

# NHS Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity Data

# **NHS Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity Data**

## **December 2023 Monthly Report**

Version number: 1.0

First published: 8<sup>th</sup> February 2024

Prepared by: Performance Analysis Team (Elective, Activity & Planning)  
NHS England

## Contents

Contents .....	3
1 Executive summary .....	4
1.1 National Statistics .....	5
2 December 2023 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 2023 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 Community Diagnostic Centre December 2023 Data .....	16
5.1 CDC activity.....	16
5.2 CDC data completeness.....	17
6 Annex .....	17
6.1 Methodology .....	17
6.2 Data Revisions .....	17
6.3 Data Availability .....	18
6.4 Glossary .....	18
6.5 Feedback Welcomed.....	19
6.6 Consultation .....	19
6.7 Additional Information.....	19

## 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.

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.

The NHS Standard Contract 2022/23 states that there is a standard threshold of 1% for this pledge. NHS England's planning guidance for 2023/24 requests that a threshold of at least 5% should be met by March 2025.

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+ Week 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 2023 Key Findings

- Diagnostic test activity and waiting times were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which continues to affect the current reporting period and comparisons with previous years.
- 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 2023 was 416,900. This was 26.8% 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 2022 the total number of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 65,000 while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 4.5 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 23.3% (November 2023) and 30.8% (January 2023).
- At the end of December 2023, the test with the smallest proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Barium Enema with 8.3%. The test with the highest proportion was Audiology Assessments, with 45.5% 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 3.5 weeks at the end of December 2023.
- There were 1,554,600 patients waiting for a key diagnostic test at the end of December 2023. This is an increase of 14,100 from December 2022.
- A total of 2,043,500 diagnostic tests were undertaken in December 2023. This is an increase of 170,400 from December 2022.

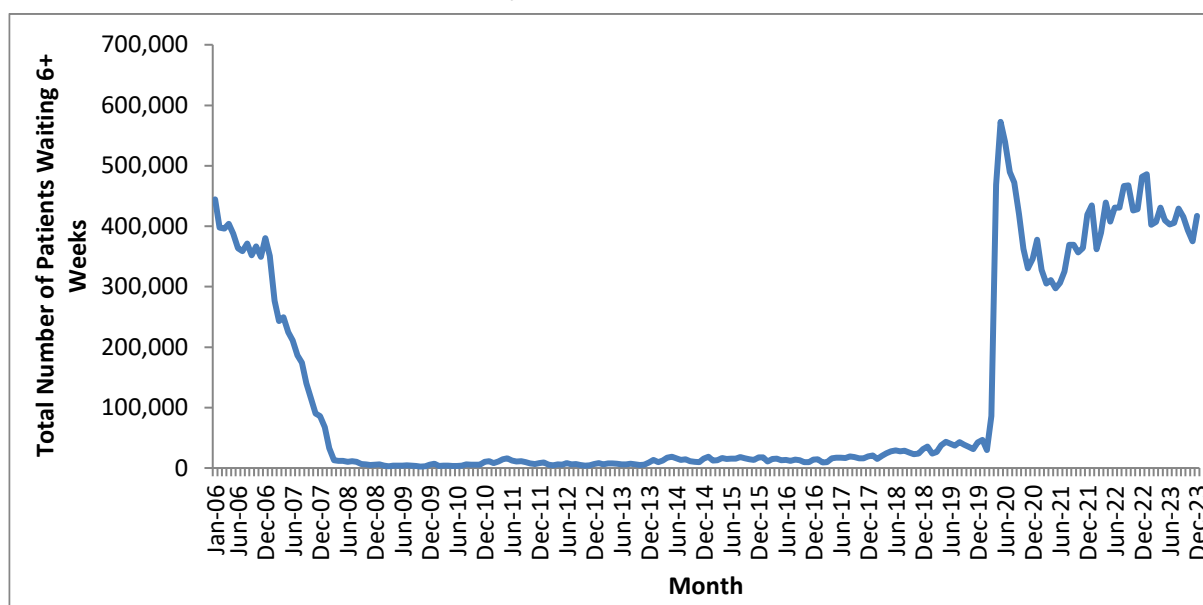
### 3 National Trends

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. 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.
- 3.1.2. The number of patients waiting six weeks or more rose sharply in April 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19. In December 2023 there was an increase of 41,700 in the number of patients waiting six weeks or more from the previous month.

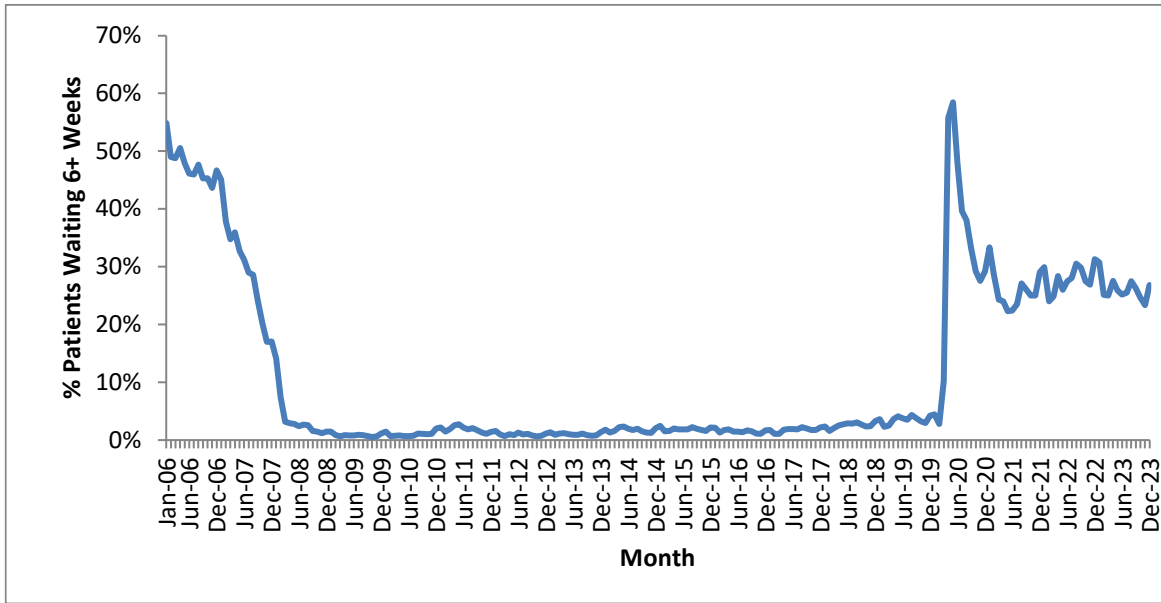
**Chart 1: Total number of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests January 2006 to December 2023**



- 3.1.3. The proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more shows a similar pattern (Chart 2). In the last 12 months, the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more at the end of a month has varied between 23.3% (November 2023) and 30.8% (January 2023). The 1% operational standard was last met in November 2013.

# NATIONAL

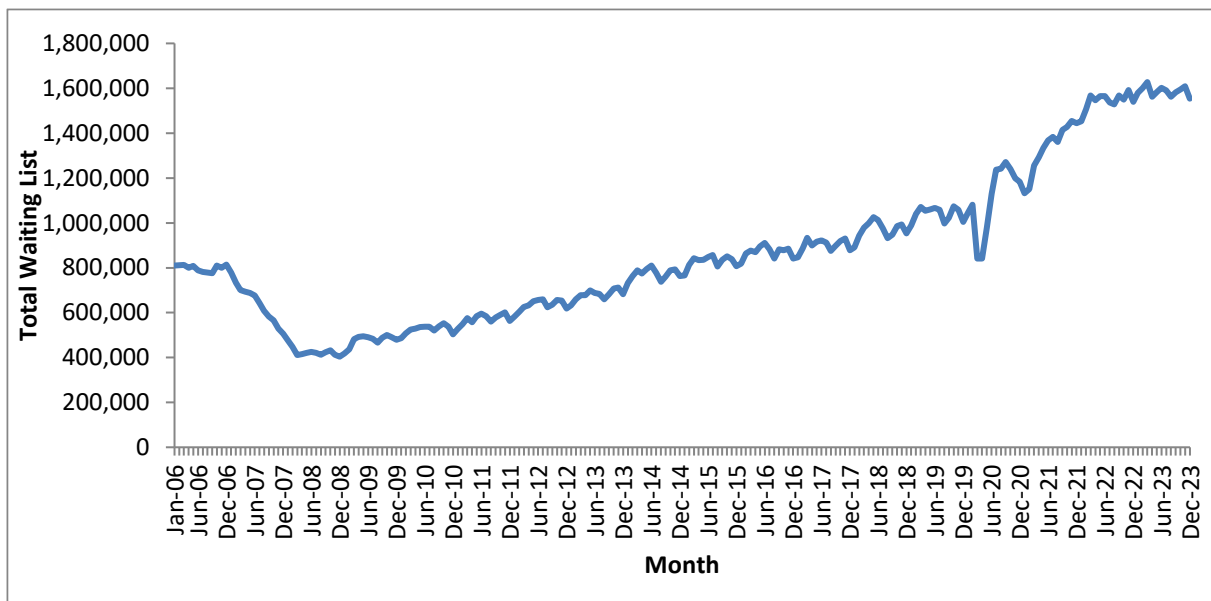
**Chart 2: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests  
January 2006 to December 2023**



## 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 fell 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 2023**

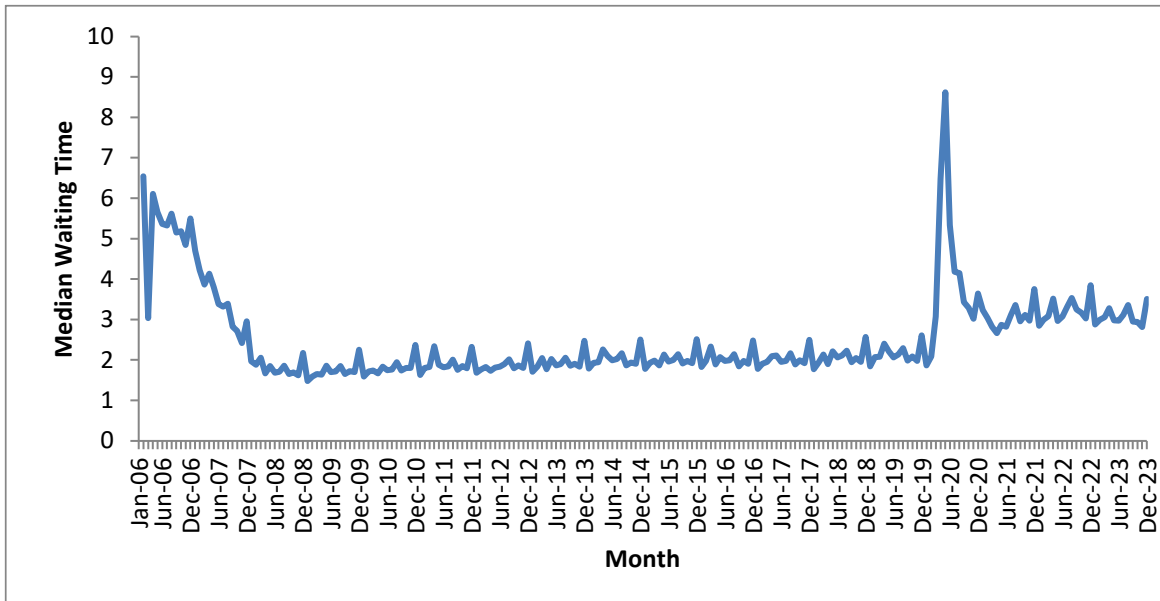




### 3.3 Median Waiting Time

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 3.5 weeks (December 2023) and a low of 2.8 weeks (November 2023). The median waiting time in December 2023 was 3.5 weeks.

Chart 4: Median waiting time for all tests – January 2006 to December 2023

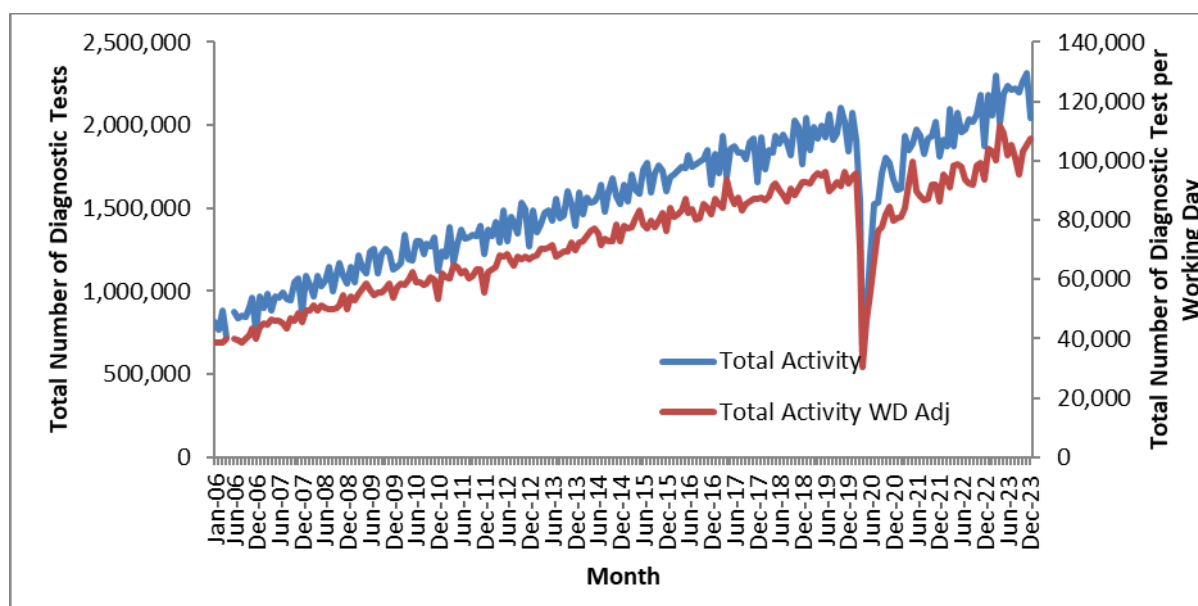


### 3.4 Total Activity

- 3.4.1. The monthly activity figure can significantly fluctuate month to month, with particularly notable decreases in December due to the bank holidays. If the data is adjusted to show activity per working day, the monthly variation becomes less pronounced (Chart 5).
- 3.4.2. The underlying trend showed an increase from January 2006 to the COVID-19 period when total activity in April 2020 fell by 68% compared to April 2019. Monthly activity subsequently started to rise again, with some further setbacks, and recover to pre-pandemic levels.

## NATIONAL

**Chart 5: Total activity and working day adjusted activity per month for all tests  
January 2006 to December 2023**



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 largest increase in activity was Electrophysiology, where December 2023 activity was 5.3% higher per month than December 2022 (Table 1).

**Table 1: Total activity, by test – December 2022 and December 2023**

	Dec-22	Dec-23	Average monthly growth
MRI	308,942	339,079	0.8%
CT	602,750	651,999	0.7%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	559,369	617,839	0.8%
Barium Enema	2,738	2,950	0.6%
Dexa Scan	36,254	38,141	0.4%
Audiology Assessments	73,469	89,188	1.6%
Echocardiography	123,086	130,314	0.5%
Electrophysiology	301	560	5.3%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	15,708	16,287	0.3%
Sleep Studies	10,090	11,751	1.3%
Urodynamics	4,580	4,756	0.3%
Colonoscopy	46,970	48,067	0.2%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	15,291	14,562	-0.4%
Cystoscopy	23,111	24,635	0.5%
Gastroscopy	50,383	53,339	0.5%
<b>All Tests</b>	<b>1,873,042</b>	<b>2,043,467</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

## 4 December 2023 Data

This section analyses the December 2023 diagnostic waiting times and activity data and includes comparisons between tests, regions, providers and commissioners.

### 4.1 6+ Week Waits

- 4.1.1. At the end of December 2023, there were a total of 416,900 patients waiting six weeks or more from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests. This was 26.8% of the total number of patients waiting at the end of the month.
- 4.1.2. Compared with December 2022, the number of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 65,000, while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 4.5 percentage points.
- 4.1.3. Compared with December 2022, the test with the largest increase in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Audiology Assessments, which increased by 7.8 percentage points. The test with the largest decrease was Echocardiography, which decreased by 8.9 percentage points (Table 2).

**Table 2: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – December 2022 and December 2023**

	Dec-22	Dec-23	Difference (%age points)
MRI	25.7%	20.5%	-5.2
CT	17.8%	17.3%	-0.5
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	29.5%	22.2%	-7.3
Barium Enema	4.7%	8.3%	3.6
Dexa Scan	38.5%	30.3%	-8.2
Audiology Assessments	37.7%	45.5%	7.8
Echocardiography	45.2%	36.3%	-8.9
Electrophysiology	30.2%	24.7%	-5.4
Peripheral Neurophysiology	22.8%	29.5%	6.6
Sleep Studies	39.1%	41.0%	1.9
Urodynamics	45.2%	43.4%	-1.8
Colonoscopy	42.6%	36.6%	-6.1
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	43.2%	40.9%	-2.2
Cystoscopy	37.7%	34.7%	-3.0
Gastrosocopy	37.0%	31.5%	-5.5
<b>All Tests</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>-4.5</b>

Note: Figures may differ due to rounding.

- 4.1.4. Compared with December 2022, the test type with the smallest change in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Physiological Measurement with a decrease of 1.5 percentage points. Imaging decreased by 5.7 percentage points, while Endoscopy decreased by 5.1 percentage points (Table 3). See section 5.4 for which tests are included under the different test types.

## NATIONAL

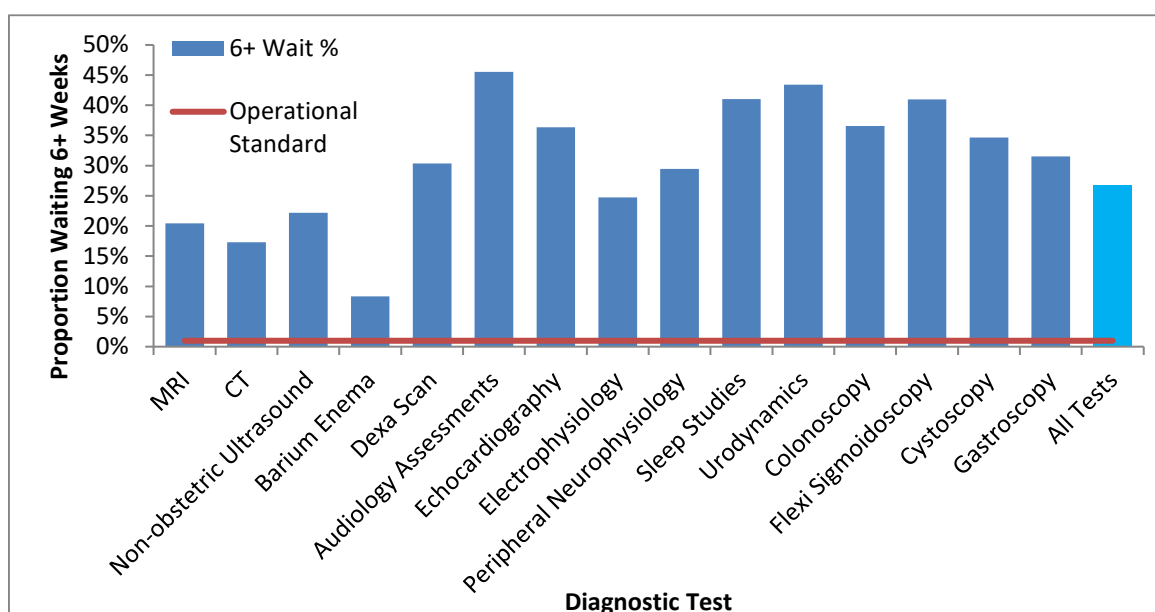
**Table 3: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test type – December 2022 and December 2023**

	Dec-22	Dec-23	Difference (%age points)
Imaging	27.0%	21.3%	-5.7
Physiological Measurement	40.7%	39.1%	-1.5
Endoscopy	40.3%	35.2%	-5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>-4.5</b>

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 (8.3%), whilst the test with the highest proportion was Audiology Assessments (45.5%) (Chart 6).

**Chart 6: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – December 2023**



- 4.1.6. 145 of the 154 acute trusts that submitted data for December 2023 failed to meet the 1% operational standard.
- 4.1.7. All 42 Commissioners (ICBs) failed to meet the 1% operational standard.
- 4.1.8. None of the seven NHS England Regions met the 1% operational standard. The proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more for a diagnostic test varied by region between 20.3% (London) and 33.2% (East of England) (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.

## NATIONAL

**Table 4: December 2023 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	50,159	20.3%	247,183	293,001	3.2
South West	41,272	27.4%	150,744	198,707	3.5
South East	65,716	28.0%	235,106	312,827	3.5
Midlands	94,426	30.7%	307,526	397,597	3.7
East of England	65,996	33.2%	198,822	237,618	4.1
North West	54,255	26.7%	202,991	278,985	3.5
North East and Yorkshire	44,423	21.3%	208,916	316,542	3.2
<b>England</b>	<b>416,889</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>1,554,613</b>	<b>2,043,467</b>	<b>3.5</b>

\*Includes all independent sector providers and excludes centrally commissioned.

## 4.2 Total Waiting List

4.2.1. At the end of December 2023 there were a total of 1,554,600 patients still waiting for a diagnostic test. This is an increase of 14,100 (0.9%) from December 2022.

4.2.2. The test with the largest waiting list was Non-obstetric Ultrasound, which accounted for 33.1% of the total waiting list, or 515,000 patients. The test with the smallest waiting list was Electrophysiology, which accounted for 0.05% of the total waiting list, or 800 patients (Table 5).

**Table 5: Total number of patients waiting at month end, by test – December 2022 and December 2023**

	Dec-22	Dec-23	Growth (%age)
MRI	283,854	287,571	1.3%
CT	174,476	172,079	-1.4%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	530,940	514,985	-3.0%
Barium Enema	1,790	2,590	44.7%
Dexa Scan	59,740	56,797	-4.9%
Audiology Assessments	81,652	108,885	33.4%
Echocardiography	154,975	160,919	3.8%
Electrophysiology	580	756	30.3%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	25,588	33,399	30.5%
Sleep Studies	22,819	28,562	25.2%
Urodynamics	8,056	8,690	7.9%
Colonoscopy	80,319	68,334	-14.9%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	27,411	25,145	-8.3%
Cystoscopy	23,200	25,471	9.8%
Gastroscopy	65,143	60,430	-7.2%
<b>All Tests</b>	<b>1,540,543</b>	<b>1,554,613</b>	<b>0.9%</b>

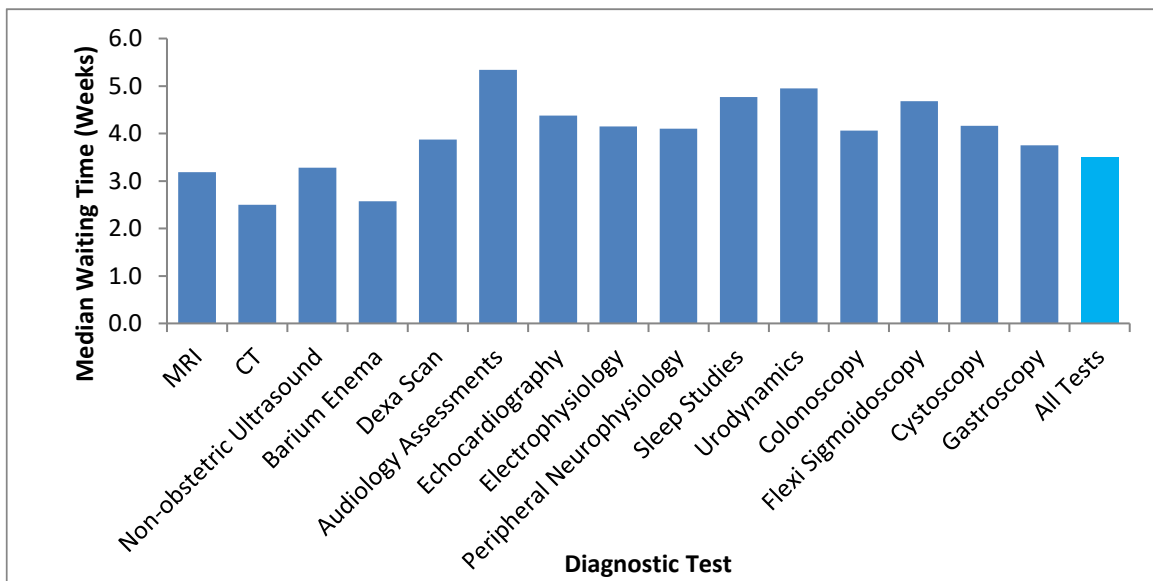
Note: Barium Enema is a test that should be replaced by Colonoscopy or CT Colonography, so the number of tests undertaken should be reducing.

4.2.3. The largest increase in the number of patients waiting by test has been for Barium Enema where the waiting list grew by 44.7% compared with December 2022.

### 4.3 Median Waiting Times

4.3.1. At the end of December 2023, the estimated median waiting time for all 15 diagnostic tests was 3.5 weeks from the time of referral, up from 2.8 weeks in the previous month. The test with the shortest median waiting time was CT at 2.5 weeks. The test with the longest median waiting time was Audiology Assessments at 5.3 weeks (Chart 7).

Chart 7: Median waiting time by test – December 2023



### 4.4 Total Activity

4.4.1. In total 2,043,500 of the 15 key diagnostic tests were performed during December 2023. This is an increase of 170,400 (9.1%, or 14.8% after adjusting for working days) from December 2022 (Table 6).

4.4.2. The test with the highest activity was CT with 652,000 tests taking place. This accounted for 31.9% of all activity in December 2023. The test with the lowest activity was Electrophysiology with 600 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 9.7% from the same period last year (8.8% after adjusting for working days).

Classification: National Statistics

**Table 6: Total activity and growth, by test – December 2022 and December 2023**

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

	Dec-23	Dec-22	YTD 23/24	YTD 22/23	Growth Dec 23 vs Dec 22	Growth YTD 23/24 vs YTD 22/23	Adjusted Growth Dec 23 vs Dec 22	Adjusted Growth YTD 23/24 vs YTD 22/23
MRI	339,079	308,942	3,205,319	2,907,389	9.8%	10.2%	15.5%	9.7%
CT	651,999	602,750	6,052,196	5,570,532	8.2%	8.6%	13.9%	8.1%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	617,839	559,369	6,079,859	5,523,565	10.5%	10.1%	16.3%	9.5%
Barium Enema	2,950	2,738	28,667	26,277	7.7%	9.1%	13.4%	8.5%
Dexa Scan	38,141	36,254	399,567	358,357	5.2%	11.5%	10.7%	10.9%
Audiology Assessments	89,188	73,469	843,995	762,225	21.4%	10.7%	27.8%	10.1%
Echocardiography	130,314	123,086	1,323,118	1,224,758	5.9%	8.0%	11.4%	7.5%
Electrophysiology	560	301	5,332	5,938	86.0%	-10.2%	95.8%	-10.7%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	16,287	15,708	175,449	161,962	3.7%	8.3%	9.1%	7.8%
Sleep Studies	11,751	10,090	127,056	101,493	16.5%	25.2%	22.6%	24.5%
Urodynamics	4,756	4,580	48,771	46,190	3.8%	5.6%	9.3%	5.0%
Colonoscopy	48,067	46,970	486,459	460,643	2.3%	5.6%	7.7%	5.0%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	14,562	15,291	149,645	152,561	-4.8%	-1.9%	0.2%	-2.4%
Cystoscopy	24,635	23,111	246,419	238,416	6.6%	3.4%	12.2%	2.8%
Gastroscopy	53,339	50,383	533,036	512,553	5.9%	4.0%	11.4%	3.4%
<b>All Tests</b>	<b>2,043,467</b>	<b>1,873,042</b>	<b>19,704,888</b>	<b>18,052,859</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

## 5 Community Diagnostic Centre December 2023 Data

This section analyses the December 2023 activity data for Community Diagnostic Centres (CDCs) and includes comparisons with the main December 2023 activity data. Activity data for CDCs includes all the activity they have performed in the month for 15 diagnostic tests (which comprise around half of the diagnostic tests they provide); no waiting list data is collected for CDCs. The CDC activity is also included in the main activity report, since that covers diagnostic tests in all settings, but is only identified as CDC activity in the separate tables.

### 5.1 CDC activity

5.1.1. In December 2023, CDCs performed 161,500 diagnostic tests, 7.9% of the total. The most common were imaging tests and the highest percentage of imaging tests by CDCs was for Magnetic Resonance Imaging (12.0%), see Table 7.

Table 7: Total and CDC activity, by test – December 2023

Test	All providers	CDCs	% by CDC
Magnetic Resonance Imaging	339,079	40,624	12.0%
Computed Tomography	651,999	50,652	7.8%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	617,839	51,621	8.4%
Barium Enema	2,950	16	0.5%
DEXA Scan	38,141	2,699	7.1%
Audiology - Audiology Assessments	89,188	1,143	1.3%
Cardiology - Echocardiography	130,314	8,205	6.3%
Cardiology - Electrophysiology	560	210	37.5%
Neurophysiology - Peripheral Neurophysiology	16,287	49	0.3%
Respiratory physiology - Sleep Studies	11,751	722	6.1%
Urodynamics - Pressures & Flows	4,756	140	2.9%
Colonoscopy	48,067	2,061	4.3%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	14,562	688	4.7%
Cystoscopy	24,635	628	2.5%
Gastrosocopy	53,339	2,012	3.8%
<b>All tests</b>	<b>2,043,467</b>	<b>161,470</b>	<b>7.9%</b>

5.1.2. In December 2023, the region with the highest diagnostic activity in CDCs was South East, with 35,600 tests (11.4% of their total), this was also the region with the highest percentage of tests by CDCs, see Table 8.



Table 8: Total and CDC activity, by commissioning region – December 2023

Test	All providers	CDCs	% by CDC
London	293,001	17,921	6.1%
South West	198,707	18,507	9.3%
South East	312,827	35,589	11.4%
Midlands	397,597	34,290	8.6%
East of England	237,618	10,267	4.3%
North West	278,985	25,254	9.1%
North East and Yorkshire	316,542	19,134	6.0%
<b>England</b>	<b>2,043,467</b>	<b>161,470</b>	<b>7.9%</b>

## 5.2 CDC data completeness

5.2.1. In December 2023, 89 CDCs were invited to submit activity data and 87 are included in the activity counts (98% response rate). The activity is CDC-funded and should include all spoke sites and exclude services that have moved to the CDC from existing sites, making it additional activity.

## 6 Annex

### 6.1 Methodology

5.1.1. NHS England 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 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](#).

### 6.2 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 May 2023 for the months January 2021 through to May 2022.

## 6.3 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.](#)

## 6.4 Glossary

### Community Diagnostic Centre

Community diagnostic centres (CDCs) provide a broad range of elective diagnostics (including checks, scans and tests) away from acute facilities, so reducing pressure on hospitals, providing quicker access to tests and greater convenience to patients. The earliest CDCs were started in 2021 and the list of sites and their services continues to expand. CDCs may use a range of spoke sites and submit aggregated activity data for them. They are hosted by acute Trusts but may receive patients from other Trusts.

### 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.

### Integrated Care Board (ICB)

Integrated care boards (ICBs) replaced clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) in the NHS in England from 1 December 2022. ICBs oversee partnerships of organisations that come together to plan and deliver joined up health and care services.

### 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 responsible for the quality, financial and operational performance of all NHS organisations in their region.

## 6.5 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](mailto:england.nhsdata@nhs.net)

## 6.6 Consultation

Between 8 February 2018 and 5 April 2018, NHS England 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>

## 6.7 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](mailto:nhsengland.media@nhs.net)

The NHS England analyst responsible for producing these data is:

Sheila Dixon  
Performance Analysis Team, NHS England  
Room 5E24, Quarry House, Quarry Hill, Leeds LS2 7UE  
Email: [england.nhsdata@nhs.net](mailto:england.nhsdata@nhs.net)