

NHS Performance Statistics

Published: 12th April 2018

Geography: England

Official Statistics

This monthly release aims to provide users with an overview of NHS performance statistics in key areas. Official statistics are designed to give informative and impartial information about the performance of the NHS.

Contents

Urgent and emergency care – Accident and Emergency, NHS111, Ambulances, Delayed Transfers of Care

Planned care – Referral to Treatment, Diagnostics, Mixed Sex Accommodation, NHS Continuing Healthcare and NHS-funded Nursing Care, Patient Reported Outcome Measures

Cancer – Cancer Waiting Times, Cancer Registrations, Cancer Emergency Presentations, Cancer Survival Estimates

Mental Health – Early Intervention in Psychosis, Out of Area Placements, Children and Young People with an Eating Disorder, Contacts and Referrals, Improving Access to Psychological Therapies

Key Statistics

Accident and Emergency

- In the last 12 months there has been a 2.2% growth in the number of people attending A&E and a 3.7% growth in the number of people admitted to hospital as an emergency. There were over 23.8m attendances to A&E in the last twelve months and 6.0m emergency admissions to hospital.
- In March 2018, 84.6% of patients were seen within 4 hours. This is compared with 90.0% in March 2017.

Ambulances

- There were 691,268 incidents in England in March 2018, 22,300 per day that either received a face-to-face response from an ambulance service or were resolved on the telephone.
- The mean average response time during March 2018 for Category C1 was 8 minutes and 22 seconds.

Delayed Transfers of Care

- In February 2018 patients spent a total of 139,900 extra days in hospital beds waiting to be discharged, compared to 186,500 in February 2017.
- This equates to an average of 4,996 beds occupied each day in February 2018 by a patient subject to a delayed transfer of care, compared to 6,660 in February 2017.

Referral to Treatment

- Almost 16 million patients started treatment in the last 12 months. This represents a 3.4% increase on the previous year.
- At the end of February 2018, there were 3.8m people on the waiting list for treatment. The waiting list has increased by 4.9% when compared to a year earlier. At the end of February 2018, of those waiting, 87.9% had been waiting for 18 weeks or less, a fall from 90.0% in February 2017.

Cancer Waiting Times

- There has been a 4.6% increase in the number of patients seen following an urgent GP referral in the last 12 months compared to the preceding 12 months. As well as a 3.2% increase in those starting first definitive treatment for a new primary cancer and a 3.8% increase in those receiving a first treatment for cancer following an urgent referral for cancer.
- In February 2018, 95.2% of people were seen by a specialist within two weeks of an urgent GP referral for suspected cancer, 97.6% started a first definitive treatment for a new primary cancer and 81.0% of people received a first definitive treatment for cancer following an urgent GP referral for suspected cancer within 62 days.

Early intervention in Psychosis

- There were over 1,197 patients waiting to start treatment at the end of February 2018. In February 2018, 76.7% of patients experiencing First Episode Psychosis (FEP) started treatment within two weeks of referral.

Improving Access to Psychological Therapies

- 49.9% of patients referred to IAPT services recovered in December 2017, against a target of 50.0%. The proportion recovering increased by 1.5 percentage points between the complete years of 2014-15 and 2015-16.

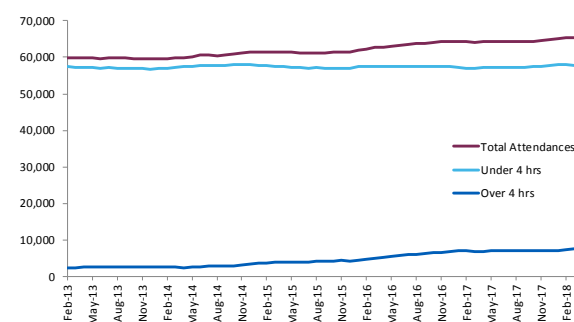
Urgent and Emergency Care

Access

Accident and Emergency

- There were 2.05m attendances in March 2018, 1.6% more than in March 2017. Attendances in the last 12 months were 2.2% higher than the preceding 12 month period.
- The number of attendances admitted, transferred or discharged within 4 hours was 1.73m (84.6% of the total – the lowest performance figure since the collection began). This is a 4.5% decrease on the equivalent figure for March 2017 (1.81m seen within 4 hours).
- The number of patients seen in over 4 hours was 315,034 compared to 201,392 in March 2017, an increase of 56.4%.
- There were 526,398 emergency admissions in March 2018, 3.3% more than in March 2017. Admissions in the last 12 months period were up 3.7% on the preceding 12 month period.
- There were 76,054 patients waiting more than 4 hours from decision to admit to admission (77.0% higher than March 2018). Of these, 853 patients waited more than 12 hours (215.9% more than in March 2017).

No of attendances per day - 12 month rolling average



Source: Monthly A&E Sitreps, NHS England

NHS 111

- There were 1.56m calls in England in March 2018, 28.5% more than in March 2017. There were 16.0m calls in the last 12 months, 8.6% more than the previous 12 months.
- Of calls offered to NHS 111 in March 2018, the proportion abandoned after waiting longer than 30 seconds was 7.2%, the highest since March 2016. March 2017 had 1.9%. Of calls answered by NHS 111 in March 2018, 70.0% were answered within 60 seconds, the fewest in any month since NHS 111 began. March 2017 had 91.0%.
- Of calls triaged, the proportion that received any form of clinical input was 48.4% in March 2018, the highest since NHS 111 began. March 2017 had 34.4%.

Ambulances

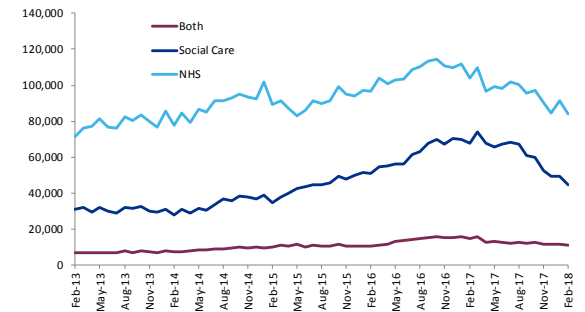
- The following data cover all ambulance services in England except Isle of Wight, who continue to use the old Red 1 and Red 2 categories rather than the new C1 to C4.
- There were 691,268 incidents in England in March 2018, 22,300 per day, that either received a face-to-face response from an ambulance service or were resolved on the telephone.
- The mean average response times in March 2018 were 8:22 for Category C1 and 27:07 for Category C2, 1.2% and 6.1% respectively slower than in February 2018.
- For cardiac arrest patients who had resuscitation commenced or continued by an Ambulance Service in England in November 2017, the percentage discharged alive from hospital was 8.3%. This was lower than the figure for October 2017 (10.2%), and similar to the proportion in November 2016 (8.7%).

Quality

Delayed Transfers of Care

- There were 139,889 delayed days in February 2018, compared to 186,490 in February 2017. This is a decrease of 25.0%.
- These days equate to a daily average of 4,996 beds occupied by DTOC patients in February 2018 and 6,660 in February 2017.
- The proportion of delays attributable to NHS in February 2018 was 60.1%, up from 55.6% in February 2017. The remaining delays were attributed as follows: 32.0% Social Care (down from 36.4% in February 2017) and 7.9% Both (down from 8.0% in February 2017).

Number delayed transfers of care bed days



Source: Monthly Delayed Transfers of Care, NHS England

Planned Care

Access

Referral to Treatment (RTT)

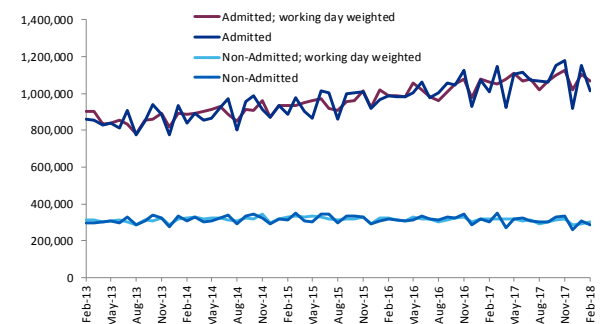
- 1.2m patients started consultant-led treatment in February 2018. There were 15.9m completed RTT pathways in the 12 months to February 2018, 438,000 more than the preceding 12 month period. The number of completed RTT pathways in the 12 months to February 2018 increased by 3.4%, having taken account of trusts not submitting data.
- Of patients on the waiting list at the end of February 2018, 87.9% had been waiting less than 18 weeks, thus not meeting the 92% standard. This compares to 90.0% at the end of February 2017.
- The number of RTT patients waiting to start treatment at the end of February 2018 was 3.8 million. Taking account of trusts not submitting data, the waiting list increased by 4.9% over February 2017.
- The number of patients on the waiting list who were waiting under 18 weeks rose between February 2017 and February 2018 from 3.30m to 3.31m, and the number of patients waiting over 18 weeks rose from 367,000 to 454,000. This comparison will be affected by differences in the trusts not submitting data in each period.
- 2,236 patients were waiting more than 52 weeks. This compares to 1,583 in February 2017, and 663 patients five years ago (February 2013). This comparison will be affected by differences in the trusts not submitting information in each period.

Diagnostic Tests

- 1.7m diagnostic tests were undertaken in February 2018, an increase of 2.0% on the previous year.
- The number of tests conducted over the last twelve months is up 4.0% (adjusted for working days) on the preceding twelve month period.
- 1.6% of the patients waiting for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests at the end of February 2018 had been waiting six weeks or longer from referral, compared to the 1% operational standard.

Number of patients starting RTT treatment

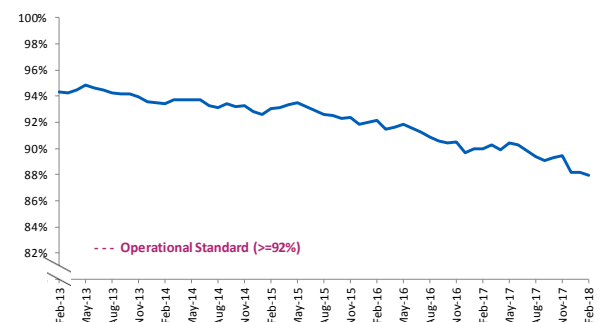
Including estimates for missing data



Source: Consultant-led Referral to Treatment Waiting Times, NHS England

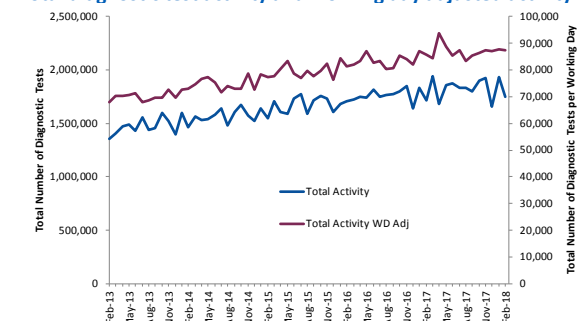
% incomplete pathways within 18 wks

Published figures, no adjustments for missing data



Source: Consultant-led Referral to Treatment Waiting Times, NHS England

Total diagnostic test activity and working day adjusted activity



Source: Monthly Diagnostic Waiting Times & Activity, NHS England

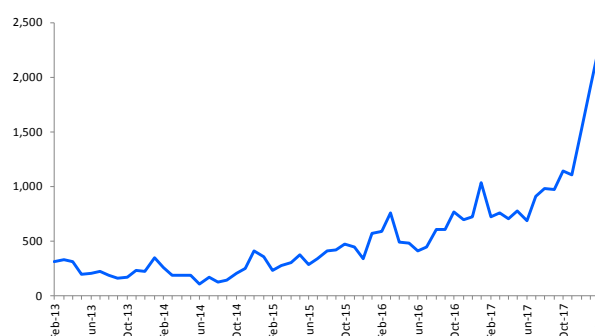
Quality

Mixed Sex Accommodation

Statistics in this section are already in the public domain and are routinely published by NHS England.

- In February 2018, providers of NHS-funded healthcare reported 2,278 breaches of MSA guidance in relation to NHS patients in sleeping accommodation. This compares to 1,908 in January 2018 and 310 in February 2013.
- Of the 150 acute trusts that submitted data for February 2018, 103 (68.7%) reported zero sleeping breaches.
- The MSA breach rate in February 2018 was 1.5 per 1,000 FCEs, 1.1 in January 2018 and 0.2 in February 2013.

Total mixed sex accommodation breaches



Source: Mixed sex accommodation breaches, NHS England

NHS Continuing Healthcare and NHS-funded Nursing Care

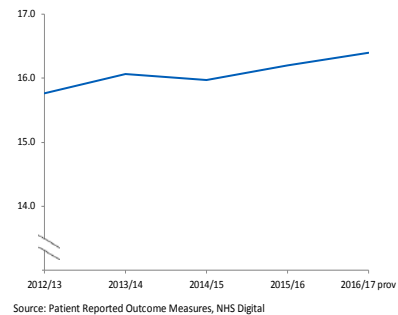
- The total number of Decision Support Tools (DSTs) completed for the Standard NHS CHC assessment route was 16,070 in Q3 2017/18. Of these, 2,977 (19%) were completed in an acute hospital setting
- Of the 18,812 Standard NHS CHC referrals completed in Q3 2017/18, 11,508 (61%) were completed within 28 days
- The number of incomplete referrals exceeding 28 days was 6,995 as at the last day of Q3 2017/18. Of these: 1,144 exceeded by up to 2 weeks; 802 exceeded by more than 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks; 1,705 exceeded by more than 4 weeks and up to 12 weeks; 1,464 exceeded by more than 12 weeks and up to 26 weeks; 1,880 exceeded by more than 26 weeks
- The total number of people eligible for NHS CHC was 55,114 as at the last day of Q3 2017/18. Of these, 38,932 were eligible via the Standard NHS CHC assessment route and 16,182 were eligible via the Fast Track assessment route
- The Fast Track referral conversion rate was 96% in Q3 2017/18
- The Standard NHS CHC assessment conversion rate was 26% in Q3 2017/18
- The total number of people eligible for NHS-funded Nursing Care was 79,117 as at the last day of Q3 2017/18.

Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs)

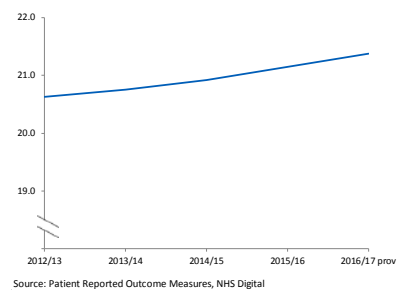
Statistics in this section are already in the public domain and are routinely published by NHS Digital.

- PROMs assess the quality of care delivered to NHS patients for hip and knee replacements by using short, self- completed questionnaires before and after a procedure. Health gain on Oxford Hip and Knee Scores is measured from 0 (worst) to 48 (best), and is calculated by using the difference in scores from the pre- and post-operative questionnaires.
- The average health gain reported for hip and knee replacements has increased very slightly year on year over time, but the proportion of patients reporting improvement has largely remained unchanged.
- Participation in PROMs for hip and knee procedures has increased since PROMs was launched.
- Data for 2016/17 is provisional, with data added cumulatively until a final publication, due August 2018. This is due to post-operative questionnaires being sent out 6 months after the replacement procedure. Charts shown here contain all data returned to NHS Digital up to December 2017.

PROMs Knee Replacement Procedures, Average Health Gain



PROMs Hip Replacement Procedures, Average Health Gain

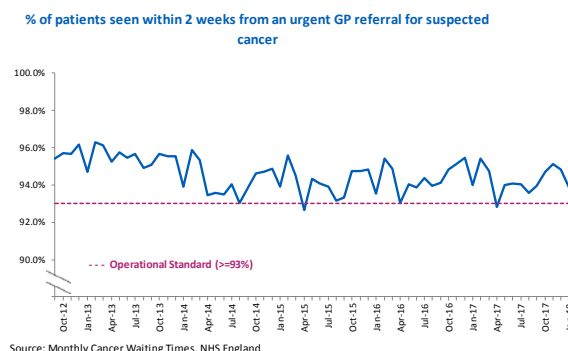


Cancer

Access

Cancer Waiting Times

- Two week wait: 152,629 people were seen following an urgent referral for suspected cancer in February 2018. There were 1,932,701 people seen in the 12 months to February 2018, an increase of 4.6% (85,264 more patients) on the previous 12 months period.
- 95.2% of people in February 2018 were seen by a specialist within two weeks of an urgent GP referral for suspected cancer. The operational standard specifies that 93% of patients should be seen within this time.
- 31 day wait: 21,936 patients started a first definitive treatment for a new primary cancer in February 2018. There were 290,600 patients who received first treatments in the 12 months to February 2018, an increase of 3.2% or 8,876 additional patients, on the previous 12 month period.
- 97.6% of patients in February 2018 received a first definitive treatment for a new primary cancer. The operational standard specifies that 96% of patients should be treated within this time.
- 62 day wait: 11,121 patients received a first treatment for cancer following an urgent GP referral in February 2018. There were 147,761 patients who received first treatments for cancer following an urgent GP referral in the 12 months to February 2018, an increase of 3.8% or 5,354 additional patients, on the previous 12 month period.
- 81.0% of patients received a first definitive treatment for cancer following an urgent GP referral for suspected cancer within 62 days in February 2018, this equates to 9,004 patients being treated within the standard. The operational standard specifies that 85% of patients should be treated within this time.

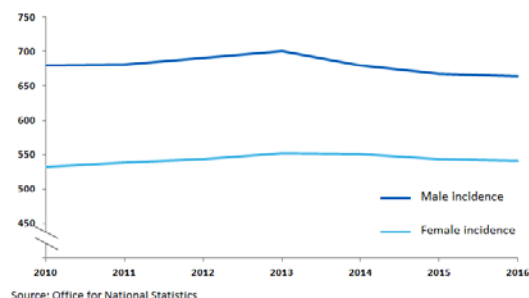


Cancer Registrations

Statistics in this section are already in the public domain and are routinely published by the Office for National Statistics.

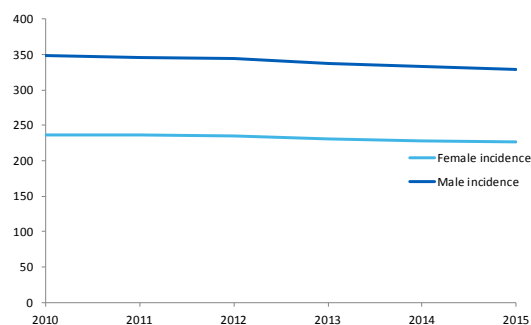
- Generally, cancer registrations have increased following advances in medicine which have resulted in an ageing population and improved detection of cancers. Advances in medicine and early detection of cancers have reduced the number of people dying from the disease.
- The number of new diagnosed cases of cancer in England continues to rise and, in 2016, there were 303,100 cancers registered (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) – equivalent to 828 new cases being diagnoses each day. This has increased from 275,800 cancers registered in 2010.

Directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 people of newly diagnosed cases of cancer: England, 2010 to 2016



- Breast (15.2%), prostate (13.4%), lung (12.7%) and colorectal (11.5%) cancers continue to account for over half (52.7%) of the cancer registrations in England for all ages combined.
- Since 2010, the age-standardised rates* of cancer registrations per 100,000 people have increased in females (from 532.8 to 541.1 per 100,000 females) but have fallen for males (from 680.3 to 663.4 per 100,000 males).
- Between 2010 and 2015, mortality rates, due to cancer, for both males and females fell from 348.1 to 329.5 per 100,000 males and from 236.7 to 226.6 per 100,000 females.

Directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 people of deaths from cancer: England, 2010 to 2015



Source: Office for National Statistics

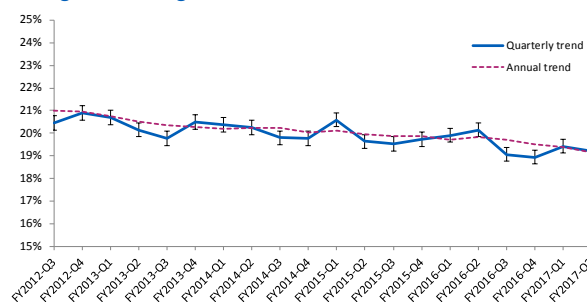
* NOTE: The age-standardised rates are expressed per 100,000 population and are standardised to the European standard population 2013 (ESP 2013).

Cancer Emergency Presentations

Statistics in this section are already in the public domain and are routinely published by Public Health England.

- Between July and September 2017, of 67,539 cancer patients first presenting at hospital in England, 12,977 (19.2%) presented as an emergency.
- In England, the annual average proportion of cancer patients who first presented as an emergency has gradually fallen over the last five years reported, from 20.5% in October 2012 to September 2013 to 19.2% in October 2016 to September 2017.
- At CCG level, there was an approximate threefold variation in the proportion of cancer patients who first presented as an emergency in the most recent quarter (July to September 2017); across the 207 CCGs the proportion varied from 11.2% to 28.9%

Trend in the proportion of first hospital admissions that are emergencies in England



Source: National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service, Public Health England

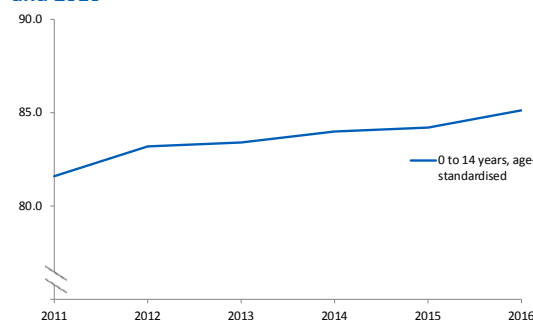
Quality

Cancer Survival Estimates

Statistics in this section are already in the public domain and are routinely published by the Office for National Statistics.

- Adults diagnosed with late cancer (stage 4) in 2015, which had already spread to other parts of the body, have lower 1-year survival compared with those diagnosed in the earliest stage (stage 1), with the lowest survival in lung cancer in men (17.1%) and women (21.6%).
- Conversely, adults diagnosed with melanoma of the skin, prostate and breast cancer (women only) in the

Smoothed trends in 5-year survival (%) for children (aged 0 to 14 years) diagnosed with cancer in England between 2011 and 2016



Source: NCRAS within Public Health England and Office for National Statistics

earliest stage now have 1-year survival that is comparable to the general population of the same age who have not been diagnosed with cancer.

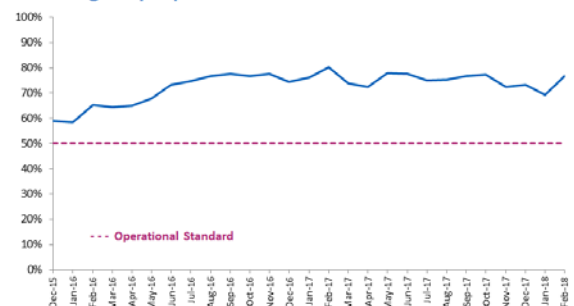
- For all childhood cancers (diagnosed in England from 1990 onwards and followed up to the end of the most recently completed calendar year) combined, the general trend of increasing 5-year survival has continued. For children (0 to 14 years), 5-year survival has increased from 81.6% for those diagnosed in 2011 to 85.1% predicted for those children diagnosed in 2016. A similar increasing trend has been observed for 10-year survival.

Access

Early Intervention in Psychosis

- The number of patients waiting to start treatment (incomplete pathways) was 1,197 at the end of February 2018. Of these 710 were waiting for more than two weeks.
- 76.7% of patients started treatment within two weeks in February 2018. The waiting time standard of 50% was therefore met. This compares to 69.3% the previous month and 80.2% in February 2017.
- Providers are continuing to work on data quality, and issues identified by them may ultimately impact on performance against the standard – any single month's data should therefore be treated with caution.

Percentage of people started treatment within 2 weeks



Source: Early Intervention in Psychosis Waiting Times, NHS England

Out of Area Placements

These statistics are already in the public domain and are routinely published by NHS Digital.

- The Government set a national ambition to eliminate inappropriate Out of Area Placements (OAPs) in mental health services for adults in acute inpatient care by 2020-21. Inappropriate OAPs are where patients are sent out of area because no bed is available for them locally which can delay their recovery.
- The latest data published relates to the position at the end of January 2018 and reports that there were 685 Out of Area Placements (OAPs) active, of which 670 were Inappropriate.
- These figures for OAPs should be interpreted with caution, as with all of the previous reports in this series. These figures only contain OAPs that started on or after 17 October 2016 (the date this OAPs collection launched). It is estimated that due to this starting point, this report only include around 95 per cent of all OAPs active during the collection period (if all providers in scope had submitted data).
- This month, 55 organisations have participated in this collection out of 56 organisations in scope. This means that 98 per cent of organisations have participated.

Children and Young People with an Eating Disorder

These statistics are published quarterly by NHS England.

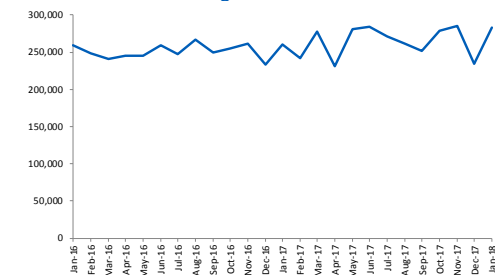
- By 2020, 95% of children and young people referred for assessment or treatment for an eating disorder should receive treatment within one week if the case is urgent, and four weeks if the case is routine.
- 76.9% of patients started urgent treatment within one week in Q3 2017-18. This compares to 71.0% in Q2 2017-18 and 67.2% in Q3 2016/17.

Mental Health Services – Contacts and Referrals

Statistics in this section are already in the public domain and are routinely published by NHS Digital.

- The number of new referrals into NHS funded secondary mental health, learning disabilities and autism services during January 2018 was 283,233. This is an increase of 7.5% (19,875) compared to the average number of new referrals per month between January 2017 and December 2017.
- In January 2016 the scope of statistics for secondary mental health, learning disabilities and autism services was expanded to include services for children and young people. Due to this, comparable figures are not available prior to this date.
- The number of people in contact with NHS funded secondary mental health, learning disabilities and autism services on 31 January 2018 was 1,230,957. This is an increase of 11,437 compared to the average number of people in contact at the end of each month between January 2017 and December 2017.

New referrals into secondary mental health, learning disabilities and autism services during the month



Source: Mental Health Services Data Set (MHSDS), NHS Digital

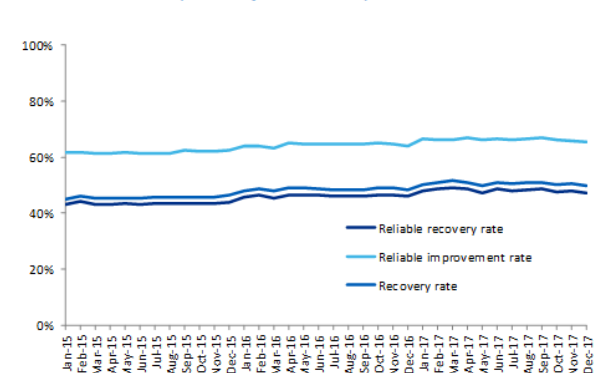
Quality

Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT)

These statistics are already in the public domain and are routinely published by NHS Digital.

- 49.9% of referrals recovered in December 2017, compared to 49.3% in 2016-17 and 46.3% in 2015-16. 65.5% of referrals reliably improved in December 2017, compared to 65.1% in 2016-17 and 62.2% in 2015-16. 47.2% of referrals reliably recovered in December 2017, compared to 47.0% in 2016-17 and 44.0% in 2015-16.
- There were 1,385,664 new referrals to IAPT services in 2016-17; 1% less than in 2015-16. 965,379 referrals entered treatment in 2016-17; 1%, or 11,857 referrals, more than in 2015-16.
- 567,106 referrals finished a course of IAPT treatment in 2016-17; 6%, or 29,975 referrals more than in 2015-16.
- 87.5% waited less than 6 weeks in 2016-17 and 98.2% waited less than 18 weeks in 2016-17.

Outcomes in Psychological Therapies (IAPT)



Source: Improving Access to Psychological Therapies dataset, NHS Digital