



Referral to treatment (RTT) waiting times statistics for consultant-led elective care

2016/17 Annual Report

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1. Summary

1.1 Incomplete pathways

- 1.1.1 As at the end of March 2017, 90.3% of patients waiting to start treatment (incomplete pathways) had been waiting up to 18 weeks.
- 1.1.2 At the end of March 2017, 92% of patients had been waiting less than 19.5 weeks to start treatment (this is the 92nd percentile waiting time).
- 1.1.3 Nationally, the operational standard for incomplete pathways was not met throughout 2016/17.
- 1.1.4 The number of RTT patients waiting to start treatment at the end of March 2017 was 3.73 million. Of those, 1,529 had been waiting more than 52 weeks.
- 1.1.5 Factoring in estimates based on the latest data submitted for missing trusts suggests the total number of RTT patients waiting to start treatment at the end of March 2017 may have been just under 3.9 million.
- 1.1.6 Since August 2013, there has been a reduction in the percentage of incomplete pathways within 18 weeks in every month compared to the same month in the previous year. During 2016/17, performance ranged from 91.8% (at the end of May) to 89.7% (at the end of December).
- 1.1.7 Since April 2012, the RTT waiting list has been at a higher level each month than the same month in the previous year. Including estimates for missing trusts, this difference to the same month in the previous year decreased throughout 2016/17 from around 501,000 (15.2%) in April, to 431,000 (12.3%) in September and 222,000 (6.0%) in March.
- 1.1.8 For patients on incomplete pathways, the median waiting time at the end of March 2017 was 6.2 weeks.

1.2 Completed admitted pathways

- 1.2.1 The average number of patients starting admitted treatment per working day in 2016/17 was slightly lower when compared to 2015/16, at just under 15,100 (a decrease of 1.0%), including estimates for missing trusts.
- 1.2.2 In 2016/17, the median wait for admitted treatment was 10.0 weeks.

1.3 Completed non-admitted pathways

- 1.3.1 In 2016/17, an average of just under 48,700 patients started non-admitted treatment per working day, compared with approximately 45,700 in 2015/16 (an increase of 6.6%), including estimates for missing trusts.
- 1.3.2 In 2016/17, the median wait for non-admitted treatment was 6.0 weeks.

2. Introduction

- 2.1.1 This report presents a summary of English NHS referral to treatment (RTT) waiting times statistics for consultant-led elective treatment up to March 2017.
- 2.1.2 Patients have a legal right under the NHS Constitution to access services within maximum referral to treatment waiting times, or for the NHS to take all reasonable steps to offer them a range of alternative providers if this is not possible. The continued publication of waiting times information will ensure that the NHS is accountable to the patients and public it serves. This information, combined with the quality of patients' experiences and outcomes, will inform patients' choices of where they want to be treated.
- 2.1.3 The incomplete pathway operational standard is the measure of patients' constitutional right to start treatment within 18 weeks.
- 2.1.4 The United Kingdom 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.
- 2.1.5 The Government Statistical Service (GSS) statistician with overall responsibility for the data in this report is:

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3. Key terms

The following are key terms used in this report. For a more comprehensive list of terminology, please see the glossary.

3.1 RTT pathway

Patients referred for non-emergency consultant-led treatment are on RTT pathways. An RTT pathway is the length of time that a patient waited from referral to start of treatment, or if they have not yet started treatment, the length of time that a patient has waited so far.

The following activities end the RTT pathway:

- first treatment – the start of the first treatment that is intended to manage a patient's disease, condition or injury in a RTT pathway
- start of active monitoring initiated by the patient
- start of active monitoring initiated by the care professional
- decision not to treat – decision not to treat made or no further contact required
- patient declined offered treatment
- patient died before treatment.

Each pathway relates to an individual referral rather than an individual patient so if a patient was waiting for multiple treatments they may be included in the figures more than once. Where we refer to the number of 'patients' waiting or starting treatment in this report, technically, we are considering the number or percentage of 'pathways'.

3.2 Incomplete pathway

Incomplete pathways, often referred to as waiting list times, are the waiting times for patients waiting to start treatment, as at the end of each month. The volume of incomplete RTT pathways is often referred to as the size of the RTT waiting list.

The incomplete waiting time standard was introduced in 2012 and states that the time waited must be 18 weeks or less for at least 92% of patients on incomplete pathways. For more information see section 3.6.

3.3 Admitted pathway

Admitted pathways are the waiting times for patients whose treatment started during the period and involved admission to hospital. These are also often referred to as inpatient waiting times. They include the complete time waited from referral until start of inpatient treatment. Although data on

admitted pathways are still collected, there is no longer an operational waiting time standard.

3.4 Non-admitted pathway

Non-admitted pathways are the waiting times for patients whose wait ended during the period for reasons other than inpatient or day case admission for treatment. These are also often referred to as outpatient waiting times. Although data on non-admitted pathways are still collected, there is no longer an operational waiting time standard.

3.5 RTT waiting time rights and pledges

Patients have a legal right under the NHS Constitution to access services within maximum referral to treatment waiting times, or for the NHS to take all reasonable steps to offer them a range of alternative providers if this is not possible.

3.6 Operational waiting time standard

The operational waiting time standards for 2016/17 are set out in the NHS Constitution¹ (in conjunction with the Handbook to the NHS Constitution²) and in the NHS Standard Contract³.

The NHS Constitution standard sets out that more than 92% of patients on incomplete pathways should have been waiting no more than 18 weeks from referral. The standard leaves an operational tolerance to allow for patients for whom starting treatment within 18 weeks would be inconvenient or clinically inappropriate. These circumstances can be categorised as:

- patient choice – patients choose not to accept earliest offered appointments along their pathway or choose to delay treatments for personal or social reasons
- co-operation – patients who do not attend appointments along their pathways
- clinical exceptions – where it is not clinically appropriate to start a patient's treatment within 18 weeks.

NHS England introduced a zero tolerance of any RTT waits of more than 52 weeks in 2013/14.

In June 2015, Simon Stevens accepted Sir Bruce Keogh's recommendations for improvements to the waiting time standards for elective care. The admitted (90%) and non-admitted (95%) operational standards were abolished, and the incomplete pathway standard (above) became the sole measure of patients' constitutional right to start treatment

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-nhs-constitution-for-england>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/supplements-to-the-nhs-constitution-for-england>

³ <https://www.england.nhs.uk/nhs-standard-contract/16-17/>

within 18 weeks. On 1 October 2015, the National Health Service Commissioning Board and Clinical Commissioning Groups (Responsibilities and Standing Rules) (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2015 came into effect, removing the provision to report pauses or suspensions in RTT waiting time clocks in monthly RTT returns to NHS England and removing the admitted and non-admitted standards.

4. RTT waiting times

4.1 Operational waiting time standards

- 4.1.1 As at March 2017, 90.3% of patients on incomplete RTT pathways had waited 18 weeks or less from time of referral, thus not meeting the 92% standard (Table 1).⁴
- 4.1.2 Nationally, the operational standard for incomplete pathways was not met throughout 2016/17.
- 4.1.3 At the end of March 2017, 92% of patients had been waiting less than 19.5 weeks for consultant led treatment (this is the 92nd percentile waiting time) (Table 1 and Chart 2).
- 4.1.4 The number of RTT patients waiting to start treatment at the end of March 2017 was 3.73 million.
- 4.1.5 Over the longer term, prior to the announcement in November 2011 and introduction from April 2012 of the 92% incomplete standard, the percentage of incomplete pathways within 18 weeks at England level fluctuated around 90%, Performance increased in response to the new standard before broadly stabilising between May 2012 and May 2013.
- 4.1.6 Since August 2013, there has been a reduction in the percentage of incomplete pathways within 18 weeks in every month compared to the same month in the previous year (Table 1 and Chart 1). During 2016/17, performance ranged from 91.8% (at the end of May) to 89.7% (at the end of December).

Table 1: Percentage of incomplete RTT pathways within 18 weeks, and the incomplete 92nd percentile waiting time, England

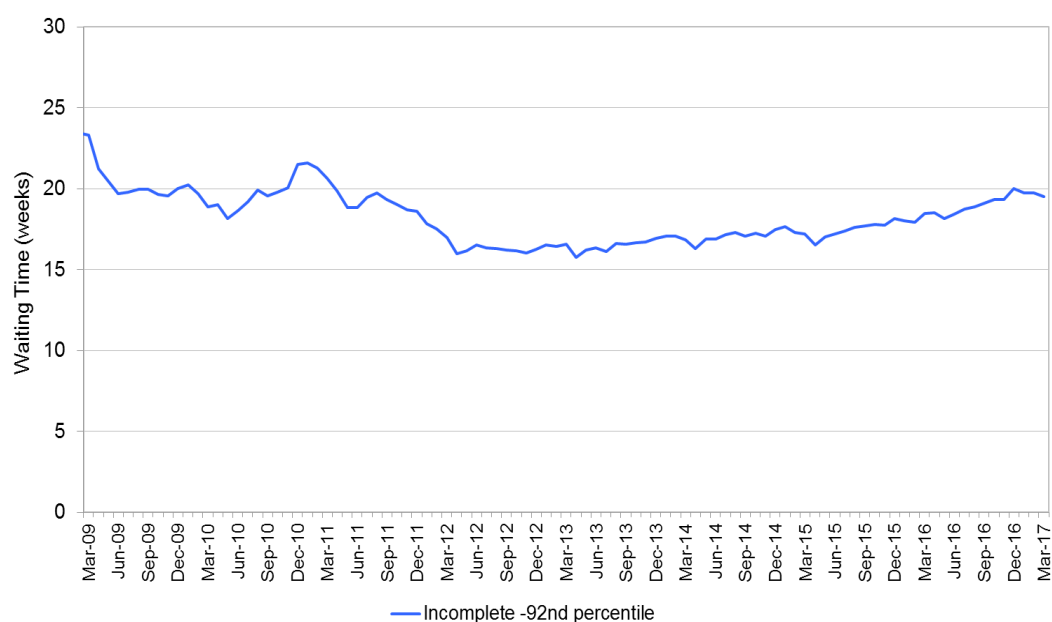
Month	Incomplete pathways % within 18 weeks	Incomplete 92 nd Percentile waiting time (weeks)
Mar-09	87.6%	23.3
Mar-10	91.1%	18.9
Mar-11	89.4%	20.7
Mar-12	93.3%	17.0
Mar-13	94.2%	16.6
Mar-14	93.7%	16.9
Mar-15	93.1%	17.2
Mar-16	91.5%	18.5
Mar-17	90.3%	19.5

⁴ Incomplete pathways are a snapshot of the patients waiting at the end of a month, hence why the final month in the financial year is used; it would be inappropriate to sum the incomplete pathways across the entire year.

Chart 1: Percentage of incomplete RTT pathways within 18 weeks, England



Chart 2: Incomplete 92nd percentile waiting time (weeks), England



4.1.7 NHS England introduced a zero tolerance of any referral to treatment waits of more than 52 weeks in 2013/14. The number of incomplete pathways greater than 52 weeks fell from over 400,000 at the end of 2007 to just under 500 at the end of March 2015, although over the course of 2015/16 and 2016/17 this increased to 1,529 in March 2017 (Table 2). As for previous years, this does not include waiters at trusts that have not submitted data. Further detail regarding missing data is provided in Section 7.3.

4.1.8 It is likely that some of the decrease in incomplete pathways greater than 52 weeks between 2007 and the introduction of the zero tolerance target in April

2013 resulted from some trusts identifying incomplete pathways of more than 52 weeks that were data errors through validation work.

Table 2: Number of incomplete pathways greater than 52 weeks, England

Month	Incomplete pathways 52 week waits ⁵
Mar-08	240,689
Mar-09	47,013
Mar-10	18,494
Mar-11	14,355
Mar-12	5,149
Mar-13	473
Mar-14	488
Mar-15	475
Mar-16	871
Mar-17	1,529

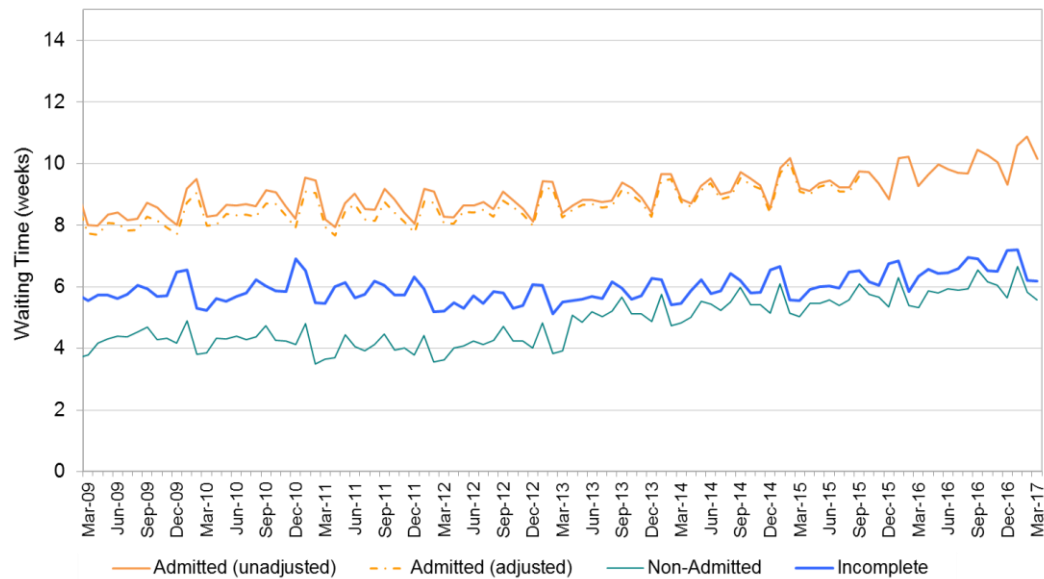
4.2 Average waiting times

- 4.2.1 The median waiting time is the middle value when all patients are ordered by length of wait.
- 4.2.2 For patients on incomplete pathways, the median waiting time at the end of March 2017 was 6.2 weeks. In 2016/17, the median wait for admitted treatment was 10.0 weeks; for non-admitted treatment, it was 6.0 weeks.
- 4.2.3 With the exception of March, the median time waited for incomplete pathways was higher for each month in 2016/17 than the equivalent in 2015/16. However, the overall trend has remained broadly stable since 2008 and follows the seasonal pattern seen in previous years (Chart 3).
- 4.2.4 During 2016/17, the median time waited for admitted patients was higher each month than the same months in 2015/16. The long term trend shows a gradual increase in median admitted waiting times, with a clear seasonal pattern.
- 4.2.5 There was a step change in the median time waited for non-admitted patients in April 2013, which likely resulted from the transfer of responsibility for commissioning consultant-led sexual health services to local authorities⁶. Since May 2014, except May 2015, the median time waited for non-admitted patients has been higher each month than in the same month in the previous year.

⁵ See Section 7.3 for details of missing data for some trusts.

⁶ From April 2013, reported consultant-led RTT waiting times no longer included waiting times for consultant-led sexual health services as they are no longer commissioned by the NHS. Consultant-led sexual health pathways included in the RTT waiting times data prior to April 2013 were predominantly within a week long and involved non-admitted treatment.

Chart 3: Average (median) RTT waiting times, England.



- 4.2.6 The incomplete pathway median waiting time tends to peak in the middle of winter around December and January, and also in summer around August. These peaks are both followed by an increase in the median time waited for admitted and non-admitted pathways. The delayed peaks for completed pathways demonstrate the relationship between incomplete pathway waiting times and admitted and non-admitted pathway ‘time waited’ waiting times.
- 4.2.7 Incomplete pathways are the waiting times for patients waiting to start treatment. When these patients start treatment, the time that they waited is captured in the admitted and non-admitted waiting times. Therefore, if there is an increase in the waiting times of patients who have not started treatment, in subsequent months this will be followed by an increase in the ‘time waited’ admitted and non-admitted waiting times.
- 4.2.8 The seasonal pattern of peaks in median waiting times corresponds with winter and summer holiday seasons. The winter peak is associated with poorer weather which is likely to affect the balance within a hospital between elective and non-elective care.

4.3 Incomplete Pathways and Activity

- 4.3.1 Following an increase from 2013/14, between 2015/16 and 2016/17, the number of trusts that were unable to submit monthly RTT data for all or part of the year remained broadly stable. See Section 7.3 for a detailed breakdown of data coverage.
- 4.3.2 The biggest impact of missing data is on measures of volume, such as the number of patients who started treatment and the size of the RTT waiting list. **As a result, throughout this section, the published monthly data have**

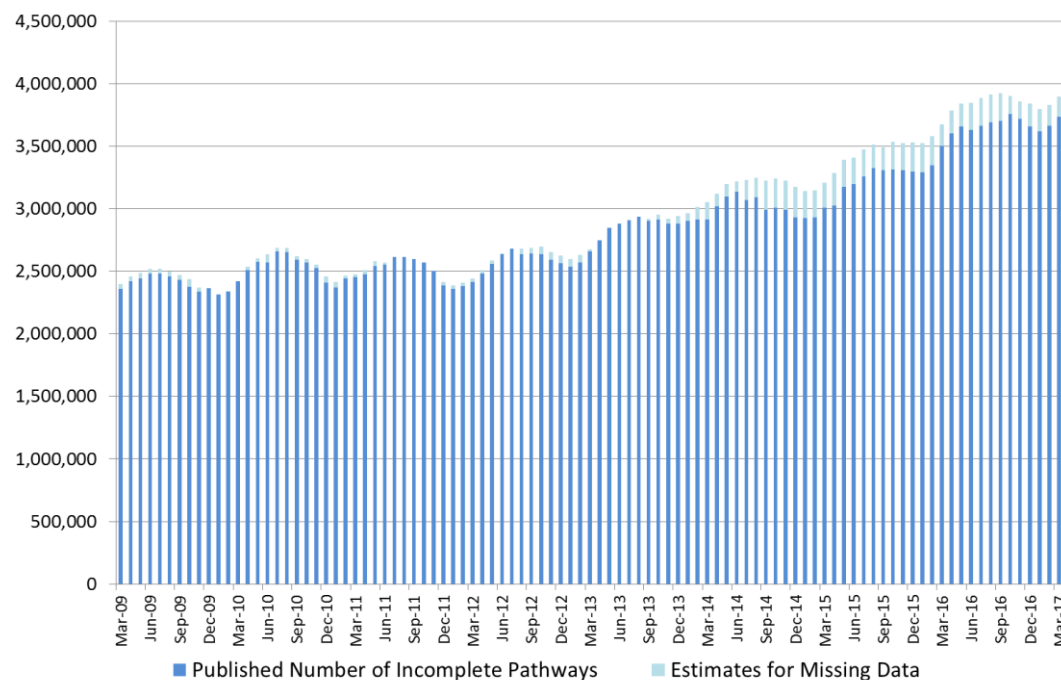
been adjusted to include estimates for missing trusts. See Section 7.3 for an explanation of the methodology for estimating missing data⁷.

Incomplete Pathways

- 4.3.3 The numbers of incomplete pathways are often referred to as the RTT waiting list because these are the patients recorded as waiting at the end of the month to start treatment.
- 4.3.4 The number of RTT patients waiting to start treatment at the end of March 2017 was approximately 3.9 million, including estimates for missing data.
- 4.3.5 Since April 2012, the RTT waiting list has been at a higher level each month than the same month in the previous year, including estimates for missing data. However, this difference decreased throughout 2016/17 from around 501,000 (15.2%) in April, to 431,000 (12.3%) in September and 222,000 (6.0%) in March.
- 4.3.6 Over the longer-term, the RTT waiting list fell from just over 4 million patients waiting at the end of August 2007 to around 2.5 million patients at the end of October 2008. Between October 2008 and the middle of 2012, the number of RTT patients waiting was broadly stable around 2.5 million patients, subject to a clear seasonal trend with the number of patients waiting peaking in summer and generally lower in winter.
- 4.3.7 The announcement of the operational waiting time standard for incomplete pathways in November 2011 and its introduction from April 2012 is likely to have led to improvements in data capture of incomplete RTT pathways by some hospital trusts, particularly with regard to short waiters. It is likely this caused much of the increase in the RTT waiting list in 2012/13.
- 4.3.8 Between September and December 2012, the RTT waiting list did not fall as much as expected based on the seasonal trend in previous years, and as a consequence, remained higher in 2013/14 than previously. From this point, an underlying upward trend has caused the seasonal pattern in waiting list size to become less apparent (Chart 4).

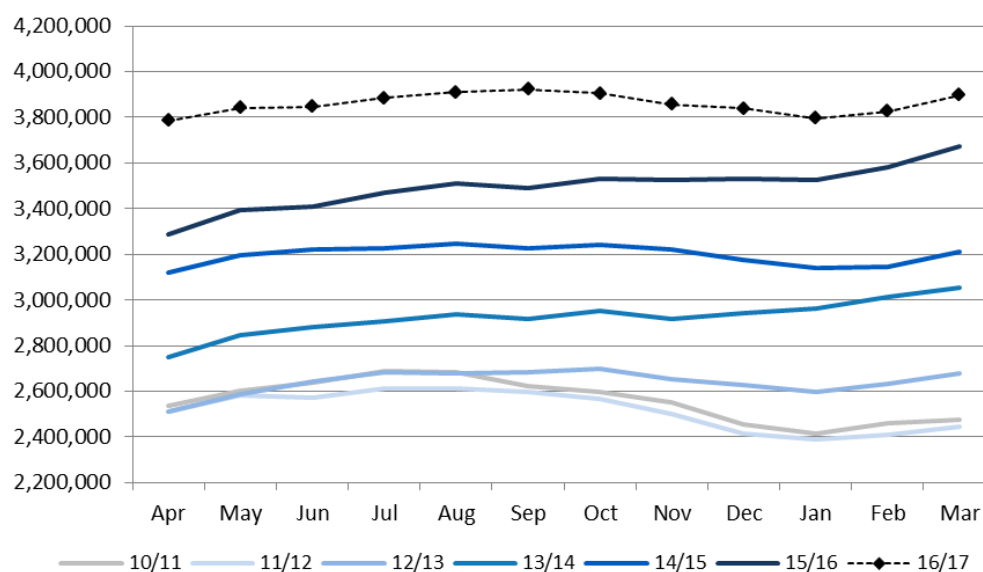
⁷ The annex also includes versions of the charts from Section 4.3 without missing data estimates.

Chart 4: Number of RTT patients waiting at the end of the month, including estimates for missing data, England



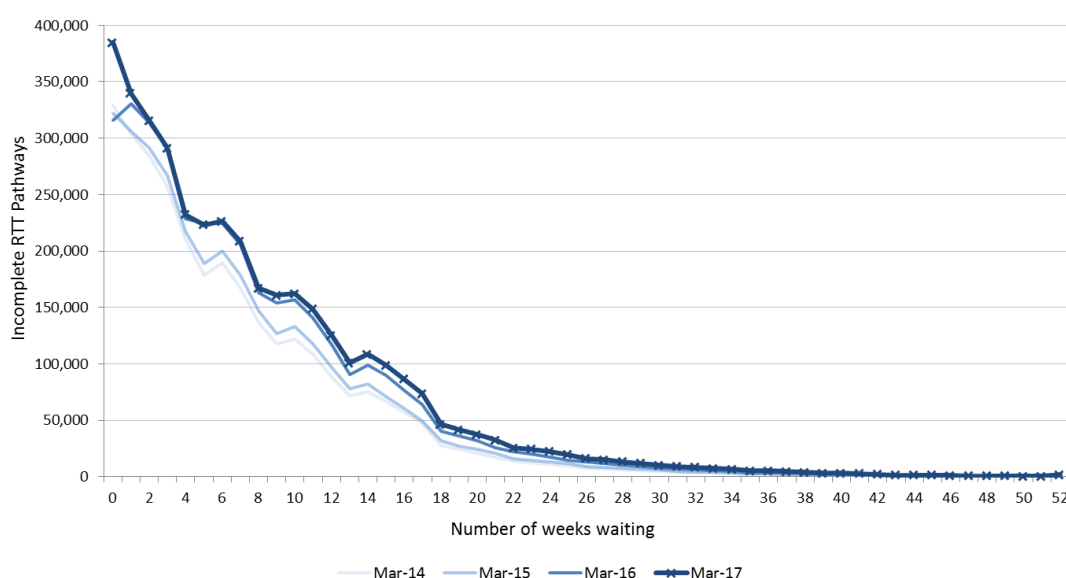
4.3.9 Comparing the total RTT waiting list year on year demonstrates the seasonal trend and the increase in the size of the waiting list from the middle of 2012 (Chart 5). Prior to 2012/13, the number of patients waiting in winter was generally lower, while the number of patients waiting peaked during summer. However, from 2012/13, the waiting list has remained stable or fallen only slightly between September and December each year, however, the seasonal reduction in waiting list size was more apparent again in 2016/17.

Chart 5: Number of RTT patients waiting at month end year on year, including estimates for missing data, England



4.3.10 In line with the overall trend, the number of incomplete RTT pathways increased for all but two weekly time bands between March 2016 and March 2017 (those waiting between 3-4 weeks and 5-6 weeks decreased by 0.1% and 0.7%, respectively) (Chart 6). The over 26 week bands saw the largest increases, of more than 30%, on March 2016.

Chart 6: The total number of incomplete RTT pathways waiting at the end of March 2017, and the same date for the three years previous, shown by number of weeks waited, including estimates for missing data, England.

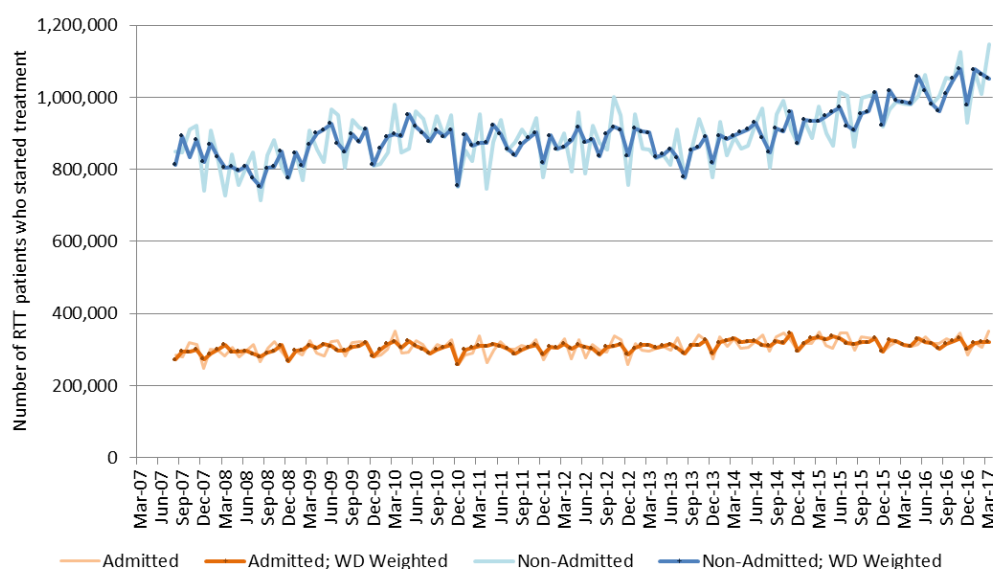


Activity

- 4.3.11 The numbers of completed admitted and non-admitted pathways are often referred to as RTT activity because these are the numbers of patients who started treatment. Admitted RTT activity is broadly stable while non-admitted RTT activity has increased since the beginning of 2014, both follow a clear seasonal pattern. The removal of consultant-led sexual health services from RTT waiting times data contributed to a step change in the number of RTT patients starting non-admitted treatment in April 2013 (Chart 14).
- 4.3.12 The number of RTT patients who started admitted consultant-led treatment in 2016/17 was slightly higher than in 2015/16, by an average of around 600 patients a month. An average of just under 321,000 RTT patients started admitted treatment in each month of 2016/17, compared to just under 320,000 in 2015/16. However, when the number of working days in each month is accounted for, admitted activity fell by 1.0% between 2015/16 and 2016/17 (see Section 4.3.15).
- 4.3.13 The number of RTT patients who started non-admitted consultant-led treatment in 2016/17 was higher than in 2015/16. On average, just over 1,030,000 RTT patients started non-admitted treatment each month in 2016/17, compared to just under 960,000 in 2015/16.

4.3.14 The number of working days in a month, which is affected by the presence of bank holidays and the number of weekends, influences the level of RTT activity undertaken. When this is accounted for (by weighting activity according to the number of working days in each month), a smoother trend is observed (Chart 7).

Chart 7: Number of RTT patients who started treatment in each month, including estimates for missing data, England⁸



4.3.15 The average number of patients starting admitted treatment per working day in 2016/17 was just under 15,100, compared to just over 15,200 in 2015/16 (a decrease of 1.0%) (Chart 8).

4.3.16 In 2016/17, an average of just under 48,700 patients started non-admitted treatment per working day, compared with approximately 45,700 in 2015/16 (an increase of 6.6%). Since April 2014, the number of RTT patients starting non-admitted treatment per working day has been higher every month compared to the same month in the previous year (Chart 9).

⁸ Data were weighted by dividing the average number of working days per month in the reference period (Aug-07 to Mar-16) by the number of working days in each individual month, then by multiplying this value by the number of pathways completed in each individual month.

Chart 8: Number of RTT patients starting admitted treatment per working day, including estimates for missing data, England.

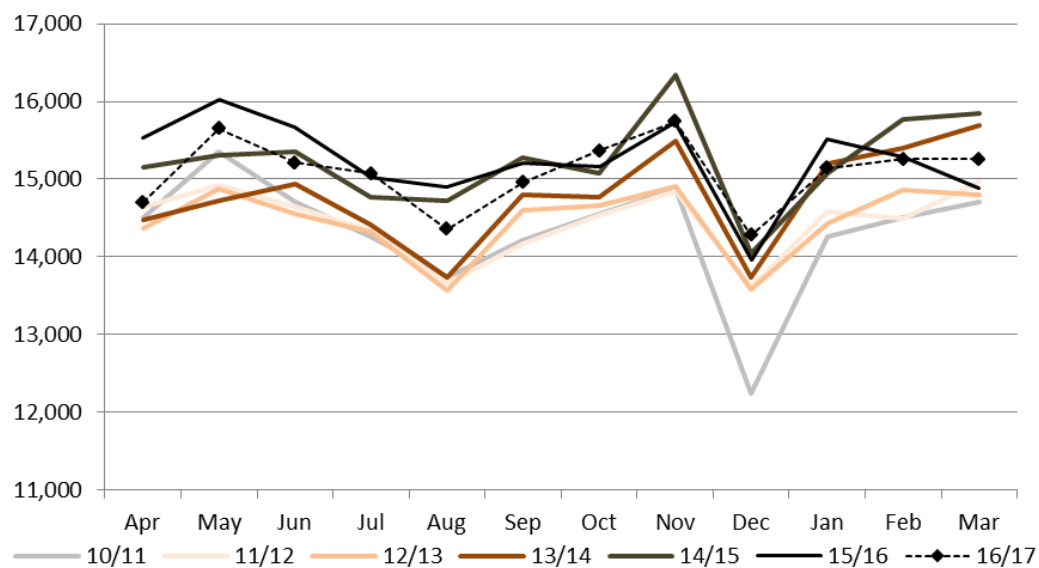
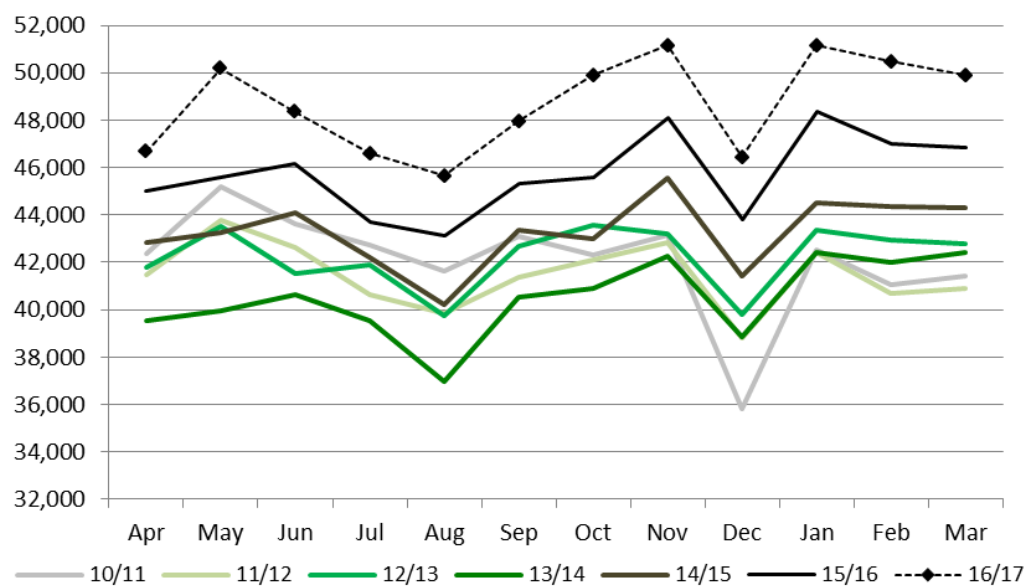


Chart 9: Number of RTT patients starting non-admitted treatment per working day, including estimates for missing data, England.



5. RTT waiting times by specialty

- 5.1.1 There is some variation at specialty level in the percentage of RTT patients starting treatment within 18 weeks.
- 5.1.2 RTT waiting times data are collected against 18 treatment functions, which cover the main treatment areas. RTT waiting time data for types of treatments that are not covered by these 18 treatment functions are collected under 'Other'. The treatment functions are based on consultant specialties.
- 5.1.3 At the end of 2016/17, eleven specialties were below the incomplete waiting time standard of 92%, of these 9 were also failing at the end of 2015/16.
- 5.1.4 A breakdown of RTT pathways completed in 2016/17 and the percentage of incomplete pathways within 18 weeks as at Mar-17, by treatment function, is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: RTT pathways completed in 2016/17 and percentage of incomplete pathways within 18 weeks as at Mar-17, by treatment function, England

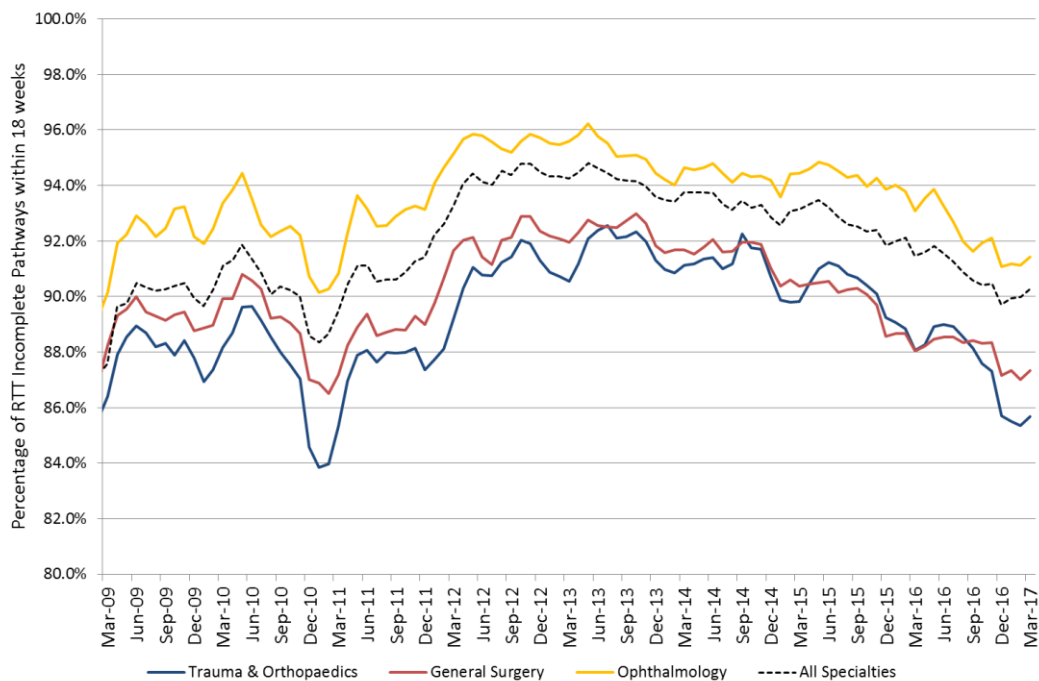
Treatment function	Completed, 2016/17		Incomplete, Mar-17 ⁹	
	Admitted	Non-admitted	Total	% <18 weeks
General Surgery	432,687	800,923	304,741	87.3%
Urology	232,397	461,604	193,267	88.8%
Trauma & Orthopaedics	687,271	1,211,950	468,397	85.7%
Ear, Nose & Throat	182,531	875,867	266,039	89.7%
Ophthalmology	522,929	1,139,167	382,608	91.4%
Oral Surgery	188,036	390,016	155,495	89.2%
Neurosurgery	29,559	71,035	30,776	83.9%
Plastic Surgery	144,724	131,948	49,956	86.4%
Cardiothoracic Surgery	25,532	13,199	8,209	89.3%
General Medicine	40,082	221,791	51,722	94.7%
Gastroenterology	198,962	460,191	184,145	92.2%
Cardiology	108,176	523,532	190,363	92.2%
Dermatology	106,619	808,812	180,968	92.4%
Thoracic Medicine	23,559	300,205	89,312	93.1%
Neurology	10,860	346,195	107,816	89.7%
Rheumatology	23,435	296,961	68,954	95.5%
Geriatric Medicine	3,542	122,124	20,836	97.2%
Gynaecology	243,571	864,741	223,902	91.1%
Other	514,569	2,932,374	757,147	92.2%
Total	3,719,041	11,972,635	3,734,653	90.3%

⁹ Incomplete pathways are a snapshot of the patients waiting at the end of a month; therefore, it is inappropriate to sum the incomplete pathways across a year. The equivalent annual figure for incomplete pathways is the waiting times of the patients waiting at the end of the year.

5.1.5 Trauma & Orthopaedics, Ophthalmology, and General Surgery are the three specialties with the largest waiting lists, by volume (Table 3). These three specialties have, therefore, been used to illustrate specialty level performance against the incomplete standard over time.

5.1.6 For patients waiting to start treatment in these three specialties (incomplete pathways), we see broadly similar long term trends to the England level (all specialties) waiting times (Chart 10).

Chart 10: Percentage of incomplete RTT pathways within 18 weeks, by three treatment functions, England



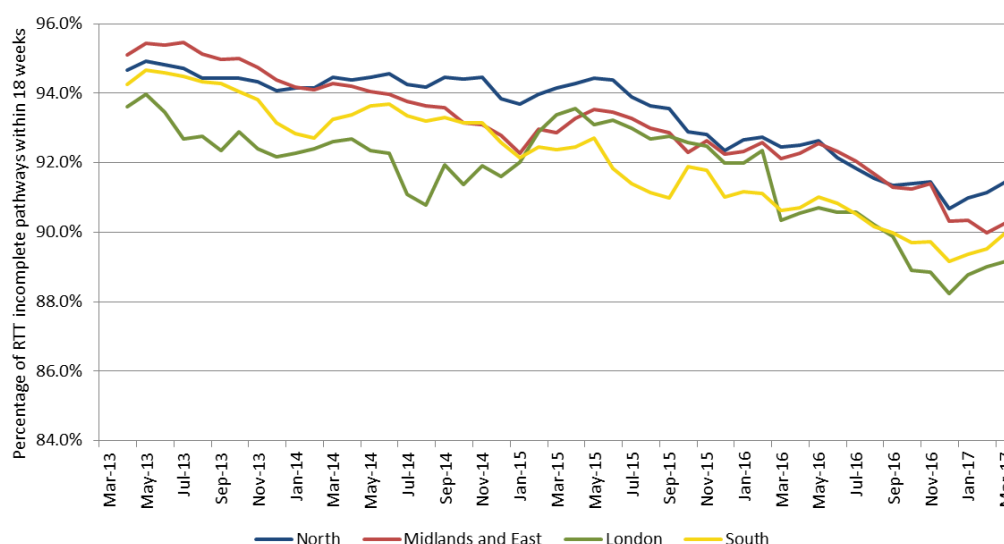
6. RTT waiting times by region

- 6.1.1 Since April 2013, there have been four NHS England regions in England. There is some variation in the waiting times for services commissioned by Clinical Commissioning Groups within these regions (Table 4 and Chart 11).
- 6.1.2 At the end of March 2017, the percentage of patients that had been waiting up to 18 weeks across the four regions ranged from 89.2% to 91.5%.
- 6.1.3 As expected, given that they cover populations of varying sizes, the volume of RTT activity carried out in 2016/17 and the size of the RTT waiting list at the end of March 2017 differs for each NHS England region (Table 4).

Table 4: RTT pathways completed in 2016/17 and percentage of incomplete pathways within 18 weeks as at Mar-17, by NHS England region¹⁰

Region	Completed, 2016/17		Incomplete, Mar-17 ¹¹	
	Admitted	Non-admitted	Total	% <18 weeks
North	1,013,598	3,504,099	985,037	91.5%
Midlands and East	1,025,337	3,319,500	1,051,205	90.3%
London	417,335	1,777,962	553,937	89.2%
South	954,628	2,546,892	866,625	90.0%
England¹²	3,719,041	11,972,635	3,734,653	90.3%

Chart 11: Percentage of incomplete pathways within 18 weeks, by four regions.



¹⁰ The figures in this table exclude trusts who did not supply information (see Section 7.3).

¹¹ Incomplete pathways are a snapshot of the patients waiting at the end of a month; therefore, it is inappropriate to sum the incomplete pathways across a year. The equivalent annual figure for incomplete pathways is the waiting times of the patients waiting at the end of the year.

¹² The total numbers of patients who started treatment and were waiting by NHS England region does not add up to the England total due to RTT pathways commissioned by NHS England, including specialised services, offender healthcare and some services for members of the armed forces.

7. Methodology

7.1 Data collection

- 7.1.1 RTT data is collected from providers of consultant-led services for NHS patients in England.
- 7.1.2 Data is submitted monthly to NHS England via Unify2. Unify2 is the online tool used by NHS England for the collection and sharing of NHS performance data.
- 7.1.3 NHS commissioners review and sign off the data and NHS England performs central validation checks to ensure good data quality.
- 7.1.4 The data measures RTT waiting times in weeks, split by treatment function. The treatment functions are based on consultant specialties. The data return includes all patients whose RTT clock stopped at any point in the reporting period or whose RTT clock is still running at the end of the reporting period.
- 7.1.5 For the period April to September 2015, there were two main central returns:
- unadjusted: covering admitted patients, non-admitted patients and patients on incomplete pathways
 - adjusted: covering admitted patients on an adjusted basis (i.e. including legitimate pauses to patients' waiting time clocks).
- 7.1.6 As per the changes detailed in Section 3.6, from October 2015 data onwards, the reporting requirements changed, as follows:
- there was no longer a requirement for providers to submit admitted adjusted data to NHS England
 - unadjusted admitted and non-admitted completed pathway data was still required but will no longer be used for monitoring against operational standards
 - the requirement to report incomplete pathway data remained unchanged – and has always been an unadjusted submission
 - two new data items were added to the Unify2 data return: incomplete pathways for patients with a decision to admit for treatment and new RTT periods.
- 7.1.7 The two new data items are currently regarded as experimental, that is, they are in the testing phase and not yet fully developed. Basic validation checks are carried out on the data each month. In general, a small number of trusts are alerted to possible errors; some are able to resubmit before the deadline and some have suggested that changes will be made to data recording and extraction processes in future months to improve the accuracy of the data. We are working with trusts to improve the quality of these data for future months

and will publish a summary of our assessment of data quality for these items during 2017/18.

- 7.1.8 Further papers and guidance describing the RTT clock rules and measurement of consultant-led RTT waiting times are available on the NHS England website, as follows:

<http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/rtt-waiting-times/rtt-guidance/>

7.2 Data availability

- 7.2.1 RTT waiting times figures are published to a pre-announced timetable, roughly 6 weeks after the end of the reference month. This typically occurs the second Thursday of each calendar month. Future publication dates are available on the NHS England website at the following address:

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/12-months-statistics-calendar/>

- 7.2.2 Monthly RTT data are published on the NHS England website at the following location:

<http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/rtt-waiting-times/>

- 7.2.3 The annual statistical report is published once a year. Prior to 2015/16, the report was based on calendar years and was published in February. The report is now based on financial years, and will be published every June.

7.3 Data coverage

- 7.3.1 The NHS Standard Contract requires providers to report monthly RTT data; data submission is mandatory for all NHS trusts that provide services that fall within the scope of consultant-led RTT waiting times measurement.

- 7.3.2 Independent Sector providers are encouraged to engage in the RTT data collection process by monitoring RTT times for NHS patients being seen/treated within their organisation and by submitting this information on Unify2 in the same way as NHS provider organisations. When Independent Sector providers do not have the technical capability to submit data to Unify2, NHS commissioners can submit on their behalf.

- 7.3.3 Sometimes a provider organisation is unable to submit RTT data in time for monthly publication (for example, due to technical issues resulting from the introduction of a new computing system). Between 2014/15 and mid-2016/17, following an increase from 2013/14, the number of trusts that were unable to submit monthly RTT data for all or part of the year remained broadly stable. However the number of trusts unable to submit monthly RTT data has fallen since October 2016 with only acute 3 trusts not submitting data at the end of 2016/17. Table 5 lists acute provider organisations for which data is missing for the period April 2014 to March 2017.

Table 5: Non-reporting acute providers, by month

[illegible]

Legend:

Did not submit any (admitted, non-admitted or incomplete) RTT pathway data

Did not submit any incomplete RTT pathway data

Other scenario (see footnotes)

¹³ Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust did not submit any data for Lewisham Hospital in June or July 2015.

14 Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust did not submit any (admitted, non-admitted or incomplete) data for the former Barnet and Chase Farm Hospitals NHS Trust, with whom it merged from July 2014, from July 2014 to April 2015 inclusive.

¹⁵ Sherwood Forest Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust did not submit any admitted or non-admitted data for October 2016.

¹⁶ Wye Valley NHS Trust did not submit any non-admitted data, or the non-admitted element of its incomplete pathway data, for April 2015 and did not submit any non-admitted or incomplete pathway data from May 2015 to November 2016 inclusive.

¹⁷ Yeovil District Hospital NHS Foundation Trust did not submit any admitted or non-admitted data for June 2016.

- 7.3.4 The impact of missing data varies by measure. The biggest impact is on measures of volume, such as the number of completed pathways and the size of the RTT waiting list. The impact of missing trusts on the percentage of incomplete pathways within 18 weeks at England is generally minimal; however, where a large trust that has previously had a particular high or low percentage of incomplete pathways within 18 weeks does not submit data, there can be a material impact on the England level percentage.
- 7.3.5 For this reason, Section 4.3 of this report is based on data which includes estimates for missing data from acute NHS providers.
- 7.3.6 The estimates for missing data are based on the latest data submitted for each trust prior to the gap in reporting. For example, Colchester Hospital University NHS Foundation Trust was unable to submit RTT data from December 2014 to April 2015 inclusive, so the data submitted by the trust for November 2014 was used to produce estimates of the missing data. For incomplete pathways, the total number of incomplete pathways in the month prior to the gap in reporting is applied to all missing months. For completed (admitted and non-admitted) pathways, the total number of pathways per working day in the month prior to the gap in reporting is applied to all missing months, multiplied by the relevant number of working days in each month.
- 7.3.7 Estimates are only applied for total admitted, non-admitted and incomplete pathways and are included for acute NHS providers. A spreadsheet showing a time series for total admitted, non-admitted and incomplete pathways with and without estimates for missing data accompanies this report.

7.4 Data revisions

- 7.4.1 Revisions to published figures are released on a six-monthly basis in accordance with the NHS England statistics revision policy. This policy is available from the NHS England website at the following address:
- <http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2012/04/Unify2-revisions-policy.pdf>
- 7.4.2 The most recent set of revisions were published on 12 January 2017. The RTT waiting times data contained in this report was current at the time of publication.
- 7.4.3 NHS England may receive and publish revisions to RTT data contained in the 2016/17 annual statistical report, as part of the next six-monthly revisions round. However, this annual report will not be updated and re-released to take into account any future changes.

7.5 Data comparability

- 7.5.1 Scotland also collects and publishes RTT waiting times data and has an 18 weeks 'time waited' standard of 90%. Care needs to be taken when comparing English and Scottish RTT waiting times data as differences exist in the measurement rules; for example, some consultant-led services are not included in RTT measurement in Scotland. RTT data for Scotland are available here:

<http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Waiting-Times/18-Weeks-RTT/>

- 7.5.2 Wales also collects and publishes RTT waiting times data and has a 26 week 'waiting time' standard of 95% and a 36 week 'time waited' standard of 100%. Care needs to be taken when comparing English and Welsh RTT waiting times data as differences exist in the measurement rules; for example, there are differences in the circumstances where RTT clock restarts are allowed between Wales and England. RTT data for Wales are available here:

<http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/referral-to-treatment-times/?lang=en>

- 7.5.3 Northern Ireland does not measure RTT waiting times. They collect and publish stage of treatment inpatient and outpatient waiting times. These data are available here:

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/topics/dhssps-statistics-and-research/hospital-waiting-times-statistics>

- 7.5.4 The Government Statistical Service has released a technical document summarising (i) what is measured in each of the four UK countries, (ii) how the statistics are similar and (iii) where they have key differences. The document is available here:

<https://gss.civilservice.gov.uk/health-waiting-time-statistics/>

8. Glossary

8.1.1 Adjusted

Prior to the decision to retire the operational performance standard for completed pathways, as detailed in Section 3.6, NHS England collected data on waiting times for admitted pathways where adjustments had been made for clock pauses (which occurred when a patient declined reasonable offers of admission and chose to wait longer).

8.1.2 Admitted pathway

The waiting times (time waited) for patients whose treatment started during the month and involved admission to hospital.

8.1.3 Clock start

The date on which a patient's RTT pathway starts, when a patient is referred for consultant-led treatment and the referral is received by the provider.

8.1.4 Clock stop

The date on which a patient's RTT pathway ends. The following activities end the RTT pathway and lead to the RTT clock being stopped:

- first treatment - the start of the first treatment that is intended to manage a patient's disease, condition or injury
- start of active monitoring initiated by the patient
- start of active monitoring initiated by the care professional
- decision not to treat - decision not to treat made or no further contact required
- patient declined offered treatment
- patient died before treatment.

8.1.5 Commissioner

A commissioner is normally a Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). CCGs commission services from providers of NHS care.

8.1.6 Incomplete pathway

The waiting times for patients waiting to start treatment at the end of the month. These patients will be at various stages of their pathway, for example, waiting for diagnostics, an appointment with a consultant, or for admission for a procedure.

8.1.7 Median and percentile waiting times

The median is the preferred measure of the average waiting time as it is less susceptible to extreme values than the mean. The median waiting times is the middle value when all patients are ordered by length of wait. This is the mid-point of the RTT waiting times distribution. For completed pathways, 50% of patients started treatment within the median waiting time, and for incomplete pathways 50% of patients were waiting within the median waiting time.

The 92nd percentile waiting time is shown for incomplete pathways to correspond with the 92% operational standard. This is the time that 92% of patients had been waiting less than (and 8% of patients had been waiting more than). For example, if the 92nd percentile is 17 weeks, then 92% of patients had been waiting less than 17 weeks at the end of the reporting period and 8% of patients had been waiting more than 17 weeks.

It should be noted that median and 92nd percentile waiting times are calculated from aggregate data, rather than patient-level data, and therefore are only estimates of the position on average waits.

8.1.8 NHS England region

England is split into four NHS England regions. NHS England regions support the commissioning of health services in their area.

8.1.9 Non-admitted pathway

The waiting times (time waited) for patients whose treatment started during the month and did not involve admission to hospital.

8.1.10 Provider

An organisation that provides NHS treatment or care, for example, an NHS Acute Trust, Mental Health Trust, Community provider, or an Independent Sector organisation.

8.1.11 RTT pathway/RTT period

The length of time between a patient's RTT clock start and the clock stop for a particular treatment. Alternatively, if the patient has not yet started treatment, it is the length of time from the clock start to the end of the reference month.

8.1.12 Treatment function

RTT waiting times are measured within 19 treatment functions (including “Other”), which were chosen to capture the main treatment areas. Treatment functions are based on specialties.

9. Additional information

We welcome feedback on the content and presentation of RTT statistics within this report and those published on the NHS England website. Comments on this report, or general queries regarding RTT data and statistics, can be e-mailed to england.rtt@nhs.net.

9.1.1 Full details of RTT data for individual organisations is available at:

<http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/rtt-waiting-times/>

9.1.2 For press enquiries, please e-mail the NHS England media team at nhsengland.media@nhs.net or call 0113 825 0958 or 0113 825 0959.

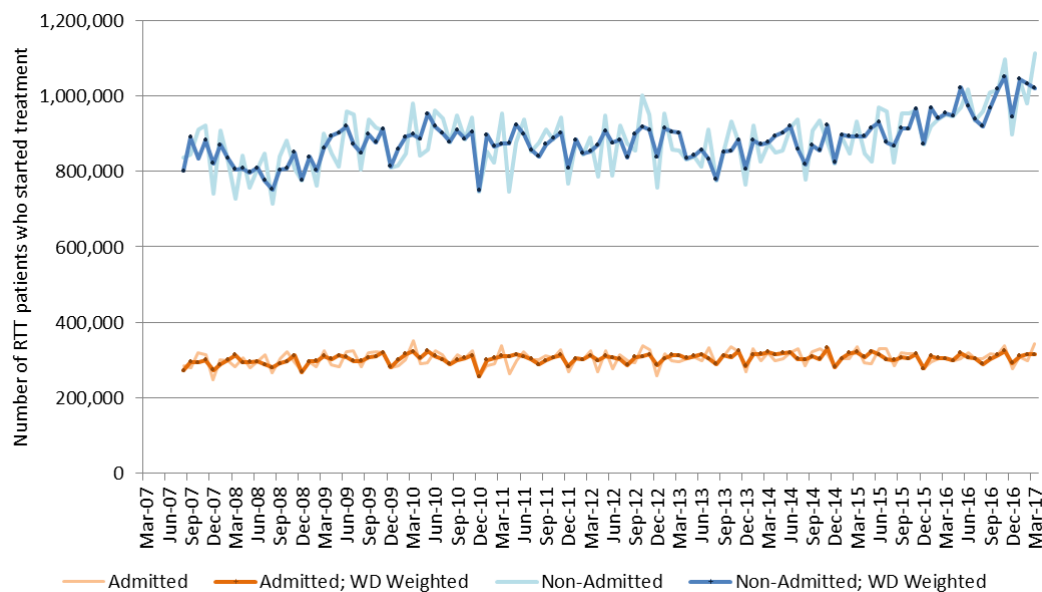
9.1.3 The Government Statistical Service (GSS) statistician with overall responsibility for the data in this report is:

Debbie Moon
Operational Information for Commissioning – Activity and Planning
NHS England
Room 5E24, Quarry House, Leeds LS2 7UE
E-mail: england.rtt@nhs.net

10. Annex

10.1.1 The tables and charts shown in Section 4.3 include estimates for missing data (see Section 7.3 for more information). Equivalent versions of the charts based on published data only – in other words, without any adjustments for the impact of missing data – are shown here for reference.

Chart 12: Number of RTT patients who started treatment in each month, published figures, England (alternative version of Chart 7, Section 4.3)¹⁸



¹⁸ Data were weighted by dividing the average number of working days per month in the reference period (Aug-07 to Mar-17) by the number of working days in each individual month, then by multiplying this value by the number of pathways completed in each individual month.

Chart 13: Number of RTT patients starting admitted treatment per working day, published figures, England (alternative version of Chart 8, Section 4.3)

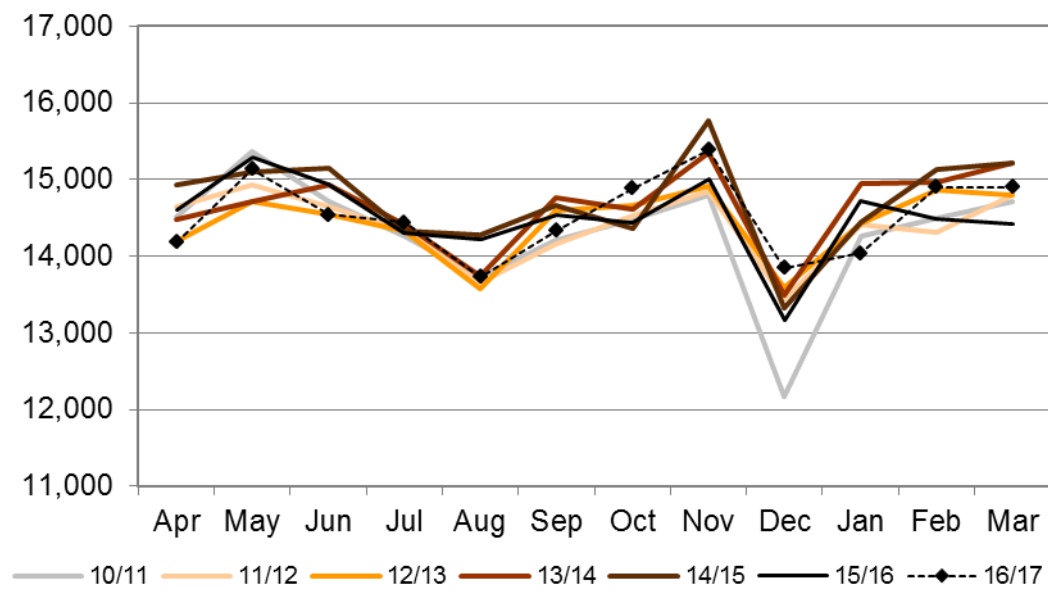


Chart 14: Number of RTT patients starting non-admitted treatment per working day, published figures, England (alternative version of Chart 9, Section 4.3)

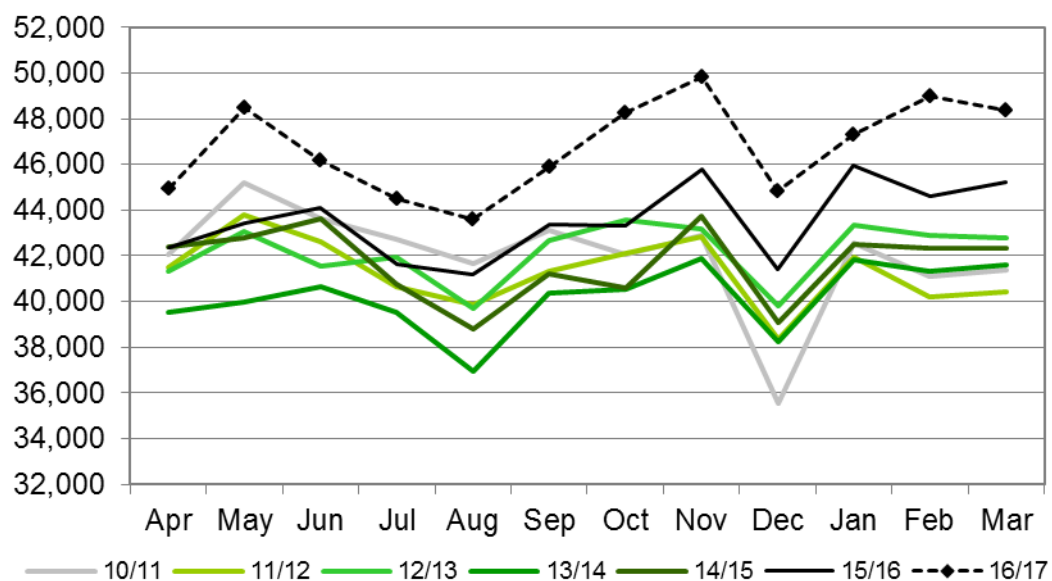


Chart 13: Number of RTT patients waiting at the end of the month, published figures, England (alternative version of Chart 4, Section 4.3)

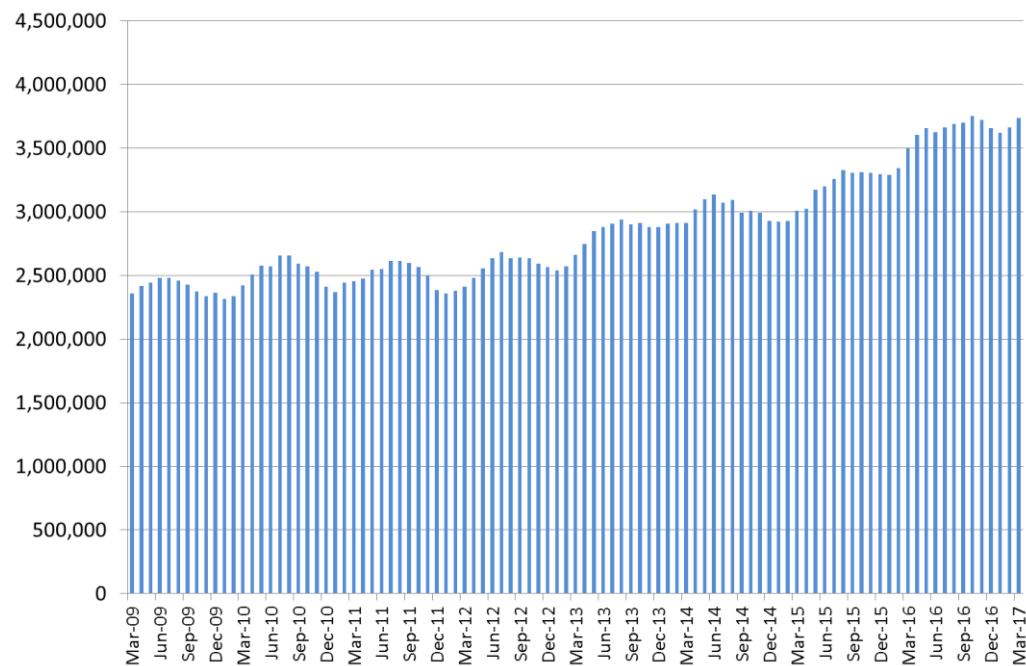


Chart 14: Number of RTT patients waiting at month end year on year, published figures, England (alternative version of Chart 5, Section 4.3)

