## National StatisticsStatistical Note: Ambulance Quality Indicators (AQI)

* The latest Systems Indicators for June 2015 for Ambulance Services in England showed that the response standards in the Handbook[[1]](#footnote-1) to the NHS constitution were not met.
* The latest Clinical Outcomes data for patients transported by Ambulance Services in March 2015 show fewer appropriate care bundles provided for patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (a type of heart attack).

## A. Systems Indicators

### A1 Emergency response in 8 minutes (Figure 1)

In June 2015, of Category[[2]](#footnote-2) A Red 1 calls in England resulting in an emergency response, the proportion arriving within 8 minutes was 74.8%.

In June 2015, of Category A Red 2 calls in England resulting in an emergency response, the proportion arriving within 8 minutes was 71.4%.

Red 2 data from February 2015 onwards are not completely comparable across England; see section A2 on the Dispatch on Disposition pilot.



The standard for Ambulance Services is to send an emergency response, with a defibrillator, within 8 minutes to 75% of Category A calls. Figure 1 shows that for England, Red 1 performance in June 2015 was below April and May 2015 but above the eleven months before that.

The largest proportions were 79.8% for North West and 79.7% for West Midlands. The smallest proportions were 66.6% in London and 66.7% in Isle of Wight. Yorkshire, East Midlands, South East Coast and South Central Ambulance Services also had proportions below 75%.

### A2 Dispatch on Disposition (DoD) pilot (Figure 2)

Because of the Dispatch on Disposition (DoD) pilot[[3]](#footnote-3), from 10 February 2015 onwards, London Ambulance Service (LAS) and South Western Ambulance Service (SWAS) data for the 8 minute Red 2 measure are not comparable with other services.

Figure 2 shows the Red 2 measure including and excluding the affected trusts. For all England, it decreased from 73.2% in May 2015 to 71.4% in June 2015. With LAS and SWAS excluded, the measure decreased by a little more, from 75.6% in May to 73.4% in June.



In June 2015, only three trusts had more than 75% of Red 2 responses within 8 minutes: North West (highest with 78.2%), West Midlands (75.3%) and Isle of Wight (76.6%). Three had fewer than 70%: East of England (66.1%), London (65.2%) and South Western (65.9%).

Red 2 calls comprise the vast majority of Category A calls, so the DoD pilot affects not only the 8 minute Red 2 measure, but also the 19 minute Category A measure.

### A3 Category A Ambulance response in 19 minutes (Figure 3)

The other ambulance standard in the Handbook to the NHS Constitution is for trusts to send, within 19 minutes, a fully-equipped ambulance vehicle, able to transport the patient in a clinically safe manner, to 95% of Category A calls. Figure 3 shows for England as a whole, this measure decreased from 95.3% in May 2015 to 94.4% in June. Excluding LAS and SWAS, the decrease was similar, from 95.9% to 95.0%.



West Midlands had the largest proportion (97.4%) for this measure. North West, Yorkshire and South East Coast were the others that met the 95% standard. The lowest were South Western (91.1%) and Isle of Wight (90.2%).

Other Systems Indicators are unaffected by the pilot and still measured consistently.

### A5 Systems Indicators: Ambulance volumes (Figure 4)

The number[[4]](#footnote-4) of emergency telephone calls presented to switchboard in June 2015 was 756,888, an average of 25 thousand per day, almost identical to June 2014.

There were 523,473 emergency calls that received a face-to-face response from the ambulance service in June 2015. This was an average of 17 thousand per day, the same as in all previous months in 2015.

There were 376,486 incidents where a patient was transported to Type 1 or Type 2 A&E[[5]](#footnote-5) in June 2015, an average of 13 thousand per day. In the last twelve months, only August 2014 and May 2015 had fewer per day. (Before April 2013, these were described as Emergency Journeys. From that time forwards, one incident where two patients were transported was counted as one incident, rather than two journeys.)

There were 255,681 Category A calls that resulted in a fully-equipped ambulance vehicle arriving at the scene of the incident in June 2015, or 8,523 per day. Figure 4 shows that these increased steadily from around 6,500 per day in 2011 to around 8,500 per day in 2014, but have changed little in 2015.



### A6 Latest monthly data for other Systems Indicators, June 2015

| Indicator | England | Lowest Trust | Highest Trust |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Calls abandoned before being answered | 0.5%  | London | 0.1% | North East  | 1.7% |
| Calls resolved through telephone assessment | 9.7% | West Midlands | 4.8% | London | 14.1% |
| Calls resolved without transport to Type 1 or Type 2 A&E | 37.3% | East Midlands | 29.9% | South Western | 52.9% |
| Recontact rate following discharge by telephone advice | 7.4% | Yorkshire | 1.5% | North East | 16.7% |
| Recontact rate following face-to-face treatment at scene | 5.5% | Yorkshire | 3.2% | London | 7.8% |
| Incidents where a patient was transported | 376,486 |  NorthEast[[6]](#footnote-6) | 19,718 | London | 61,984 |

## B. Clinical Outcomes

No thresholds to denote “poor” care are set for Clinical Outcomes. Commissioners are expected to examine trends in these data, and work in collaboration with ambulance trusts to achieve sustained improvements over time improvement in patient outcomes over time; but commissioners are not expected to use Clinical Outcomes to performance manage trusts, because there will be significant variations in the populations served.

### B1 Cardiac arrest: return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) (Figure 5)

Patients in cardiac arrest will typically have no pulse and will not be breathing. In March 2015 in England, resuscitation was commenced or continued by ambulance staff out-of-hospital for 2,628 such patients. Of these, 719 (27%) had ROSC, with a pulse, on arrival at hospital. The average for 2014-15 was also 27%.

The largest proportion in March 2015 was 37% for North West, and the smallest6 was 20% for both Yorkshire and East Midlands.

The Utstein group[[7]](#footnote-7) comprises patients who had resuscitation commenced or continued by the Ambulance Services, following an out-of-hospital cardiac arrest of presumed cardiac origin, where the arrest was bystander witnessed, and the initial rhythm was Ventricular Fibrillation or Ventricular Tachycardia. The Utstein group therefore have a better chance of survival.

There are usually fewer than 50 patients in the Utstein group in most trusts each month, so percentages calculated for them can vary considerably, and changes are often not statistically significant.

There were 365 such patients in England in March 2015, of which 186 (51%) had ROSC on arrival at hospital, similar to the average for 2014-15 of 49%. The largestproportion in the month of March 2015 was 69% for both North East and East of England, and the smallest[[8]](#footnote-8) was 32% for East Midlands.



### B2 Cardiac arrest: survival to discharge (Figure 6)

The proportion of cardiac arrest patients in England discharged from hospital alive was 9% in March 2015, similar to the average for 2014-15 of 8%. For the Utstein group, survival to discharge in March 2015 was 26%, the same as the average for 2014-15.



In March 2015, the largestproportion for survival to discharge was 21% for South Central, and the smallest[[9]](#footnote-9) was 5% for East Midlands. For the Utstein subgroup, the largest proportion was 47% for Yorkshire, and the smallest9 was 12% for East Midlands.

### B3 ST-Elevation myocardial infarction (Figure 7)

ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) is a type of heart attack, determined by an electrocardiogram (ECG) test. Early access to reperfusion, where blocked arteries are opened to re-establish blood flow, and other assessment and care interventions, are associated with reductions in STEMI mortality and morbidity.

In March 2015, of 1,666 patients with an acute STEMI in England, 1,267 (76%) received the appropriate care bundle[[10]](#footnote-10).

This was significant less than the average for 2014-15 of 80%.

The largest proportion for March 2015 was 90% for North East, and the smallestwas 55% for South Central.

Of 1,031 STEMI patients that received primary angioplasty in March 2015 in England, 904 (88%) of them received it within 150 minutes of the call being connected to the ambulance service, similar to the average for 2014-15 of 87%. London had the largestproportion in March 2015, with 96%, and the smallest9 was 75% for South Western.



### B4 Stroke (Figure 8)

The FAST procedure helps assess whether someone has suffered a stroke:

* **F**acial weakness: can the person smile? Has their mouth or eye drooped?
* **A**rm weakness: can the person raise both arms?
* **S**peech problems: can the person speak clearly and understand what you say?
* **T**ime to call 999 for an ambulance if you spot any one of these signs.

In March 2015, of 3,105 FAST positive patients in England, assessed face to face, and potentially eligible for stroke thrombolysis within agreed local guidelines, 1,790 (58%) arrived at hospitals with a hyperacute stroke unit within 60 minutes of an emergency call connecting to the ambulance service. This was similar to the average for 2014-15 of 59%.

The largest proportion in the month of March 2015 was 77% for North East, and the smallest was 47% for West Midlands.

There were 7,487 stroke patients assessed face to face in March 2015 in England, and 7,288 (97%) received the appropriate care bundle, the same proportion as the average for 2014-15. All trusts had a proportion of at least 95% in March 2015.



## C. Further information on AQI

### C1 The AQI landing page and Quality Statement

[www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/ambulance-quality-indicators](http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/ambulance-quality-indicators), or <http://bit.ly/NHSAQI>, is the AQI landing page, and it holds:

* a Quality Statement for these statistics, which includes information on relevance, accuracy, timeliness, coherence, and user engagement;
* the specification guidance document for those who supply the data;
* timetables for data collection and publication;
* text files and time series spreadsheets containing all data from April 2011 up to the latest month;
* links to individual web pages for each financial year.

The web pages for each financial year hold:

* separate spreadsheets of each month’s data;
* this Statistical Note, and equivalent versions from previous months;
* the list of people with pre-release access to the data.

Publication dates are also at [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements).

### C2 Revisions

Revisions usually follow a six-monthly cycle. The dates for past and future AQI scheduled revisions are below. The AQI Quality Statement above contains a more detailed revisions policy.

| Publication date |  | Series revised  |  | Months affected |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  12 November 2015 |  | Systems Indicators |  | April 2015 to August 2015 |
| 10 September 2015 |  | Clinical Outcomes |  | April 2014 to March 2015 |
| 4 June 2015 |  | Systems Indicators |  | April 2014 to February 2015 |
| 30 April 2015 |  | Systems Indicators |  | April 2014 to February 2015 |
| 5 March 2015 |  | Clinical Outcomes |  | April 2014 to September 2014 |
| 6 November 2014 |  | Systems Indicators |  | April 2013 to August 2014 |
| 5 September 2014 |  | Clinical Outcomes |  | April 2013 to March 2014 |
| 2 May 2014 |  | Systems Indicators |  | April 2013 to February 2014 |
| 7 March 2014 |  | Clinical Outcomes |  | April 2013 to September 2013 |
| 1 November 2013 |  | Systems Indicators |  | April 2013 to August 2013 |
| 2 August 2013 |  | Clinical Outcomes |  | April 2012 to March 2013 |
| 3 May 2013 |  | Systems Indicators |  | April 2012 to March 2013 |
| 1 February 2013 |  | Clinical Outcomes |  | April 2012 to August 2012 |
| 11 January 2013 |  | Systems Indicators |  | April 2011 to October 2012 |
| 31 August 2012 |  | Clinical Outcomes |  | April 2011 to March 2012 |

### C3 AQI Scope

The AQI include calls made by dialling either the usual UK-wide number 999 or its international equivalent 112.

As described in the specification guidance in section C1, calls made to NHS 111 are not included in the AQI measures for calls abandoned (SQU03\_1\_1), re-contacts (SQU03\_2\_1 and SQU03\_2\_2), frequent callers (SQU03\_2\_3), time to answer calls (SQU03\_8\_1\_1) and calls resolved by telephone advice (SQU03\_10\_1).

All other Systems Indicators involve the dispatch of an ambulance, and include ambulances dispatched as a result of a call to NHS 111, as well as 999 or 112.

### C4 Related statistics in England

The AQI appear in a Clinical Dashboard, available from the AQI landing page, the websites of the Ambulance Trusts (listed in the AQI Quality Statement), and <http://aace.org.uk/national-performance/national-clinical-dashboards>. One of the aims of these Dashboards is to use statistical process control, to indicate whether variation in proportions reflects underlying change, or merely natural variance, unavoidable even when a health system is performing well.

The AQI are also used in the “Ambulance Services” publication by the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC), which includes additional annual analysis and commentary. Until March 2013, the HSCIC publication used the KA34 data collection, which was similar to the AQI Systems Indicators, but annual rather than monthly. After that date, the HSCIC publication used AQI data. [www.hscic.gov.uk/article/2021/Website-Search?q=ambulance+-accident&sort=Title](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/article/2021/Website-Search?q=ambulance+-accident&sort=Title)

Ambulance handover delays of over 30 minutes at each Emergency Department were collected and published by NHS England each winter: [www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/winter-daily-sitreps](http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/winter-daily-sitreps)

The AQI Quality Statement described in section C1 contains more information on the HSCIC publication. It also contains details of weekly ambulance situation reports that NHS England collected for six months from November 2010.

### C5 Rest of United Kingdom

Ambulance statistics for other countries of the UK can be found at the following websites. The AQI Quality Statement described in section C1 contains more information about the comparability of these statistics.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Wales: | <http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/ambulance-services/?lang=en> |
| Scotland: | See Quality Improvement Indicators (QII) documents at [www.scottishambulance.com/TheService/BoardPapers.aspx](http://www.scottishambulance.com/TheService/BoardPapers.aspx) |
| Northern Ireland: | [www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/hospital/emergency-care/ambulance-statistics.htm](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/hospital/emergency-care/ambulance-statistics.htm) |

### C6 Contact information

For press enquiries, please contact the NHS England press office on 0113 825 0958 or nhsengland.media@nhs.net.

The statistician responsible for producing this publication is:

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### C7 National Statistics

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

* meet identified user needs;
* are well explained and readily accessible;
* are produced according to sound methods; and
* are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

1. Page 30 of the Handbook to the NHS Constitution has Ambulance response time standards, [www.nhs.uk/choiceintheNHS/Rightsandpledges/NHSConstitution/Pages/Overview.aspx](http://www.nhs.uk/choiceintheNHS/Rightsandpledges/NHSConstitution/Pages/Overview.aspx). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. On 1 June 2012, Category A (immediately life-threatening) calls were split into Red 1 and Red 2. Red 1 calls are the most time critical, and cover cardiac arrest patients who are not breathing and do not have a pulse, and other severe conditions such as airway obstruction. Red 2 calls are serious, but less immediately time critical, and cover conditions such as stroke and fits. [www.gov.uk/government/news/changes-to-ambulance-response-time-categories](http://www.gov.uk/government/news/changes-to-ambulance-response-time-categories)

Due to the differences in clock start definitions for Red 1 and Red 2 it is not possible to aggregate them into a single proportion for Category A against the 8 minute standard. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. DoD pilot announcement in January 2015: [www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2015-01-16/HCWS201](http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2015-01-16/HCWS201). For more information, see the 9 April, 30 April or 4 June 2015 Statistical Notes. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The number of emergency calls presented to switchboard does not usually include calls made to NHS 111 requiring an ambulance. 111 calls requiring an ambulance are usually transferred electronically direct to ambulance dispatch, and not routed via 999 call handlers. Occasionally, manual requests for ambulance are made between 111 and 999 call handlers, and such calls are included in the number of emergency calls presented to switchboard. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Type 1 are consultant-led 24 hour emergency departments with full resuscitation facilities.

Type 2 offer a consultant-led speciality A&E service such as ophthalmology or dental.

Type 3 is A&E / minor injury activity that may be doctor-led or nurse-led.

Type 4 are NHS walk-in centres. ([www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data\_dictionary/attributes/a/acc/](http://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data_dictionary/attributes/a/acc/accident_and_emergency_department_type_de.asp)
[accident\_and\_emergency\_department\_type\_de.asp](http://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data_dictionary/attributes/a/acc/accident_and_emergency_department_type_de.asp)) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Due to its small size, performance on Isle of Wight tends to vary more than other trusts. If it has the largest or smallest value, the Table in A6 shows the second largest or smallest value, but has a footnote marker to show that Isle of Wight is more extreme. The Clinical Outcomes in section B also use this system. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. This definition was proposed at Utstein Abbey in Norway by an international group of cardiologists and other health professionals in 1990. <http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/84/2/960.citation> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Excluding Isle of Wight. See footnote 6 on page 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Excluding Isle of Wight. See footnote 6 on page 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Pages 27 to 30 of the specification guidance for data suppliers on the AQI landing page at [www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/ambulance-quality-indicators](http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/ambulance-quality-indicators) describe the care bundles, and certain exclusions, for the STEMI and stroke indicators. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)