

NHS Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity Data

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March 2025 Monthly Report

Version number: 1.0

First published: 15th May 2025

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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 progress should be made towards a threshold of at least 5% 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 Accredited Official Statistics

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as Accredited Official Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Accredited 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 Accredited Official Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

2 March 2025 Key Findings

- The total number of patients waiting six weeks or more from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests at the end of March 2025 was 312,700. This was 18.4% 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 March 2024 the total number of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 42,200 while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 3.5 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 17.5% (February 2025) and 23.9% (August 2024).
- At the end of March 2025, the test with the smallest proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was CT with 9.6%. The test with the highest proportion was Urodynamics, with 40.0% 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 2.7 weeks at the end of March 2025.
- There were 1,703,200 patients waiting for a key diagnostic test at the end of March 2025. This is an increase of 78,600 from March 2024.
- A total of 2,495,700 diagnostic tests were undertaken in March 2025. This is an increase of 241,900 from March 2024.

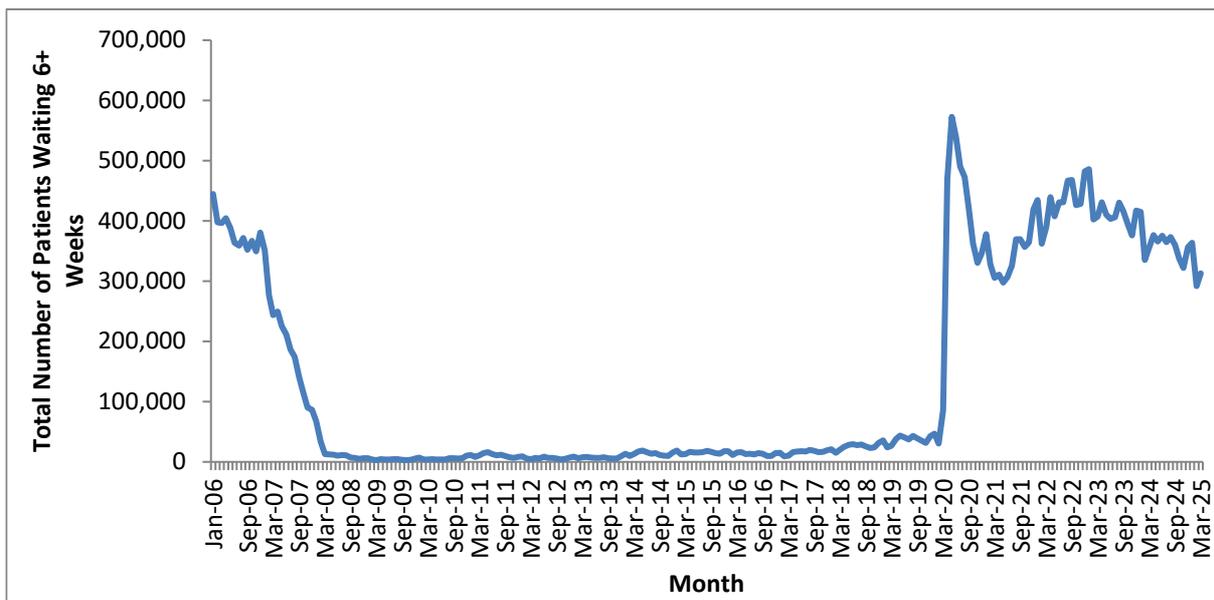
3 National Trends

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

3.1 6+ Week Waits

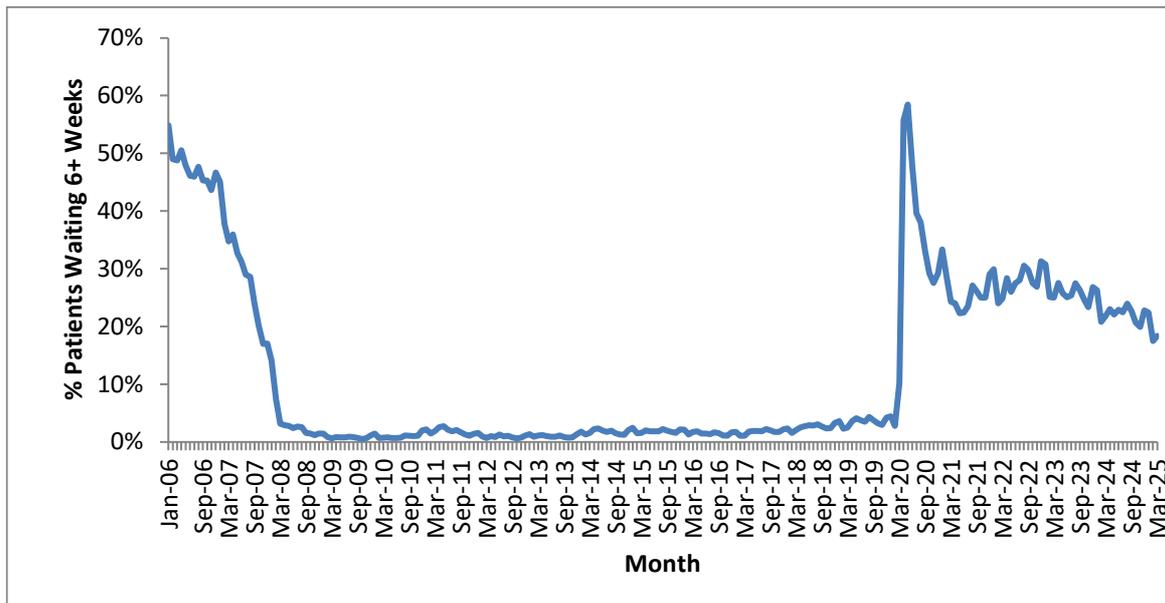
- 3.1.1. The total number of patients waiting six weeks or more dropped sharply between January 2007 and March 2008 (Chart 1), as Trusts worked towards the NHS Improvement Plan (June 2004) milestone that no one should wait six weeks or more for a diagnostic test by March 2008. Since March 2008 there 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 March 2025 there was an increase of 21,400 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 March 2025



- 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 17.5% (February 2025) and 23.9% (August 2024). The 1% operational standard was last met in November 2013.

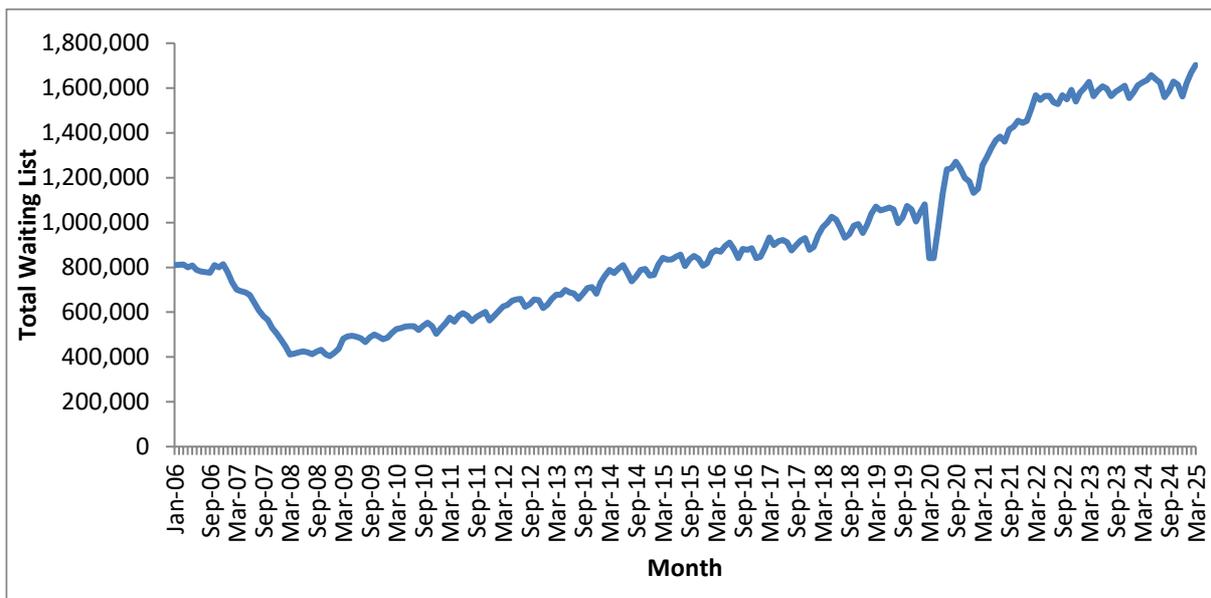
**Chart 2: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests
January 2006 to March 2025**



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 due to the impact of COVID-19 and subsequently rising.

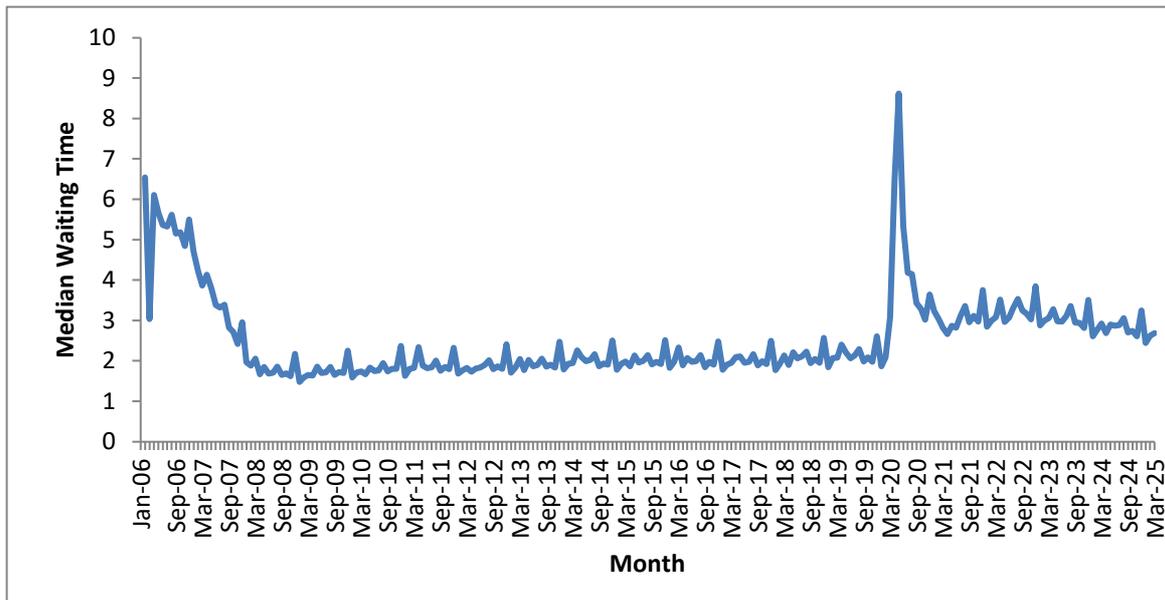
**Chart 3: Total number of patients waiting at month end for all tests
January 2006 to March 2025**



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 3.2 weeks (December 2024) and a low of 2.4 weeks (January 2025). The median waiting time in March 2025 was 2.7 weeks.

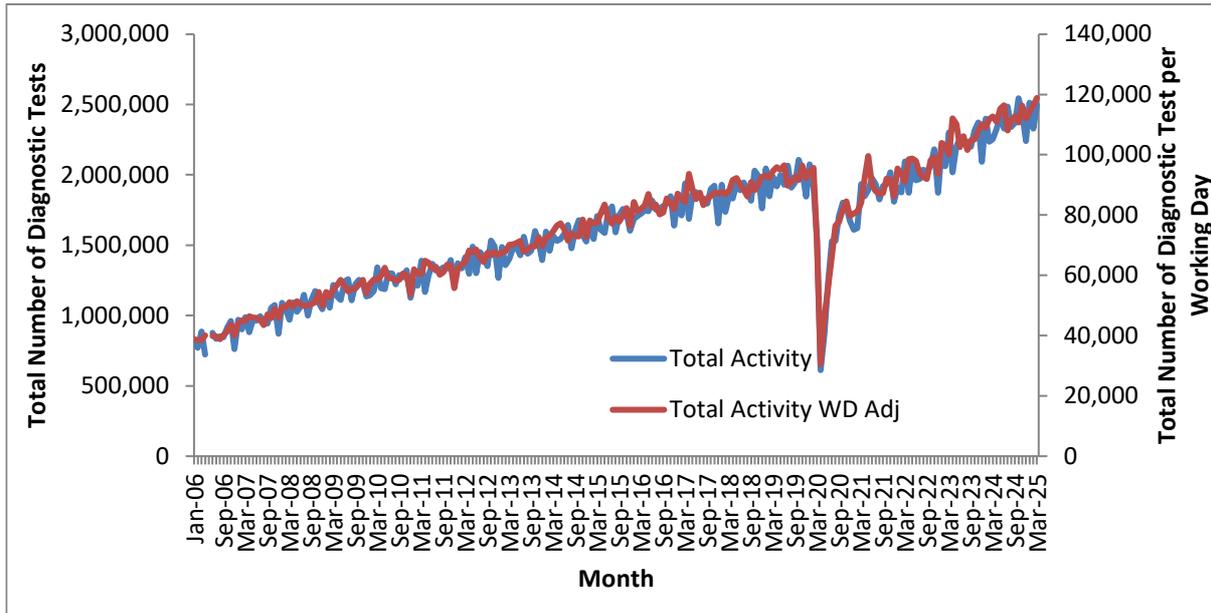
Chart 4: Median waiting time for all tests – January 2006 to March 2025



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.

Chart 5: Total activity and working day adjusted activity per month for all tests January 2006 to March 2025



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 proportional increase in activity was Barium Enema, where March 2025 activity was 3.2% higher per month than March 2024 (Table 1).

Table 1: Total activity, by test – March 2024 and March 2025

	Mar-24	Mar-25	Average monthly growth
MRI	375,196	429,478	1.1%
CT	702,116	761,726	0.7%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	673,281	741,017	0.8%
Barium Enema	3,247	4,732	3.2%
Dexa Scan	43,995	49,125	0.9%
Audiology Assessments	103,620	114,698	0.9%
Echocardiography	147,229	170,486	1.2%
Electrophysiology	653	336	-5.4%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	19,209	21,422	0.9%
Sleep Studies	15,949	20,133	2.0%
Urodynamics	5,587	6,582	1.4%
Colonoscopy	55,667	60,174	0.7%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	16,363	16,646	0.1%
Cystoscopy	30,768	31,639	0.2%
Gastroscopy	60,869	67,489	0.9%
All Tests	2,253,749	2,495,683	0.9%

4 March 2025 Data

This section analyses the March 2025 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 March 2025, there were a total of 312,700 patients waiting six weeks or more from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests. This was 18.4% of the total number of patients waiting at the end of the month.
- 4.1.2. Compared with March 2024, the number of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 42,200, while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 3.5 percentage points.
- 4.1.3. Compared with March 2024, the test with the largest increase in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Barium Enema, which increased by 7.2 percentage points. The test with the largest decrease was Electrophysiology, which decreased by 23.7 percentage points (Table 2).

Table 2: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – March 2024 and March 2025

	Mar-24	Mar-25	Difference (%age points)
MRI	18.5%	13.7%	-4.8
CT	12.2%	9.6%	-2.6
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	17.2%	15.7%	-1.5
Barium Enema	6.2%	13.4%	7.2
Dexa Scan	24.6%	15.4%	-9.2
Audiology Assessments	37.8%	38.2%	0.3
Echocardiography	30.9%	24.5%	-6.5
Electrophysiology	41.0%	17.3%	-23.7
Peripheral Neurophysiology	31.9%	32.0%	0.1
Sleep Studies	35.7%	29.5%	-6.2
Urodynamics	41.7%	40.0%	-1.7
Colonoscopy	27.4%	23.8%	-3.6
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	34.2%	25.0%	-9.3
Cystoscopy	28.5%	26.0%	-2.4
Gastroscopy	27.0%	21.5%	-5.4
All Tests	21.8%	18.4%	-3.5

Note: Figures may differ due to rounding.

- 4.1.4. Compared with March 2024, the test types with the smallest change in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Imaging with a decrease of 3.0 percentage points. Endoscopy decreased by 4.9 percentage points (Table 3). See section 5.4 for which tests are included under the different test types.

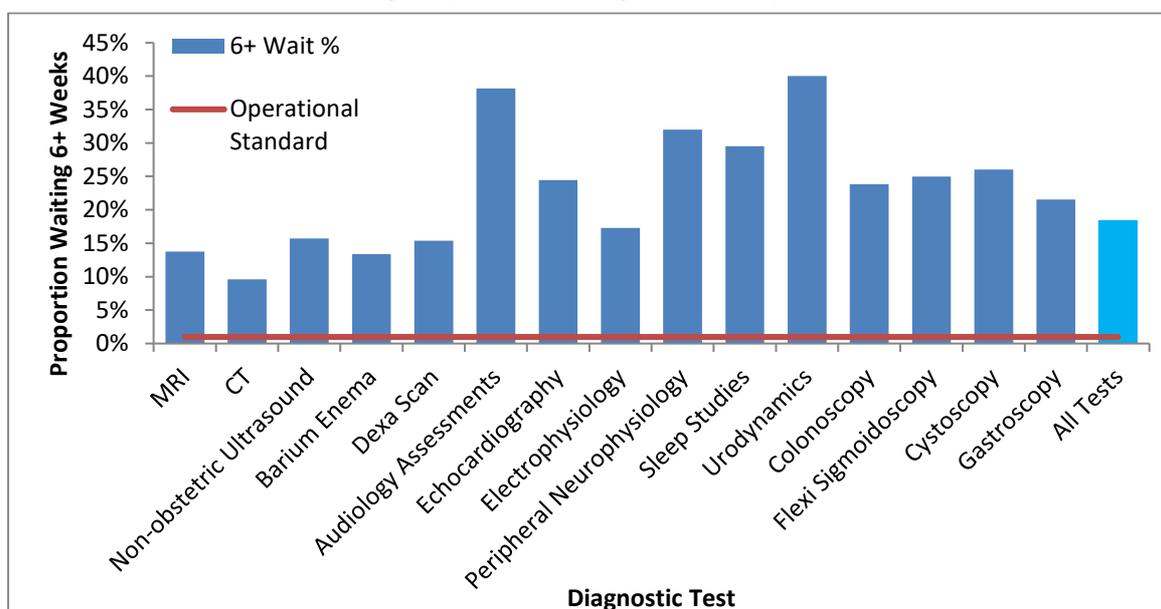
Table 3: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test type – March 2024 and March 2025

	Mar-24	Mar-25	Difference (%age points)
Imaging	17.1%	14.2%	-3.0
Physiological Measurement	34.0%	30.6%	-3.4
Endoscopy	28.3%	23.4%	-4.9
Total	21.8%	18.4%	-3.5

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 CT (9.6%), whilst the test with the highest proportion was Urodynamics (40.0%) (Chart 6).

Chart 6: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – March 2025



4.1.6. 124 of the 133 acute trusts that submitted data for March 2025 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 11.4% (Northwest region) and 25.2% (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.

Table 4: March 2025 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	48,672	16.4%	296,538	415,666	2.6
South West	25,939	17.2%	151,027	240,487	2.6
South East	46,597	18.6%	250,941	381,438	2.6
Midlands	73,546	21.9%	335,735	465,422	2.9
East of England	53,546	25.2%	212,077	284,465	3.2
North West	23,194	11.4%	203,787	333,086	2.3
North East and Yorkshire	40,563	16.3%	248,982	365,798	2.6
England	312,744	18.4%	1,703,242	2,495,683	2.7

*Includes all independent sector providers and excludes centrally commissioned.

4.2 Total Waiting List

4.2.1. At the end of March 2025 there were a total of 1,703,200 patients still waiting for a diagnostic test. This is an increase of 78,600 (4.8%) from March 2024.

4.2.2. The test with the largest waiting list was Non-obstetric Ultrasound, which accounted for 35.4% of the total waiting list, or 603,200 patients. The test with the smallest waiting list was Electrophysiology, which accounted for 0.02% of the total waiting list, or 300 patients (Table 5).

Table 5: Total number of patients waiting at month end, by test – March 2024 and March 2025

	Mar-24	Mar-25	Growth (%age)
MRI	310,208	331,280	6.8%
CT	180,133	192,233	6.7%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	559,283	603,202	7.9%
Barium Enema	2,647	3,487	31.7%
Dexa Scan	61,600	59,977	-2.6%
Audiology Assessments	110,192	109,669	-0.5%
Echocardiography	155,649	151,955	-2.4%
Electrophysiology	819	312	-61.9%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	35,030	35,227	0.6%
Sleep Studies	31,592	30,257	-4.2%
Urodynamics	8,952	9,644	7.7%
Colonoscopy	60,217	64,458	7.0%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	22,498	21,488	-4.5%
Cystoscopy	23,777	24,006	1.0%
Gastroscopy	62,031	66,047	6.5%
All Tests	1,624,628	1,703,242	4.8%

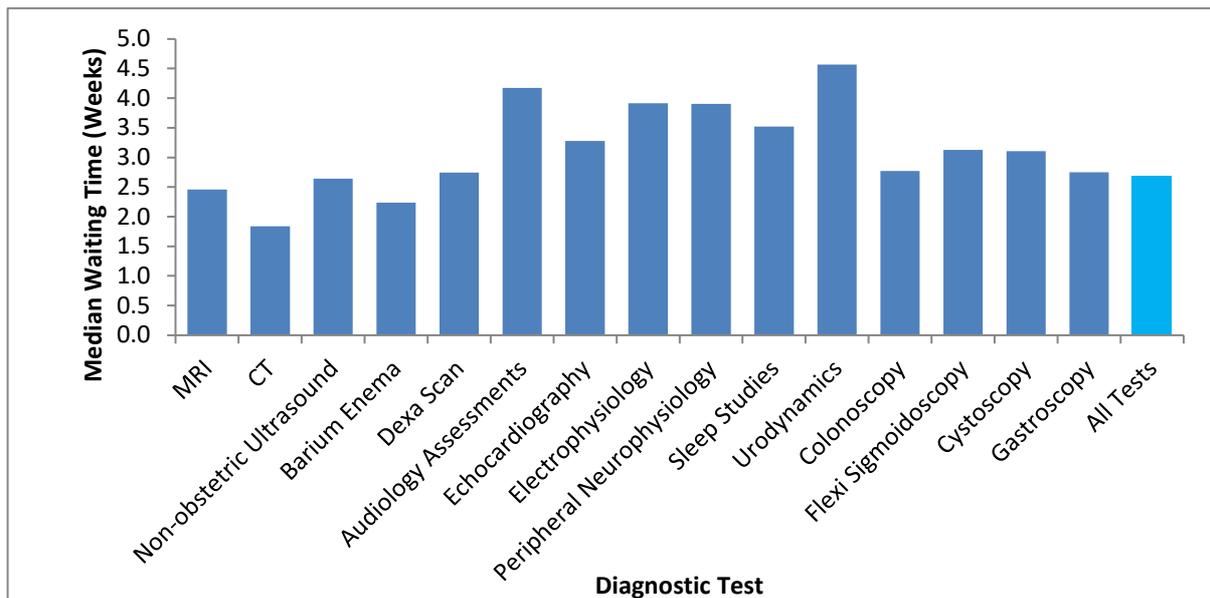
Note: Barium Enema is a test that should be replaced by Colonoscopy or CT Colonography, so the number of tests undertaken should be reducing.

4.2.3. The largest proportional increase in the number of patients waiting by test has been for Barium Enema where the reported waiting list grew by 31.7% compared with March 2024.

4.3 Median Waiting Times

4.3.1. At the end of March 2025, the estimated median waiting time for all 15 diagnostic tests was 2.7 weeks from the time of referral, up from 2.6 in the previous month. The test with the shortest median waiting time was CT at 1.8 weeks. The test with the longest median waiting time was Urodynamics at 4.6 weeks (Chart 7).

Chart 7: Median waiting time by test – March 2025



4.4 Total Activity

4.4.1. In total 2,495,700 of the 15 key diagnostic tests were performed during March 2025. This is an increase of 241,900 (10.7%) from March 2024, which is 5.5% when adjusted for working days (Table 6).

4.4.2. The test with the highest activity was CT with 761,700 tests taking place. This accounted for 30.5% of all activity in March 2025. The test with the lowest activity was Electrophysiology with 300 tests taking place. This accounted for 0.01% of all activity this month.

4.4.3. The number of tests conducted over the last 12 months has increased by 7.6% from the same period last year, 5.5% when adjusted for working days.

Accredited Official Statistics

Table 6: Total activity and growth, by test – March 2024 and March 2025

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

	Mar-25	Mar-24	YTD 24/25	YTD 23/24	Growth Mar 25 vs Mar 24	Growth YTD 24/25 vs YTD 23/24	Adjusted Growth Mar 25 vs Mar 24	Adjusted Growth YTD 24/25 vs YTD 23/24
MRI	429,478	375,196	4,765,765	4,347,669	14.5%	9.6%	9.0%	7.5%
CT	761,726	702,116	8,752,557	8,191,753	8.5%	6.8%	3.3%	4.7%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	741,017	673,281	8,745,466	8,269,106	10.1%	5.8%	4.8%	3.7%
Barium Enema	4,732	3,247	51,949	39,933	45.7%	30.1%	38.8%	27.5%
Dexa Scan	49,125	43,995	578,011	537,265	11.7%	7.6%	6.3%	5.5%
Audiology Assessments	114,698	103,620	1,351,762	1,169,907	10.7%	15.5%	5.4%	13.3%
Echocardiography	170,486	147,229	2,002,389	1,817,373	15.8%	10.2%	10.3%	8.0%
Electrophysiology	336	653	7,185	7,305	-48.5%	-1.6%	-51.0%	-3.6%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	21,422	19,209	257,236	238,405	11.5%	7.9%	6.2%	5.8%
Sleep Studies	20,133	15,949	228,103	179,199	26.2%	27.3%	20.2%	24.8%
Urodynamics	6,582	5,587	75,377	67,168	17.8%	12.2%	12.2%	10.0%
Colonoscopy	60,174	55,667	674,941	663,136	8.1%	1.8%	2.9%	-0.2%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	16,646	16,363	197,496	202,866	1.7%	-2.6%	-3.1%	-4.6%
Cystoscopy	31,639	30,768	368,555	343,084	2.8%	7.4%	-2.1%	5.3%
Gastroscopy	67,489	60,869	778,722	728,981	10.9%	6.8%	5.6%	4.7%
All Tests	2,495,683	2,253,749	28,835,514	26,803,150	10.7%	7.6%	5.5%	5.5%

5 Community Diagnostic Centre March 2025 Data

This section analyses the March 2025 activity data for Community Diagnostic Centres (CDCs) and includes comparisons with the main March 2025 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 March 2025, CDCs performed 322,800 diagnostic tests, 12.9% of the total. The most common were imaging tests and the highest percentage of imaging tests by CDCs was for Magnetic Resonance Imaging (17.7%), see Table 7.

Table 7: Total and CDC activity, by test – March 2025

Test	All providers	CDCs	% by CDC
Magnetic Resonance Imaging	429,478	76,088	17.7%
Computed Tomography	761,726	101,841	13.4%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	741,017	102,081	13.8%
Barium Enema	4,732	174	3.7%
DEXA Scan	49,125	8,000	16.3%
Audiology - Audiology Assessments	114,698	2,220	1.9%
Cardiology - Echocardiography	170,486	17,309	10.2%
Cardiology - Electrophysiology	336	179	53.3%
Neurophysiology - Peripheral Neurophysiology	21,422	304	1.4%
Respiratory physiology - Sleep Studies	20,133	4,075	20.2%
Urodynamics - Pressures & Flows	6,582	255	3.9%
Colonoscopy	60,174	4,751	7.9%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	16,646	1,033	6.2%
Cystoscopy	31,639	430	1.4%
Gastroscopy	67,489	4,081	6.0%
All tests	2,495,683	322,821	12.9%

CDC Electrophysiology activity may erroneously include other physiology test types

- 5.1.2. In March 2025, the region with the highest diagnostic activity in CDCs was the Midlands, with 63,500 tests (13.6% of their total). The region with the highest percentage of tests by CDCs, was the South West, with 37,200 tests (15.5% of their total), see Table 8.

Table 8: Total and CDC activity, by commissioning region – March 2025

Test	All providers	CDCs	% by CDC
London	415,666	46,544	11.2%
South West	240,487	37,210	15.5%
South East	381,438	52,515	13.8%
Midlands	465,422	63,500	13.6%
East of England	284,465	36,008	12.7%
North West	333,086	46,384	13.9%
North East and Yorkshire	365,798	39,611	10.8%
England	2,495,683	322,821	12.9%

5.2 CDC data completeness

5.2.1. In March 2025, 167 CDC sites were invited to submit activity data and 164 are included in the activity counts (98% response rate). The activity is CDC-funded and should 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 March 2024 for the months January 2022 through to April 2023.

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 April 2023. 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.diagnosticsdata@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

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