

**Weekly statistics for NHS Test and Trace  
(England) and coronavirus testing (UK):  
1 October to 7 October**

# Main points

## Since NHS Test and Trace launched (28 May to 7 October):

- 89,874 people tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) at least once<sup>1</sup> in England between 1 October and 7 October. Positive cases have been rising steeply over the past 6 weeks and in the latest week there has been an increase of 64% compared to the previous week. 6.3% of people tested had a positive result, this rate has been increasing since the end of August.
- 1,425,644 people were tested at least once for COVID-19<sup>1</sup>, a 12% increase from the previous week and continuing the upward trend seen since the end of June. A total of 8,305,969 people have been tested at least once since test and trace began.
- Turnaround times for pillar 2 (swab testing for the wide population) have become shorter for all in-person testing routes<sup>2</sup> compared to the previous week. In the most recent week, 67.9% of in-person tests results were received the next day after the test was taken. Turnaround times for satellite/home tests have become longer in the last week.
- The median distance to in-person testing sites (pillar 2) for booked tests between 1 October and 7 October has decreased to 3.3 miles from 3.7 miles in the previous week.
- 87,918 people were transferred to the contact tracing system between 1 October and 7 October. This includes approximately 11,000 cases that were delayed from the previous reporting period. The number of people transferred has been increasing steeply since the end of August with almost 10 times as many people being transferred in the most recent week compared to the end of August.
- Of those transferred to the contact tracing system between 1 October and 7 October, 76.8% were reached and asked to provide information about their contacts. This has declined since the beginning of September but increased slightly compared to the previous week.
- 216,627 people were identified as coming into close contact with someone who had tested positive between 1 October and 7 October. Twice as many contacts were

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<sup>1</sup> Deduplicated for the reporting week. For information on how the number of people are tested and tested positive in a reporting week is measured see the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#).

<sup>2</sup> Based on the median turnaround time for in-person tests.

identified in the latest week compared with the previous week, continuing the sharp upward trend since the end of August. For those where communication details were available, 76.9% were reached and asked to self-isolate. Taking into account all contacts identified, 62.6% were reached.

### **For coronavirus (COVID-19) testing in the UK:**

- Testing capacity in the UK across all pillars between 1 October and 7 October was at 3,013,986 tests, a 5% increase compared to the previous week. Testing capacity for all swab testing<sup>3</sup> was at 2,166,286 tests, a 30% increase since the start of September.
- 1,003,470 tests were sent out across the UK within pillar 2 in the latest week. The number of tests sent out has been gradually increasing since mid-August but has decreased in the latest week.
- 1,892,871 tests were processed in the UK, across all pillars, in the latest week, continuing the upward trend since mid-August. Since the beginning of September there has been a 33% increase in tests processed. 1,862,300 swab tests were processed which is over 3 times higher than in mid-June.

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<sup>3</sup> Swab testing is testing to see if someone has COVID-19, see the terminology section for more information.

# Introduction

The Department for Health and Social Care publishes weekly statistics on NHS Test and Trace (England) and coronavirus (COVID-19) testing in the UK, across all 4 testing pillars. This week, a new methodology for the number of people tested each week and number of people testing positive each week has been introduced, which allows a weekly positivity rate to be calculated. In addition, new data covering the NHS COVID-19 App has been added.

The purpose of this publication is to provide a weekly update on the implementation and performance of NHS Test and Trace in England and Testing in the UK.

## **For NHS Test and Trace (England), this includes:**

### Testing

- People tested for COVID-19, England
- People testing positive for COVID-19 and weekly positivity rate, England
- Time taken for test results to become available, England
- Distance travelled to take a test in-person, England

### Contact Tracing

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

## **For NHS COVID-19 App (England and Wales), this includes:**

- Number of downloads and number of QR posters generated

## **For coronavirus (COVID-19) testing in the UK, this includes:**

- Lab testing capacity, UK
- Number of tests sent out, UK
- Number of tests processed, UK

Data collected for NHS Test and Trace 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). Further guidance can be found in [comparing methods used in the COVID-19 Infection Survey and NHS Test and Trace, England](#).

A list of data sources relating to the coronavirus pandemic in the UK can be found at [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) statistics and analysis](#). A breakdown of all available testing and

contact tracing data in the UK can be found at [Testing and contact tracing in the UK: summary of data](#). A full explanation of the data sources and methods used to produce these statistics can be found in the additional methodology document for [NHS Test and Trace statistics](#).

## Revisions to figures previously published

Figures given in previous releases are routinely revised for people tested for COVID-19, people testing positive for COVID-19, pillar 2 testing turnaround times, distance to in-person test sites, contact tracing and cumulative figures for COVID-19 testing in the UK. 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. More detail on routine revisions is given in the quality section.

Note that these routine revisions to data includes the local authority level contact tracing data that is made available on the weekly collection page. As past data is revised, subtracting figures given in the previous week from figures given in the current week will not give the total number of cases for that week.

# 1. NHS Test and Trace

NHS Test and Trace was launched in England on 28 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 COVID-19 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](#).

## 1.1 Testing in England

NHS Test and Trace starts with an individual taking a swab test, either in pillar 1 (testing in hospitals and outbreak locations), pillar 2 (national swab testing) or pillar 4 (prevalence studies). Those who go on to test positive will have their case transferred to NHS Test and Trace for contact tracing.

NHS Test and Trace is for England only, therefore the figures in this section are given for England. Figures for UK testing are given in Section 3 and information on contact tracing in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland can be found directly from Public Health Scotland, the Welsh government and the Northern Ireland Public Health Agency.

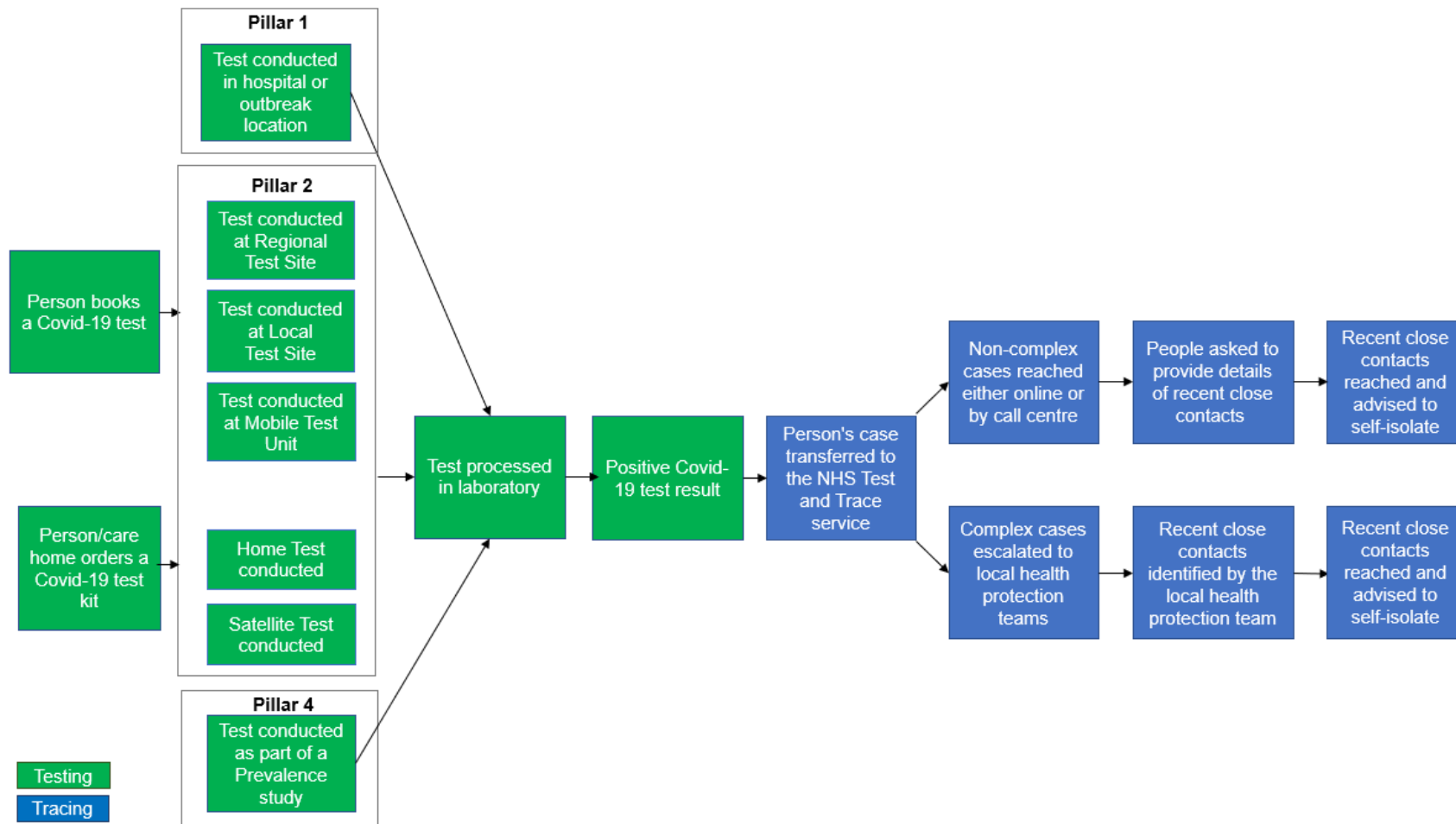
This week, a new methodology is being introduced for the number of people tested and number of people testing positive at least once in each weekly reporting period, which allows a weekly positivity rate to be calculated. More information is given in the people tested section below and in the [NHS Test and Trace methodology](#).

A technical issue was identified overnight on Friday 2 October in the data load process that transfers COVID-19 positive lab results into reporting dashboards. After rapid investigation, 15,841 cases were identified between 25 September and 2 October that were not included in the reported daily COVID-19 cases as published on the [coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in the UK dashboard](#). More information can be found in the [PHE statement on delayed reporting of COVID-19 cases](#). In this publication, positive cases are presented by date of swab, rather than date reported. The majority of these cases were reported for the first time last week, either in last week's reporting period (tests taken between 24 – 30 September) or as revisions to previous reporting periods (tests taken on or before 23 September). A small number<sup>4</sup> fall into the current week reporting period and are reported for the first time this week.

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<sup>4</sup> Approximately 2% of affected cases

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



## People tested, England

**Between 1 October to 7 October, 1,425,644 people were tested for coronavirus (COVID-19) at least once in the reporting week<sup>5</sup>, a 12% increase from the previous week. Since Test and Trace launched 8,305,969 people have been tested at least once<sup>6</sup>.**

Since 15 October the number of people tested in a reporting week has been deduplicated for the respective week. Therefore, if someone had multiple tests in a reporting week they would only be counted once. If that same person was tested again in different reporting weeks, they would also be included in the count for those reporting weeks. The number of people tested or testing positive in a week therefore refers to the number of people tested or testing positive at least once in that reporting week. All reporting weeks since Test and Trace began have been backdated and revised with the new methodology.

The previous methodology reported on the number of people newly tested and newly tested positive each week based on deduplication since testing began. These figures continue to be published as a cumulative measure because it shows the total number of people who have been tested or have tested positive at least once since Test and Trace began. See [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#) for more information.

The number of people tested in each reporting week has been gradually increasing since the end of June with a larger increase seen between the last week in August and first week in September. The number of people tested between 1 October to 7 October has increased by 56% since the end of August. Over the same time period, there has been a 32% increase in the number of people tested under pillar 1 and a 66% increase under pillar 2. A breakdown of the number of people tested in each reporting week by age and gender is also available in the weekly collection page.

Since Test and Trace launched at the end of May, 8,305,969 people have been tested at least once<sup>6</sup>, of which 68.6% were tested under pillar 2 (national swab testing) and 31.4% under pillar 1 (testing in hospitals and outbreak locations).

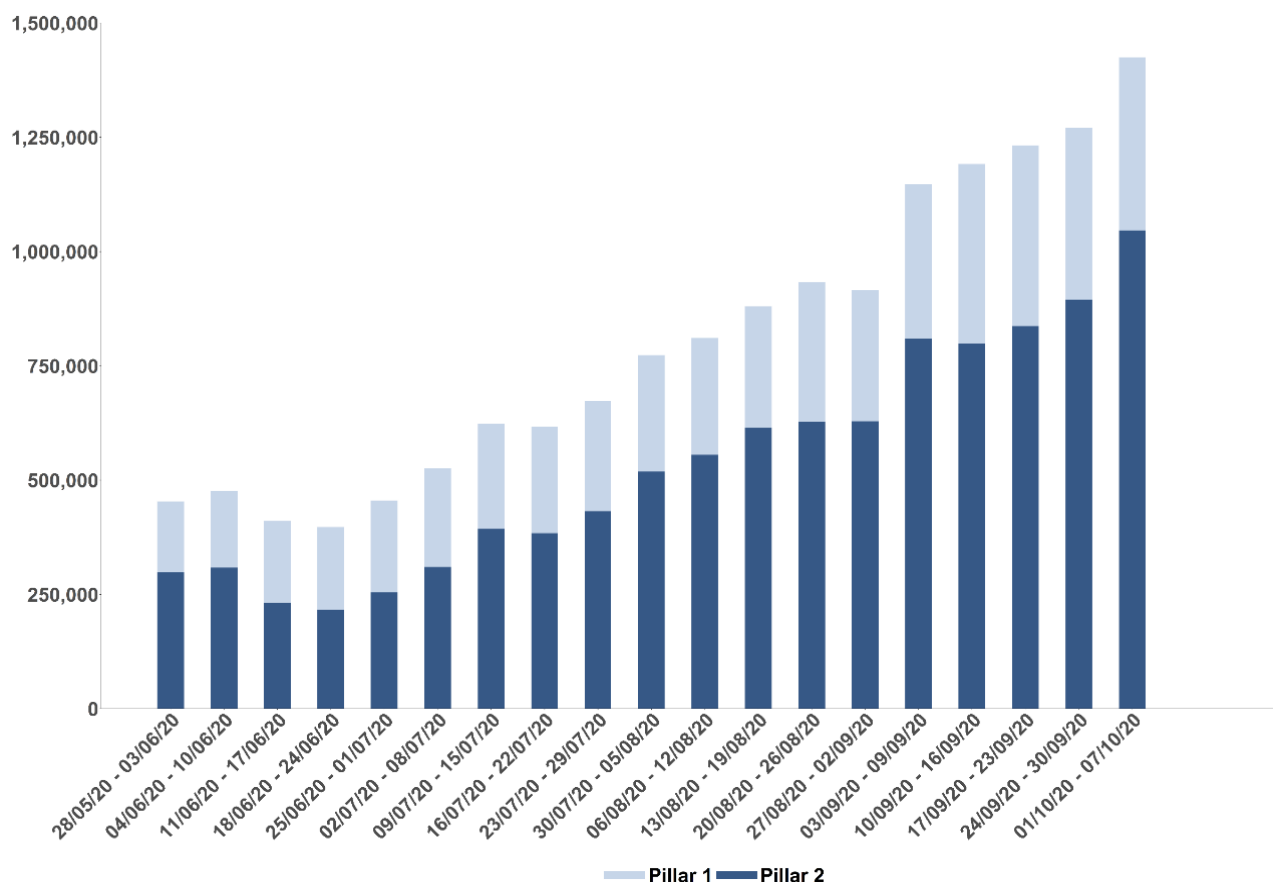
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<sup>5</sup> Deduplicated for the reporting week. See [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#) for more information.

<sup>6</sup> Deduplicated since testing began and the end of the most recent reporting week. People tested multiple times in this time period will only be counted once. See [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#) for more information.



**Figure 2: number of people tested for COVID-19 in each reporting week by pillar, England**



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

**Between 1 October and 7 October, 89,874 people tested positive in the latest reporting week<sup>7</sup>, this is 6.3% of people tested during this week. The number of positive cases and percentage of people testing positive has been steeply rising since the end of August.**

The number of people testing positive between 1 October and 7 October saw a substantial increase of 64% compared to the previous week. This increase continues the steep upward trend in positive cases first seen from the end of August, with 10 times as many positive cases being identified in the most recent week than in the last week in August.

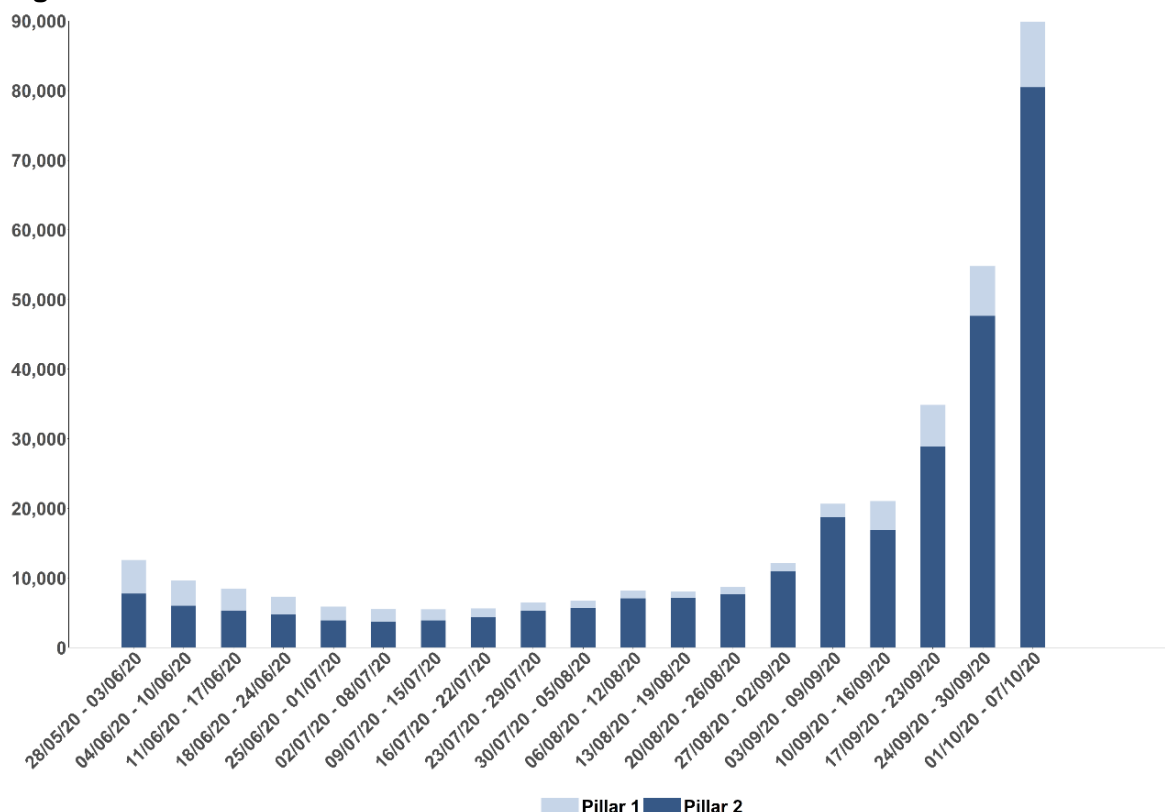
The percentage of people tested who tested positive in the first week of Test and Trace was 2.8% and since then has steadily declined until the end of August. The weekly positivity rate has increased since the end of August, from 0.9% between 20 August and 26 August to 6.3% in the most recent week.

<sup>7</sup> Deduplicated for the reporting week. See [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology page](#) for more information.

A breakdown of the number of people testing positive in each reporting week, by age and gender is also available in the weekly collection page.

Since Test and Trace launched, 291,060 people have tested positive for COVID-19<sup>8</sup> at least once<sup>9</sup>; 86.2% of these positive cases were tested under pillar 2 in comparison to 13.8% under pillar 1<sup>10</sup>.

**Figure 3: number of people testing positive for COVID-19 in each reporting week by pillar, England**



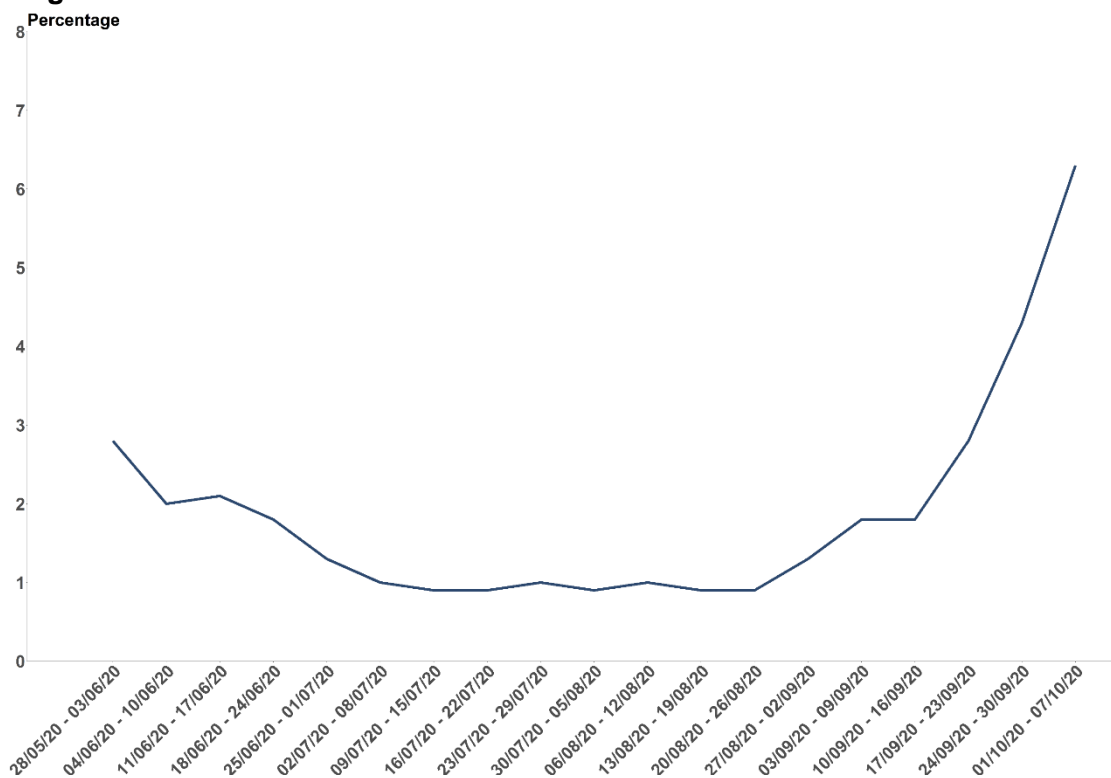
The data for the most recent weeks can be found in the annex, [table 1](#).

<sup>8</sup> Includes a small number of people who had a test under pillar 4 (serology and swab testing for national surveillance).

<sup>9</sup> Deduplicated since testing began and the end of the most recent reporting week. People testing positive multiple times in this time period will only be counted once. See [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#) for more information

<sup>10</sup> Note that these figures may not always align with other published figures for people tested and people tested positive for COVID-19 under pillars 1 and 2 due to the timing of data cuts.

**Figure 4: percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 in each reporting week, England**



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

## Pillar 1 testing turnaround times, England

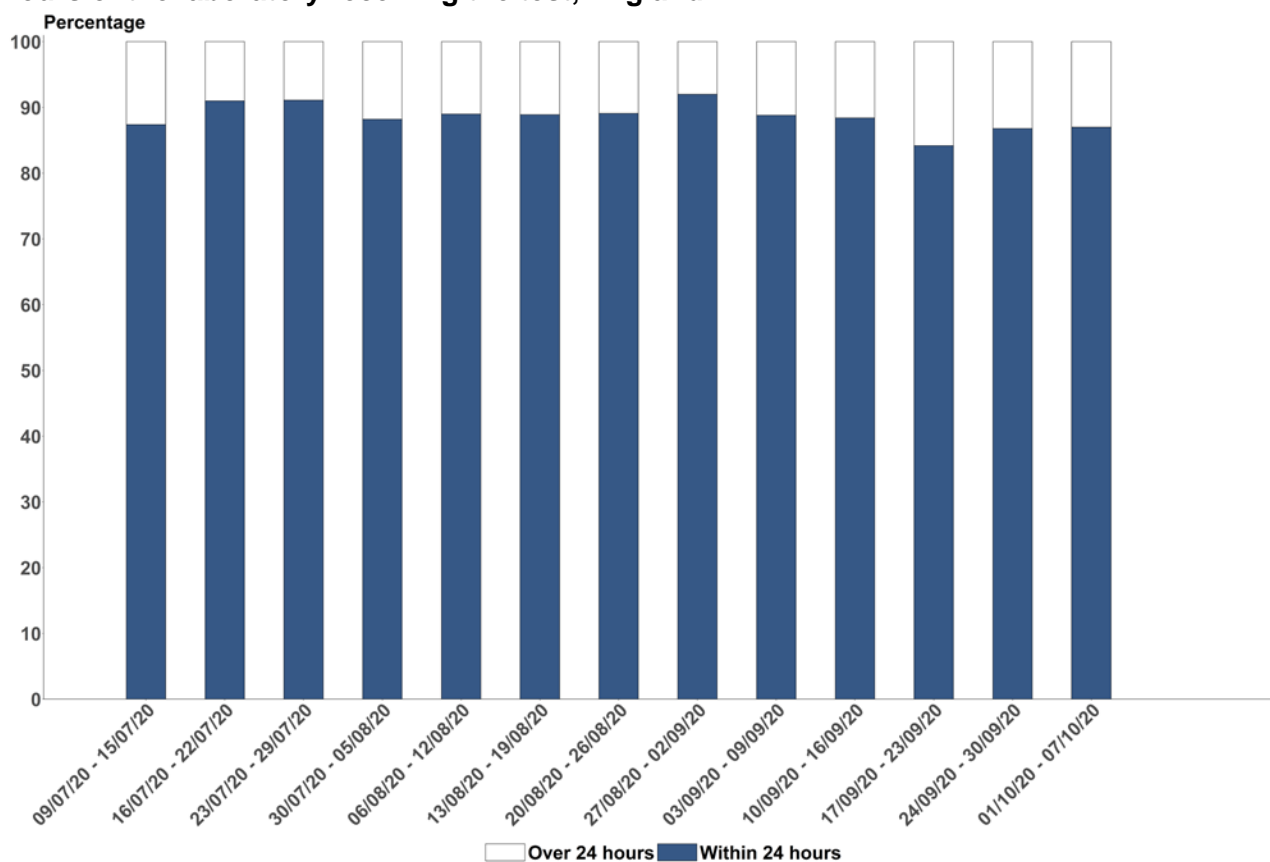
Some pillar 1 tests are conducted in a hospital setting, and it is therefore not practical for those administering the tests to record the exact time that a test was taken. Therefore, the time taken to receive a coronavirus (COVID-19) test result is measured from the time that a test is received by a laboratory for processing to the time when the results are published to the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS).

The total tests given in figures for pillar 1 turnaround times is not the same as the number of tests processed in pillar 1 as study samples and tests from private laboratories do not report data on turnaround times. This data is only available from 9 July. More details can be found in the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#).

**Over 4 out of 5 pillar 1 test results were made available within 24 hours of the laboratory receiving the test. This proportion has remained similar since reporting began on 9 July.**

Between 1 October and 7 October, 87.0% of pillar 1 test results were made available within 24 hours.

**Figure 5: 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, England

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 times<sup>11</sup>. These routes include:

- **Regional test sites**, which includes drive-through testing centres.
- **Local test sites**<sup>12</sup>, 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 two 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. Both measures are now reported as the median turnaround time, in addition to the usual turnaround time windows, such as within 24 hours. All these measures are available in full in the accompanying data tables, however only time from taking a test is discussed below.

The total tests reported for pillar 2 turnaround times is not the same as the number of tests processed in pillar 2 as test processed is available for the UK (rather than for England only). In addition, they are reporting on the number of tests at different stages in the process. Further detail is given in the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#).

After someone takes a test, it 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.

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. Home test kits take time to be

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<sup>11</sup> 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. It also includes some tests which are still being processed.

<sup>12</sup> Previously local test sites were included together with regional test sites but from 17 September have been split out as a separate group

posted to a person and be couriered back to the lab. Consequently, a low proportion of home and satellite test results will be available within 24 hours of the test being taken.

In the most recent week, approximately 99% of tests from satellite test centres were care home tests, removing the 1% from other sites does not substantially change the turnaround figures below.

### **The median time to receive a test result after taking a test in-person has decreased in the latest week.**

In the first month of Test and Trace, there was an initial reduction in the median time taken to receive a test result for in-person tests (regional test sites, local test sites and mobile testing units). This began to gradually trend back up from the start of July until the middle of September.

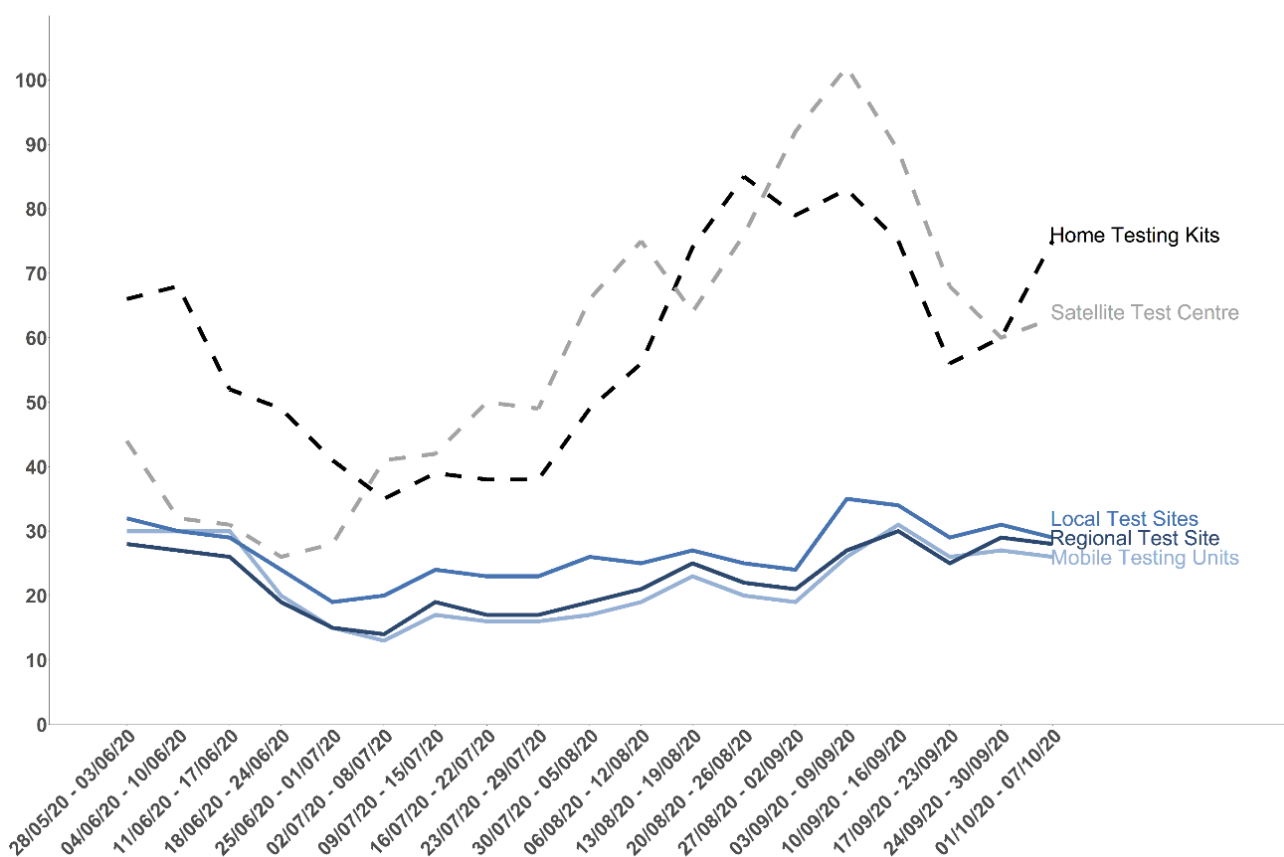
Between 1 October and 7 October, the median time taken to receive a test result at regional test sites decreased slightly to 28 hours from 29 hours in the previous week. Similarly, local test sites decreased to 29 hours from 31 hours and mobile testing units also decreased slightly to 26 hours from 27 hours during the same period.

### **The median time taken to receive a test result after taking a test has decreased for both home testing kits/satellite test centres since their peak at the beginning of September, but have increased in the latest week.**

In the first month of Test and Trace, home testing kits and satellite test centres saw an initial reduction in the median time taken to receive a test result followed by a notable increase from the end of July until the beginning of September.

Since the beginning of September, the median time taken to receive a test result from satellite test centres has decreased overall from 102 hours to 63 hours in the latest week. The median time for home testing kits has also decreased from 83 hours at the beginning of September to 56 hours in mid-September. Since then, the median time has increased to 75 hours in the latest week.

**Figure 6: median time (hours) from taking a test to receiving test results by route, England**



The data for the most recent weeks can be found in the annex, [table 3](#).

**The percentage of test results received within 24 hours for in-person tests has increased slightly in the latest week but is much lower than the beginning of July. The percentage received within 48 hours has decreased for home testing kits and for satellite test centres, compared to the previous week.**

In the most recent week, for in-person tests (local test sites, mobile testing units and regional test sites), 32.6% were received within 24 hours compared to 27.4% in the previous week. 19.5% of test results were received within 48 hours for home test kits and satellite test centres, compared to 24.6% in the previous week.

For all routes combined, 14.8% of tests from all test sites were received within 24 hours of a test being taken compared to 12.8% in the previous week. If we consider the day the test was taken, 67.9% of in-person tests results were received the next day after the test was taken and 32.7% for all routes combined.

For satellite test centres, 66.3% were received within 72 hours compared to 67.8% in the previous week. 82.7% satellite tests were received within 3 days after the day was taken. The equivalent numbers for care home turnaround times are the same.

**Table 1: Percentage of results received within 24 hours (in-person tests) or within 48 hours (home/satellite tests), by route, England**

	24 Sept – 30 Sept: Percentage of tests	1 Oct – 7 Oct: Percentage of tests	28 May – 7 Oct: Percentage of tests
Regional test sites within 24 hours	28.1%	32.8%	57.7%
Local test sites within 24 hours	20.9%	24.4%	28.7%
Mobile testing units within 24 hours	35.6%	41.9%	55.3%
Satellite test centres within 48 hours	22.9%	20.9%	24.1%
Home testing kits within 48 hours	30.2%	16.0%	32.9%

The data for the total number of tests across the most recent weeks can be found in the annex, [table 4](#).

## **Distance to in-person testing sites for booked tests, pillar 2, England**

The distance to testing sites for booked tests at is calculated as the direct distance between the approximate centre of a person’s postal district and their chosen test location in straight line. This is reported as the median and associated percentiles for those who successfully booked a test at regional test sites, local test sites and mobile testing units in the latest week. More information is available in the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#).

### **The median distance to in-person testing sites for booked tests has increased overall since mid-August but has decreased over the past three weeks.**

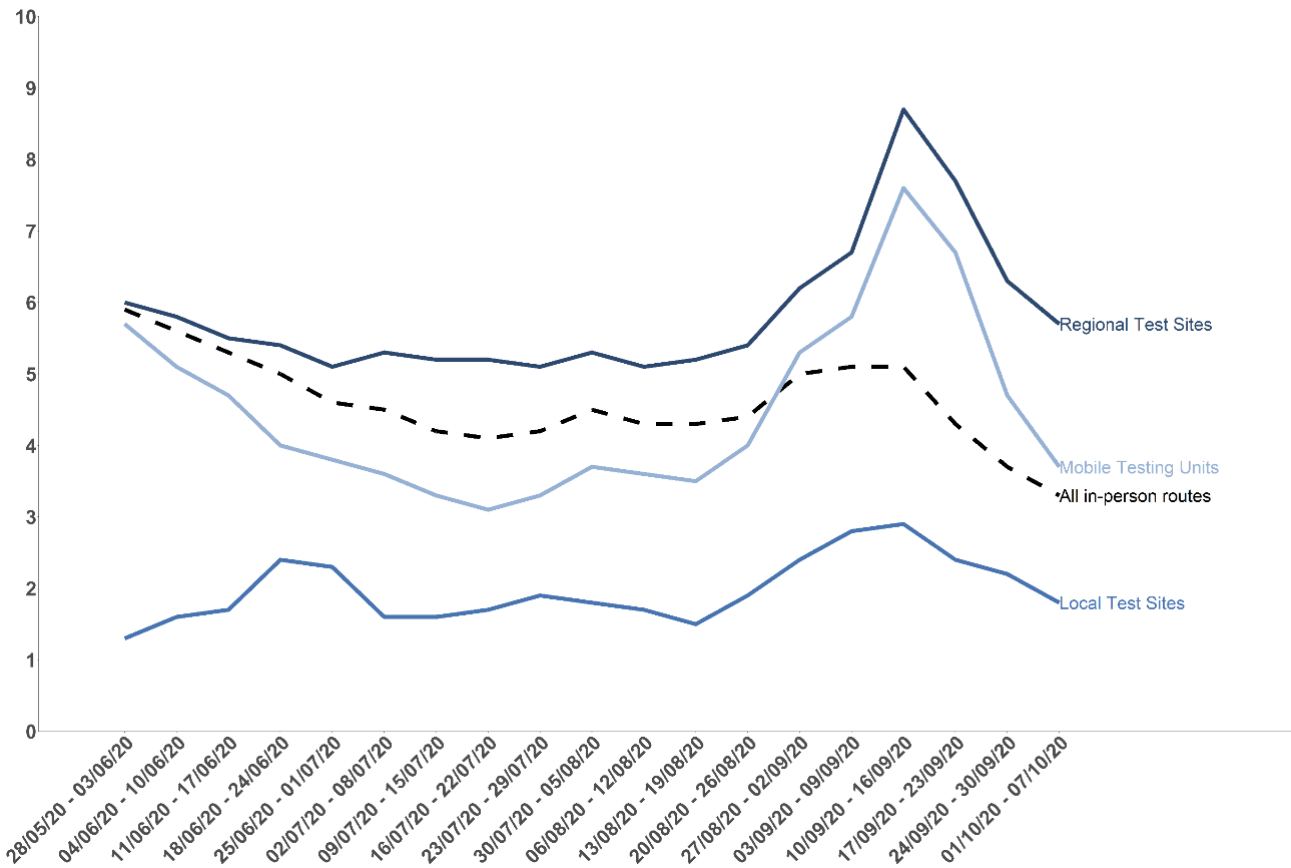
Since mid-August the distance to testing sites for booked tests had been increasing across in-person routes but has decreased over the last two weeks. Between 1 October and 7 October, the median distance to an in-person test site decreased to 3.3 miles from 3.7 miles in the previous week. 90% of people who booked a test at a test centre lived 14.8 miles or less away.

Considering each route individually, in the latest week, the median distance to testing sites for booked tests at regional test sites has decreased to 5.7 miles from 6.3 miles, for local test sites this decreased to 1.8 miles from 2.2 miles and for mobile testing units the median decreased to 3.7 from 4.7 compared to the previous week.



The median distance to a local test site has remained lower than the distance to regional test sites and mobile testing units since Test and Trace began.

**Figure 7: median distance (miles) to testing sites for tests booked at an in-person test site by route, England**



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

## 1.2 Contact Tracing in England

Once a person has a confirmed positive test result for coronavirus (COVID-19)<sup>13</sup>, 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. Further information is available in the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#).

A technical issue was identified overnight on Friday 2 October in the automated process that transfers pillar 2 COVID-19 positive lab results into reporting dashboards and contact tracing. After rapid investigation, 15,841 cases were identified between 25 September and 2 October that were not included in the reported daily COVID-19 cases as published on the [coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in the UK dashboard](#). More information can be found in the [PHE statement on delayed reporting of COVID-19 cases](#). All affected cases were immediately transferred to contact tracing on 3 October and a thorough public health risk assessment was undertaken to ensure outstanding cases were prioritised for contact tracing effectively. As a result, there were approximately 11,000 positive test results that would normally have entered the contact tracing system during the previous reporting period (24 September to 30 September) but did not do so until the following week. Contact tracing in relation to those results are therefore reported in the latest week.

### Positive cases transferred to NHS Test and Trace

**In the latest week more than twice as many people were transferred to the contact tracing system compared to the previous week, a continuation of the sharp upward trend seen from the end of August.**

Between 1 October and 7 October, 87,918 people were transferred to the contact tracing system. The number of people transferred has been increasing steeply over the last 5 weeks and in the latest week the number is almost 10 times higher than the end of August and over twice as many compared to the previous week. The latest week's figures include

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<sup>13</sup> 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. 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.

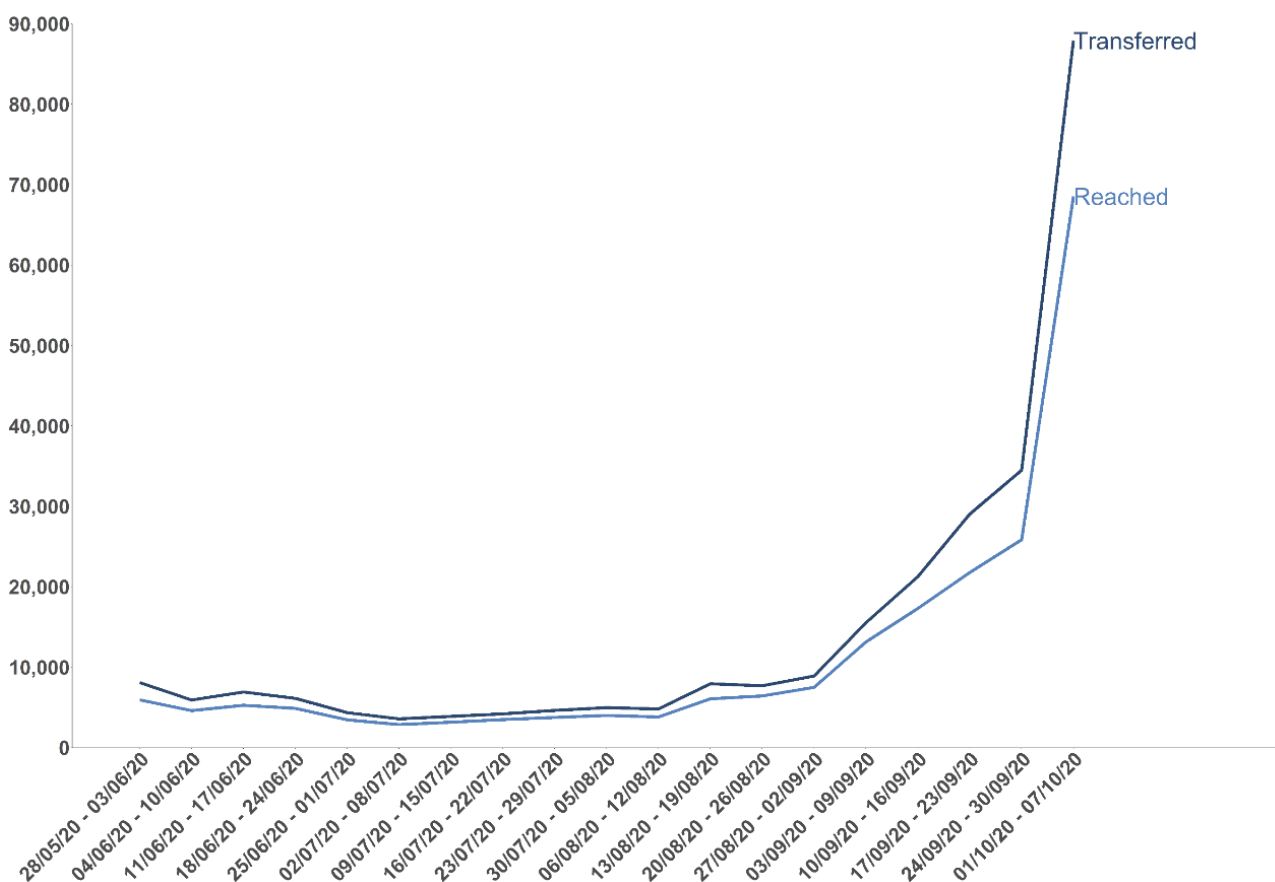
approximately 11,000 cases which should have been in the previous week's reporting period but were not, due to a delay in cases being uploaded to the reporting system. See section 1.2 for more information.

**Between 1 October and 7 October, more than 3 in every 4 people transferred to the contact tracing system were reached and asked to provide information about their contacts.**

Out of the 87,918 people transferred to the contact tracing system in the latest week, 67,511 (76.8%) were reached, 18,212 (20.7%) were not reached and 2,195 (2.5%) had no communication details. The proportion of people reached has decreased since the beginning of September but has increased slightly in the latest week. Since Test and Trace launched 78.0% of all cases have been reached.

In the latest week, 1,816 people, who were reached and asked to provide details of close contacts, were classified as complex cases whereas 65,695 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.

**Figure 8: number of people transferred to the contact tracing system and number of people transferred who were reached and asked to provide details of recent close contacts (includes complex and non-complex cases), England**



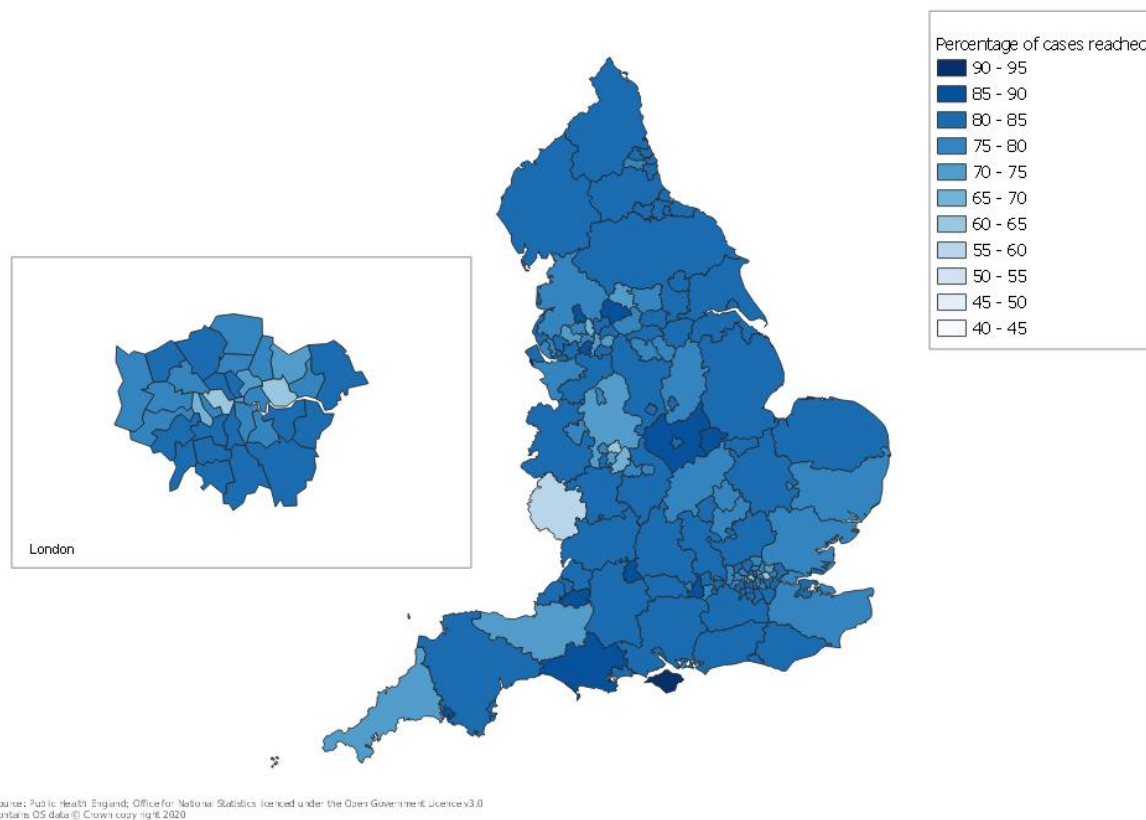
**Table 2: People transferred to the contact tracing system (includes complex and non-complex cases) by whether they were reached and asked to provide contact details, England<sup>14</sup>.**

	<b>24 Sept – 30 Sept: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>1 Oct – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>
<b>People who were reached and asked to provide details of recent close contacts</b>	25,827 (74.9%)	67,511 (76.8%)	210,713 (78.0%)
People classified as non-complex	24,843	65,695	197,129
People classified as complex	984	1,816	13,584
<b>People who were not reached</b>	7,881 (22.8%)	18,212 (20.7%)	52,496 (19.4%)
<b>People whose communication details were not provided</b>	786 (2.3%)	2,195 (2.5%)	7,023 (2.6%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,494</b>	<b>87,918</b>	<b>270,232</b>

<sup>14</sup> 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.

## Proportion of people transferred to the contact tracing system who were reached by upper tier local authority (UTLA)

Figure 9: percentage of cases reached and asked to provide details of recent close contacts by UTLA since Test and Trace began.



This data is available to download as a csv on the weekly publication collection page<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>15</sup> The regional data uses a different data cut to the main publication therefore cumulative totals will not exactly match. The data is available for the cumulative figures since Test and Trace launched up to the most recent week of reporting. Due to revisions that occur each week one week's cumulative figures cannot be subtracted from a previous week's to obtain weekly data by UTLA.

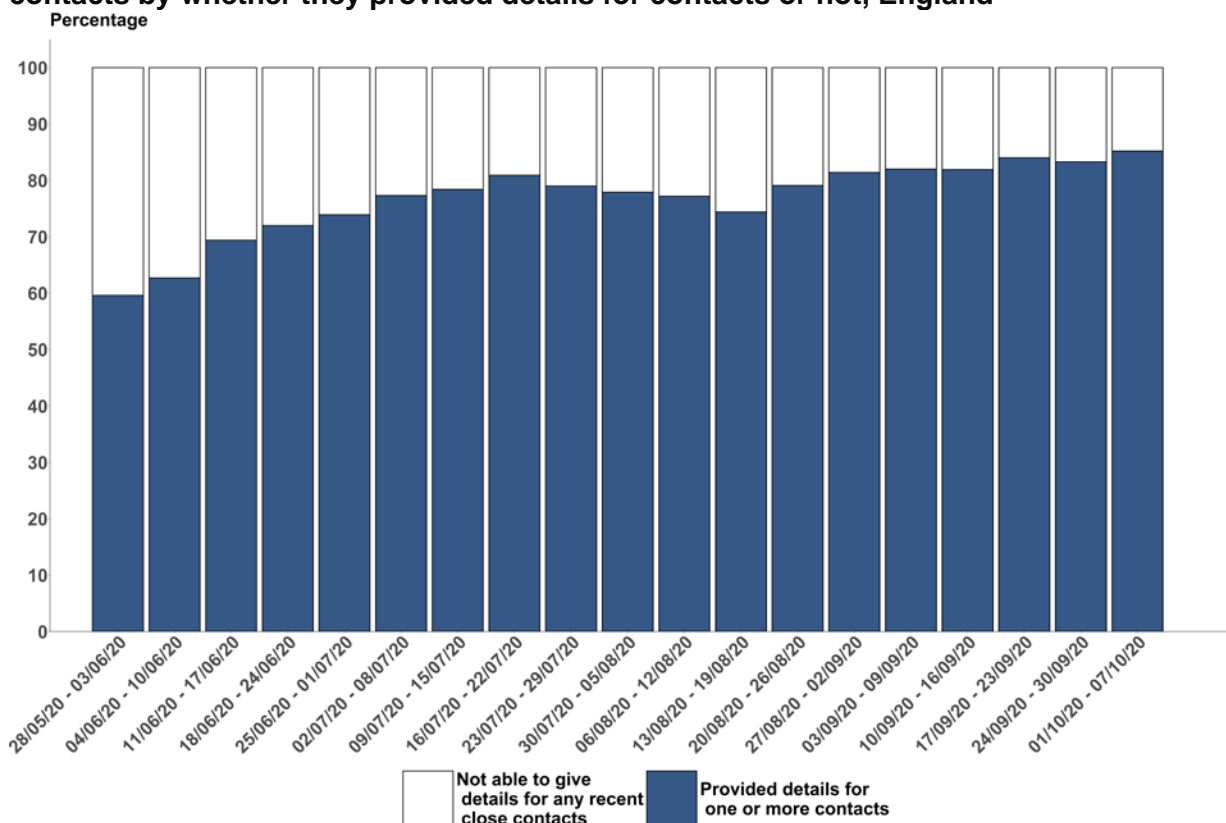
**In the latest week more than 4 in every 5 people who were reached and asked to provide information about their contacts, provided one or more close contacts.**

Out of the 67,511 people reached between 1 October and 7 October, 57,523 (85.2%) provided details of one or more close contacts. This continues the upward trend in the proportion of people providing one or more contacts since mid-August.

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).

In the most recent week, the median number of complex contacts provided per case remains at 5, consistent with the previous week. For non-complex cases the median was 3 and this has been approximately constant since the start of Test and Trace.

**Figure 10: 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 6](#).

**The proportion of cases who were reached by the phone or online has remained broadly consistent since test and trace began. However, in the latest week the proportion reached by phone rather than online has notably increased.**

Of the non-complex cases reached between 1 October and 7 October, 14,768 (22.6%) were reached online and 50,565 (77.4%) were reached via the phone. The proportion of cases reached online has decreased from 33.6% in the previous week, and consequently the proportion reached by phone has increased from 66.4% in the same period. Since Test and Trace began 32.5% reached online and 67.5% reached by phone.

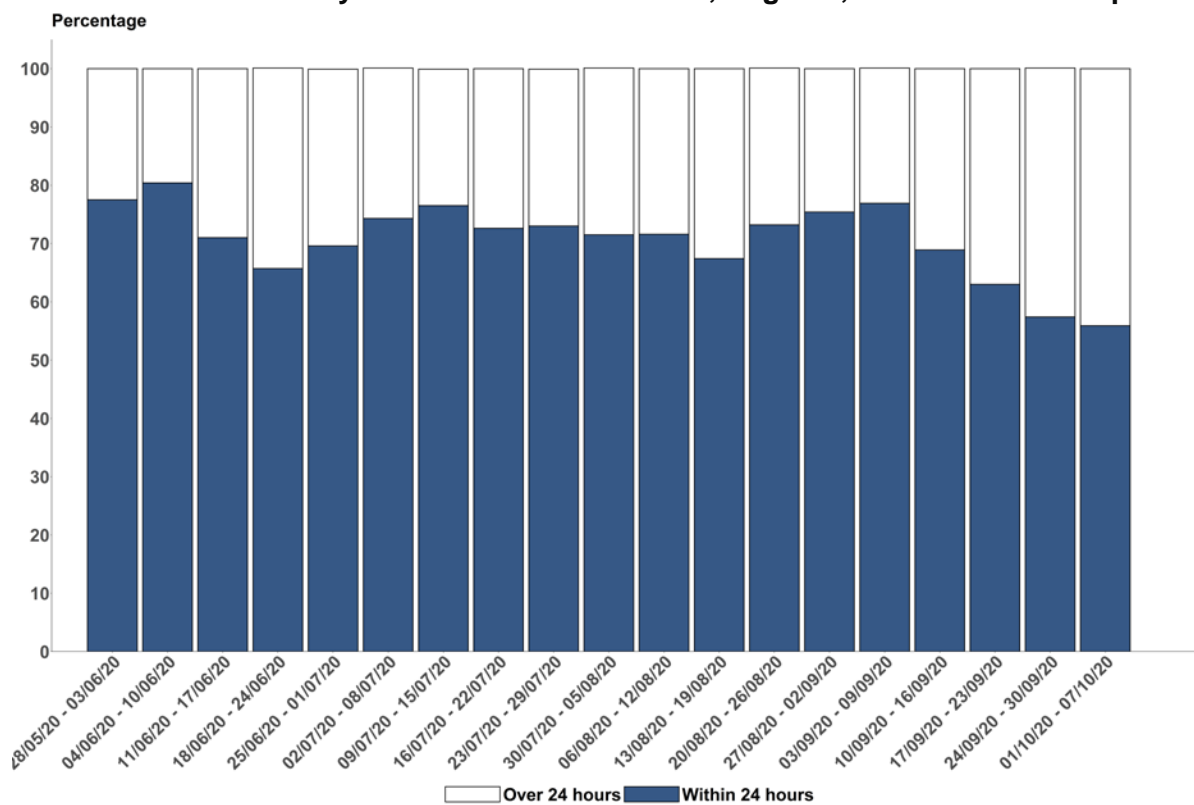
Most cases are offered the online route initially and are followed up with phone call if they have not been reached online. For more information on how cases are contacted see [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology page](#).

**For non-complex cases, over half were reached and asked to provide details about recent close contacts within 24 hours of their case being transferred to contact tracing.**

Between 1 October and 7 October, 55.9% of people (36,737) were reached within 24 hours. The proportion of people reached within 24 hours has been declining over the past 4 weeks. Since Test and Trace launched on 28 May, 64.1% of people (126,362) have been reached within 24 hours.

Note that because these timing statistics are from when a case was transferred to the contact tracing system, delays in transferring cases to contact tracing will not be captured in these figures.

**Figure 11: proportion of people who were reached and asked to provide details about recent close contacts by time taken to reach them, England, this excludes complex cases**



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



## **Close contacts identified by NHS Test and Trace**

**In the latest week, more than twice as many contacts were identified compared to the previous week. This continues the sharp upward trend seen since the end of August.**

Between 1 October and 7 October, 216,627 people were identified as recent close contacts, of which 189,698 (87.6%) were non-complex and 26,929 (12.4%) were complex. The number of non-complex contacts identified in the most recent week is more than 7 times higher compared to the end of August. This is in comparison to complex contacts identified which have more than tripled over the same time period.

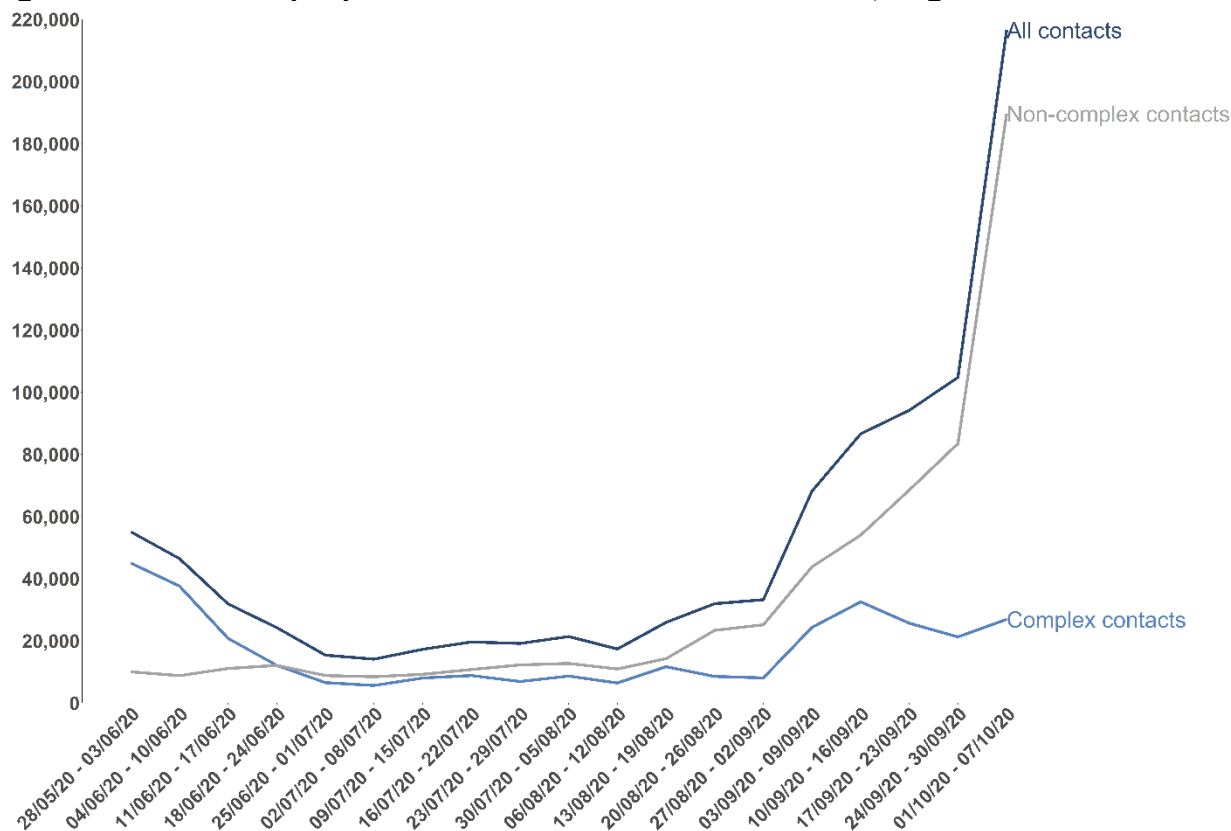
The latest week's figures include the contacts which should have been identified in the previous week's reporting period but were not, due to a delay in cases being uploaded to the reporting system. See the beginning of section 1.2 for more information.

The total number of complex close contacts identified had a steep decline between the start of contact tracing and the end of June, in comparison to the number of non-complex contacts which remained broadly consistent over the same time period. At the beginning of June complex contacts were 81.7% of contacts identified compared to only 12.4% in the most recent week.

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 since Test and Trace launched, from 91.1% to 62.6% in the latest week.

Considering only the contacts where communication details were provided, 76.9% were reached and asked to self-isolate in the most recent week. Since Test and Trace launched, this is 84.0%.

**Figure 12: number of people identified as recent close contacts, England**



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

**The percentage of non-complex contacts who were reached and asked to self-isolate has decreased over the past 3 weeks and is at 57.6% in the latest week.**

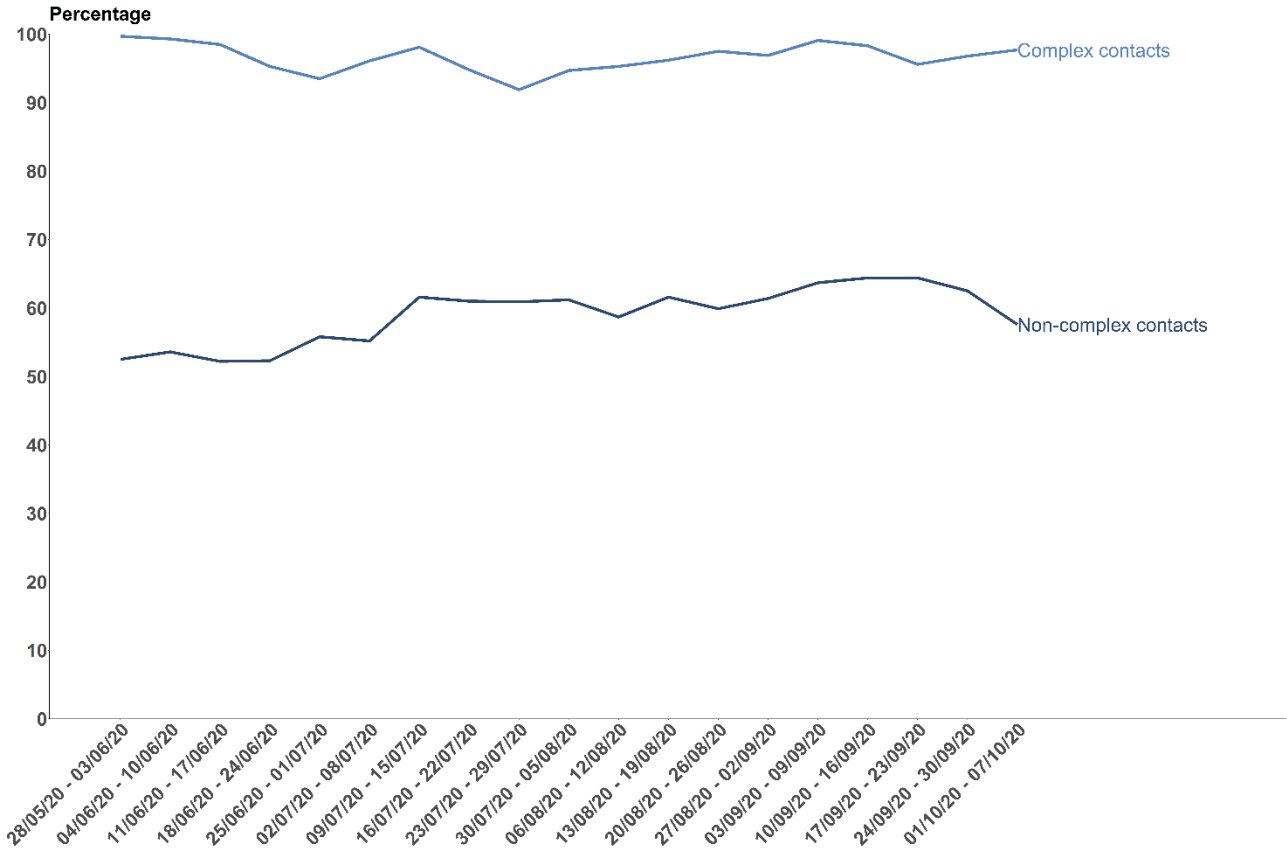
Between 1 October and 7 October, 189,698 non-complex close contacts were identified of which 109,345 (57.6%) were reached and asked to self-isolate. This percentage increased between the end of August and mid-September but has declined over the past 3 weeks.

In the latest week, 40,081 (21.1%) non-complex contacts were not reached and 40,272 (21.2%) people had no communication details. For more information on the different outcomes of contact tracing see the [terminology](#) section.

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

Between 1 October and 7 October, 26,929 complex close contacts were identified of which 26,316 (97.7%) were reached and asked to self-isolate and 613 (2.3%) were not reached. Since Test and Trace launched 97.6% of all complex contacts have been successfully reached.

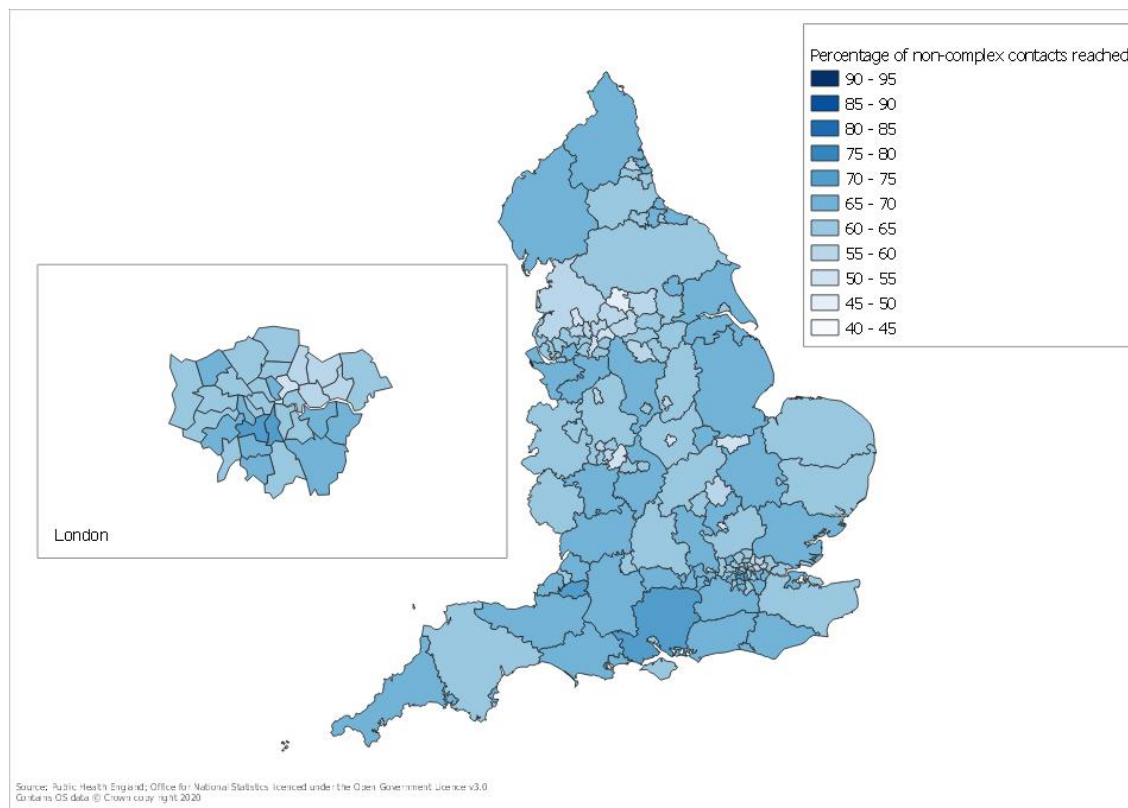
**Figure 13: proportion of contacts reached and asked to self-isolate, England**



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

## Proportion of non-complex close contacts identified who were reached and asked to self-isolate by upper tier local authority

Figure 14: percentage of non-complex contacts reached and asked to provide details of recent close contacts by UTLA since Test and Trace began.



This data is available to download as a csv on the weekly publication collection page.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> The regional data uses a different data cut to the main publication therefore cumulative totals will not exactly match. The data is available for the cumulative figures since Test and Trace launched up to the most recent week of reporting. Due to revisions that occur each week one week's cumulative figures cannot be subtracted from a previous week's to obtain weekly data by UTLA.

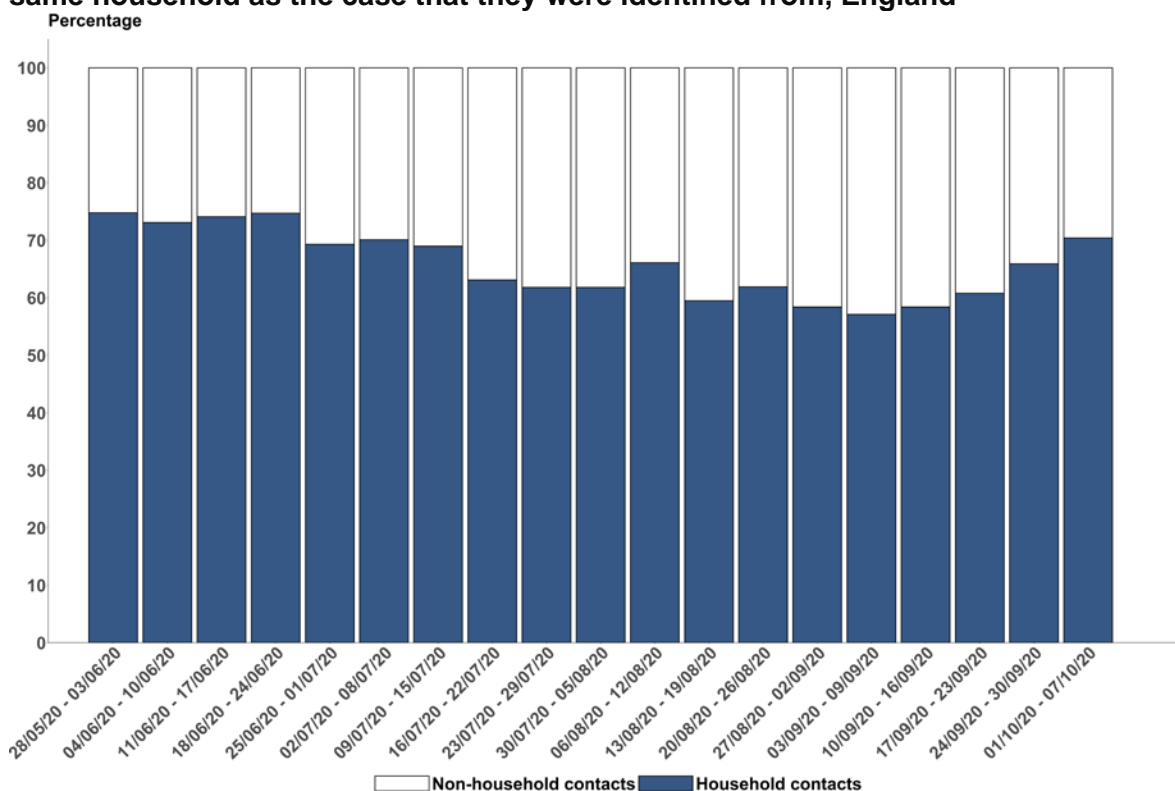
**In the most recent week, more than 2 out of 3 non-complex contacts were from the same household as the case they were identified from.**

The proportion of non-complex close contacts from the same household as the case they were identified from steadily declined between the end of May, when Test and Trace launched, and the beginning of September. Between 1 October and 7 October, 70.4% of non-complex contacts were household contacts, a continuation of the gradual increase since the beginning of September.

In the latest week, 55.7% of these household contacts were successfully reached and asked to self-isolate. This is in comparison to 62.3% for non-complex contacts who were from a different household to the case from which they were identified.

It is likely that cases often advise their household members to self-isolate in advance of these contacts being directly contacted by contact tracers. Therefore, even where household contacts are recorded as not reached and advised to self-isolate, they may already be aware of their exposure and isolating appropriately. This may be a contributing factor to a lower proportion of household contacts being reached in comparison to non-household contacts.

**Figure 15: 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 9](#).

**The proportion of contacts who were reached by the phone or online has remained broadly consistent since test and trace began. However, in the latest week the proportion reached by phone rather than online has notably increased.**

Of the non-complex contacts reached between 1 October and 7 October, 41,437 (37.9%) were reached online and 67,903 (62.1%) were reached via the phone. The proportion of contacts reached online has decreased from 46.6% in the previous week, and consequently the proportion reached by phone has increased from 53.4% in the same period. Since Test and Trace began, 45.2% of non-complex contacts were reached online and 54.8% were reached by phone.

Most contacts are offered the online route initially and are followed up with phone call if they have not been reached online. For more information on how cases are contacted see [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology page](#).

**For non-complex contacts who were advised to self-isolate, 3 out of 5 were reached within 24 hours of being identified<sup>17</sup>.**

Between 1 October and 7 October, 60.5% of non-complex contacts that were advised to self-isolate were reached within 24 hours of being identified. This proportion remained broadly similar from the start of Test and Trace until mid-September. However, in the last two weeks there has been a notable decrease. Overall, since Test and Trace launched, 73.6% of all non-complex contacts have been reached and advised to self-isolate within 24 hours.

**For non-complex contacts who were advised to self-isolate, almost 2 out of 5 were reached within 24 hours of the case that reported them being transferred to the contact tracing system.**

Between 1 October and 7 October, 41,851 (38.5%) non-complex contacts were reached and advised to self-isolate within 24 hours of the case that reported them being transferred to the contact tracing system. This has seen an overall decline from a peak of 67.3% at the beginning of June and a notable decrease in the past 2 weeks.

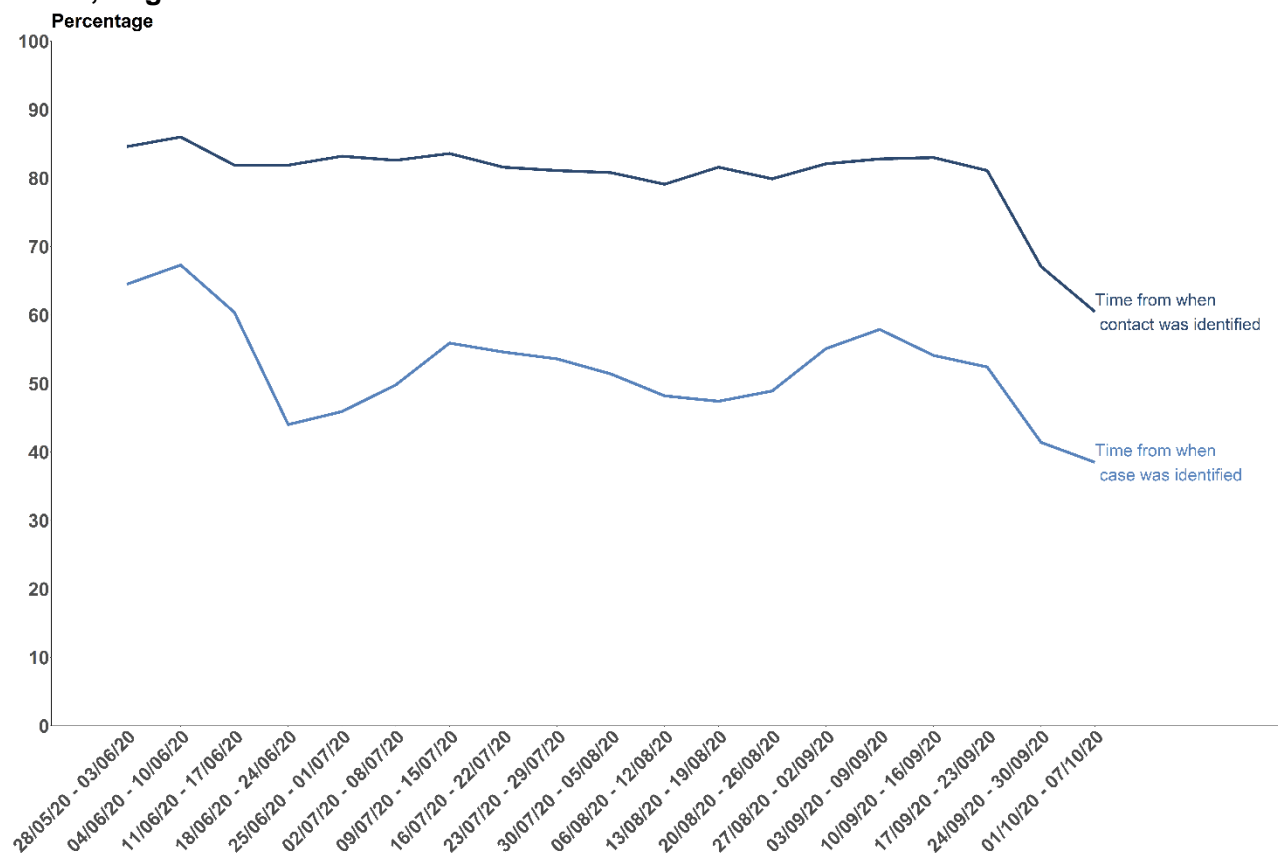
This measure gives a sense of the end-to-end journey time through the Test and Trace system from when an individual testing positive was reported to Test and Trace, to when their close contacts were reached and advised to self-isolate.

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<sup>17</sup> Timing data does not include non-complex contacts which were subsequently escalated to complex.

Note that because these timing statistics are from when a case was transferred to the contact tracing system, delays in transferring cases to contact tracing will not be captured in these figures.

**Figure 16: proportion of recent close contacts who were advised to self-isolate within 24 hours, England**



The data for the most recent weeks can be found in the annex, [table 10 and 11](#).

## 2. NHS COVID-19 App

The NHS COVID-19 App has been widely available to download since 24 September and provides a number of tools to support testing and contact tracing in England and Wales including contact tracing, local area alerts and venue check-in. Prior to this, the app was available to download from 13 August for those involved with the pilot. The data given below includes data from the pilot period as well as after the main launch. More information can be found on the [NHS COVID-19 App website](#).

The NHS COVID-19 App covers England and Wales only. For information on contact tracing apps in Scotland and Northern Ireland see [Protect Scotland](#) and [StopCOVID NI](#).

As of 7 October, the app has been downloaded 16,510,512 times and 643,180 QR posters have been generated through the GOV.UK Coronavirus QR Poster Service. These figures cover both England and Wales.



## 3. Coronavirus (COVID - 19) testing in the UK

Statistics on coronavirus testing in the UK, across all 4 testing pillars are also included in this release. This includes details on laboratory testing capacity (lab capacity), number of tests sent out and number of tests processed since the start of testing in the UK. Definitions of the testing pillars and swab and antibody tests can be found in the [terminology](#) section.

This data was previously published on [daily statistics on coronavirus cases in the UK](#) until Thursday 20 August. Although this page is no longer be updated the historic UK testing statistics and the accompanying [COVID-19 testing data methodology note](#) are still available. Statistics on tests processed and testing capacity are published weekly in this publication and daily figures are also available on the [Coronavirus in the UK dashboard](#). Statistics on positive cases will continue to be published daily on the dashboard and weekly in the NHS Test and Trace publication. A historic timeseries of weekly lab capacity, tests sent out and tests processed is available on the collection page for this release.

### 3.1 Testing capacity in the UK, pillars 1 to 4

Coronavirus tests are processed in several separate labs. Projected lab capacity is an estimate of each lab's constrained capacity each day based on the staff, chemical reagents and other resources it has available. These estimates are made locally by the labs themselves. Actual capacity is calculated retrospectively after knowing what the exact conditions were on the day and how many tests could have theoretically been processed. The figures in this bulletin refer to projected capacity. Further information on the methods for determining capacity is available in the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#).

Testing capacity between 1 October to 7 October was 3,013,986 tests, a 5% increase on the previous week primarily driven by a 14% increase in pillar 2 testing capacity. This continues the gradual increase in testing capacity seen over the past 3 weeks. Testing capacity gradually increased from around 45,000 tests at the end of March to over 2,400,000 in mid-July when capacity levelled off until mid-August.

Swab testing capacity is at 2,166,286 tests which is a 30% increase since the start of September. In comparison, antibody testing (serology) capacity has remained consistent over the same time period.

**Table 3a: Weekly lab testing capacity, pillars 1-4, UK<sup>18</sup>**

	<b>24 Sept - 30 Sept: Number of tests</b>	<b>1 Oct - 7 Oct: Number of tests</b>
Pillar 1	576,958	575,692
Pillar 2	1,344,400	1,528,850
Pillar 3	840,000	840,000
Pillar 4	101,889	69,444
<b>UK Total</b>	<b>2,863,247</b>	<b>3,013,986</b>

**Table 3b: Weekly lab testing capacity, swab and antibody tests, UK**

	<b>24 Sept - 30 Sept: Number of tests</b>	<b>1 Oct - 7 Oct: Number of tests</b>
Swab tests	2,015,547	2,166,286
Antibody tests	847,700	847,700
<b>UK Total</b>	<b>2,863,247</b>	<b>3,013,986</b>

A breakdown of the daily lab capacity for swab and antibody tests, up to the 22 September is available on the [NHS Test and Trace collection page](#). Further information is available in the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#).

## 3.2 Number of tests sent out in the UK, pillar 2 and pillar 4

Tests can be administered in different ways – tests taken at a hospital, mobile testing unit, regional testing sites or tests sent out to individuals at home or satellite locations. Tests sent out are only available as part of pillar 2 (swab testing) and pillar 4 (swab and antibody testing). Not all tests sent out will be returned.

It is not currently possible to compare the total number of tests sent out with the total number of tests processed in pillar 2 and pillar 4, as given in table 5a. This is because tests sent out includes only tests sent to individuals at home or to satellite testing locations, while tests processed includes all tests that have remained within the control of the programme (and were counted at the time at which processed in labs) and those that have been sent out and subsequently returned to be processed in a lab. Further information is available in the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#).

<sup>18</sup> Pillar 3 figures are for England only.

1,003,470 tests were sent out across the UK within pillar 2 between 1 October and 7 October, during the same period no tests were sent out under pillar 4. The number of tests sent out has been increasing since mid-August but has decreased by 19% in the latest week. Overall, the number of tests sent out has seen an upward trend since mid-April when there were less than 1,000 tests sent out compared to over 1.0 million in the latest week.

**Table 4: Number of tests sent out, pillars 2 and 4, UK**

	<b>24 Sept - 30 Sept: Number of tests</b>	<b>1 Oct - 7 Oct: Number of tests</b>	<b>Total since data collection began: Number of tests</b>
Pillar 2	1,199,327	1,003,470	14,991,202
Pillar 4	43,458	-	1,717,280
<b>UK Total</b>	<b>1,242,785</b>	<b>1,003,470</b>	<b>16,708,482</b>

### 3.3 Number of tests processed in the UK, pillars 1 to 4

The number of tests processed counts all tests that have remained within the control of the programme (and were counted at the time at which processed in labs) and those that have been sent out and subsequently returned to be processed in a laboratory. They are counted at the time at which they were processed. This measure shows how many tests have been processed, including both swab testing (pillar 1, pillar 2 and partial pillar 4) and antibody testing (pillars 3 and 4). Further details are available in the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#).

For pillars 1 and 2, the number of tests processed in a laboratory is different to the number of test results processed which is reported as part of the Test and Trace testing turnaround times for England. This is because they are reporting on the number of tests at different stages in the process as well as reporting different geographies (UK and England) and because some tests are excluded from the turnaround time counts.

Between 1 October and 7 October, 1,892,871 tests were processed in total across pillars 1 to 4, continuing the upward trend since mid-August and is a 33% increase since the beginning of September. The number of tests processed has gradually increased from around 13,000 at the end of March to over 1.8 million in the most recent week.

In the current week, 1,862,300 swab tests were processed, this is 4% higher than the previous week and over 3 times higher than mid-June. The number of antibody (serology)

tests processed have remained at relatively low levels with a peak in mid-June, however there was a 41% decrease in the latest week compared with the previous week.

**Table 5a: Number of tests processed, pillars 1-4, UK<sup>183</sup>**

	<b>24 Sept - 30 Sept: Number of tests</b>	<b>1 Oct - 7 Oct: Number of tests</b>	<b>Total since data collection began: Number of tests</b>
<b>Pillar 1</b>	475,552	472,653	8,305,495
<b>Pillar 2</b>	1,131,017	1,199,113	14,103,730
<b>Pillar 3</b>	31,336	28,573	1,710,627
<b>Pillar 4</b>	201,967	192,532	2,298,137
<b>UK Total</b>	<b>1,839,872</b>	<b>1,892,871</b>	<b>26,417,989</b>

**Table 5b: Number of tests processed, swab and antibody, UK**

	<b>24 Sept - 30 Sept: Number of tests</b>	<b>1 Oct - 7 Oct: Number of tests</b>
<b>Swab tests</b>	1,788,295	1,862,300
<b>Antibody tests</b>	51,577	30,571
<b>UK Total</b>	<b>1,839,872</b>	<b>1,892,871</b>

A breakdown of the daily lab capacity for swab and antibody tests, up to the 22 September is available on the [NHS Test and Trace collection page](#). Further information is available in the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#).

## 4. Terminology

### 4.1 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 partnerships<sup>19</sup>, carried out through several different routes:
  - **Regional test sites**, which includes drive-through testing centres.
  - **Local test sites**<sup>20</sup>, 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.
- **Pillar 3 testing:** serology testing to show if people have antibodies from having had coronavirus.
- **Pillar 4 testing:** blood and swab testing for national surveillance support by PHE, ONS and research, academic and scientific partners to learn more about the prevalence and spread of the virus and for other testing research purposes.
- **Swab testing:** testing using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay within pillars 1, 2 and pillar 4 to show if someone currently has COVID-19.
- **Antibody testing:** testing of a blood sample within pillar 3 and pillar 4 to show if people have antibodies from having had COVID-19.
- **People tested each week:** refers to people who have been tested at least once in each reporting week, therefore if someone had multiple tests in a given week they would be counted once.
- **People testing positive each week:** refers to the number of people who tested positive at least once in each reporting week, therefore if someone tested positive multiple times in a given week they would only be counted once.
- **Weekly positivity rate:** the number of people testing positive as a proportion of the number of people tested in each reporting week.
- **Cumulative people tested:** refers to the number of people who have been tested at least once since Test and Trace launched.

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<sup>19</sup> See more detail in [Scaling up our testing programmes](#)

<sup>20</sup> Previously local test sites were included together with regional test sites but from 17 September have been split out as a separate group

- **Cumulative people testing positive:** refers to the number of people who have tested positive at least once since Test and Trace launched.

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, local 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.

## 4.2 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 of the following 3 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.

## 5. Measuring the data

### 5.1 How the data were collected

UK level testing data is collated centrally by DHSC from multiple sources across the different nations and pillars. Further details can be found in the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#).

Testing data for pillars 1 and 2 for England are provided by PHE, NHS and commercial partners. Contact tracing data is collected from management information from the NHS Test and Trace service. Details about the data sources used can be found in the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#) document.

### 5.2 Future development

We have integrated this 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, UK level testing data, testing data for pillars 1 and 2 in England, testing turnaround times and NHS COVID-19 app statistics have been added. Further breakdowns for contact tracing continue to be incorporated, including complex and non-complex breakdowns, geographical 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
- people tested for coronavirus (COVID-19) between 30 January and 27 May
- weekly UK testing statistics since the start of testing
- demographic data for coronavirus testing in England between 28 May and 26 August.

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 Autumn 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Details of close contacts who go on to test positive</li><li>• High Level UK Test and Trace figures</li><li>• Additional demographic information for people tested</li><li>• Details on testing in care homes</li></ul>

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.

## 5.3 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, this data is being released at the earliest possible opportunity. However, new IT systems and statistical outputs often take a period of time to bed in. This data should therefore be treated with caution as the system and understanding of the data develops.

More information on data limitations and how the figures in this publication can and can't be used is outlined in the [NHS Test and Trace methodology](#).

## 5.4 Quality

These statistics have been put together by NHS Test and Trace and DHSC with advice from the Office for National Statistics. As part of the quality assurance process, DHSC ensures that all published figures are replicable and any issues impacting on the quality of the data are clearly stated within the publication. Furthermore, the figures are often triangulated with other published sources to verify trends in the data.

### Revisions to figures previously published

Figures for people tested and 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 2 testing turnaround times in previous releases have been revised. These revisions are because:

- There has been a change in methodology for how the location of home tests and satellite tests is assigned. The new methodology uses the individual's home address instead of the address of the laboratory. This has resulted in an increase in the number of tests in England as a large number of tests from England were being processed in laboratories outside of England.



- 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.
- Typically, one week after initial publication the number of cases reached and consequently the number of contacts identified is expected to increase. Similarly, the number of cases and contacts reached within 72 hours is likely to increase.

Cumulative figures for coronavirus (COVID-19) testing in the UK have been revised. These revisions are because:

- For tests processed and tests sent out, weekly totals reflect the sum of actual daily counts reported for the previous week. Each week there may be corrections to previously reported figures, for example, where labs (or studies under pillar 4) returned the results late or duplicates were identified and removed. These corrections are reflected in the cumulative figures. This means that previously published weekly counts will not necessarily sum to the latest cumulative figure. It also means that the latest cumulative count may not match the previous week's cumulative count plus this week's weekly count.

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

## 5.5 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](mailto:statistics@dhsc.gov.uk).

## Annex A: Tables

**Annex table 1: people tested and testing positive each week for COVID-19 under pillars 1 and 2, England<sup>21</sup>.**

	24 Sept – 30 Sept: Number of people (Percentage)	1 Oct – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)
<b>Total people tested</b>	<b>1,270,904</b>	<b>1,425,644</b>
Pillar 1	376,136	379,355
Pillar 2	894,768	1,046,289
<b>Total tested positive</b>	<b>54,775 (4.3%)</b>	<b>89,874 (6.3%)</b>
Pillar 1	7,119 (1.9%)	9,389 (2.5%)
Pillar 2	47,656 (5.3%)	80,485 (7.7%)

**Annex table 2: time taken from receipt of the test by a laboratory to the time the result is published, pillar 1, England.**

	24 Sept – 30 Sept: Number of tests (Percentage)	1 Oct – 7 Oct: Number of tests (Percentage)	Since Test and Trace launched. 09 July – 7 Oct: Number of tests (Percentage)
<b>Total tests conducted in pillar 1</b>	<b>393,028</b>	<b>385,912</b>	<b>4,193,375</b>
Number of tests completed within 24 hours turnaround	340,993 (86.8%)	335,873 (87.0%)	3,706,597 (88.4%)
Number of tests exceeding 24 hours turnaround	52,035 (13.2%)	50,039 (13.0%)	486,778 (11.6%)

**Annex table 3: median time from taking a test to receiving test results, pillar 2 by route, England.**

	24 Sept – 30 Sept: Median time (hours)	1 Oct – 7 Oct: Median time (hours)	Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 7 Oct: Median time (hours)
Regional test sites	29	28	22
Local test sites	31	29	29
Mobile testing units	27	26	22
Satellite test centres	60	63	66
Home testing kits	60	75	59

<sup>21</sup> Deduplicated for the reporting week. For information see the [NHS Test and Trace statistics methodology](#).

**Annex table 4: total number of tests results processed in pillar 2<sup>22</sup>, by route, England.**

	<b>24 Sept – 30 Sept: Number of tests</b>	<b>1 Oct – 7 Oct: Number of tests</b>	<b>28 May – 7 Oct: Number of tests</b>
Regional test sites	99,423	141,597	2,105,640
Local test sites	176,704	178,430	948,086
Mobile testing units	130,621	154,794	1,746,303
Satellite test centres	429,969	468,228	4,016,468
Home testing kits	127,053	186,323	2,043,969
<b>All routes</b>	<b>963,770</b>	<b>1,129,372</b>	<b>10,860,466</b>

**Annex table 5: median distance to in-person test sites for booked tests, pillar 2 by route, England.**

	<b>24 Sept – 30 Sept: Median distance (miles)</b>	<b>1 Oct - 7 Oct: Median distance (miles)</b>	<b>Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 7 Oct: Median distance (miles)</b>
Regional test sites	6.3	5.7	5.6
Local test sites	2.2	1.8	2.2
Mobile testing units	4.7	3.7	4.3
<b>All in-person routes</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>

**Annex table 6: 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.**

	<b>24 Sept – 30 Sept: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>1 Oct – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>
People who provided details of one or more close contacts	21,511 (83.3%)	57,523 (85.2%)	170,612 (81.0%)
People who were not able to give any recent close contacts	4,316 (16.7%)	9,988 (14.8%)	40,101 (19.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,827</b>	<b>67,511</b>	<b>210,713</b>

<sup>22</sup> Please note the number of test results processed sent out is not the same as the number of people tested, because people may be tested more than once.

**Annex table 7: people who were reached and asked to provide details about recent close contacts by time taken from case being transferred, England. Excludes complex cases.**

	<b>24 Sept – 30 Sept: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>1 Oct – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>
Within 24 hours	14,253 (57.4%)	36,737 (55.9%)	126,362 (64.1%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	6,136 (24.7%)	8,150 (12.4%)	33,817 (17.2%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	1,655 (6.7%)	9,500 (14.5%)	14,736 (7.5%)
After 72 hours	2,799 (11.3%)	11,308 (17.2%)	22,214 (11.3%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,843</b>	<b>65,695</b>	<b>197,129</b>

**Annex table 8: 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.**

	<b>24 Sept – 30 Sept: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>1 Oct – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>
<b>Total number of close contacts identified</b>	<b>104,818</b>	<b>216,627</b>	<b>943,885</b>
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	72,804 (69.5%)	135,661 (62.6%)	690,438 (73.1%)
Close contacts not reached	32,014 (30.5%)	80,966 (37.4%)	253,447 (26.9%)
<b>Total number of close contacts identified from non-complex cases</b>	<b>83,511</b>	<b>189,698</b>	<b>617,949</b>
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	52,169 (62.5%)	109,345 (57.6%)	372,412 (60.3%)
Close contacts not reached	14,460 (17.3%)	40,081 (21.1%)	124,003 (20.1%)
Communication details not provided	16,882 (20.2%)	40,272 (21.2%)	121,534 (19.7%)
<b>Total number of complex close contacts</b>	<b>21,307</b>	<b>26,929</b>	<b>325,936</b>
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	20,635 (96.8%)	26,316 (97.7%)	318,026 (97.6%)
Close contacts not reached	672 (3.2%)	613 (2.3%)	7,910 (2.4%)

**Annex table 9: number of recent close non-complex contacts by whether they were from the same household as the case that they were identified from, England.**

	<b>24 Sept – 30 Sept: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>1 Oct – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>
<b>Total number non-complex household contacts</b>	<b>55,036</b>	<b>133,538</b>	<b>403,834</b>
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	33,053 (60.1%)	74,371 (55.7%)	231,310 (57.3%)
Close contacts not reached	21,983 (39.9%)	59,167 (44.3%)	172,524 (42.7%)
<b>Total number non-complex not household contacts</b>	<b>28,475</b>	<b>56,160</b>	<b>214,115</b>
Close contacts reached and asked to self-isolate	19,116 (67.1%)	34,974 (62.3%)	141,102 (65.9%)
Close contacts not reached	9,359 (32.9%)	21,186 (37.7%)	73,013 (34.1%)

**Annex table 10: number of close contacts who were advised to self-isolate by time taken to reach them England. This excludes complex contacts.**

	<b>24 Sept – 30 Sept: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>1 Oct – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>
Within 24 hours	34,978 (67.1%)	66,127 (60.5%)	273,929 (73.6%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	13,442 (25.8%)	28,305 (25.9%)	72,639 (19.5%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	2,800 (5.4%)	9,594 (8.8%)	17,417 (4.7%)
After 72 hours	946 (1.8%)	5,315 (4.9%)	8,341 (2.2%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,166</b>	<b>109,341</b>	<b>372,326</b>

**Annex table 11: 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 contacts.**

	<b>24 Sept – 30 Sept: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>1 Oct – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>	<b>Since Test and Trace launched. 28 May – 7 Oct: Number of people (Percentage)</b>
Within 24 hours	21,454 (41.4%)	41,851 (38.5%)	175,670 (47.5%)
Between 24 and 48 hours	14,914 (28.8%)	28,338 (26.1%)	104,657 (28.3%)
Between 48 and 72 hours	7,500 (14.5%)	14,406 (13.2%)	41,676 (11.3%)
After 72 hours	7,986 (15.4%)	24,169 (22.2%)	48,181 (13.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,854</b>	<b>108,764</b>	<b>370,184</b>