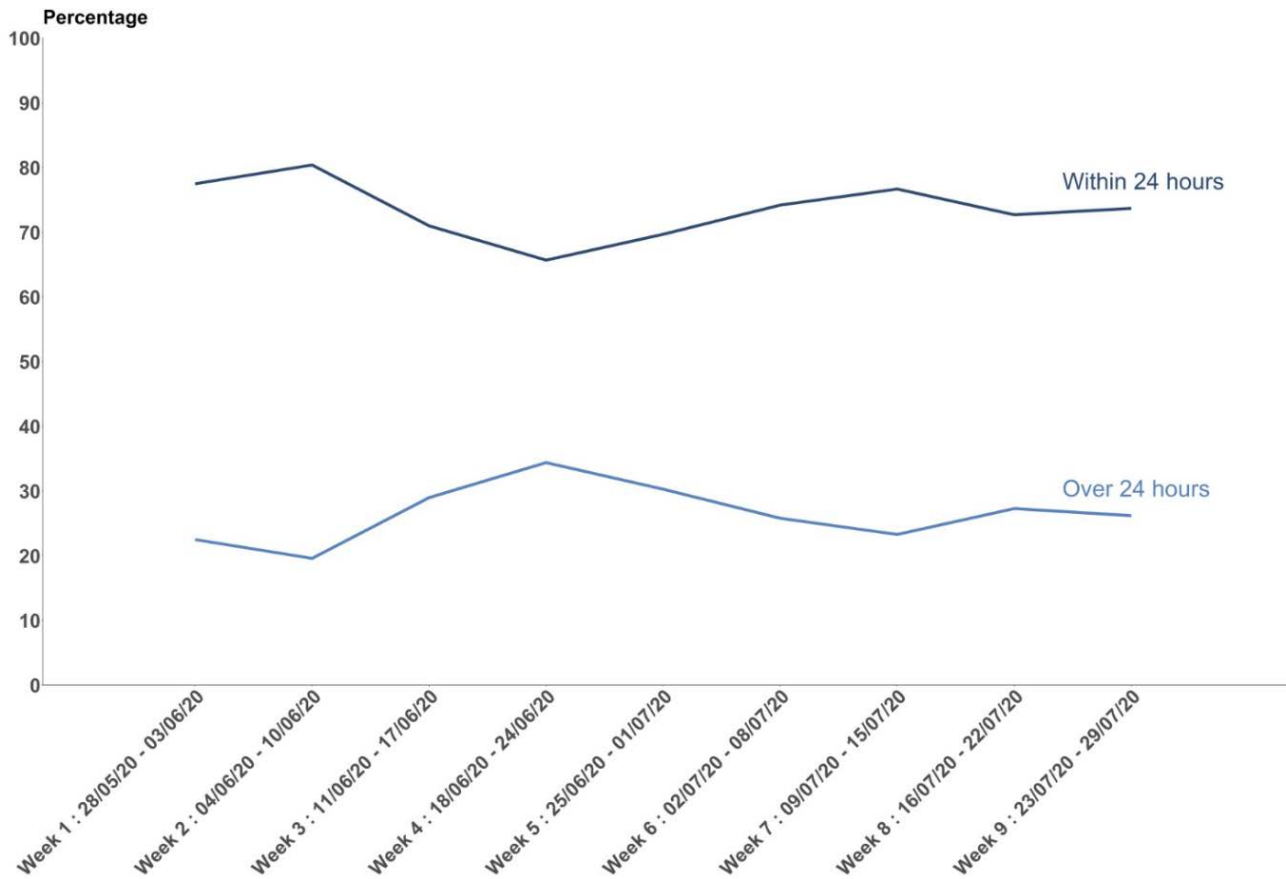


The data for the most recent weeks can be found in the Annex, [Table 4](#).

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.

In week 9, 2,535 (73.7%) of people were reached within 24 hours in comparison to 72.7% in week 8. Since Test and Trace launched 22,971 (73.3%) of people have been reached within 24 hours.

Figure 8: Proportion of people who were reached and asked to provide details about recent close contacts by time taken to reach them from case being transferred, England, this excludes complex cases



The data for the most recent weeks can be found in the Annex, [Table 5](#).

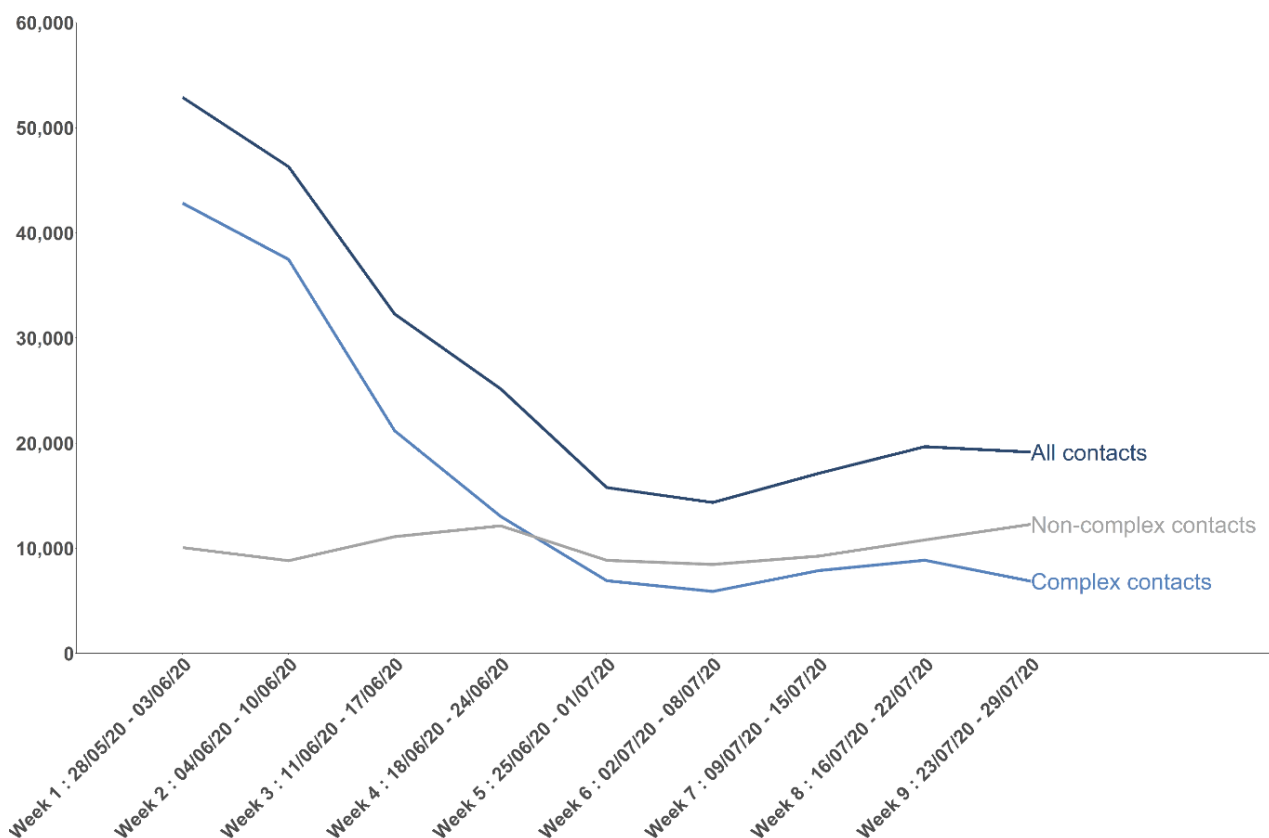
Close contacts identified by NHS Test and Trace

The number of recent close contacts identified in week 9 has fallen by 64% since the start of contact tracing but has increased slightly since week 6.

In week 9, 19,150 people were identified as recent close contacts, of which 12,279 were non-complex and 6,871 were complex. This has decreased by 64% since the start of contact tracing, comprised of a 84% decrease in the number of complex close contacts identified and 22% decrease in the number of complex contacts.

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 72.4% in week 9.

Figure 9: Number of people identified as recent close contacts, England



The data for the most recent weeks can be found in the Annex, [Table 6](#).

The percentage of non-complex contacts who were reached and asked to self-isolate has increased from 52.5% to 60.9% since the start of Test and Trace.

In week 9, 12,279 non-complex close contacts were identified of which 7,476 (60.9%) were reached and asked to self-isolate, this is has increased from 52.5% in week 1. This percentage has seen an increase since the start of contact tracing and has remained constant for the last 3 weeks.

In week 9, 2,473 (20.1%) people were not reached and 2,330 (19.0%) people had no communication details. For more information on the different outcomes of contact tracing see the [terminology](#) section.

Table 2: Number of people identified as recent non-complex close contacts, England.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of people (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Total number of non-complex close contacts	10,792	12,279	91,785
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	6,575 (60.9%)	7,476 (60.9%)	51,524 (56.1%)
Close contacts not reached	2,231 (20.7%)	2,473 (20.1%)	20,248 (22.1%)
Communication details not provided	1,986 (18.4%)	2,330 (19.0%)	20,013 (21.8%)

In week 9, around 6 out of 10 non-complex contacts were from the same household as the case they were identified from.

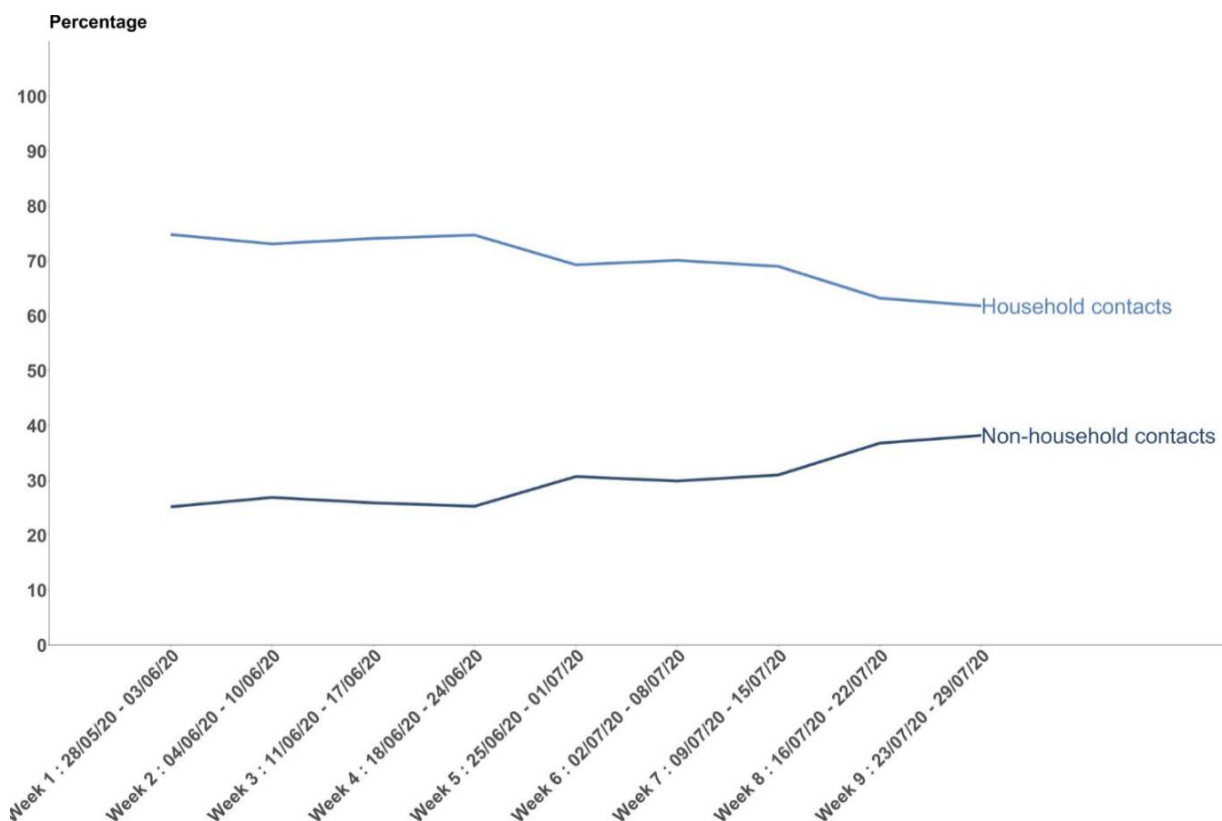
The proportion of non-complex close contacts from the same household as the case they were identified from has been steadily declining since Test and Trace launched. In week 9, 61.8% of non-complex contacts were household contacts compared to 63.2% in week 8.

Almost 6 out of 10 of these household contacts were successfully reached and asked to self-isolate. This is in comparison to almost 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.

Figure 10: Proportion of recent close non-complex contacts by whether they were from the same household as the case that they were identified from, England



The data for the most recent weeks can be found in the Annex, [Table 7](#).

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 identified¹⁰.

In week 9, 81.1% of non-complex contacts that were advised to self-isolate were reached within 24 hours of being identified. This has remained consistent since Test and Trace launched with 82.8% of all non-complex contacts advised to self-isolate being reached within 24 hours.

¹⁰ Timing data does not include non-complex contacts which were subsequently escalated to complex.

Table 3: People identified as recent close contacts who were advised to self-isolate by time taken to reach them England. This excludes complex contacts.

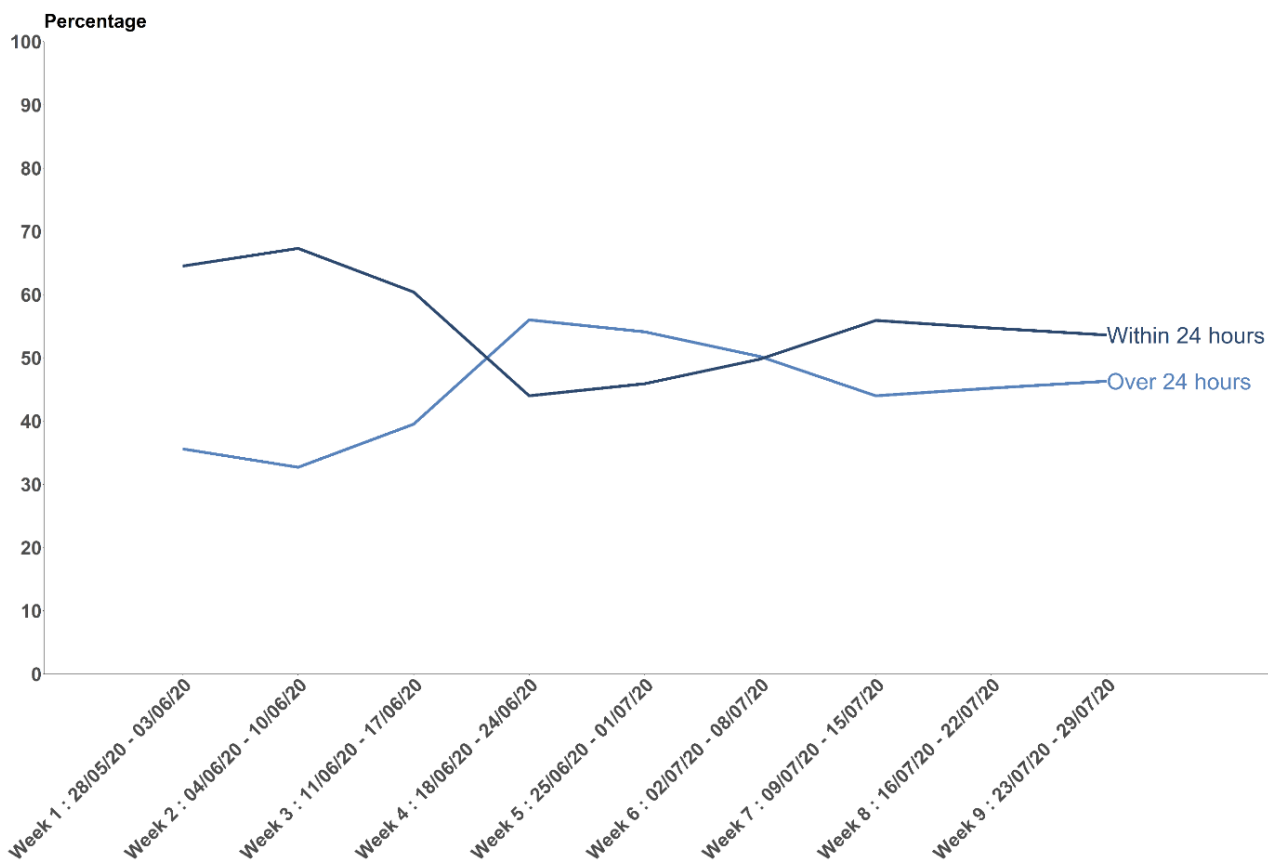
	16 July – 22 July: Number of people (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	5,365 (81.6%)	6,061 (81.1%)	42,600 (82.8%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	956 (14.5%)	1,134 (15.2%)	6,820 (13.3%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	195 (3.0%)	215 (2.9%)	1,334 (2.6%)
After 72 hours	56 (0.9%)	62 (0.8%)	704 (1.4%)
Total	6,572	7,472	51,458

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.

In week 9, 53.6% of non-complex contacts who were advised to self-isolate were reached within 24 hours of the case that reported them being transferred to the contact tracing system.

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.

Figure 11: 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. This does not include complex contacts.



The data for the most recent weeks can be found in the Annex, [Table 8](#).

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

In week 9, 6,871 complex close contacts were identified of which 6,390 (93.0%) were reached and asked to self-isolate and 481 (7.0%) were not reached. The proportion of complex close contacts successfully reached has seen a slight decline since week 7. Since Test and Trace launched 98.0% of all complex contacts have been successfully reached.

Table 4: Number of people identified as recent complex close contacts, England.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of people (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Total number of complex close contacts identified	8,872	6,871	150,964
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	8,409 (94.8%)	6,390 (93.0%)	148,000 (98.0%)
Close contacts not reached	463 (5.2%)	481 (7.0%)	2,964 (2.0%)

Terminology

Testing

- **Pillar 1 testing:** swab testing in Public Health England (PHE) labs, NHS hospitals for those with a clinical need, and health and care workers
 - **Pillar 2 testing:** swab testing for the wider population, through commercial partnerships¹¹, 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 COVID-19 testing. They respond to need, travelling to test people at specific 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.

For Pillar 2, there are two measures of the time taken to receive a coronavirus (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

¹¹ See more detail in [Scaling up our testing programmes](#)

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.

Tracing

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

- **Complex cases and contacts** - PHE Local Health Protection Teams manage cases linked to outbreaks, examples include someone who works 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
- **Non-complex cases and contacts** - Wider online and other call centre capacity for less complex cases.

When a case is transferred to NHS Test and Trace contact tracers will attempt to contact the individual which results in one the following three outcomes:

- **Reached and provided information about recent close contacts** – contact tracers successfully reached the individual and asked them to provide details for recent close contacts
- **No communication details provided** - people who had no communication details provided are those who were transferred to NHS Test and Trace but did not have any associated contact details (e.g. phone number or email address).
- **Not reached** - 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 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.

Measuring the data

How the data were collected

These data are collected from management information from the NHS Test and Trace service. Details about the methodology used can be found in the [methodology document](#).

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 (COVID-19) 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.

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.

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.

Feedback

For questions about the release please refer to the [Information for Users document](#) initially. For feedback and any further questions, please contact statistics@dhsc.gov.uk.



Annex A: Tables

Annex Table 1: People newly tested for COVID-19 under Pillars 1 and 2, England.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of people (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Pillar 1	129,951	131,475	1,089,482
Tested Positive	650	661	12,371
Pillar 2	244,263	258,767	2,009,509
Tested Positive	3,603	4,305	35,786
Total	374,214	390,242	3,098,991
Tested Positive	4,253	4,966	48,157

Annex Table 2: Time taken from receipt of the test by a laboratory to the time the result is published, Pillar 1, England.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of tests (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of tests (Percentage)	9 July – 29 July: Number of tests (Percentage)
Total tests conducted in Pillar 1	270,908	282,150	816,566
Number of tests completed within 24 hours turnaround	246,645 (91.0%)	257,070 (91.1%)	734,069 (89.9%)
Number of tests exceeding 24 hours turnaround	24,263 (9.0%)	25,080 (8.9%)	82,497 (10.1%)

Annex Table 3: Time from taking a test to receiving test results, ¹², Pillar 2 all routes, England.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of tests (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of tests (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of tests (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	160,554 (50.6%)	171,746 (53.3%)	915,045 (36.7%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	123,928 (39.1%)	117,636 (36.5%)	1,118,137 (44.8%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	24,793 (7.8%)	23,492 (7.3%)	351,322 (14.1%)
After 72 hours	6,081 (1.9%)	7,546 (2.3%)	93,107 (3.7%)
Not completed	1,922 (0.6%)	1,949 (0.6%)	16,110 (0.6%)
Total	317,278	322,369	2,493,721

¹² 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.

Annex Table 3a: Time from taking a test to receiving test results, Pillar 2 Regional Test Sites, England.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of tests (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of tests (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of tests (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	88,135 (73.8%)	100,723 (76.5%)	527,376 (61.6%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	29,785 (24.9%)	29,234 (22.2%)	309,588 (36.2%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	497 (0.4%)	465 (0.4%)	9,072 (1.1%)
After 72 hours	229 (0.2%)	214 (0.2%)	3,389 (0.4%)
Not completed	840 (0.7%)	981 (0.7%)	6,914 (0.8%)
Total	119,486	131,617	856,339

Annex Table 3b: Time from taking a test to receiving test results, Pillar 2 Mobile Testing Units, England.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of tests (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of tests (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of tests (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	62,494 (80.4%)	64,181 (80.2%)	297,560 (57.5%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	13,644 (17.6%)	14,357 (18.0%)	198,901 (38.4%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	513 (0.7%)	380 (0.5%)	11,168 (2.2%)
After 72 hours	271 (0.3%)	407 (0.5%)	3,551 (0.7%)
Not completed	769 (1.0%)	657 (0.8%)	6,405 (1.2%)
Total	77,691	79,982	517,585

Annex Table 3c: Time from taking a test to receiving test results, Pillar 2 Satellite Test Centres¹³, England.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of tests (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of tests (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of tests (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	3,119 (9.2%)	3,943 (10.1%)	68,867 (14.3%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	21,294 (62.9%)	25,330 (64.6%)	291,288 (60.5%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	7,764 (22.9%)	7,995 (20.4%)	96,762 (20.1%)
After 72 hours	1,515 (4.5%)	1,711 (4.4%)	22,323 (4.6%)
Not completed	152 (0.4%)	221 (0.6%)	1,985 (0.4%)
Total	33,844	39,200	481,225

¹³ 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

Annex Table 3d: Time from taking a test to receiving test results, Pillar 2 Home Testing Kits, England.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of tests (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of tests (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of tests (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	6,806 (7.9%)	2,899 (4.1%)	21,242 (3.3%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	59,205 (68.6%)	48,715 (68.1%)	318,360 (49.9%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	16,019 (18.6%)	14,652 (20.5%)	234,320 (36.7%)
After 72 hours	4,066 (4.7%)	5,214 (7.3%)	63,844 (10.0%)
Not completed	161 (0.2%)	90 (0.1%)	806 (0.1%)
Total	86,257	71,570	638,572

Annex Table 4: People transferred to the contact tracing system who were reached and asked to provide details of recent close contacts, by whether they provided details for contacts or not, England. Includes both complex and non-complex cases.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of people (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)
People who provided details of one or more close contacts	2,821 (80.9%)	2,941 (79.7%)	26,589 (71.4%)
People who were not able to give any recent close contacts	667 (19.1%)	747 (20.3%)	10,642 (28.6%)
Total	3,488	3,688	37,231

Annex Table 5: People who were reached and asked to provide details about recent close contacts by time taken from case being transferred, England. Excludes complex cases.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of people (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	2,372 (72.7%)	2,535 (73.7%)	22,971 (73.3%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	669 (20.5%)	709 (20.6%)	5,761 (18.4%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	141 (4.3%)	125 (3.6%)	1,348 (4.3%)
After 72 hours	82 (2.5%)	70 (2.0%)	1,243 (4.0%)
Total	3,264	3,439	31,323

Annex Table 6: Number of people identified as recent close contacts by whether they were reached and asked to self-isolate, England. Includes both complex and non-complex contacts.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of people (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Total number of close contacts identified	19,664	19,150	242,749
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	14,984 (76.2%)	13,866 (72.4%)	199,524 (82.2%)
Close contacts not reached	4,680 (23.8%)	5,284 (27.6%)	43,225 (17.8%)

Annex Table 7: Number of recent close non-complex contacts by whether they were from the same household as the case that they were identified from, England.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of people (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Total number non-complex household contacts	6,818	7,589	64,145
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	3,872 (56.8%)	4,339 (57.2%)	33,989 (53.0%)
Close contacts not reached	2,946 (43.2%)	3,250 (42.8%)	30,156 (47.0%)
Total number non-complex not household contacts	3,974	4,690	27,640
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	2,703 (68.0%)	3,137 (66.9%)	17,535 (63.4%)
Close contacts not reached	1,271 (32.0%)	1,553 (33.1%)	10,105 (36.6%)

Annex Table 8: 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. This excludes complex contacts¹⁴.

	16 July – 22 July: Number of people (Percentage)	23 July – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 29 July: Number of people (Percentage)
Within 24 hours	3,506 (54.7%)	3,971 (53.6%)	28,044 (54.9%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	1,930 (30.1%)	2,239 (30.2%)	14,491 (28.4%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	663 (10.3%)	807 (10.9%)	5,135 (10.0%)
After 72 hours	308 (4.8%)	386 (5.2%)	3,428 (6.7%)
Total	6,407	7,403	51,098

¹⁴ This information is only available for non-complex contacts, although there are a small number of non-complex contacts where the time that their positive case was transferred is not available.