

A&E Attendances and Emergency Admissions

April 2023 Statistical Commentary

Main findings

All growth rates are adjusted for calendar days. Due to the Covid-19 response, caution should be exercised in drawing comparisons with data from previous years.

Attendances

- The total number of attendances in April 2023 was 2,030,000, an increase of 0.1% on April 2022.
- Attendances at type 1 A&E departments were 3.1% lower when compared with April 2022.
- Attendances at type 3 departments were 5.6% higher when compared with April 2022.
- Type 1 growth over the last 3 months, compared to the same period last year, is -2.3% and type 3 growth on the same basis is 8.0%.
- Growth over the last 12 months, compared to the preceding 12 months, for type 1 is -0.2%, and for type 3 is 10.3%.

Booked Appointments

- This month there were 71,200 A&E attendances that had been booked, a decrease of 0.3% on April 2022.

Emergency Admissions

- There were 491,000 emergency admissions in the month, 0.2% lower than April 2022.
- Emergency admission growth over the last 3 months, compared to the same period last year, is 2.0% and over the last 12 months, compared to the preceding 12 months, is -1.1%.
- Emergency admissions via type 1 A&E departments is 0.4% lower than April 2022.
- Growth over the last 3 months, compared to the same period last year, is 1.0% and over the last 12 months, compared to the preceding 12 months, is -3.7%.
- 28.6% of patients that attended a type 1 major A&E department required admission to hospital, which compares to 27.8% for April 2022.

Performance

- The number of attendances admitted, transferred or discharged within 4 hours was 1,350,000, a 2.9% increase on the equivalent figure for April 2022.
- Of these, 677,000 were type 1 attendances, a decrease of 0.4% on April 2022. 638,000 were type 3 attendances, an increase of 6.3% on April 2022.

- 74.6% of patients were seen within 4 hours in all A&E departments this month compared to 71.5% in March 2023 and 72.2% in April 2022. The 95% standard was last met in July 2015.
- 74.0% of patients were seen within 4 hours, excluding booked attendances, in April 2023. However, as stated above, previously many of these attendances would have been walk in patients.
- 60.9% of patients were seen within 4 hours in type 1 A&E departments compared to 56.8% in March 2023 and 59.0% in April 2022.
- 96.3% of patients were seen within 4 hours in type 3 A&E departments, compared to 95.5% in March 2023 and 95.3% in April 2022.
- There were 113,000 four-hour delays from decision to admit to admission this month, which compares to 132,000 in April 2022.
- Of these, 26,900 were delayed over twelve hours (from decision to admit to admission), which compares to 24,200 in April 2022.
- 0 out of 109 reporting trusts with type 1 departments (excluding CRS providers) achieved the 95% standard on all types during the month. With additional local activity (mapped attendances) taken into account, no further trusts achieved the standard.

Data Notes

Full tables and an England level time series are available on the NHS England statistics website here:

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

On 22nd May 2019 fourteen trusts began field testing new A&E performance standards. As a result of this these providers were not required report the number of attendances over 4hrs from May 2019. All comparisons to previous months are on a like for like basis (i.e. excluding those fourteen providers). An adjusted time series file is available on the NHS England statistic website.

The fourteen field testing sites are:

- Bedfordshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
- Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
- Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
- Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust
- Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust
- Kettering General Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
- Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust
- North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Foundation Trust
- Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust
- Portsmouth Hospitals University NHS Trust
- The Rotherham NHS Foundation Trust
- University Hospitals Dorset NHS Foundation Trust
- University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust
- West Suffolk NHS Foundation Trust

Background

A&E waiting times form part of the NHS Constitution, which contains a list of expected rights and pledges for patients that NHS England and NHS Improvement take into account when assessing organisational delivery. The operational standard for A&E waiting times is that 95% of patients should be admitted, transferred or discharged within 4 hours of their arrival at an A&E department.

A fuller analysis of the A&E data is available in the form of an annual report which was published in conjunction with NHS Digital on 15th September 2022. This report draws on A&E data from both the Monthly A&E Attendances and Emergency Admissions Sitrep published by NHS England and the Hospital Episode Statistics dataset published by NHS digital. The Hospital Episode Statistics dataset is based on patient level data and so can be broken down in numerous ways that the Monthly Sitreps data cannot. This includes breakdowns of attendances and admissions by age and by diagnosis. The report for 2021-22 can be found here:

[Hospital Accident & Emergency Activity 2021-22 - NHS Digital](#)

Methodology

NHS England and NHS Improvement compiles A&E attendances and emergency admissions data through a central return that is split into two parts:

- **A&E Attendances:** This collects the number of A&E attendances, patients spending greater than 4 hours in A&E from arrival to discharge, transfer or admission and the number of patients delayed more than 4 hours from decision to admit to admission.
- **Emergency Admissions:** This collects the total number of emergency admissions via A&E as well as other emergency admissions (i.e. not via A&E).

The above data items are split by the following categories of A&E department:

- **Type 1 A&E department** = Increasingly referred to as an Emergency Department. A consultant led 24-hour service with full resuscitation facilities and designated accommodation for the reception of accident and emergency patients.
- **Type 2 A&E department** = A consultant led single specialty accident and emergency service or Emergency Department (e.g. ophthalmology, dental) with designated accommodation for the reception of patients.
- **Type 3 A&E department.** These are now Urgent Treatment Centres (UTCs). These are GP-led, open at least 12 hours a day, every day, offer appointments that can be booked through 111 or through a GP referral, and are equipped to diagnose and deal with many of the most common ailments people attend A&E for.

NHS Trusts, NHS Foundation Trusts, Social Enterprises and GP Practices submit data to NHS England via The Strategic Data Collection Service (SDCS). The Strategic Data Collection Service (SDCS) is a secure data collection system used by health and social care organisations to submit data. Once data is submitted and signed-off, NHS England performs central validation checks to ensure good data quality.

Note that the activity growth rates used in this document have been adjusted to take into account the extra day due to the leap years.

System (Formally Sustainability and Transformation Plan) Areas

From April 2017, the data is also presented aggregated to a System (formerly Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP)) area basis, to better reflect A&E performance in each local area. This has been done by allocating data for each provider to one of the 42 ICBs on a geographical one to one basis

Acute Footprint Mapping

From November 2017, the data is also presented with type 3 activity mapped to partner acute trusts to reflect the performance of that trust footprint as a whole. Type 3 activity is assigned to the closest type 1 provider(s).

Data availability

A&E attendances and emergency admissions data are published to a pre-announced timetable, usually every second Thursday of the month. The data is published on the NHS England website here:

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

Data revisions

Data have been revised this month covering the twelve months between April 2022 and March 2023.

Overall the impact of the revisions is minimal at England level, with the impact on total attendances less than 1% for most months and the impact on performance less than 0.2 percentage points (ppt) most months. The table below shows the revision impact each month.

	Attendances			Performance %		
	Original	Revised	Change	Original	Revised	Change
Apr-22	2,028,228	2,028,796	568 (0.0%)	72.3%	72.2%	-0.01 ppt
May-22	2,189,010	2,233,053	44,043 (2.0%)	73.0%	72.8%	-0.2 ppt
Jun-22	2,183,670	2,191,691	8,021 (0.4%)	72.1%	72.1%	-0.05 ppt
Jul-22	2,163,779	2,181,655	17,876 (0.8%)	71.0%	71.1%	0.05 ppt
Aug-22	1,988,779	1,995,679	6,900 (0.3%)	71.4%	71.7%	0.2 ppt
Sep-22	2,000,493	2,008,489	7,996 (0.4%)	71.0%	71.1%	0.1 ppt
Oct-22	2,171,615	2,188,028	16,413 (0.8%)	69.3%	69.5%	0.2 ppt
Nov-22	2,166,710	2,178,804	12,094 (0.6%)	68.9%	69.0%	0.2 ppt
Dec-22	2,283,196	2,294,079	10,883 (0.5%)	65.0%	65.2%	0.2 ppt
Jan-23	1,962,511	1,968,338	5,827 (0.3%)	72.4%	72.5%	0.1 ppt
Feb-23	1,913,293	1,914,279	986 (0.1%)	71.5%	71.5%	0.004 ppt
Mar-23	2,163,709	2,165,951	2,242 (0.1%)	71.5%	71.5%	0.03 ppt

Revisions to published figures are released on a six-monthly basis and in accordance with the NHS England and NHS Improvement's revision policy. The revisions policy can be found here:

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/code-compliance/>

Data comparability

Data has been published monthly since June 2015. Before this, data was published weekly from November 2010 to June 2015. Prior to November 2010, data was briefly collected monthly between August 2010 and October 2010 and was collected quarterly from 2003/04 until September 2011.

In order to provide meaningful comparisons of recent monthly data to previous years, we have created an estimated monthly time series from the official weekly data. Monthly figures prior to June 2015 should be regarded as estimates. This monthly time series forms the basis of the analysis and is also published on our web page.

Revised guidance for the A&E attendances and emergency admissions collection applied from December 2015 data onwards. The definition for delays for emergency admissions via A&E from decision to admit to admission was amended to include patients who are transferred to another provider (disposal code 7). This was to ensure that such patients are counted in the number of patients spending more than 4 or more than 12 hours from decision to admit to admission. This change did not affect the measures of A&E attendances, the numbers waiting four hours from arrival to discharge, transfer or admission, and total emergency admissions which still focus purely on attendances at the same healthcare provider (disposal code 1).

Analysis based on Hospital Episode Statistics A&E data suggested that up to around 9% per year more additional patients may be brought in scope for the time from decision to admit to admission measure. It also suggested the monthly A&E return might capture in the order of an extra 40 to 240 (3% to 20%) 12 hour waits per year.

The data can also be compared to A&E data for Wales collected by the Welsh Government, data for Scotland collected from Information Services Division (ISD) Scotland and data for Northern Ireland collected from the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety. A description of the technical differences between data from the four administrations can be found here: <https://gss.civilservice.gov.uk/health-waiting-time-statistics/>

The Welsh Government publishes monthly data on A&E attendances and performance against the 4-hour standard. Data can be found here: <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/NHS-Hospital-Waiting-Times/Accident-and-Emergency>

ISD Scotland now publishes a weekly update on A&E attendances and performance against the 4-hour standard. This can be found here: <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Emergency-Care/Publications/index.asp?ID=1251>

The Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety publishes quarterly data on A&E attendances and performance against the 4-hour standard. Data can be found here: <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/hospital/waitingtimes-emergency.htm>

The UK Comparative waiting times group has published a summary of the differences in methodologies between the 4 countries: <https://gss.civilservice.gov.uk/health-waiting-time-statistics/>

12 Hour Waits in ED

There are currently two 12hr A&E waiting metrics reported, one covering the time from arrival to departure (whether that be admission, transfer or discharge) and one covering the period from a decision to admit (DTA) being made and the patient leaving the department for an admission. In most cases there will be more 12hr waits from arrival than 12hr waits from DTA as the latter only covers part of the patient's time in department whereas the former covers the whole wait.

Only the decision to admit metric (sometimes also known as a 'trolley wait') metric is covered by this publication, as it is part of the NHS constitution.

The 12 hour from arrival waiting times are published as part of the joint NHS England and NHS Digital Annual A&E Report ([Hospital Accident & Emergency Activity 2021-22 - NHS Digital](#)) and from February 2023 as a standalone ECDS publication: <http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/ae-waiting-times-and-activity/>

Glossary

4-Hour Standard

The national standard whereby 95% of all patients are admitted, transferred or discharged within 4 hours of arrival.

A&E Attendance

The presence of a patient in an A&E service seeking medical attention.

A&E Type

Collectively the term All Types includes the following department types:
Type 1) Major A&E Departments

Type 2) Single Specialty A&E service (e.g. ophthalmology, dental)
Type 3) Other type of A&E such as Minor Injury Units and Walk-in Centres

Emergency admission

Admission to a hospital bed as an emergency. These can be split into admissions via an A&E department or from other sources (e.g. direct from a GP).

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.

Type 1 A&E

A large hospital department which provides a consultant-led, 24 hour service with full resuscitation facilities and designated accommodation for the reception of emergency patients.

Waiting Time

The time of arrival until the time of admission, transfer or discharge.

Delay to admission

The time a patient waited for an admission and is measured from decision to admit to admission (also known as a 'trolley wait').

Feedback Welcomed

We welcome feedback on the content and presentation of the A&E and emergency admissions statistics within this quarterly statistical report and those published on the NHS England website. If anyone has any comments on this, or any other issues regarding A&E data and statistics, then please email england.nhsdata@nhs.net

Additional Information

Full details of A&E and emergency admissions data for individual organisations are available at:

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

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