

NHS Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity Data

NHS England and NHS Improvement



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December 2021 Monthly Report

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Contents

Contents	3
1 Executive summary	4
1.1 National Statistics	5
2 December 2021 Key Findings	6
3 National Trends	7
3.1 6+ Week Waits	7
3.2 Total Waiting List	8
3.3 Median Waiting Time	9
3.4 Total Activity	9
4 December 2021 Data	11
4.1 6+ Week Waits	11
4.2 Total Waiting List	13
4.3 Median Waiting Times	14
4.4 Total Activity	14
5 Annex	16
5.1 Methodology	16
5.2 Data Revisions	16
5.3 Data Availability	16
5.4 Glossary	16
5.5 Feedback Welcomed	17
5.6 Consultation	17
5.7 Additional Information	17

1 Executive summary

This report presents a monthly summary of diagnostic waiting times and activity across the NHS in England. This monthly report is part of a routine series of publications produced by NHS England and NHS Improvement.

The data presented in this report measures the current waiting times of patients still waiting for any of 15 key diagnostic tests or procedures at the month end. This data is split by number of weeks waiting and by test. The waiting times reported are for those patients who have been referred for a test, but whose test had not taken place by the end of the reporting period. Referrals may be from a variety of sources including GPs.

One of the main measurements covered in this report is the number and proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more for a diagnostic test, from time of referral.

This six-week diagnostic wait was initially introduced as a 'milestone' from March 2008 towards achieving the standard Referral to Treatment wait of 18 weeks by December 2008, but diagnostic waiting times now form part of the NHS Constitution. This gives patients the legal right to treatment within 18 weeks of referral (18 week RTT) and as part of this, pledges that patients should not be required to wait six weeks or more for a diagnostic test.

NHS England and NHS Improvement's planning guidance states that there is a threshold of 1% for this pledge. The financial penalty for non-delivery of the standard is set out in the NHS Standard Contract 2020/21.

The 15 key diagnostic tests included in this report are:

Imaging

- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- Computerised Tomography (CT)
- Non-obstetric Ultrasound
- Barium Enema
- Dual-Energy X-Ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) Scan

Physiological Measurements

- Audiology Assessments
- Echocardiography
- Electrophysiology
- Neurophysiology – Peripheral Neurophysiology
- Respiratory Physiology – Sleep Studies
- Urodynamics – Pressures & Flows

Endoscopy

- Gastroscopy
- Colonoscopy
- Flexible Sigmoidoscopy
- Cystoscopy

For detailed descriptions of each diagnostic test please see the [collection guidance documentation](#).

Some of the key terms used throughout this report are outlined below:

- **6+ Waits**
A count of the number of patients waiting six weeks or more for a diagnostic test at month end from referral.
- **Activity**
A count of the number of diagnostic tests undertaken during the month.
- **Diagnostic Test**
A test or procedure of which the primary function is to identify a patient's disease or condition to allow a medical diagnosis to be made.
- **Waiting List**
A count of the number of patients that are waiting for a diagnostic test at the end of the month.

A more comprehensive glossary is available in the Annex.

All England figures quoted are commissioner based. Commissioner based returns reflect data for patients for whom English commissioners are responsible.

1.1 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.

2 December 2021 Key Findings

- Diagnostic test activity and waiting times have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which continues to affect the current reporting period and comparisons with the previous year.
- The total number of patients waiting six weeks or more from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests at the end of December 2021 was 419,300. This was 29.0% of the total number of patients waiting at the end of the month.
- Nationally, the operational standard of less than 1% of patients waiting six weeks or more was not met this month.
- Compared with December 2020 the total number of patients waiting six weeks or more increased by 73,300 while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 0.2 percentage points.
- In the last 12 months, the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more at the end of a month has varied between 22.3% (May 2021) and 33.3% (January 2021).
- At the end of December 2021, the test with the smallest proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Barium Enema with 6.7%. The test with the highest proportion was Urodynamics, with 47.2% of patients waiting six weeks or more.
- An alternative measure of diagnostic waiting times is the average (median) waiting time. The estimated average time that a patient had been waiting for a diagnostic test was 3.8 weeks at the end of December 2021.
- There were 1,445,000 patients waiting for a key diagnostic test at the end of December 2021. This is an increase of 261,000 from December 2020.
- A total of 1,793,000 diagnostic tests were undertaken in December 2021. This is an increase of 120,200 from December 2020.

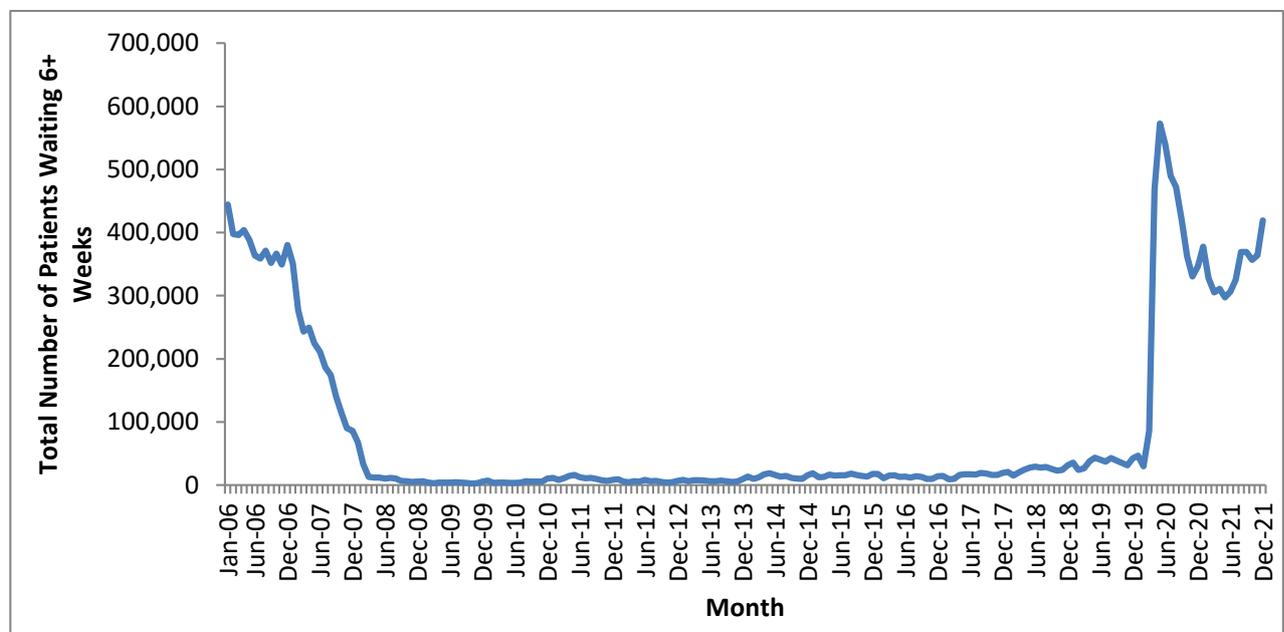
3 National Trends

This section analyses trends in monthly diagnostic waiting times and activity data that has been collected since January 2006.

3.1 6+ Week Waits

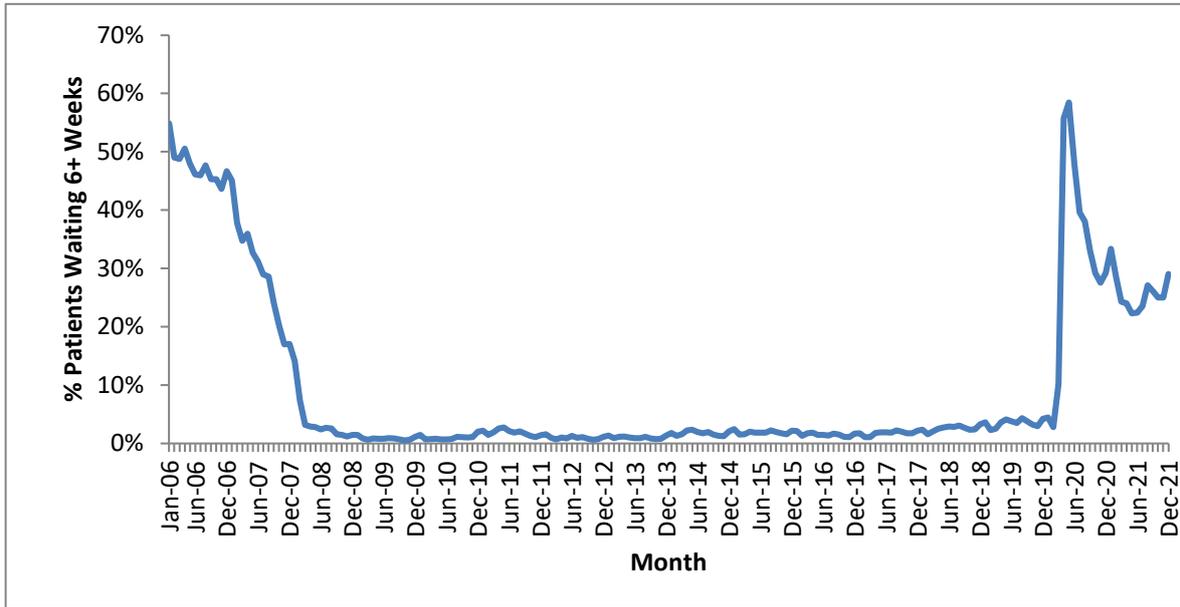
- 3.1.1. The total number of patients waiting six weeks or more dropped sharply between January 2007 and March 2008 (Chart 1), as Trusts worked towards the NHS Improvement Plan (June 2004) milestone that no one should wait six weeks or more for a diagnostic test by March 2008.
- 3.1.2. Since March 2008 there were fluctuations in the total number of patients waiting six weeks or more, with a significant rise between December 2013 and May 2014. The number of patients waiting six weeks or more rose sharply in April 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19. In December 2021 there was an increase of 55,200 in the number of patients waiting six weeks or more from the previous month.

Chart 1: Total number of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests
January 2006 to December 2021



- 3.1.3. The proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more shows a similar drop between January 2007 and the 6-week milestone in March 2008 before stabilising (Chart 2) prior to the COVID-19 period. In the last 12 months, the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more at the end of a month has varied between 22.3% (May 2021) and 33.3% (January 2021). The 1% operational standard was last met in November 2013.

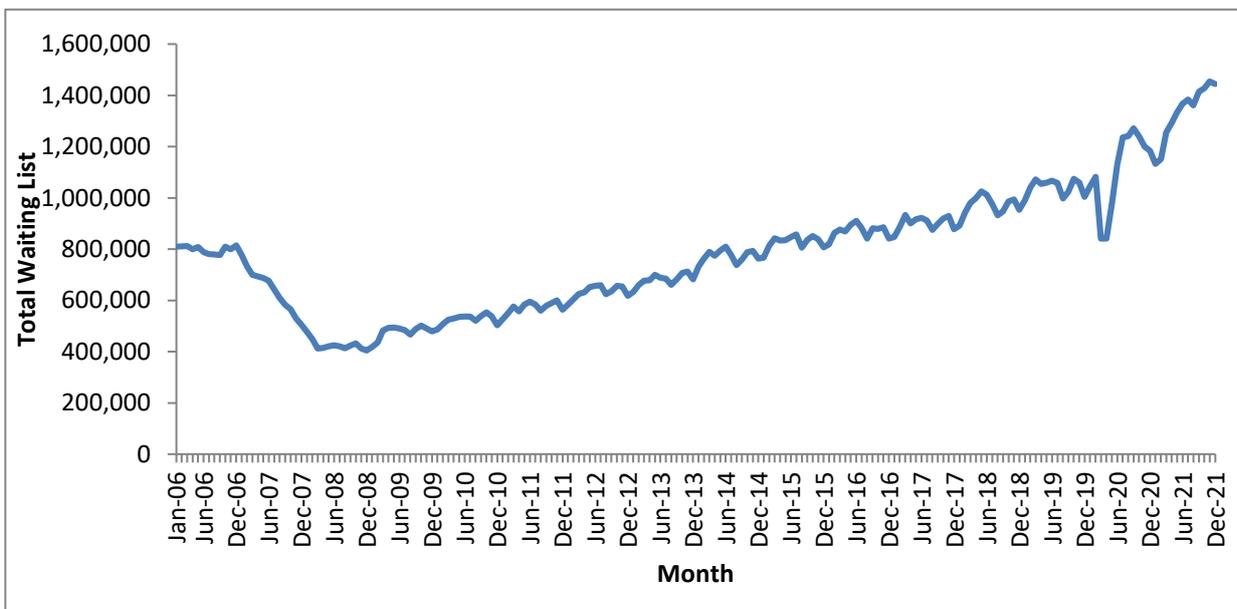
**Chart 2: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests
January 2006 to December 2021**



3.2 Total Waiting List

3.2.1. As with the number and proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more, the total number of patients waiting at the month end dropped dramatically between January 2007 and the 6-week milestone in March 2008 (Chart 3). Following a period with a stable total waiting list between March 2008 and January 2009, the underlying trend showed a steady increase before dropping sharply in March 2020 and subsequently rising due to the impact of COVID-19.

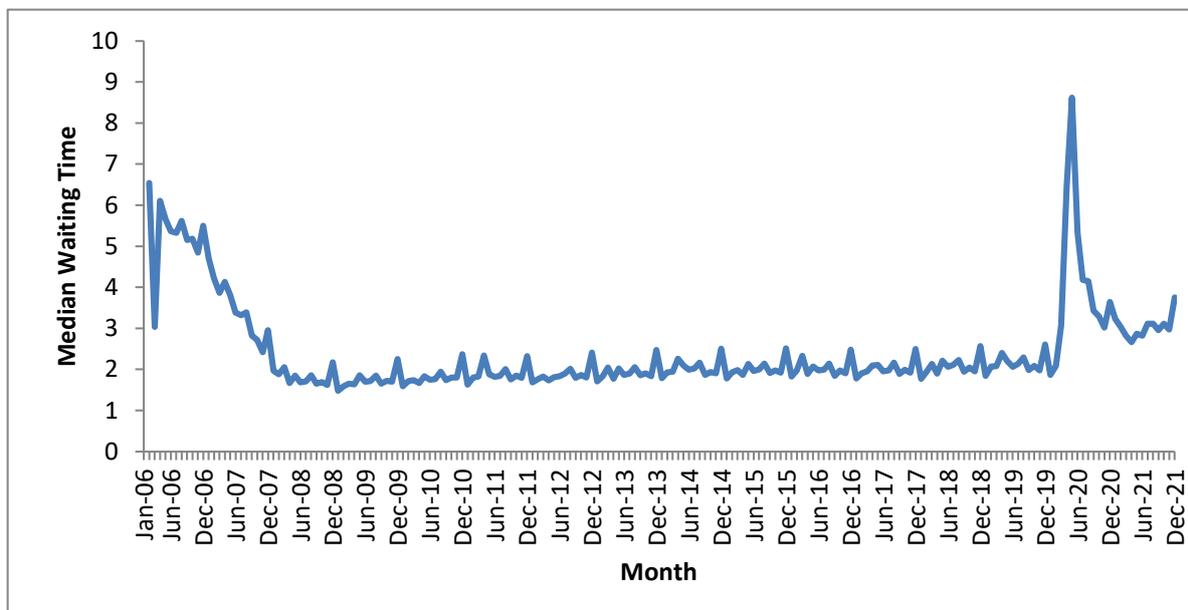
**Chart 3: Total number of patients waiting at month end for all tests
January 2006 to December 2021**



3.3 Median Waiting Time

3.3.1. The average (median) waiting time displays a similar trend to the total waiting list and 6 weeks or more waits. After a rapid decrease in the two years leading to the 6-week milestone, the median waiting time remained stable until the COVID-19 period (Chart 4). The data shows significant increases during December every year as a result of the higher number of bank holidays and resulting lower activity. In the last 12 months, the median waiting time had a high of 3.8 weeks (December 2021) and a low of 2.7 weeks (March 2021). The median waiting time in December 2021 was 3.8 weeks.

Chart 4: Median waiting time for all tests – January 2006 to December 2021

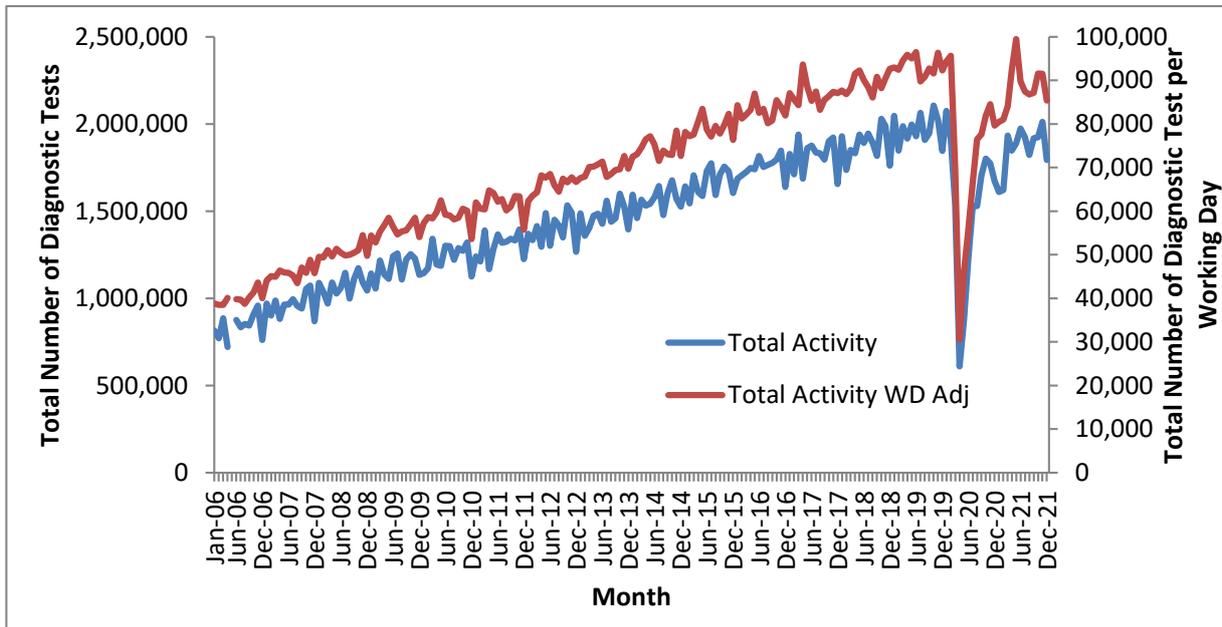


3.4 Total Activity

3.4.1. The monthly activity figure can fluctuate significantly month to month, with particularly notable decreases in December due to the bank holidays. However, the underlying trend has shown an increase since January 2006 until the COVID-19 period. If the data is adjusted to show activity per working day, the monthly variation becomes less pronounced (Chart 5).

3.4.2. Monthly activity decreased markedly following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Total activity in April 2020 fell by 68% compared to April 2019 but subsequently started to recover with some further set-backs.

Chart 5: Total activity and working day adjusted activity per month for all tests January 2006 to December 2021



Note: Activity data was not collected in May 2006 and all activity time series graphs will show missing values for that month

3.4.3. In the previous 12 months, individual tests have shown differing changes in activity. The test with the smallest change in activity was Flexi Sigmoidoscopy where December 2021 activity was 0.1% lower per month than December 2020 (Table 1).

Table 1: Total activity, by test – December 2020 and December 2021

	Dec-20	Dec-21	Average monthly growth
MRI	264,859	286,069	0.6%
CT	519,342	566,250	0.7%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	528,470	547,833	0.3%
Barium Enema	2,786	2,931	0.4%
Dexa Scan	28,093	33,773	1.5%
Audiology Assessments	63,443	75,844	1.5%
Echocardiography	113,301	116,097	0.2%
Electrophysiology	593	538	-0.8%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	13,955	16,170	1.2%
Sleep Studies	7,540	8,629	1.1%
Urodynamics	4,598	4,863	0.5%
Colonoscopy	39,995	43,489	0.7%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	15,094	14,968	-0.1%
Cystoscopy	22,966	25,615	0.9%
Gastroscopy	47,755	49,936	0.4%
All Tests	1,672,790	1,793,005	0.6%

4 December 2021 Data

This section analyses the December 2021 diagnostic waiting times and activity data and includes comparisons between tests, regions, providers and commissioners.

6+ week waits performance became significantly worse from March to May 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 crisis but started to improve from June 2020.

4.1 6+ Week Waits

- 4.1.1. At the end of December 2021, there were a total of 419,300 patients waiting six weeks or more from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests. This was 29.0% of the total number of patients waiting at the end of the month.
- 4.1.2. Compared with December 2020, the number of patients waiting six weeks or more increased by 73,300, while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 0.2 percentage points.
- 4.1.3. Compared with December 2020, the test with the largest increase in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was MRI, which increased by 5.9 percentage points. The test with the largest decrease was Gastroscopy, which decreased by 14.2 percentage points (Table 2).

Table 2: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – December 2020 and December 2021

	Dec-20	Dec-21	Difference (%age points)
MRI	21.4%	27.3%	5.9
CT	19.2%	22.8%	3.6
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	20.1%	22.2%	2.1
Barium Enema	7.8%	6.7%	-1.1
Dexa Scan	40.1%	35.4%	-4.7
Audiology Assessments	35.4%	28.1%	-7.2
Echocardiography	42.3%	45.8%	3.5
Electrophysiology	10.7%	12.1%	1.3
Peripheral Neurophysiology	35.1%	28.8%	-6.4
Sleep Studies	29.5%	31.7%	2.2
Urodynamics	51.3%	47.2%	-4.1
Colonoscopy	48.6%	41.0%	-7.6
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	51.7%	38.4%	-13.3
Cystoscopy	43.8%	32.4%	-11.4
Gastroscopy	53.0%	38.8%	-14.2
All Tests	29.2%	29.0%	-0.2

Note: Figures may differ due to rounding.

- 4.1.4. Compared with December 2020, the test type with the largest increase in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Imaging with an increase of 3.2 percentage points. Physiological Measurement decreased by 0.6 percentage points, while Endoscopy decreased by 11.4 percentage

points (Table 3). See section 5.4 for which tests are included under the different test types.

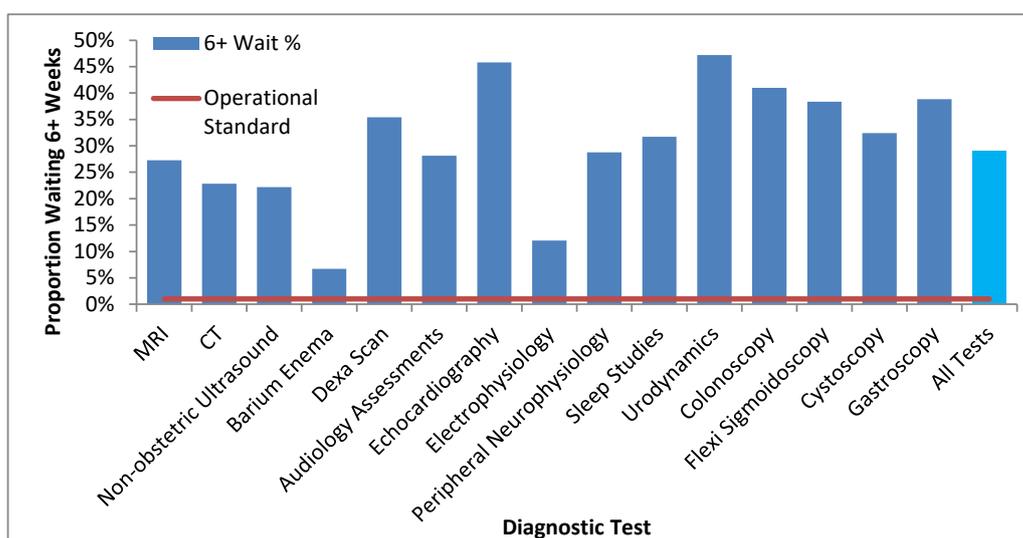
Table 3: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test type – December 2020 and December 2021

	Dec-20	Dec-21	Difference (%age points)
Imaging	21.3%	24.5%	3.2
Physiological Measurement	39.6%	39.0%	-0.6
Endoscopy	50.3%	38.9%	-11.4
Total	29.2%	29.0%	-0.2

Note: Figures may differ due to rounding.

- 4.1.5. The operational standard that less than 1% of patients should wait six weeks or more from referral for a diagnostic test was met in none of the 15 key tests this month. The test with the lowest proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Barium Enema (6.7%), whilst the test with the highest proportion was Urodynamics (47.2%) (Chart 6).

Chart 6: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – December 2021



- 4.1.6. 134 of the 139 acute trusts that submitted data for December 2021 failed to meet the 1% operational standard.
- 4.1.7. All 107 Commissioners¹ failed to meet the 1% operational standard.
- 4.1.8. None of the seven NHS England and NHS Improvement Regional Teams met the 1% operational standard. The proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more for a diagnostic test varied by region between 17.4% (London) and 34.7% (Midlands) (Table 4).
- 4.1.9. Feedback from NHS trusts has indicated that variations can exist between different regions due to a variety of reasons, from machines breaking down to staff shortages in trusts that usually only affect one region.

¹ Includes NHS England and NHS Improvement

Table 4: December 2021 Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity by Regional Team*

Region	Number of patients waiting six weeks or more at month end	Percentage of patients waiting six weeks or more at month end	Total number of patients waiting at month end	Total activity undertaken in month	Median waiting time
London	34,942	17.4%	201,252	295,119	3.2
South West	46,962	33.6%	139,569	170,279	4.1
South East	44,575	22.5%	198,051	275,853	3.3
Midlands	106,034	34.7%	305,561	321,180	4.2
East of England	62,802	33.9%	185,328	201,580	4.2
North West	66,308	31.3%	212,174	245,462	3.9
North East and Yorkshire	56,710	28.3%	200,288	272,623	3.7
England	418,333	29.0%	1,442,223	1,782,096	3.8

*Includes all independent sector providers and excludes centrally commissioned.

4.2 Total Waiting List

4.2.1. At the end of December 2021 there were a total of 1,445,000 patients still waiting for a diagnostic test. This is an increase of 261,000 (22%) from December 2020.

4.2.2. The test with the largest waiting list was Non-obstetric Ultrasound, which accounted for 32.7% of the total waiting list, or 472,400 patients. The test with the smallest waiting list was Electrophysiology, which accounted for 0.04% of the total waiting list, or 600 patients (Table 5).

Table 5: Total number of patients waiting at month end, by test – December 2020 and December 2021

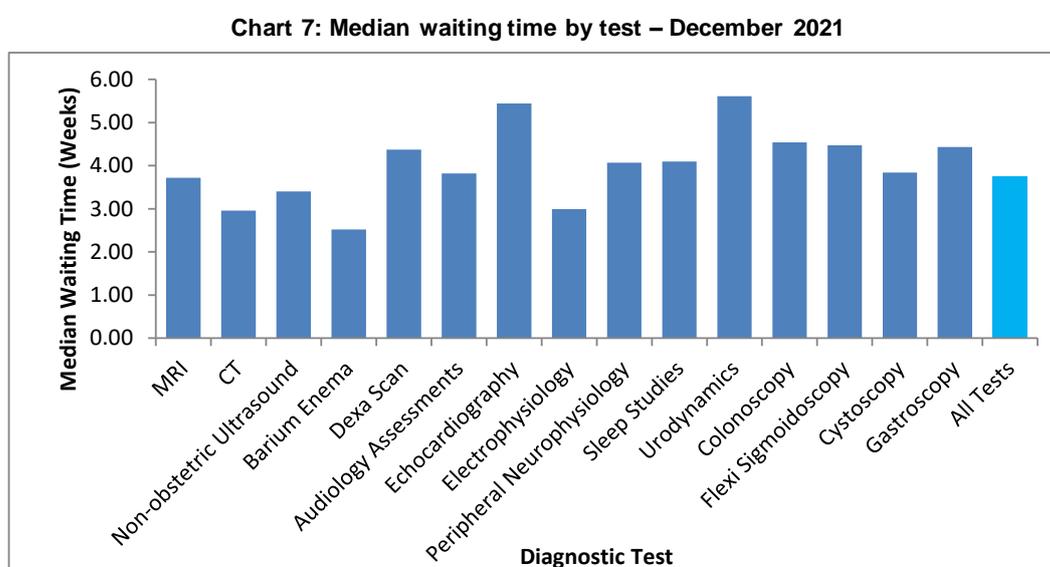
	Dec-20	Dec-21	Growth (%age)
MRI	212,906	282,596	32.7%
CT	141,478	179,273	26.7%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	388,400	472,364	21.6%
Barium Enema	1,462	1,636	11.9%
Dexa Scan	41,045	54,240	32.1%
Audiology Assessments	45,551	68,145	49.6%
Echocardiography	116,677	155,042	32.9%
Electrophysiology	681	605	-11.2%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	24,039	26,086	8.5%
Sleep Studies	8,931	13,929	56.0%
Urodynamics	7,071	7,626	7.8%
Colonoscopy	66,393	70,543	6.3%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	28,011	22,693	-19.0%
Cystoscopy	23,020	21,418	-7.0%
Gastroscopy	78,410	68,836	-12.2%
All Tests	1,184,075	1,445,032	22.0%

Note: Barium Enema is a test that should be replaced by Colonoscopy or CT Colonography, so the number of tests undertaken should be reducing.

4.2.3. The largest increase in the number of patients waiting by test has been for Sleep Studies where the waiting list grew by 56.0% compared with December 2020.

4.3 Median Waiting Times

4.3.1. At the end of December 2021, the estimated median waiting time for all 15 diagnostic tests was 3.8 weeks from the time of referral, up from 3.0 weeks in the previous month. The test with the shortest median waiting time was Barium Enema at 2.5 weeks. The test with the longest median waiting time was Urodynamics at 5.6 weeks (Chart 7).



4.4 Total Activity

4.4.1. In total 1,793,000 of the 15 key diagnostic tests were performed during December 2021. This is an increase of 120,200 (7.2%) from December 2020 (Table 6).

4.4.2. The test with the highest activity was CT with 566,300 tests taking place. This accounted for 31.6% of all activity in December 2021. The test with the lowest activity was Electrophysiology with 500 tests taking place. This accounted for 0.03% of all activity this month.

4.4.3. The number of tests conducted over the last 12 months has increased by 22.5% from the same period last year.

Table 6: Total activity and growth, by test – December 2020 and December 2021

	Dec-21	Dec-20	YTD 21/22	YTD 20/21	Growth Dec 21 vs Dec 20	Growth YTD 21/22 vs YTD 20/21	Adjusted Growth Dec 21 vs Dec 20	Adjusted Growth YTD 21/22 vs YTD 20/21
MRI	286,069	264,859	2,705,769	2,013,880	8.0%	34.4%	8.0%	34.9%
CT	566,250	519,342	5,207,992	4,240,763	9.0%	22.8%	9.0%	23.3%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	547,833	528,470	5,335,703	3,948,555	3.7%	35.1%	3.7%	35.7%
Barium Enema	2,931	2,786	27,753	21,440	5.2%	29.4%	5.2%	30.0%
Dexa Scan	33,773	28,093	328,914	190,550	20.2%	72.6%	20.2%	73.3%
Audiology Assessments	75,844	63,443	710,121	405,300	19.5%	75.2%	19.5%	75.9%
Echocardiography	116,097	113,301	1,152,213	872,493	2.5%	32.1%	2.5%	32.6%
Electrophysiology	538	593	7,211	4,701	-9.3%	53.4%	-9.3%	54.0%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	16,170	13,955	160,835	99,766	15.9%	61.2%	15.9%	61.8%
Sleep Studies	8,629	7,540	85,837	54,463	14.4%	57.6%	14.4%	58.2%
Urodynamics	4,863	4,598	49,894	30,116	5.8%	65.7%	5.8%	66.3%
Colonoscopy	43,489	39,995	432,375	263,529	8.7%	64.1%	8.7%	64.7%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	14,968	15,094	152,541	105,350	-0.8%	44.8%	-0.8%	45.4%
Cystoscopy	25,615	22,966	242,128	170,387	11.5%	42.1%	11.5%	42.7%
Gastroscopy	49,936	47,755	504,348	304,975	4.6%	65.4%	4.6%	66.0%
All Tests	1,793,005	1,672,790	17,103,634	12,726,268	7.2%	34.4%	7.2%	34.9%

Note: Barium Enema is a test that should be replaced by Colonoscopy or CT Colonography, so the number of tests undertaken should be reducing.

5 Annex

5.1 Methodology

5.1.1. NHS England and NHS Improvement compiles diagnostic waiting time and activity data through a central return. Data collected includes:

- The number of patients waiting at the month end, split by test and week.
- Total activity classified as either Waiting List tests (excluding planned), Planned tests, or Unscheduled tests.

5.1.2. Providers submit data to NHS England and NHS Improvement via SDCS where it is checked and signed off by commissioners. For further details on how the data is collected and the SDCS system, please refer to the [NHSE Collection Guidance](#).

5.2 Data Revisions

5.2.1. Revisions to published figures are released on a six-monthly basis and in accordance with the NHS England's revision policy. For more information on the revision policy please refer to the [SDCS Revisions Policy Document](#). Revisions were last published in December 2021 for the months September 2019 through to December 2020.

5.3 Data Availability

5.3.1. Monthly diagnostic waiting time and activity data is published on a monthly timetable. [A full calendar of all statistical publications can be found here](#).

5.4 Glossary

Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

A group of GP practices, which working with other healthcare professionals and in partnership with local communities and local authorities, commission NHS services for patients within their local communities.

Endoscopy

A categorisation of diagnostic tests that include: Colonoscopy; Flexi Sigmoidoscopy; Cystoscopy and Gastroscopy.

Imaging

A categorisation of diagnostic tests that include: Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI); Computed Tomography (CT); Non-obstetric Ultrasound; Barium Enema and DEXA Scan.

Median Waiting Time

A measurement of the average time patients have been waiting for a diagnostic test. The median is the middle value when waiting times are put in numerical order. 50% of patients have been waiting less than the median. The median is the preferred measurement of average waiting time as it is less susceptible to extreme values than the mean.

Physiological Measurement

A categorisation of diagnostic tests that include: Audiology Assessments; Echocardiology; Electrophysiology: Peripheral Neurophysiology; Sleep Studies and Urodynamics.

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.

Region

One of seven geographical areas of NHS England and NHS Improvement responsible for the quality, financial and operational performance of all NHS organisations in their region.

5.5 Feedback Welcomed

We welcome feedback on the content and presentation of statistics within this report and those published on the NHS England website.

If you have any comments on this, or any other issues regarding these statistics, then please email england.nhsdata@nhs.net

Alternatively, we welcome your comments via our user feedback form [here](#).

Feedback about the user's experiences of using these statistics is available [here](#).

5.6 Consultation

Between 8 February 2018 and 5 April 2018, NHS England and NHS Improvement consulted on the future of the Quarterly Diagnostics Census and Monthly Diagnostics Waiting Times and Activity Returns. The outcome document for the consultation was published 30 March 2020 and confirmed the decision to stop collecting the Quarterly Diagnostics Census on a permanent basis and to continue the monthly diagnostics waiting times and activity return (DM01) in its current form. Find out more at: <https://www.engage.england.nhs.uk/consultation/diagnostics-census-waiting-times-activity-return>

5.7 Additional Information

[Full details of diagnostics data for individual organisations are available here.](#)

For press enquiries please contact the NHS England media team on 0113 825 0958 or 0113 825 0959. Email enquiries should be directed to nhsengland.media@nhs.net

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) statistician responsible for producing these data is:

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