

Monthly performance statistics, February 2017

Performance statistics for February 2017 were released at 9.30am on Thursday 13 April 2017 covering the following:

- the NHS 111 service;
- ambulance quality indicators;
- A&E attendances and emergency admissions;
- waiting times for diagnostic tests, referral to treatment for consultant-led elective care, cancer services;
- delayed transfers of care; and
- Early Intervention in Psychosis (EIP).

This document provides an overview of those results. More detail can be found within each individual release.

The long-term trend is one of greater volumes of both urgent and emergency care and elective activity, with ambulance calls receiving a face-to-face response up 6.4%, A&E attendances up 3.1%, emergency admissions up 2.9%, diagnostic tests up 4.7% and consultant-led treatment up 4.4%.

In the case of urgent and emergency care in February 2017, the NHS constitution standards were not met for Category A ambulance responses (where applicable) or for A&E waiting times.

In the case of elective care, the standards were met for seven of the eight cancer standards, but not for referral to consultant-led treatment within 18 weeks, diagnostic tests, or 62-day wait from urgent GP referral to treatment for cancer.

Urgent and Emergency Care

NHS 111

- There were 1,157,994 calls offered to the NHS 111 service in February 2017, an average of 41.4 thousand per day, which was a 2% decrease on the 42.0 thousand in February 2016.
- The proportion abandoned after waiting longer than 30 seconds was 2.2%, less than in February 2016 (5.0%).
- Of calls answered by NHS 111, 89.4% were answered within 60 seconds, greater than 79.7% reported in February 2016.
- Of calls answered, the proportion that received any form of clinical input¹ was 25.2% in February 2017, up from 23.8% in January 2017.

¹ This data item is an experimental statistic and may change markedly as providers develop their calculation methods.

- Of calls answered, 22.6% were transferred to or answered by a clinical advisor using NHS Pathways, similar to 22.4% in January 2017.
- Of calls answered, 14% were offered a call back, of these, 37% were within 10 minutes.
- Of calls triaged, 13% had ambulances dispatched, 8% were recommended to A&E, 60% were recommended to primary care, 4% were recommended to another service and 14% were not recommended to attend any other service.

Ambulance response times

In England, since June 2016, only eight of the eleven Ambulance Services, covering 70% of the population, still use the Red 1 and Red 2 classification. In those eight Trusts in February 2017:

- 69.3% of Red 1 calls had an emergency response within 8 minutes. The standard of 75% was last met in May 2015.
- 61.7% of Red 2 calls had an emergency response within 8 minutes. The standard of 75% was last met in January 2014.
- 89.7% of Category A calls had an ambulance response within 19 minutes. The standard of 95% was also last met in May 2015.

A&E attendances

- There were 1,739,169 attendances at A&E in February 2017, 3.7% less than in February 2016 (when adjusting for the leap year in 2016). Attendances over the latest twelve months are higher than levels in the preceding twelve month period (an increase of 3.1%).
- 87.6% of patients were admitted, transferred or discharged from A&E within four hours of arrival, below the 95% standard.
- The standard of 95% of patients spending 4 hours or less in A&E was last achieved in July 2015.

Emergency admissions

- There were 447,688 emergency admissions in February 2017, 0.2% more than in February 2016 (when adjusting for the leap year in 2016). Emergency admissions over the last twelve months are up 2.9% on the preceding twelve month period.

Elective Care

Diagnostic tests

- A total of 1,711,700 diagnostic tests were undertaken in February 2017, an increase of 5.3% from February 2016 (adjusted for working days). The number of

tests conducted over the last twelve months is up 4.7% (adjusted for working days) on the preceding twelve month period.

- 1.04% of the patients waiting at the end of the month had been waiting six weeks or longer from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests, higher than the standard of 1%. The 1% operational standard was last met in November 2013.

Referral to treatment for consultant-led elective care

- 1,277,804 patients started consultant-led treatment in February 2017. The figure for the latest twelve months is up 4.4% on the preceding twelve month period (including estimates for trusts not submitting information and taking account of working days).
- 90.0% of patients on the waiting list at the end of February 2017 had been waiting less than 18 weeks, thus not meeting the 92% standard.
- 1,583 patients were waiting more than 52 weeks at the end of February 2017.

Cancer services

- Seven of the eight cancer standards were met.
- The 85% standard for 62 day cancer waiting times was not met, with 79.8% of patients beginning a first definitive treatment within 62 days from an urgent GP referral for suspected cancer.

Delayed transfers of care

- There were 184,855 delayed days in February 2017, compared to 158,131 in February 2016.
- There were 6,602 delayed days per calendar day in February 2017, compared to 5,453 delayed days per calendar day in February 2016.
- There were 6,797 patients delayed at midnight on the last Thursday of February 2017.

Mental Health

- The EIP access and waiting time standard requires that, from 1 April 2016, more than 50% of people experiencing First Episode Psychosis (FEP) are treated with a NICE-recommended package of care within two weeks of referral. The data summarised here relates to the waiting time element of the standard.
- 80.2% of patients started treatment within two weeks in February 2017 (887 out of 1,106 patients started treatment within two weeks)
- The number of patients waiting to start treatment (incomplete pathways) was 1,123 at the end of February 2017. Of these 605 were waiting for more than two weeks.

- Providers are continuing to work on data quality, and issues identified by them may ultimately impact on performance against the standard – single month's data should therefore be treated with caution.
- This collection of data via Unify2 is an interim measure and is intended to continue until data collected by NHS Digital via the Mental Health Services Dataset is considered to be robust.

Further information

More detail can be found within each individual release, available at:
www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas.

We welcome feedback on the content of this summary. If you have any comments or further information about the published statistics, please contact us at:

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