



ASSOCIATION OF
AMBULANCE
CHIEF EXECUTIVES

Quarterly National Ambulance Data Report

Demand, Response and Hospital Handover Data to the end of June 2026

Final Draft Published – 17th July 2026. Author, Steve Hearnshaw - Data Analyst

2. Summary and Contents for June 2026

For the second month running, June saw temperatures reach near-record levels across England, with East Anglia, south-east and central-south England, and the Midlands experiencing some of highest above-average temperatures ([source](#)). June also saw record numbers of A&E attendances across England. The next two pages look at the impact of these factors on the ambulance sector.

Heatwave and A&E Attendances The Impact on the Ambulance Sector

[GO](#)

- The heatwave resulted in an increase in acute incidents and slower response times to those incidents. At the same time, attendance to A&E (which correlates strongly with longer handover delays) reached record levels.
- Despite these factors, the rest of this report shows that this month's performance compares favorably with previous June months, when demand was often lower and conditions less challenging.

Section 1. Contact Volume and Call Answer Time

[GO](#)

- Call volumes were some of the highest to-date across the month. Mean call answer time slowed to seven-seconds – however, this is 36-seconds faster than answer time in June four years ago, when demand was around the same level as June 2026 (30-thousand calls a day).

Section 2. Incidents and Response Time, by Category

[GO](#)

- Cat-1 and Cat-2 incidents increased sharply in June, a trend that correlates strongly with the changes in temperature. Response times slowed, but not drastically so – and are notably faster than June 2024 when incident volumes were lower.

Section 3. Incidents by Response Outcome

[GO](#)

- Hear-and-Treat (H&T) outcomes reached record levels in June, and correlate strongly with the heatwave (suggesting that resources were directed to acute incidents, and less-acute heat related issue were directed to clinical hubs).

Section 4. Handover Delays and Turnaround Time

[GO](#)

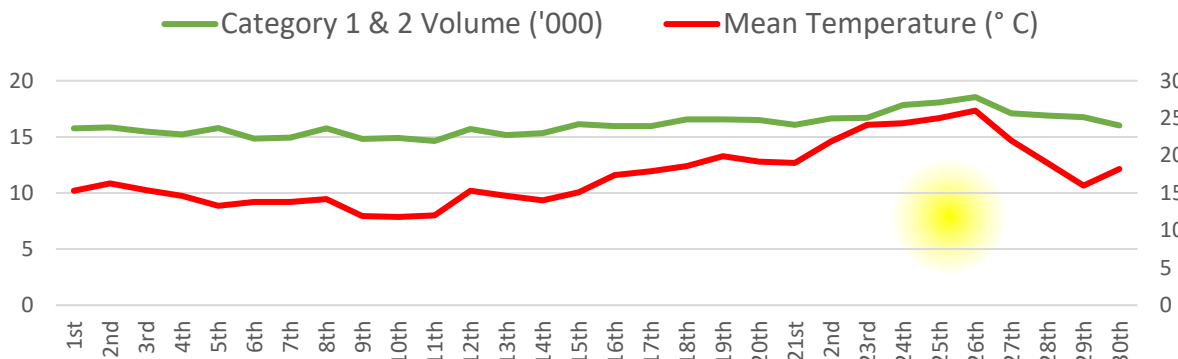
- Handover delays increased for the second consecutive month (more incidents + slower response times + record A&E attendances are all factors). The equivalent of 150 days worth of time was lost each day in June to time spent waiting for handovers over 15-minutes.

3. June's High Temperatures and the Impact on the Ambulance Sector (1 of 2)

Following the hottest May on record, June was the second hottest recorded, with temperatures nearing 38°C in some parts of England. As with May, the impact on the ambulance sector was significant. Acute incident volumes increased as the average temperature climbed (1). Categories-3-and-4 volumes fell (see Section 2). On the hottest days, conveyance rates dropped (2) but hear-and-treat rates peaked as non-acute calls were diverted to clinical hubs. The hottest day (26th) saw the highest level of acute demand, and Category-2 response times slowed to over an hour. There is also some evidence that demand increased following England's world-cup matches, especially on the 17th/18th, but as these coincided with the rise in temperate, the exact impact is somewhat masked.

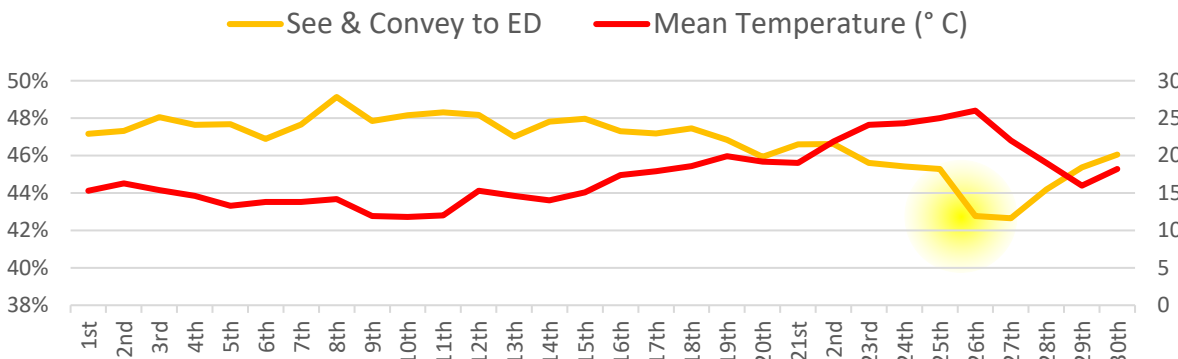
1. Cat-1 & Cat-2 Volume and Average Temperature

R = +0.9



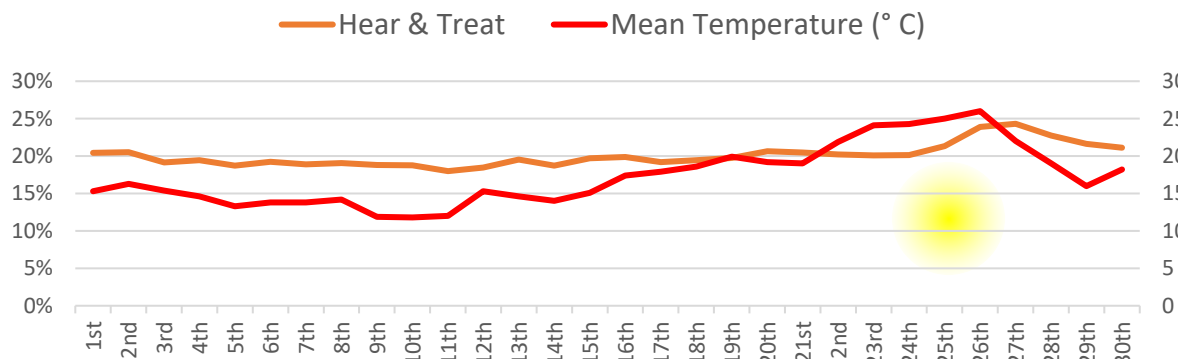
Conveyance Rate and Mean Daily Temperature

R = -0.8



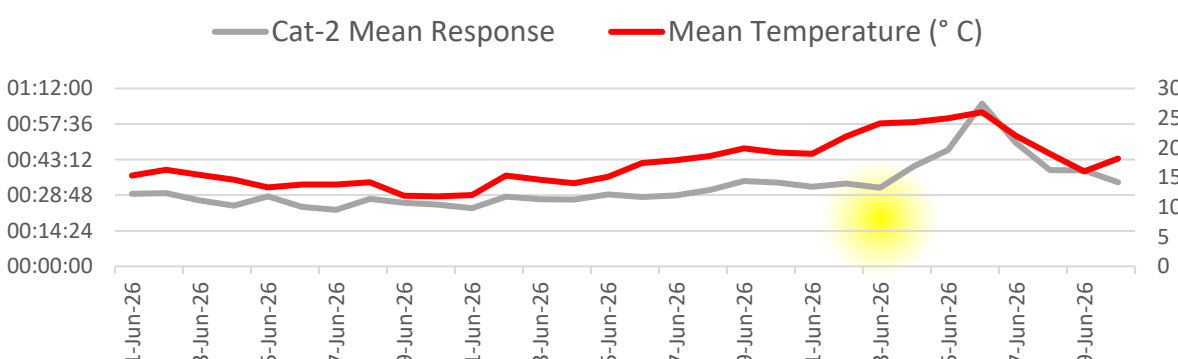
Hear and Treat Rate and Mean Daily Temperature

R = +0.7



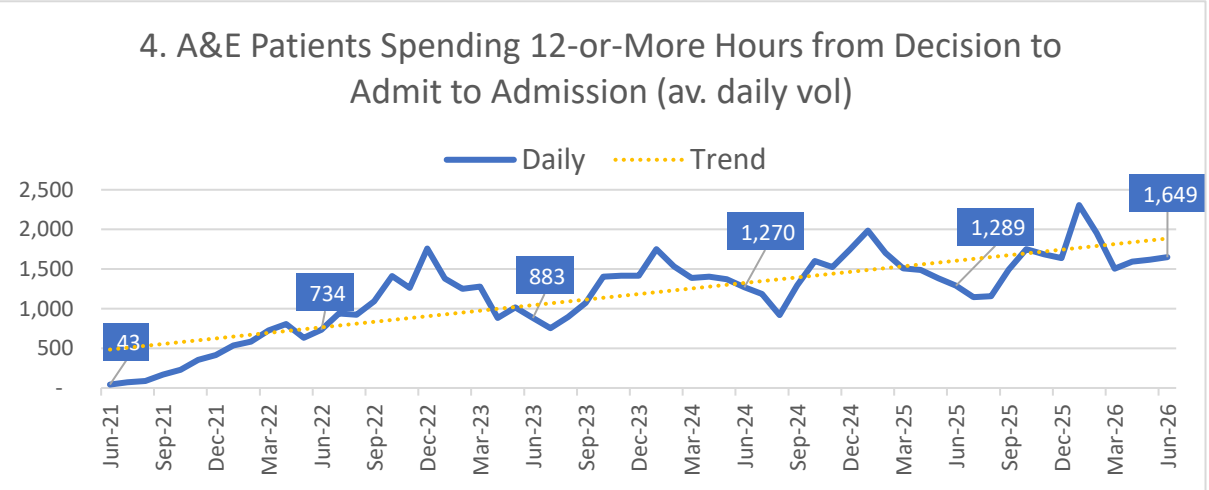
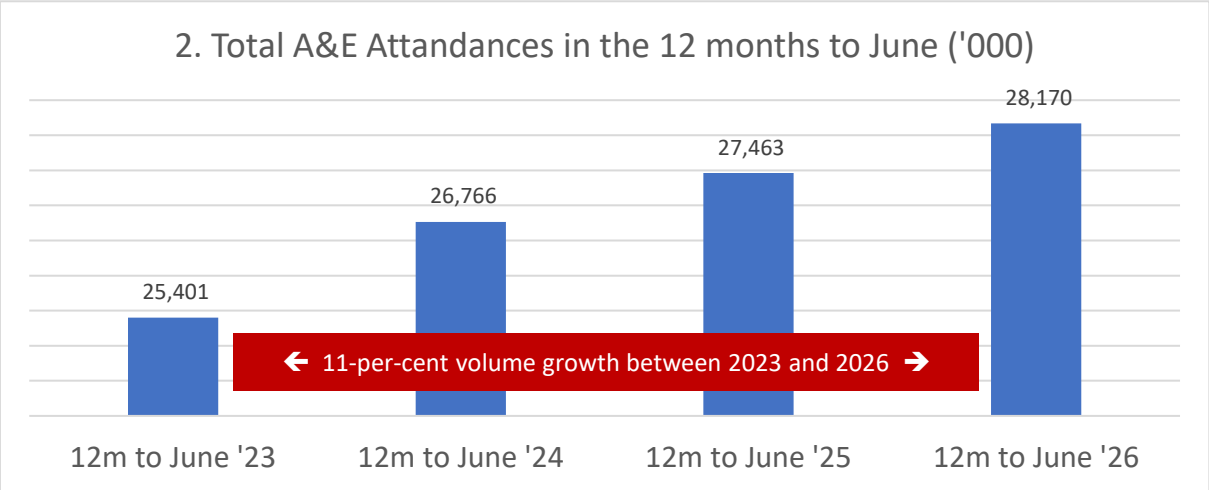
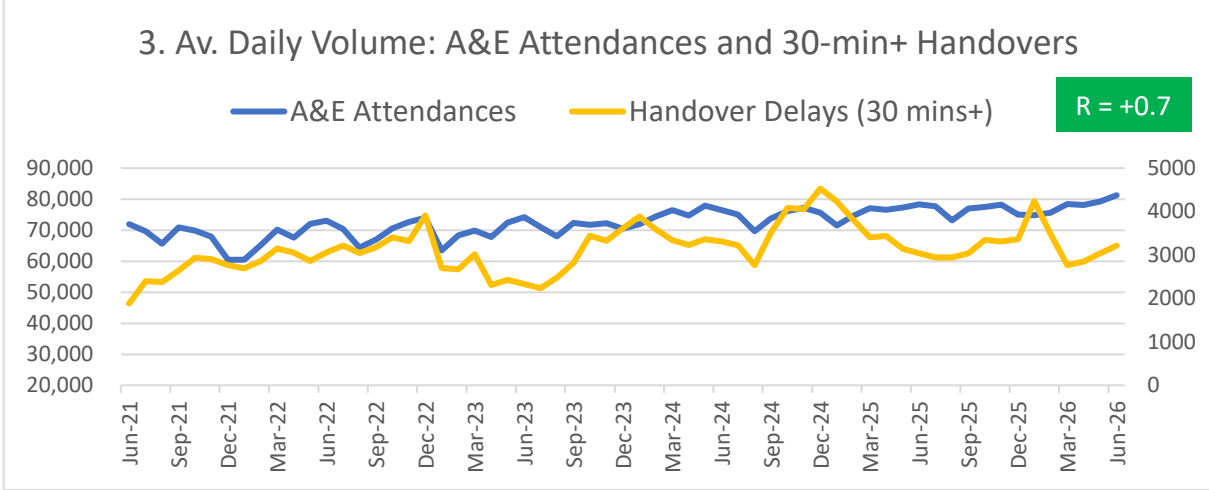
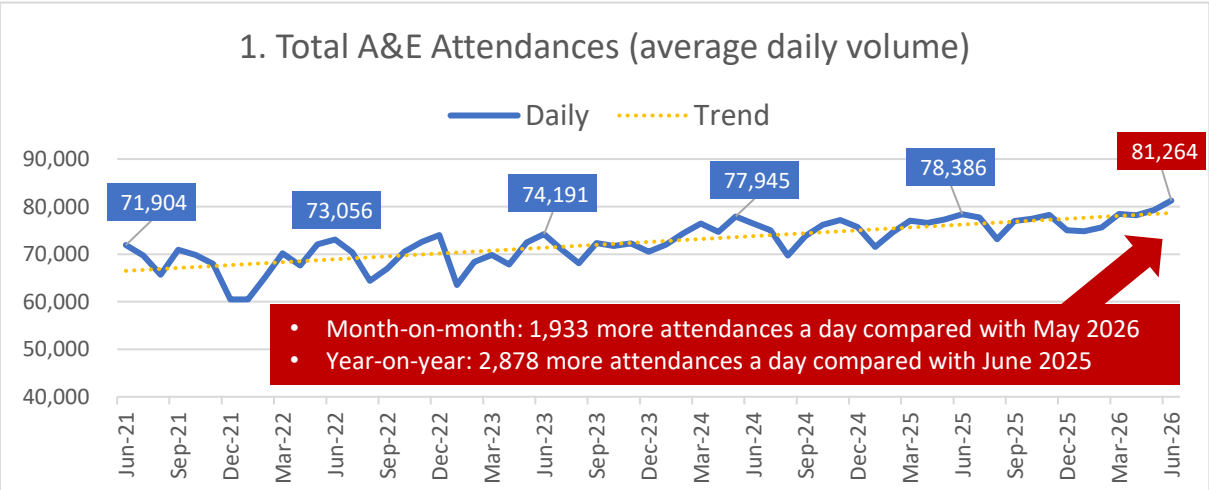
Cat-2 Mean Response and Mean Temperature

R = +0.8



4. Record Levels of A&E Attendance in June (2 of 2)

Demand on the UEC sector reached record levels in June, a further consequence of the heat-wave. There was an average of over 81-thousand A&E attendances each day, the highest on record, and two-thousand more each day than May 2026 (1). Annualised data show attendances have increased by 11-percent since 2023 (2). There is a strong positive correlation between attendance volume and hospital handover delays with both increasing in June (3). Finally, June saw the greatest daily volume of patients waiting more than 12-hours from decision to admit to actual admission than any June to-date (4).



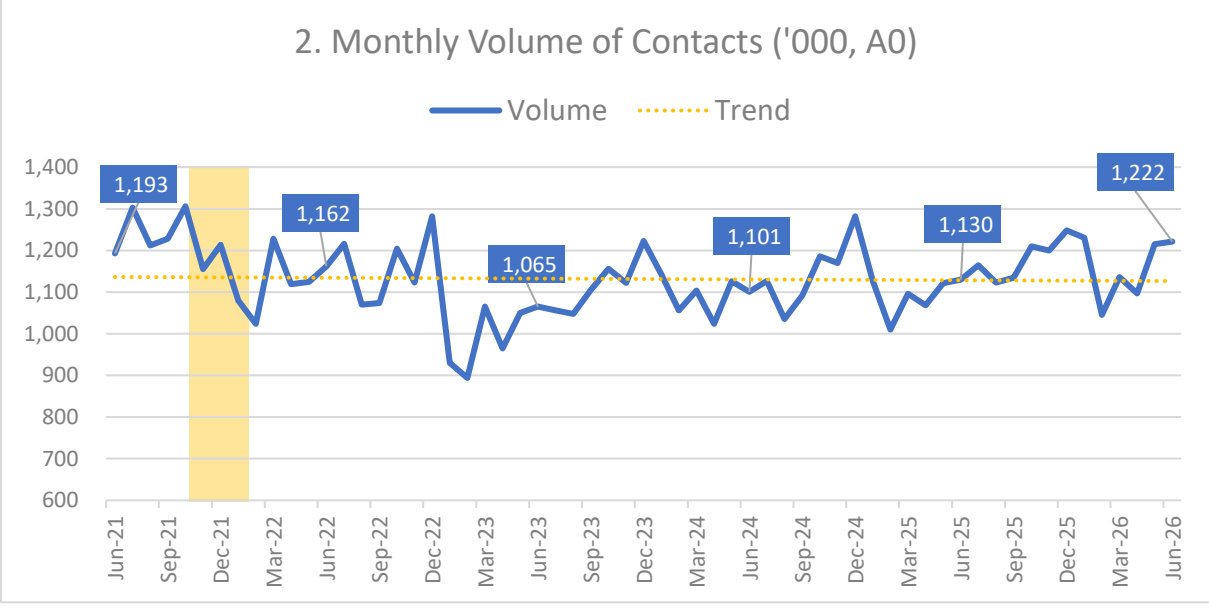
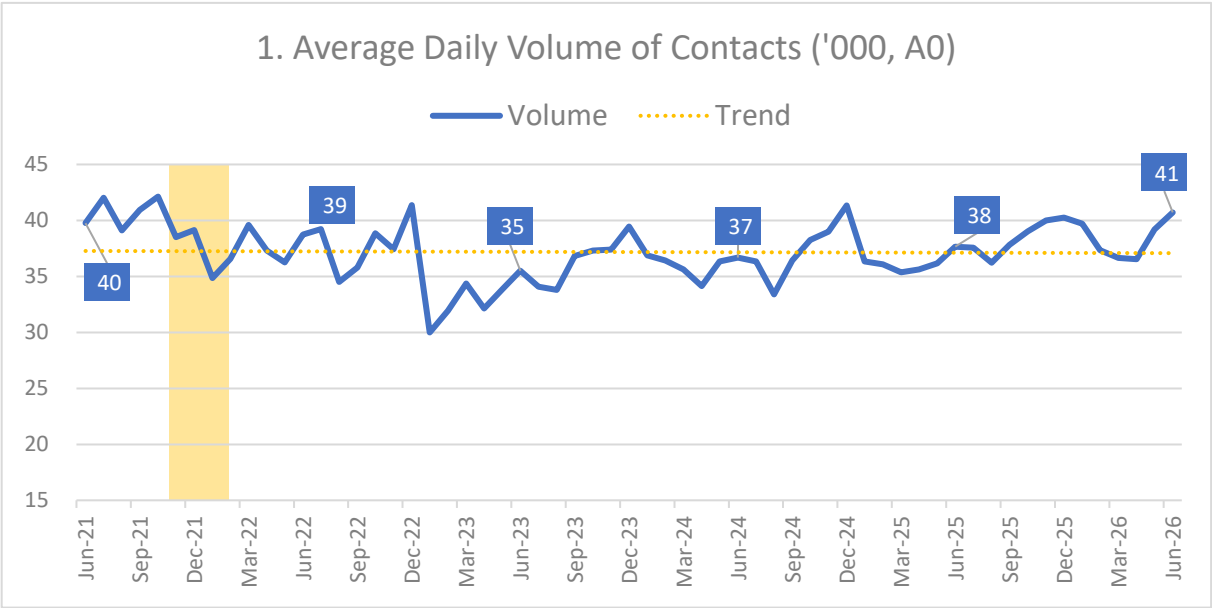
Section 1

Contact Volume and Call Answer time

- [Demand: Volume of Contacts](#)
- [Demand: Volume of 999 Calls Answered](#)
- [Demand: Call Answering Time](#)
- [Calls: Monthly Growth and Answer Time, Range](#)

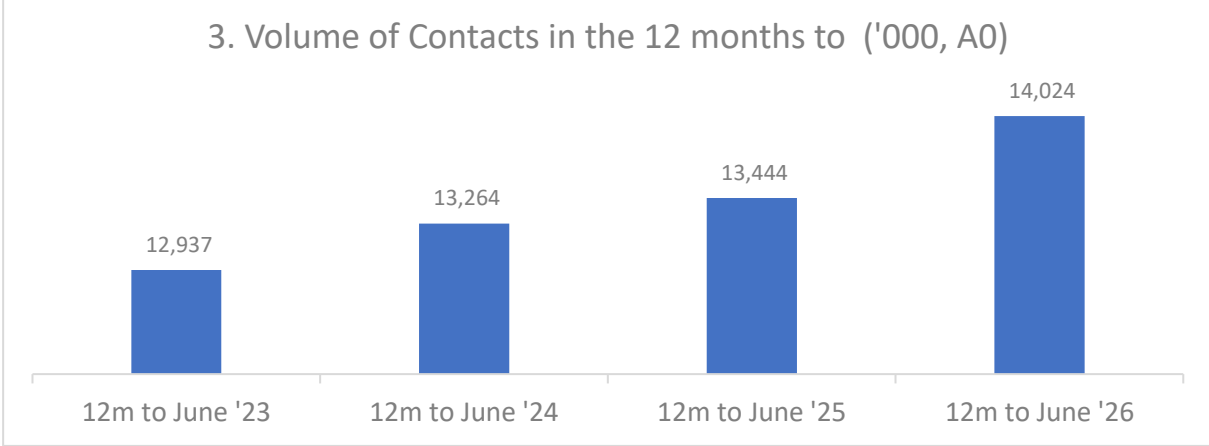
6. Demand: Volume of Contacts to Ambulance Control Rooms (Measure A0)

The volume of daily contacts to control rooms reached exceeded 41-thousand in June, the 6th highest volume to-date. This was an increase of over one-thousand contacts a day from May, and over three-thousand more than June 2025.



Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date 6th highest	Change from May 2026 +1,132 contacts	Change from June 2025 +3,053 contacts
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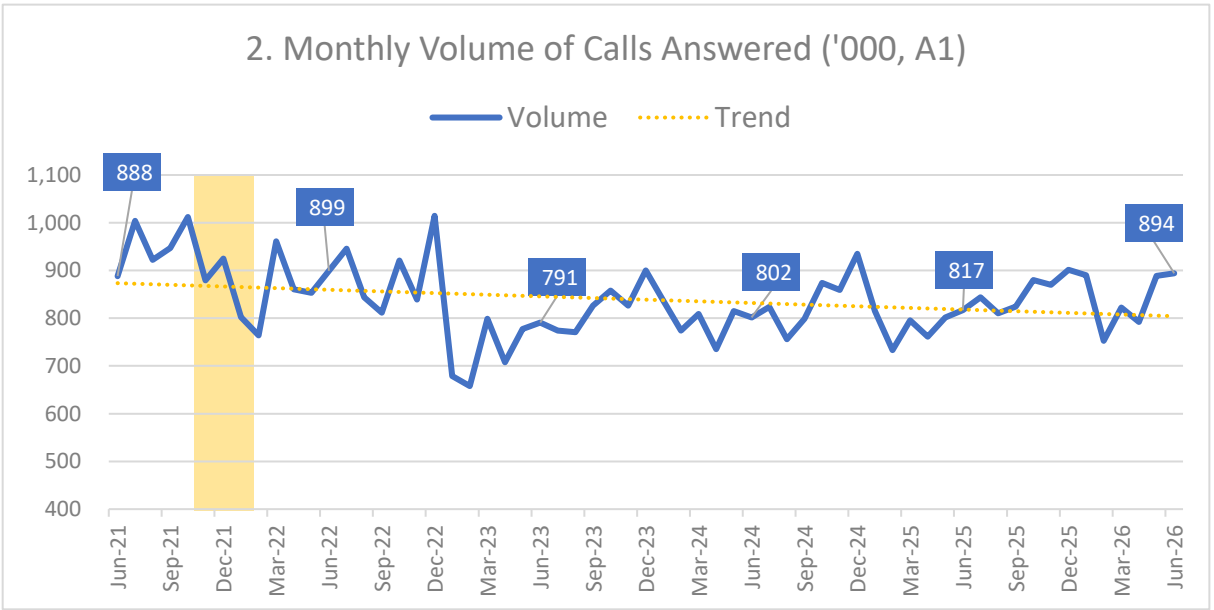
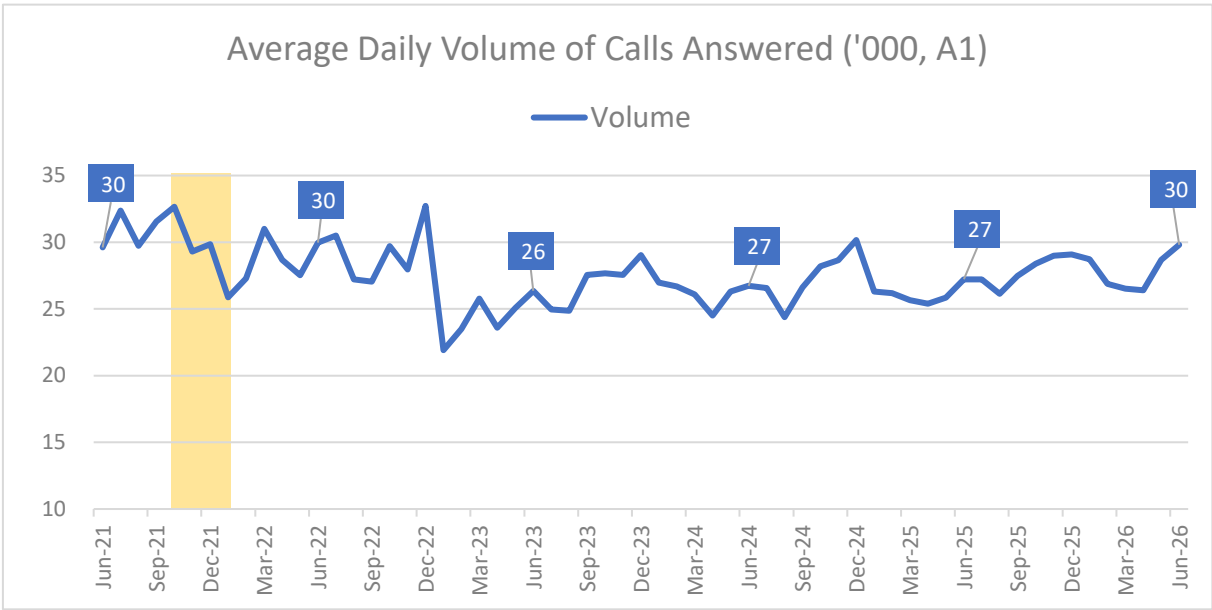


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



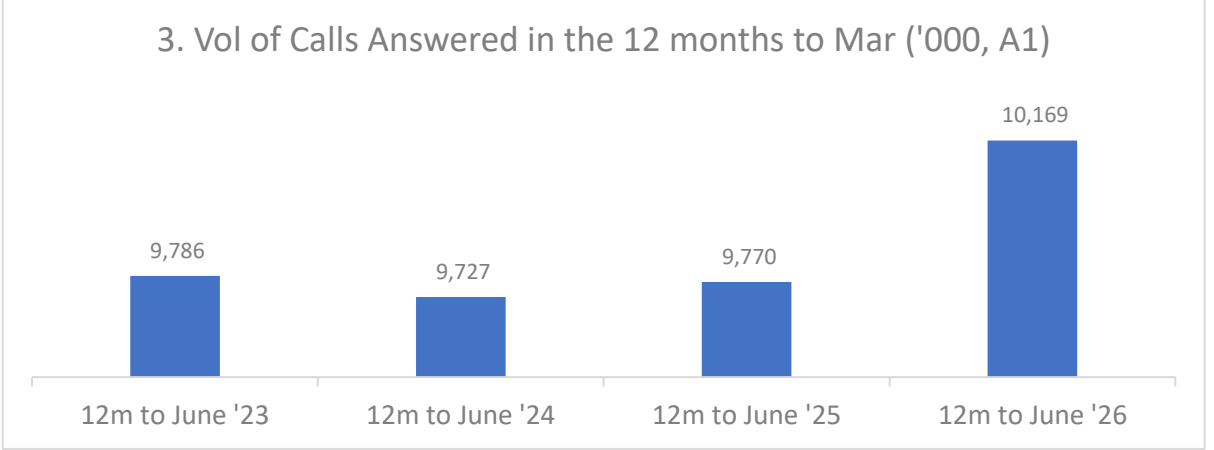
7. Demand: Volume of 999 Calls-Answered (Measure A1)

999 calls-answered exceeded 30-thousand in June – the tenth highest average daily volume to-date, and over a thousand more than in May. The annualised volume exceeded 10-million calls in the most recent period, 400-thousand more than the previous period.



Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date 10 th highest	Change from May 2026 +1,132 calls	Change from June 2025 +2,579 calls
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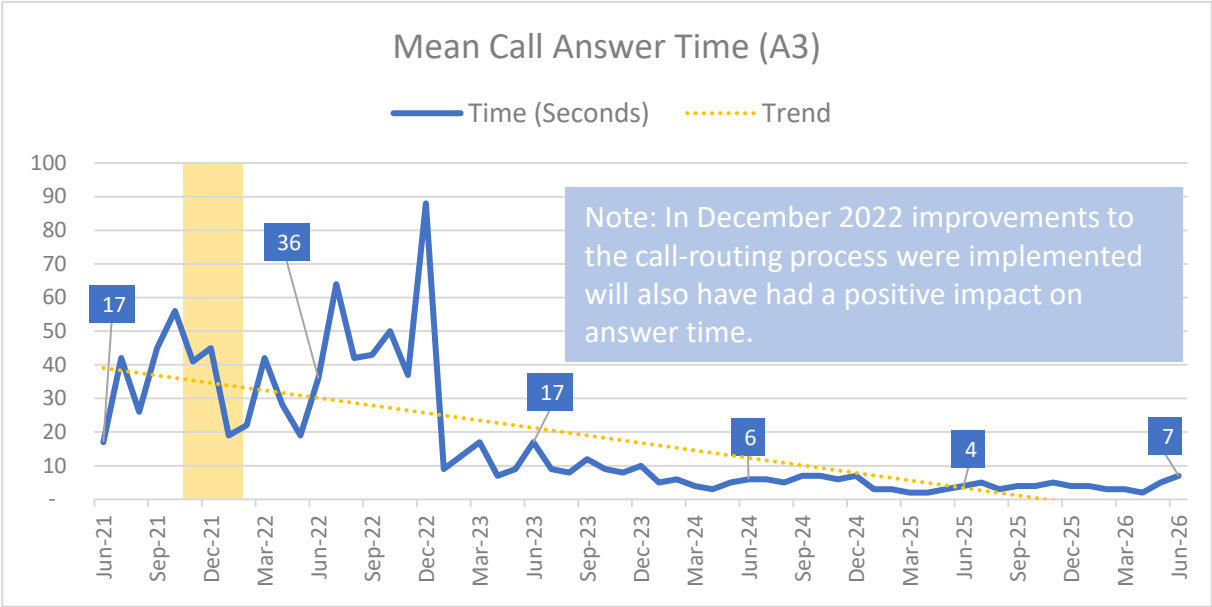


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



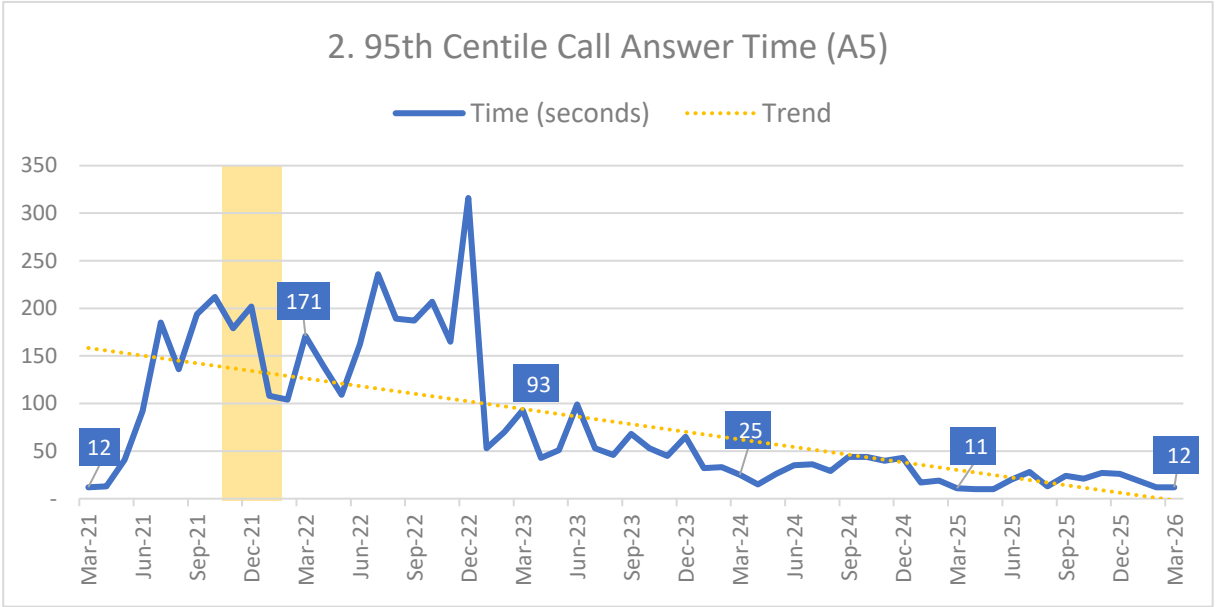
8. Demand: Call Answer Time (999, Measures A3 and A5)

Mean call answer-time slowed to seven-seconds – the slowest since December 2024. However, this is only two-seconds slower than May, despite the increased demand. For comparison, in June 2022, when demand was around the same level (see page 7), the mean answer time was 36-seconds – over five times slower.



Mean Call Answer Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date	Change from May 2026	Change from June 2025
45 th fastest	2 sec slower	3 sec slower



95th centile Answer Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date:	Change from May 2026	Change from June 2025
58 th fastest	20 secs slower	26 sec slower

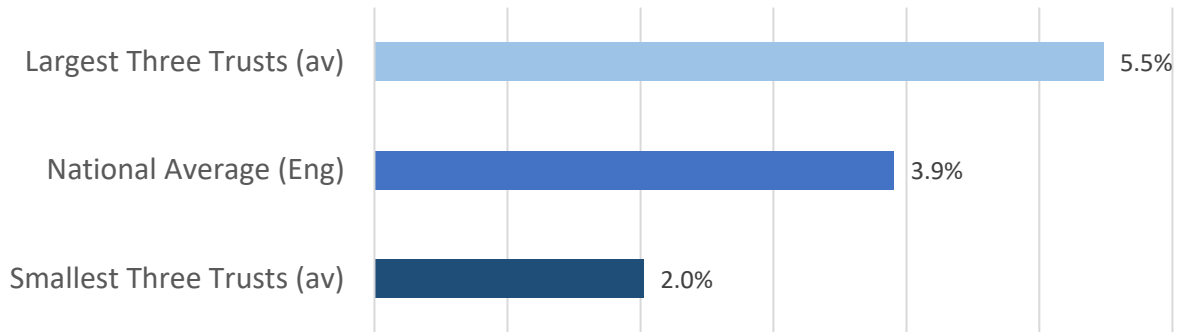
Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



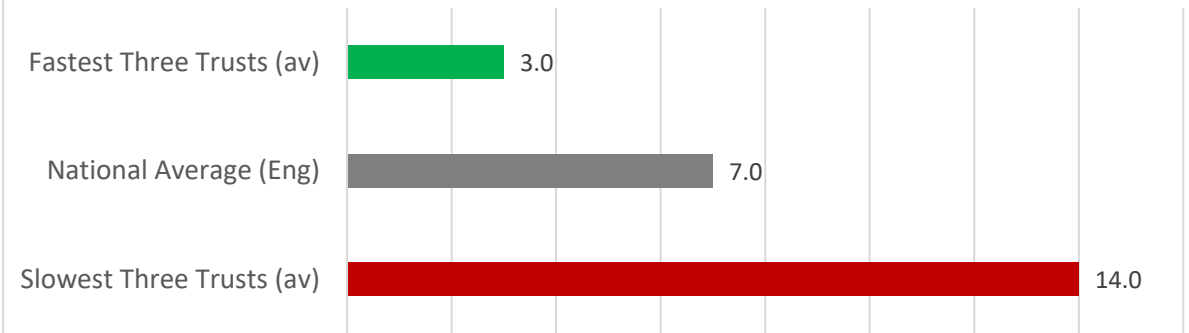
9. Calls: Range of Month-on-Month Growth and Call Answer Time, June 2026

Growth in demand exceeded six-percent for the highest outlying trusts – conversely just one trust in the “smallest” outliers saw a contraction in calls-answered. Answer time ranged from as low as two-seconds in the fastest outlier group, to as high as 18-seconds in the slowest group.

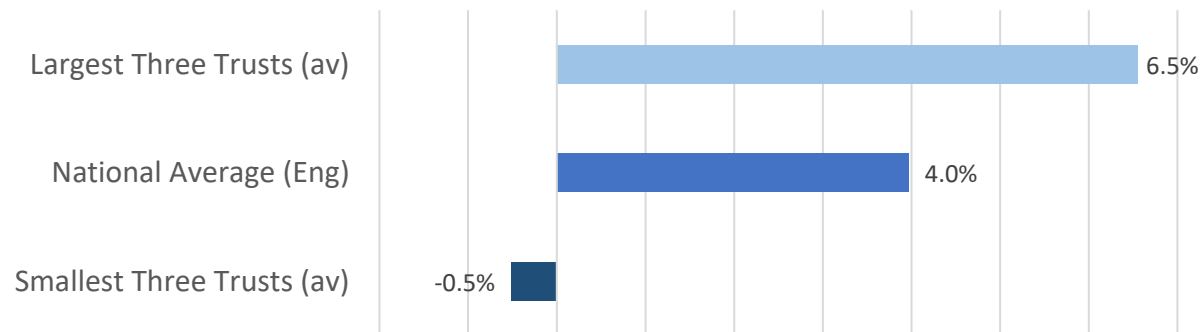
Growth in Contact Volume (Daily Av, May to June)



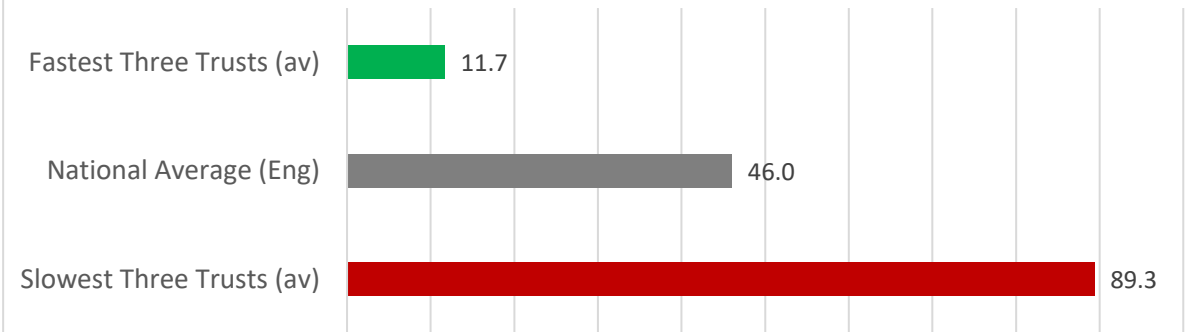
Mean Call Answer Time - Range (seconds)



Growth in Calls Answered Volume (Daily Av, May to June)



95th Centile Call Answer Time (seconds)



Notes: Largest/ Smallest shows average for the three trusts with largest/ smallest growth/ contraction. Fastest/ Slowest shows the average time from the fastest three, and slowest three trusts in England. Calculation excludes Isle of Wight.

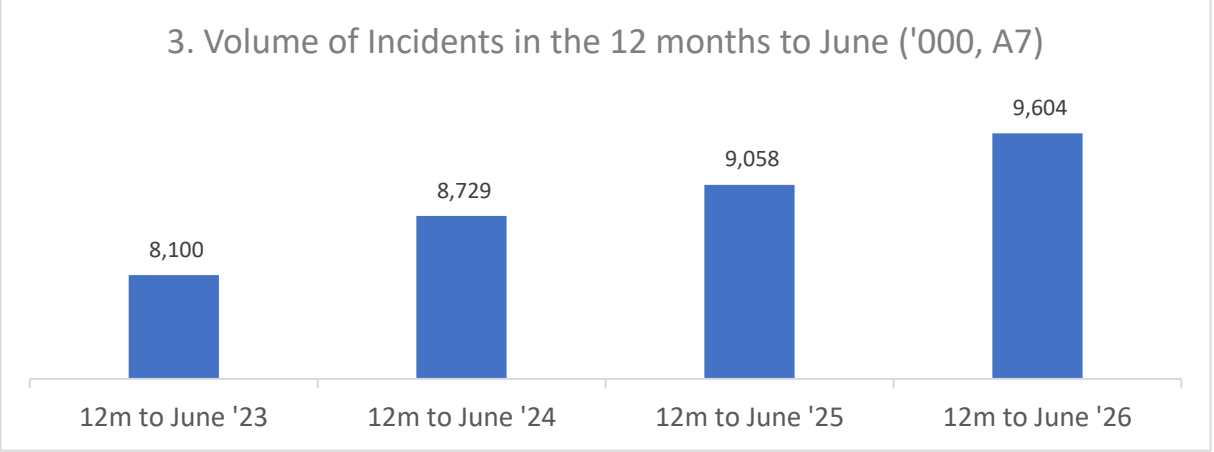
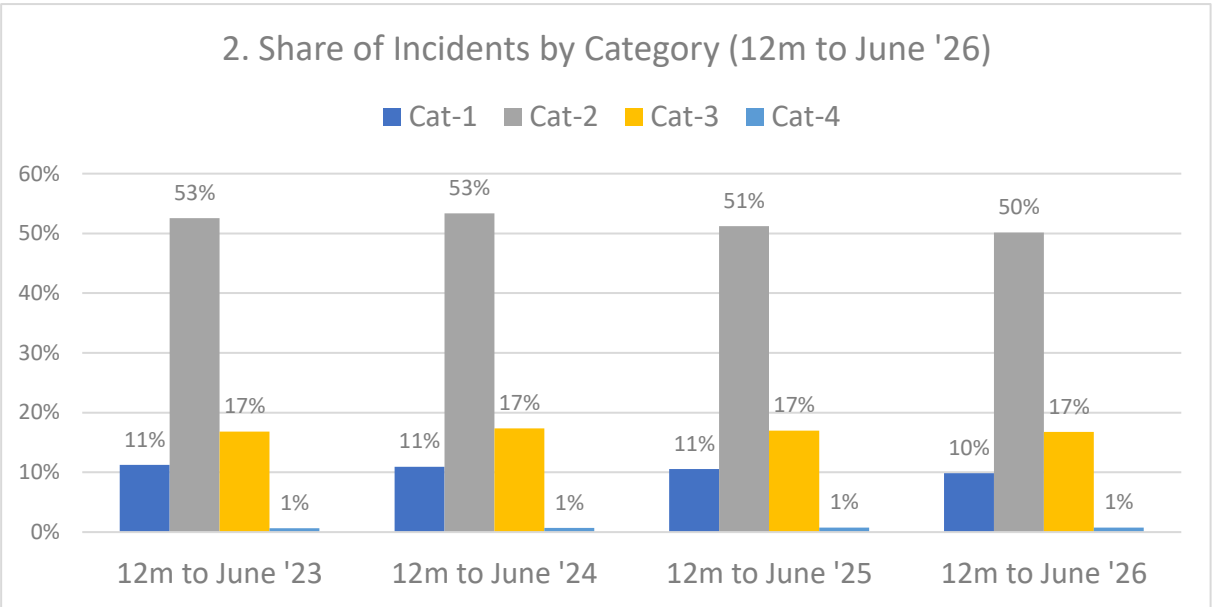
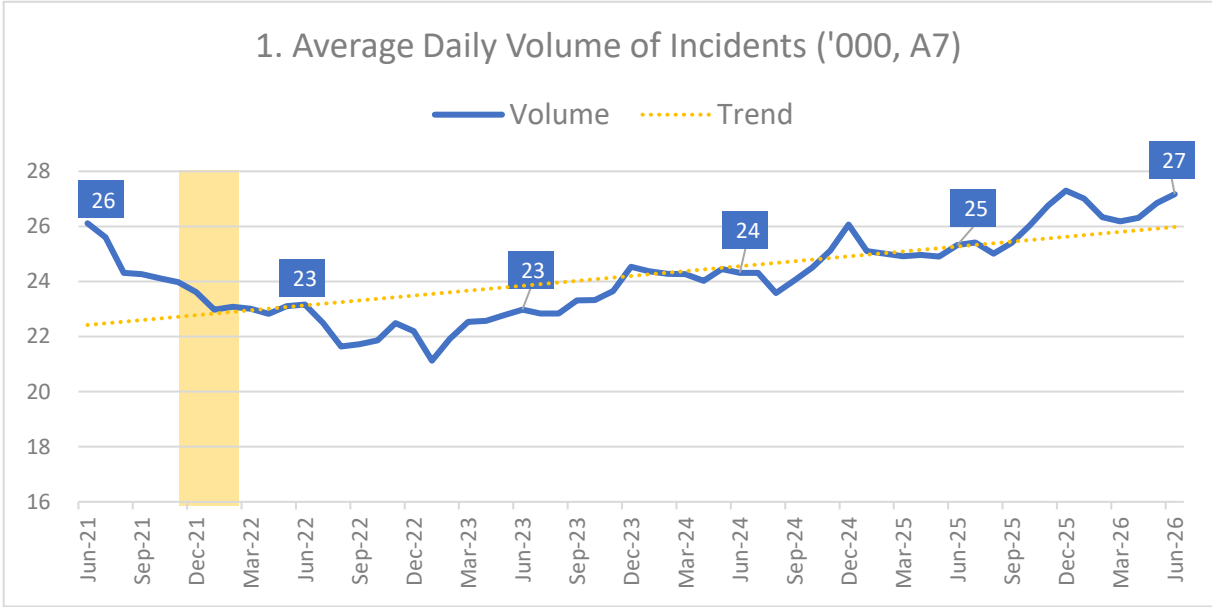
Section 2

Incidents and Response Time, by Category

- [All Incidents, Volume and Share](#)
- [Monthly Growth in Incident Volumes, Range](#)
- [Demand: C1 Incidents](#)
- [Demand: C1T Incidents \(NEW\)](#)
- [Demand: C2 Incidents](#)
- [Demand: C3 Incidents](#)
- [Demand: C4 Incidents](#)
- [Demand: S136 Incidents](#)
- [Demand: C1 Response Times](#)
- [Demand: C2 Response Times](#)
- [C1 and C2 Response Times, Range](#)
- [Demand: C3 Response Times](#)
- [Demand: C4 Response Times](#)
- [C3 and C4 Response Times, Range](#)
- [Demand: S136 Response Times](#)

11. All Incidents, Volume and Share (A7)

There were 27,171 incidents on average each day in June – the second highest to-date after December 2025. Incident mix remained fairly consistent with a month-on-month increase in Categories 1 and 2, and a corresponding decrease in Categories 3 and 4.

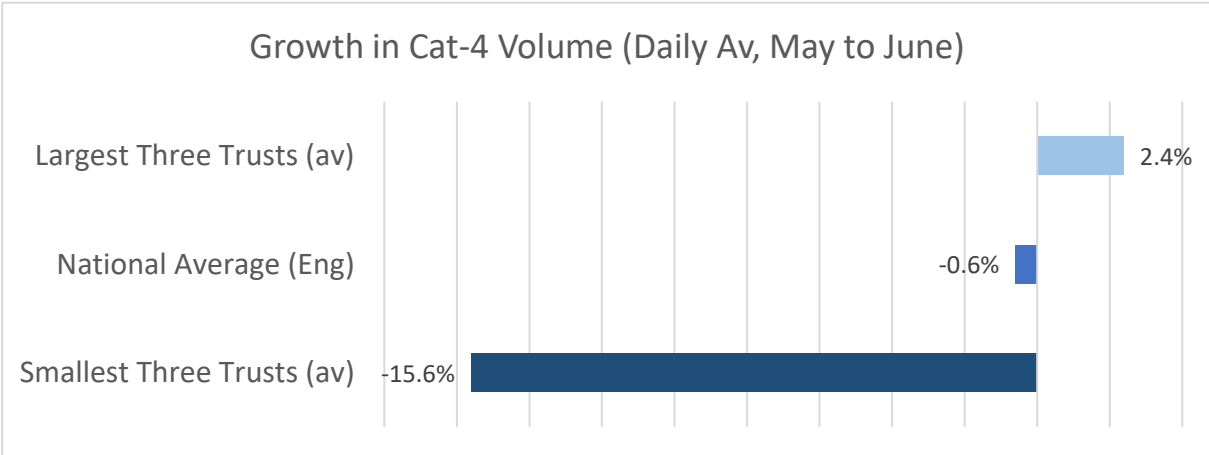
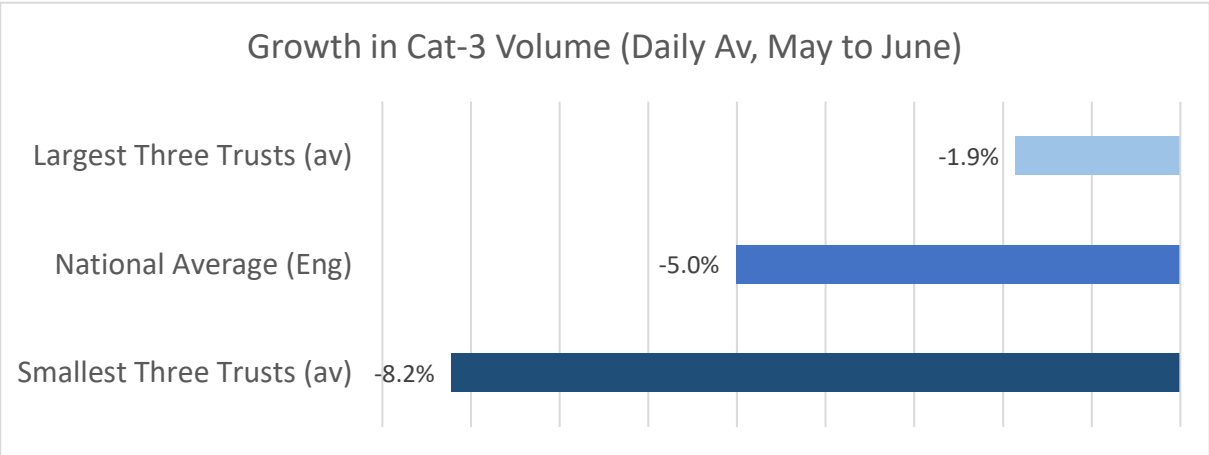
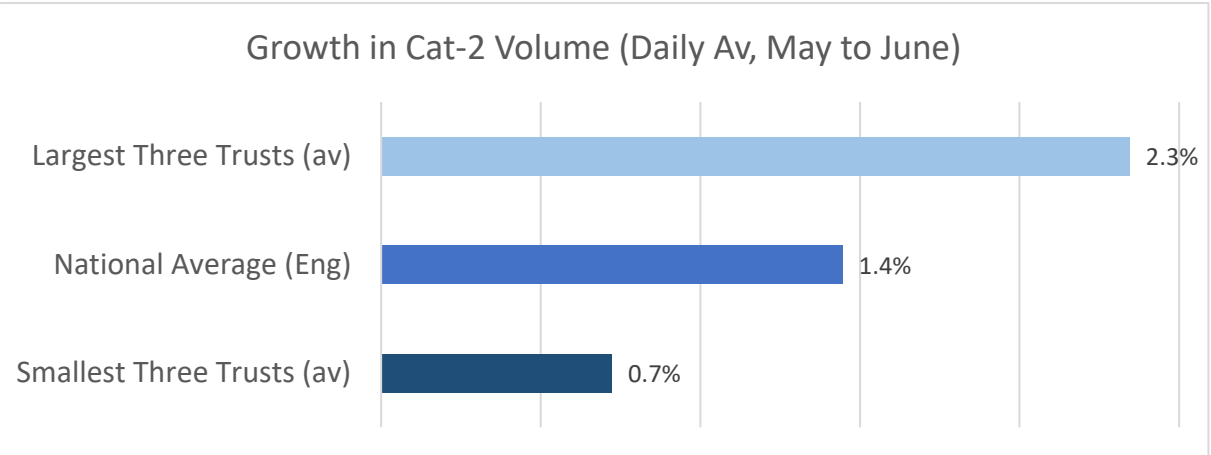
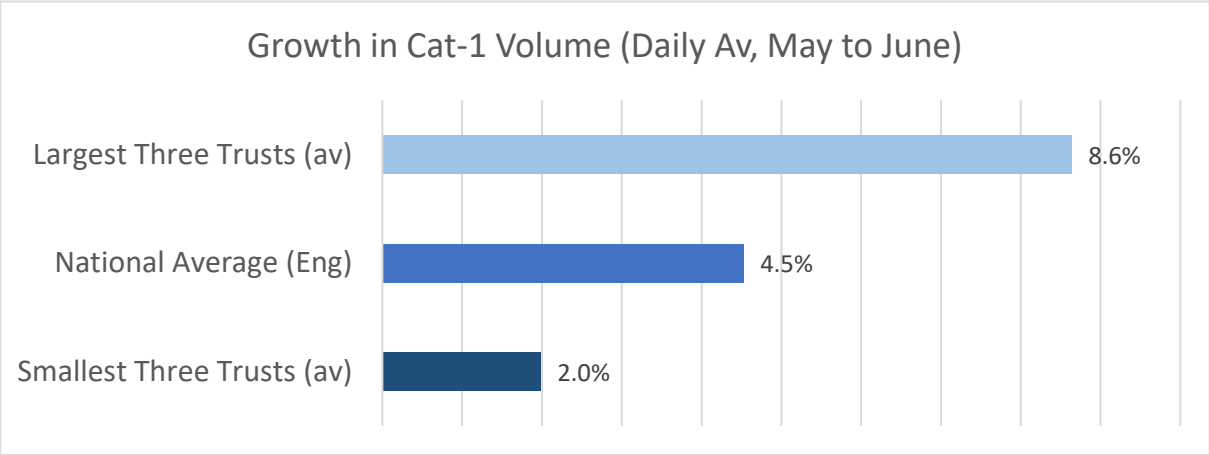


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



12. Range, Month-on-Month Growth in Average Daily Incident Volumes, June 2026

As outlined in Page 3, the heatwave saw an uplift in Category 1 and 2 incidents, and a decrease in 3 and 4. This is reflected in the charts below, albeit to differing degrees by trust. For each category the greatest growth/ contraction appears to be linked to trusts which would have experienced the highest temperatures.



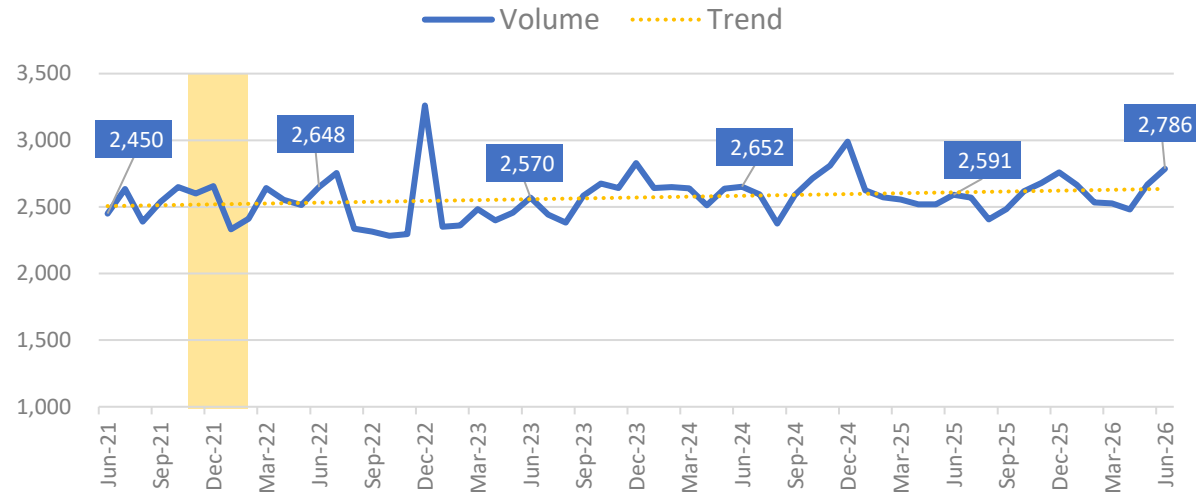
Notes: Notes: Largest/ Smallest shows average for the three trusts with largest/ smallest growth/ contraction. Calculation excludes Isle of Wight.



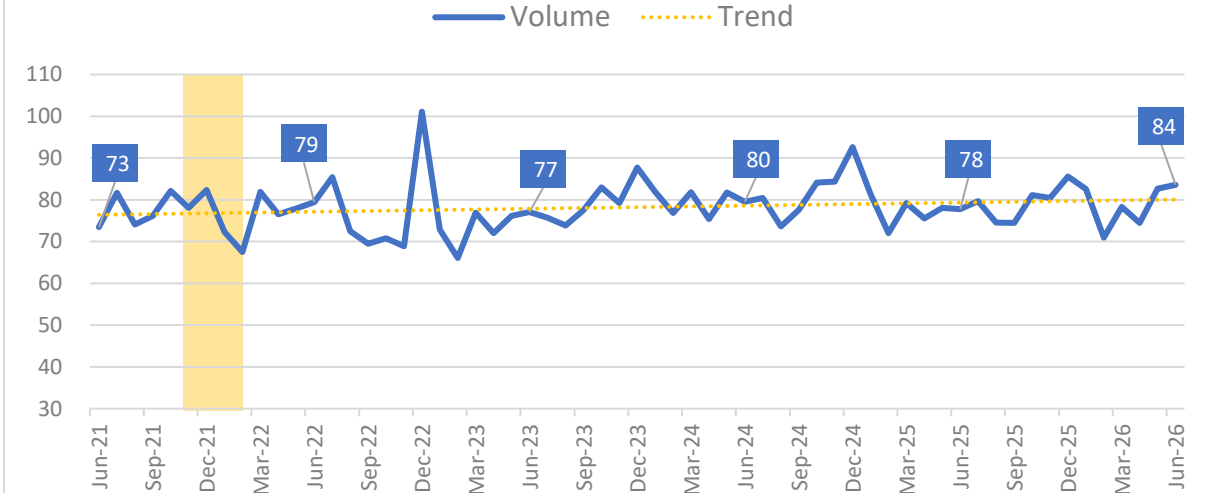
13. Demand: Category-1 Incidents (A8)

The May/June heat-waves had a clear impact on Cat-1 demand. Growth in the average daily volume between April 2026 and June 2026 was 12-percent compared with 3-percent for the same three-month period last year. For comparison, growth between October and December 2025 was five-percent.

1. Average Daily Volume of Cat-1 Incidents (A8)



2. Volume of Cat-1 Incidents ('000, A8)



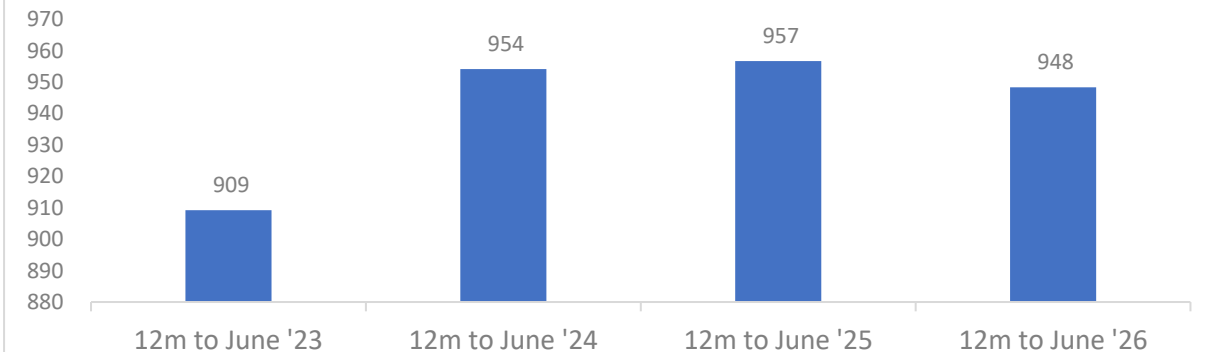
Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series
to-date
5th highest

Change from
May 2026
+120 incidents

Change from
June 2025
+195 incidents

3. Vol of Cat-1 Incidents in the 12 months to June ('000, A8)



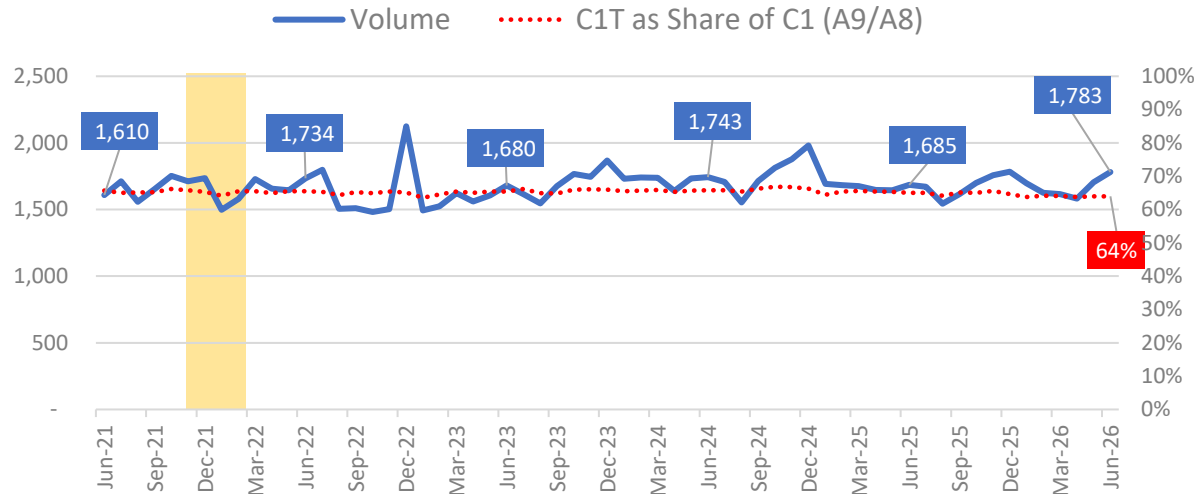
Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



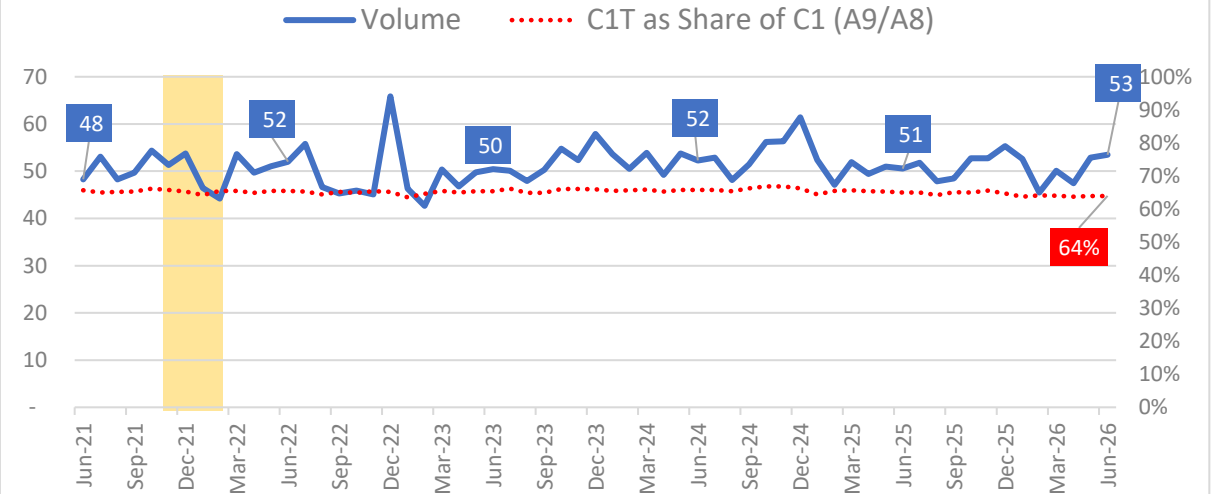
14. Demand: Category-1T Incidents (A9) (Cat-1 patients conveyed by an ambulance service emergency vehicle)

June saw the 8th highest volume of patients conveyed by ambulance to-date averaging 1,783 each day. This represented 64-percent of Cat-1 incidents, a proportion that has remained largely unchanged since January.

1. Average Daily Volume of Cat-1T Incidents (A9)



2. Volume of Cat-1T Incidents ('000, A9)



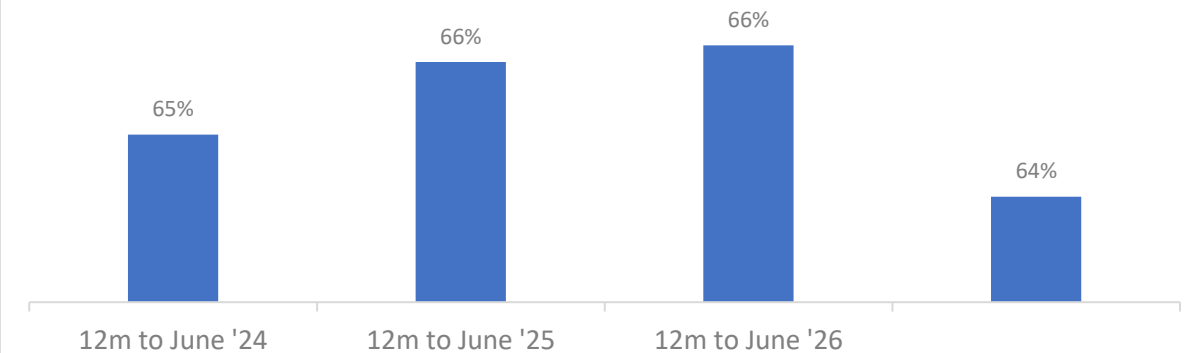
Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series
to-date
8th highest

Change from
May 2026
+77 incidents

Change from
June 2025
+98 incidents

3. C1T as Share of C1 in the 12 months to Jun (% , A9/A8)



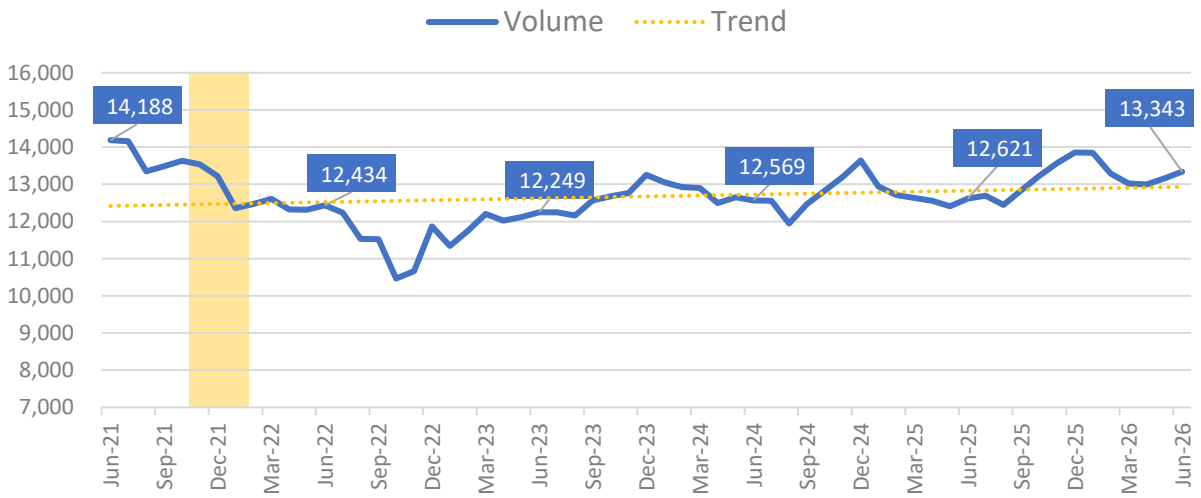
Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



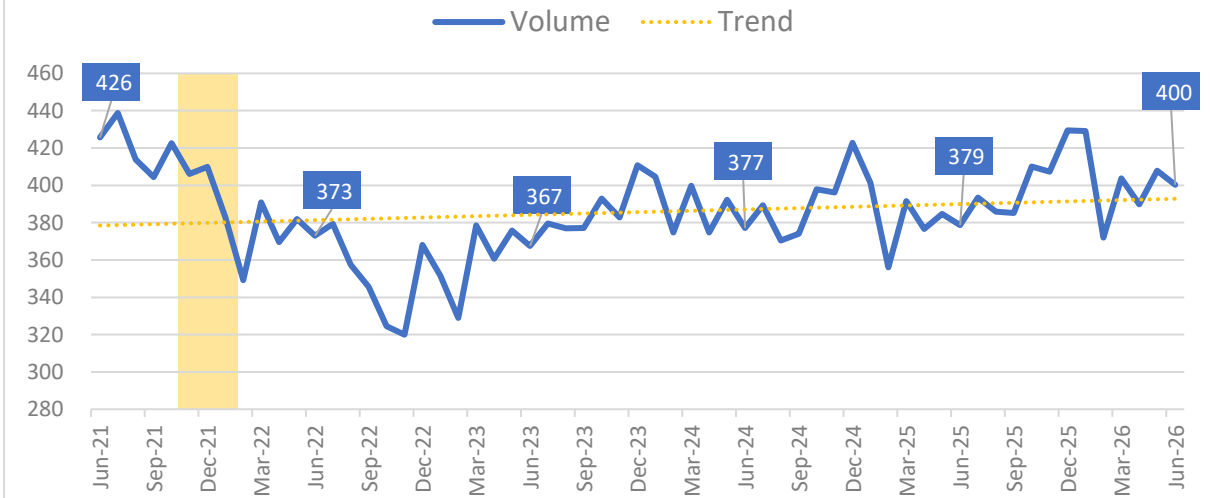
15. Demand: Category-2 Incidents (A10)

Although the heatwaves do correlate with increased Cat-2 activity, growth was not as steep as Cat-1. Average daily incidents increased by 188 to 13,343. This represents three-percent growth between April and June, but compares with one-percent growth between April and June in both 2024 and 2025.

1. Average Daily Volume of Cat-2 Incidents (A10)



2. Volume of Cat-2 Incidents ('000, A10)



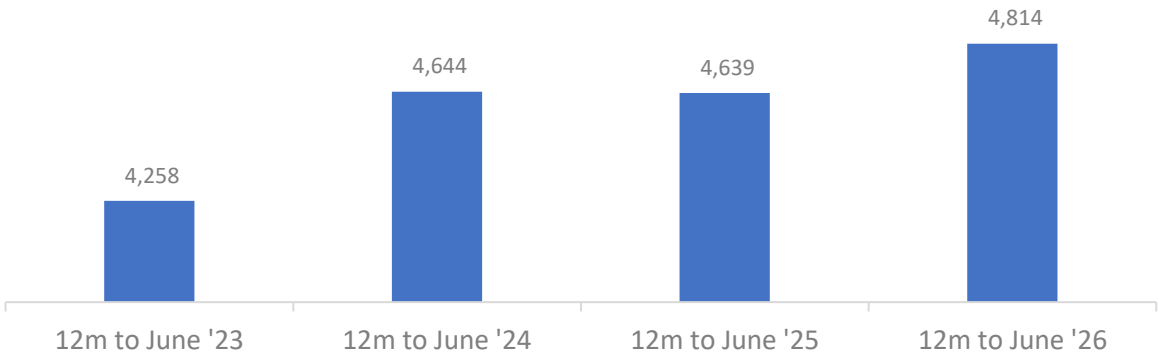
Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series
to-date
15th highest

Change from
May 2026
+188 incidents

Change from
June 2025
+723 incidents

3. Vol of Cat-2 Incidents in the 12 months to June ('000, A10)

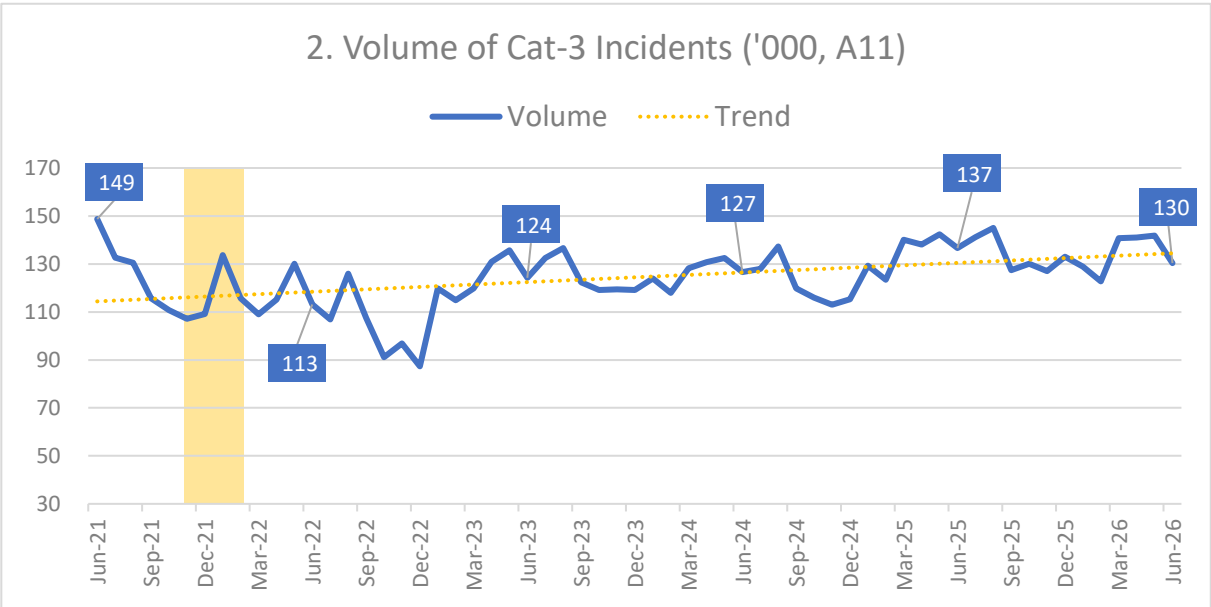
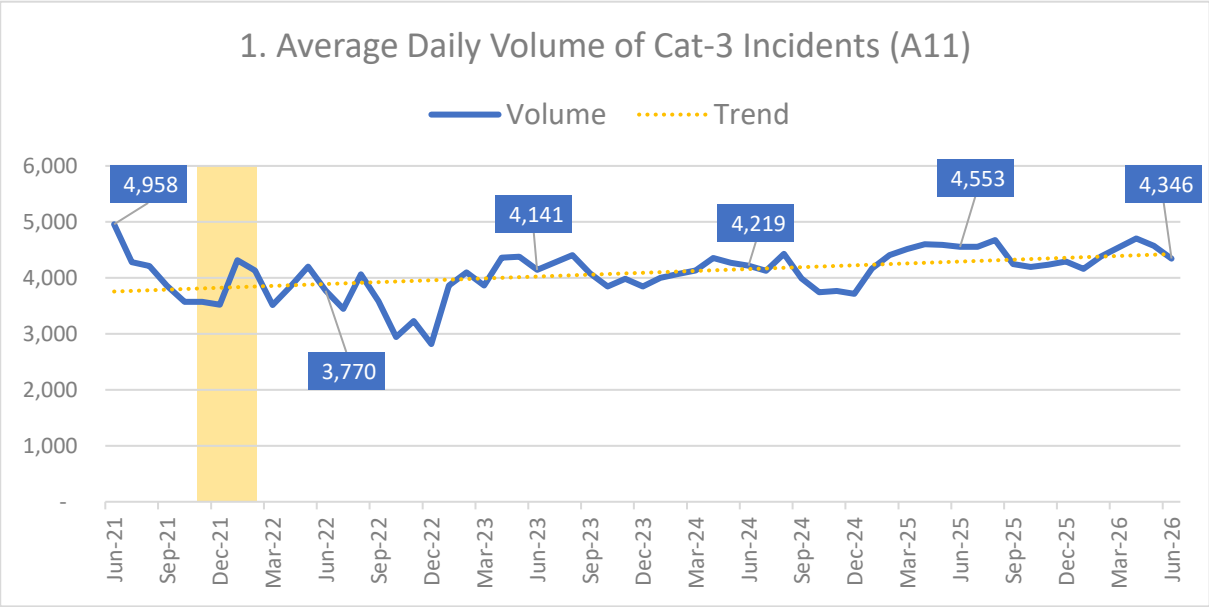


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



16. Demand: Category-3 Incidents (A11)

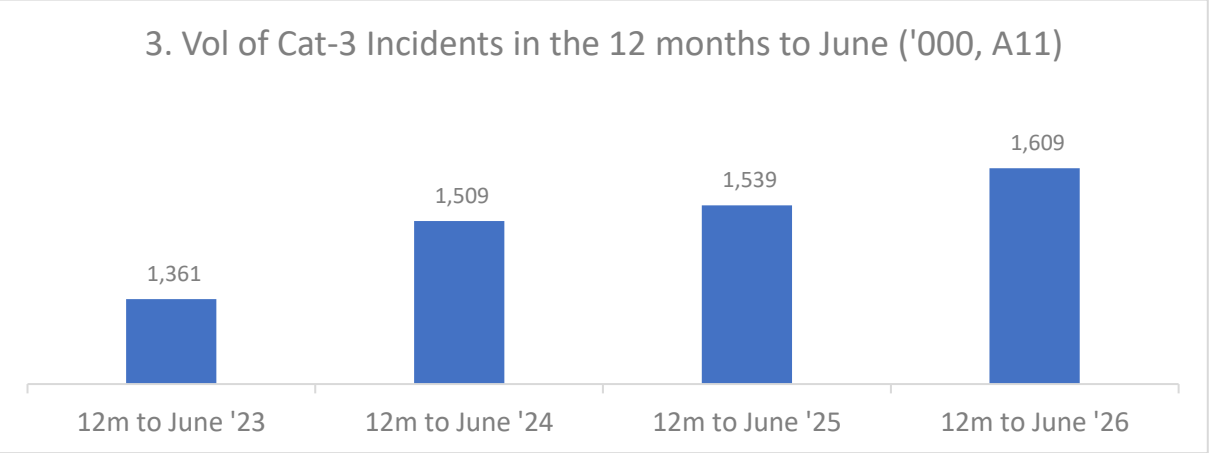
As seen on page 12, Cat-3 demand contracted for all trusts in June, with volume dropping for the second consecutive month. The difference between April and June was minus-eight percent, which compares to a one-percent drop over the same period in 2025.



Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

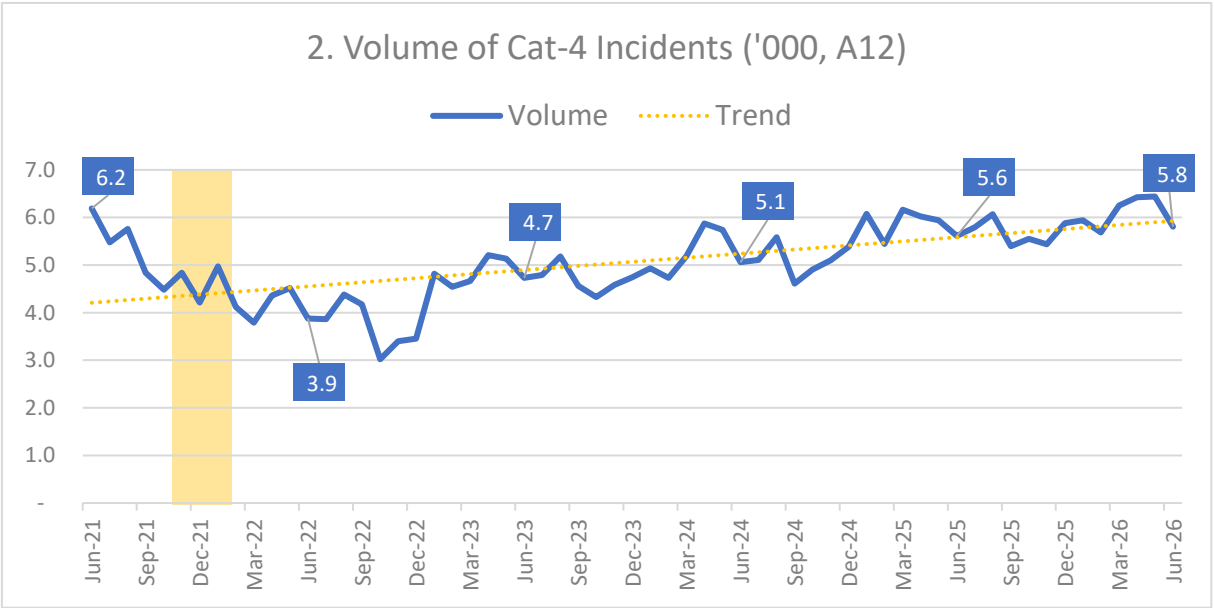
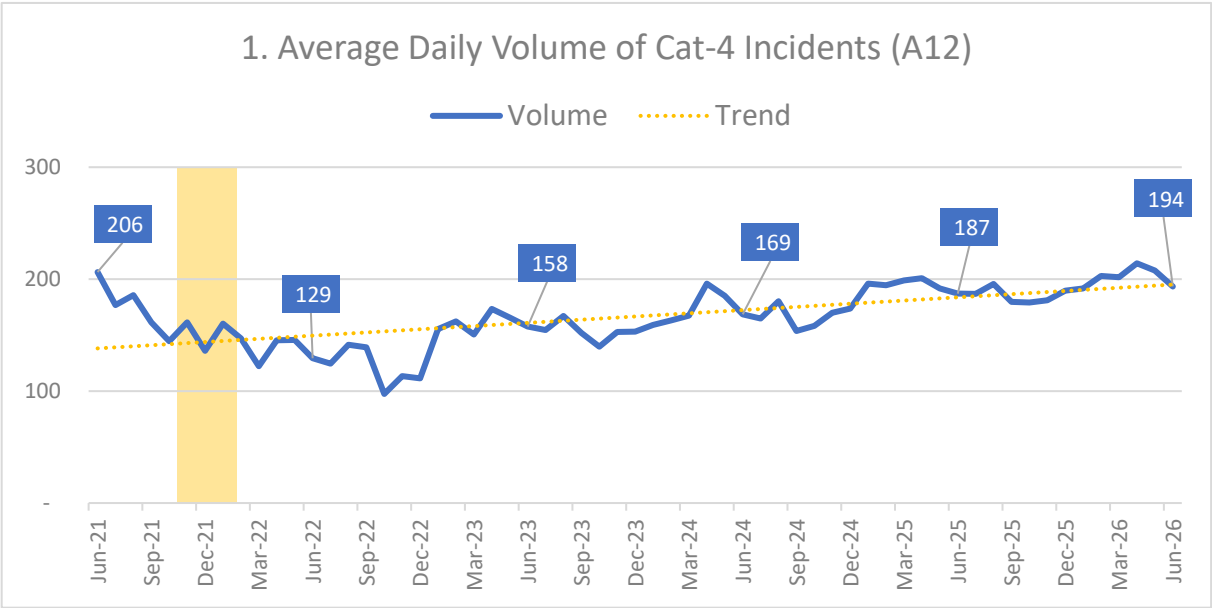
Rank in series to-date 61 st highest	Change from May 2026 -229 incidents	Change from June 2025 -207 incidents
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Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



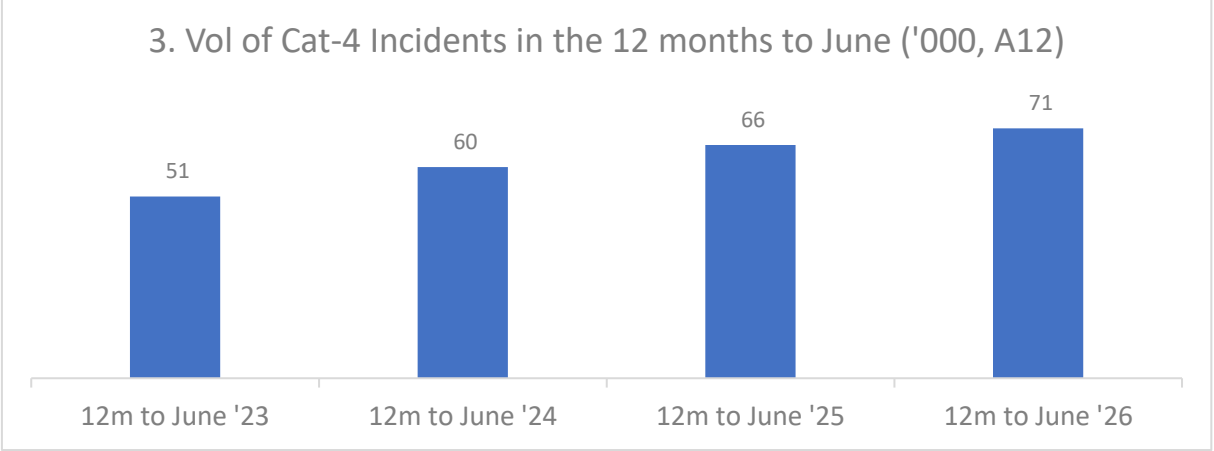
17. Demand: Category-4 Incidents (A12)

Page 12 shows that Cat-4 contracted for most trusts in June. There were just 14 fewer incidents each day compared with May. Between April and June this represents a ten-percent drop in volume, compared with a fall of seven-percent over the same period in 2025.



Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date 57 th highest	Change from May 2026 -14 incident	Change from June 2025 +7 incidents
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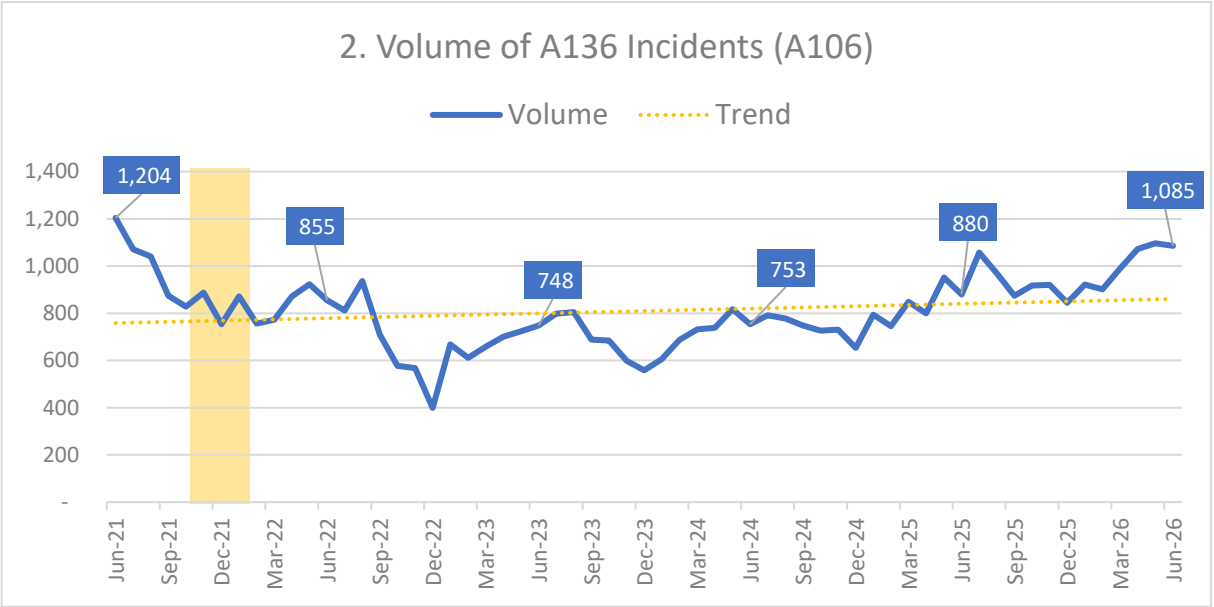
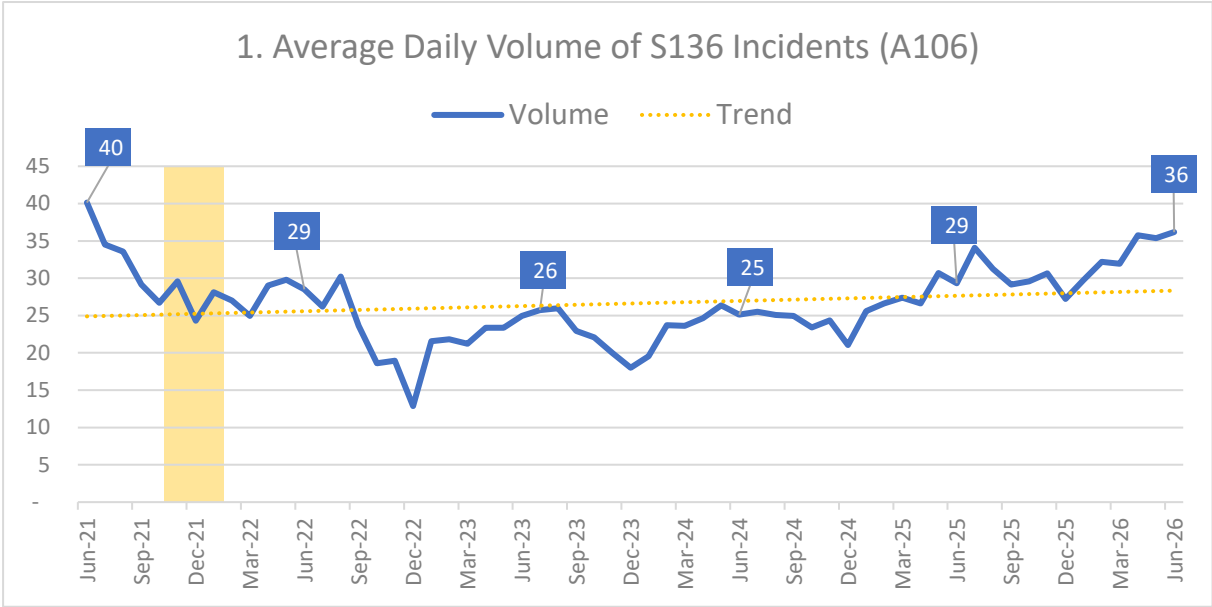


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



18. Demand: Section 136 Incidents and Percent Transported (A106 and A110)

Volume remained largely unchanged for Section 136 incidents, averaging just one incident more each day than May. The category is growing steadily over time – the annualised data show 3,526 more incidents in the most recent period compared with 2023, representing growth of over 40-percent.



Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date

7th highest

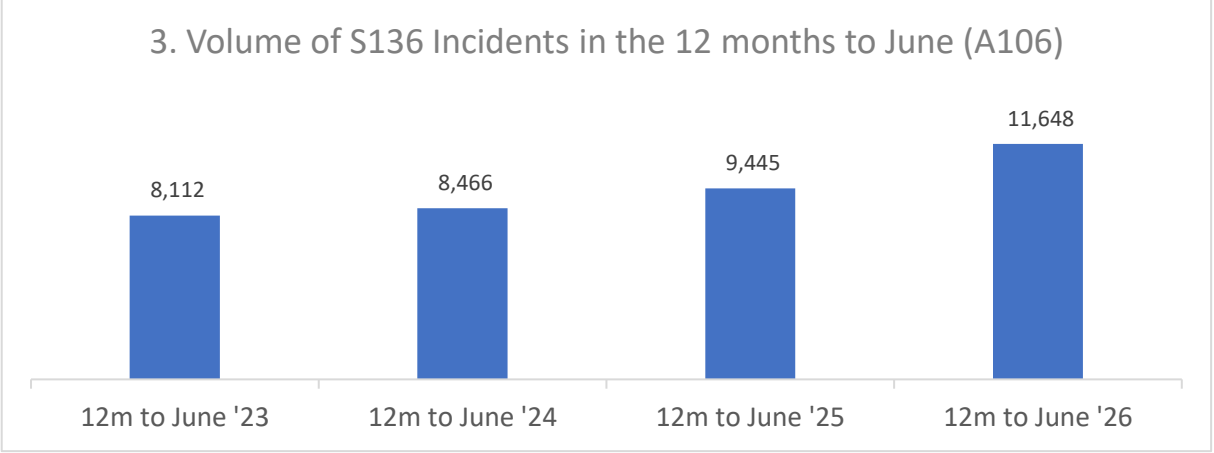
Change from May 2026

+1 incident

Change from June 2025

+7 incidents

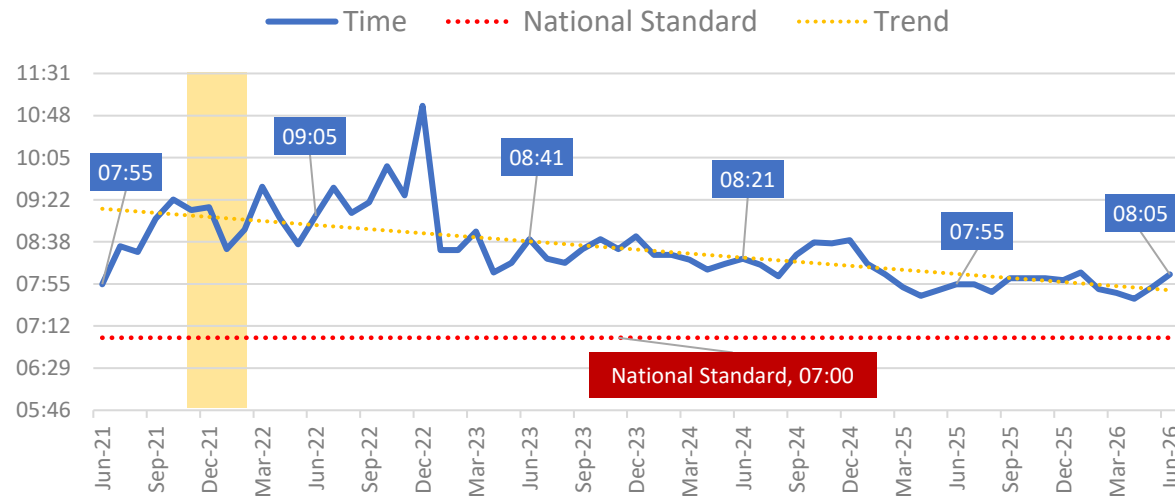
Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



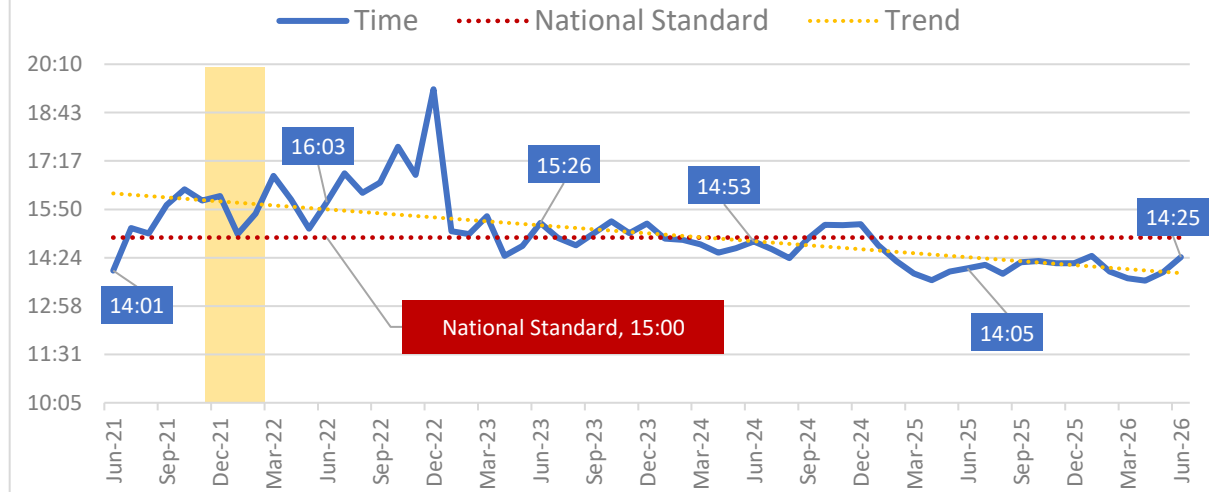
19. Demand: Category-1 Response Times (Measures A25 and A26)

Despite the heat-related increase in demand, Cat-1 mean response time was the second fastest for any June since 2022. It slowed by 13-seconds between May and June. However, in June 2024, which had four-thousand fewer Cat-1 incidents, the mean response time was 36-seconds slower.

Mean C1 Response Time (mm:ss, A25)



90th Centile C1 Response Time (mm:ss, A26)



Mean Response Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series
to-date
43rd fastest

Change from
May 2026
13 secs slower

Change from
June 2025
10 secs slower

90th centile Response Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series
to-date:
45th slowest

Change from
May 2026
27 secs slower

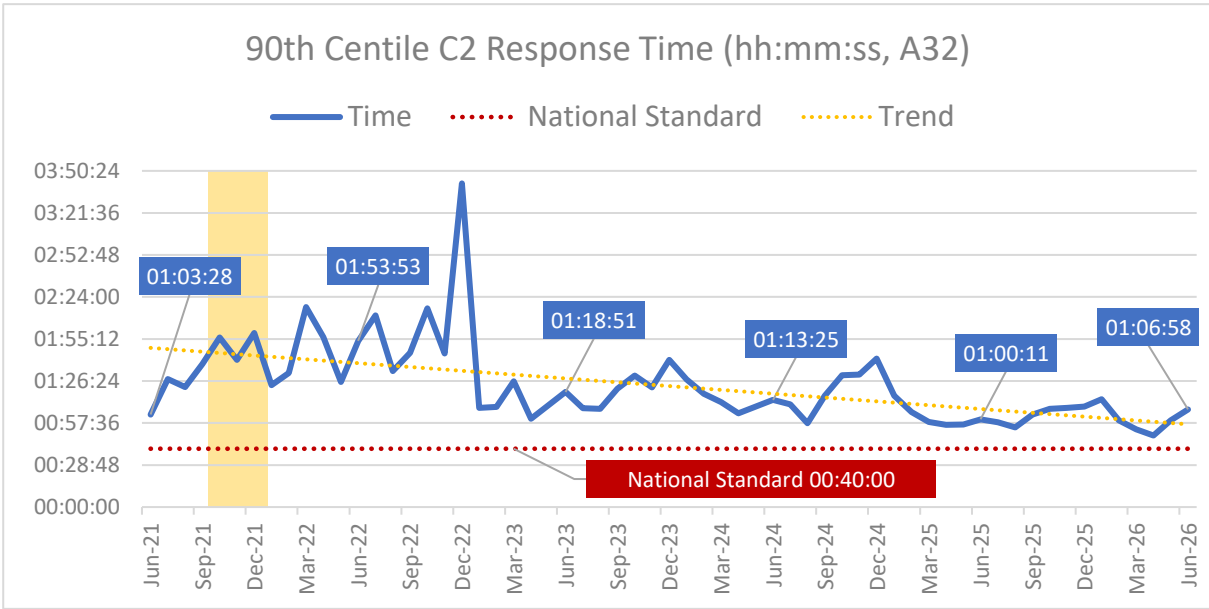
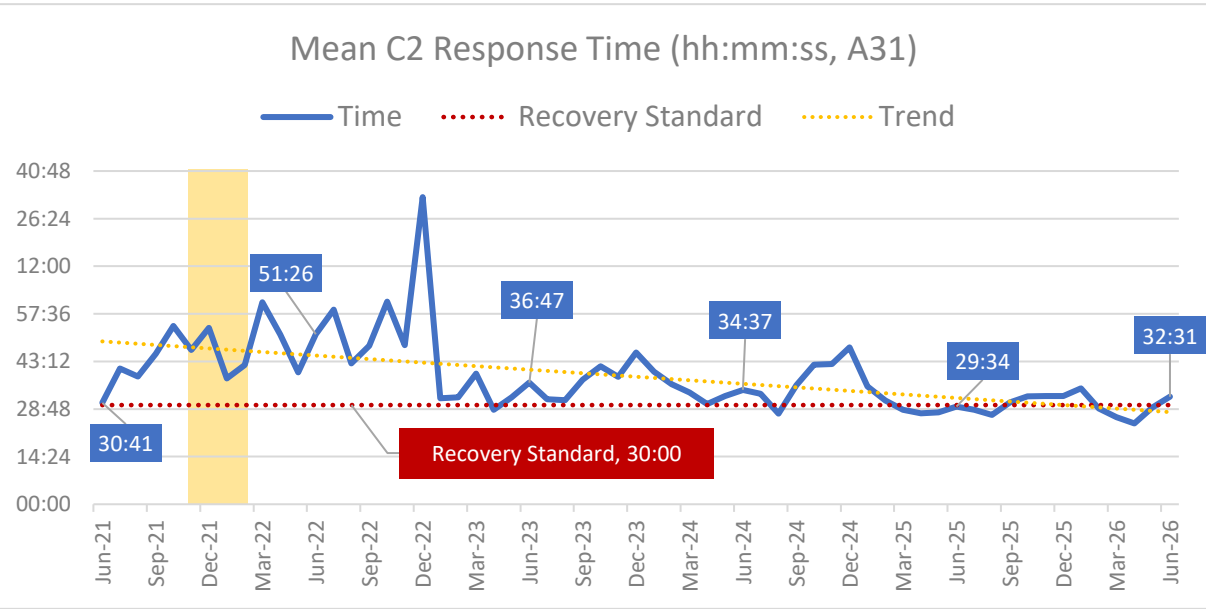
Change from
June 2025
20 secs slower

Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



20. Demand: Category-2 Response Times (Measures A31 and A32)

Cat-2 saw an increased mean response time of three minutes, taking the figure to above the 30-minute recovery standard for the first time since January. As with Cat-1, however, the latest figure is faster than June 2024 (by two minutes), a month that had 23-thousand fewer Cat-2 incidents than June 2026.



Mean Response Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series
to-date
49th fastest

Change from
May 2026
3 mins slower

Change from
June 2025
3 mins slower

90th centile Response Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series
to-date:
43rd fastest

Change from
May 2026
7.5 mins slower

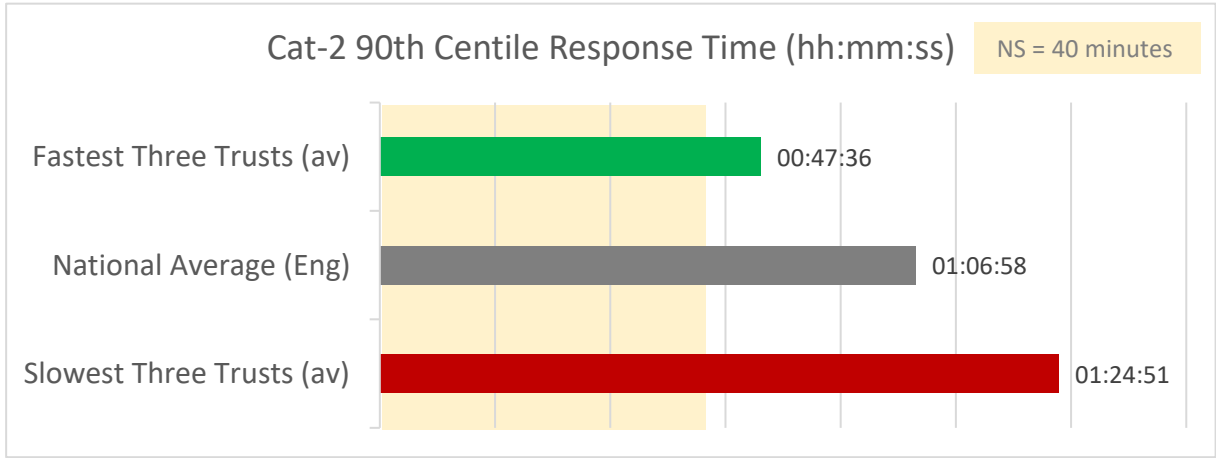
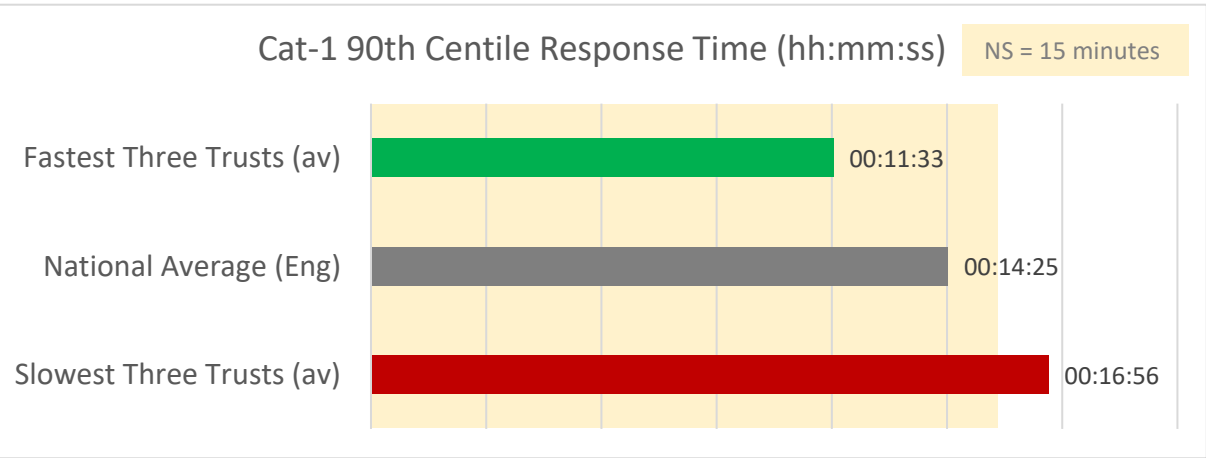
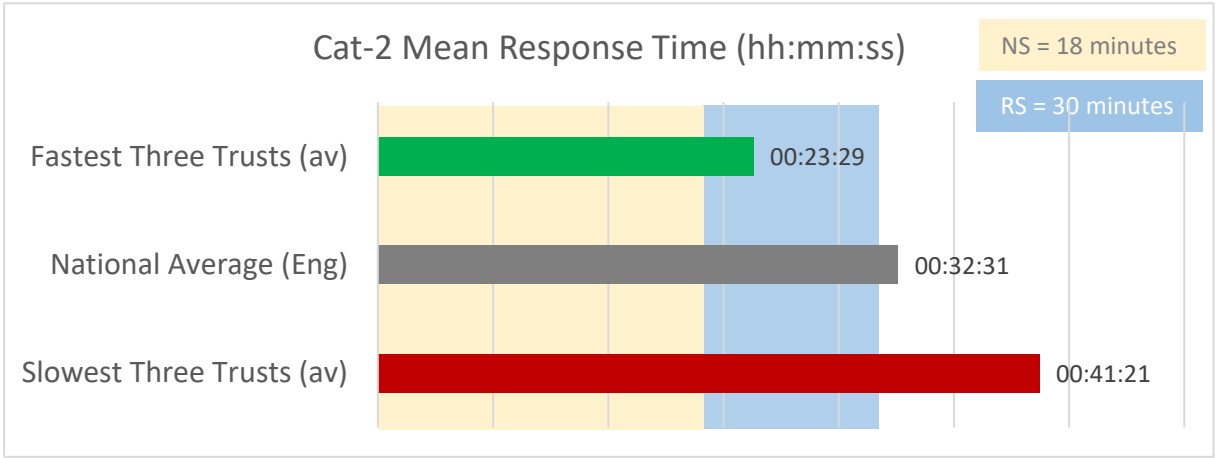
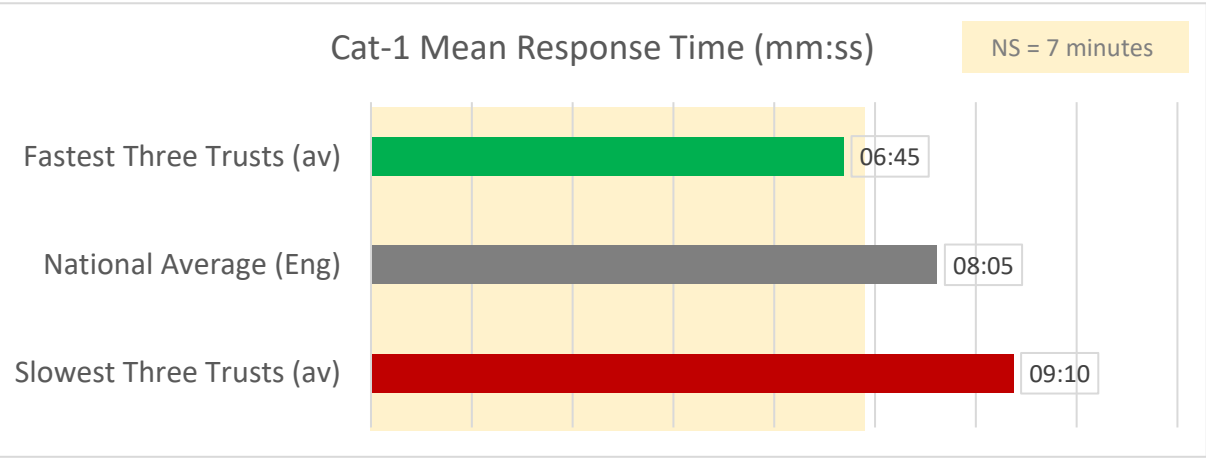
Change from
June 2025
7 mins slower

Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



21. Range, Category-1 and Category-2 Response Time, June 2026

Highlighting outlying trusts shows ongoing variation in response times (influenced by a number of factors, including geography). It is notable that, despite increased demand, five trusts returned a Cat-2 mean response faster than the 30-minute recovery standard, while the slowest trusts averaged over 40-minutes.

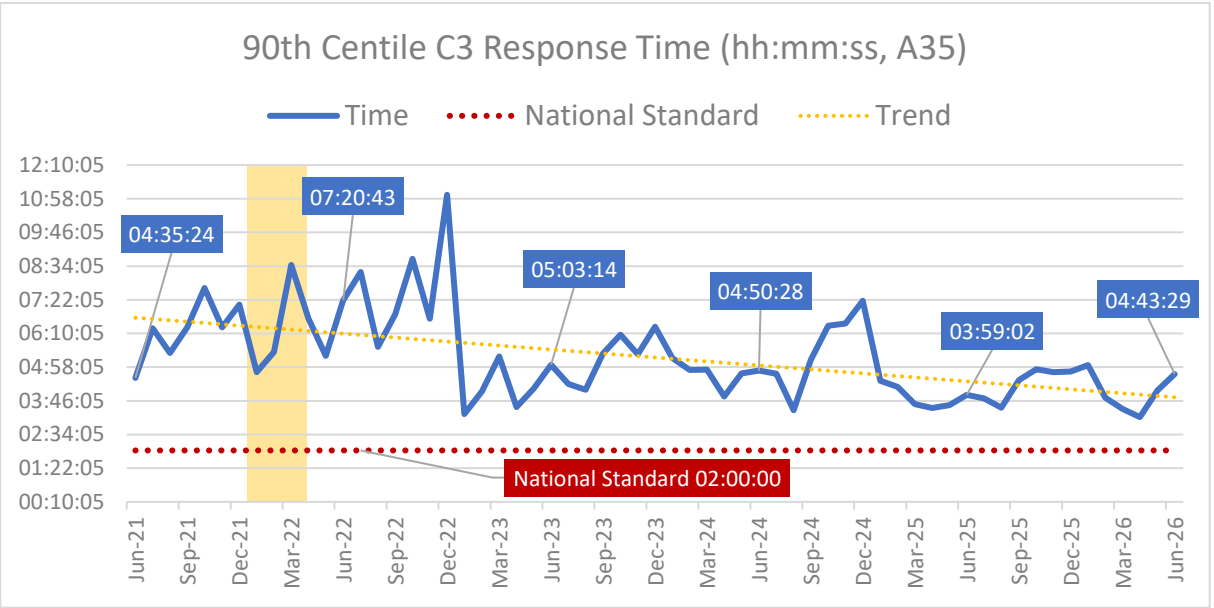
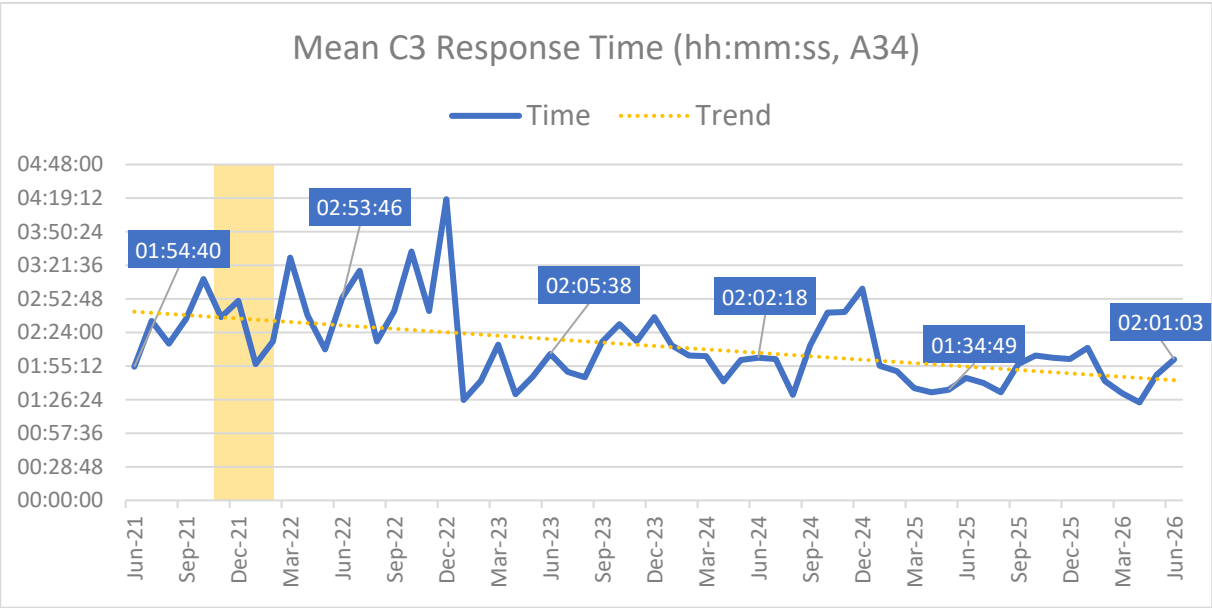


Notes: Fastest/ slowest shows the average share of incidents from the fastest three, and slowest three trusts in England for each category. Calculation excludes Isle of Wight.



22. Demand: Category-3 Response Times (Measures A34 and A35)

Cat-3 mean response slowed by 13-minutes to over two hours, while the 90th centile exceeded four-hours and forty-minutes, well over double the national standard of two-hours for this category.



Mean Response Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date 52 nd fastest	Change from May 2026 13 mins slower	Change from June 2025 16 mins slower
--	--	---

90th centile Response Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date: 50 th fastest	Change from May 2026 35 mins slower	Change from June 2025 44 mins slower
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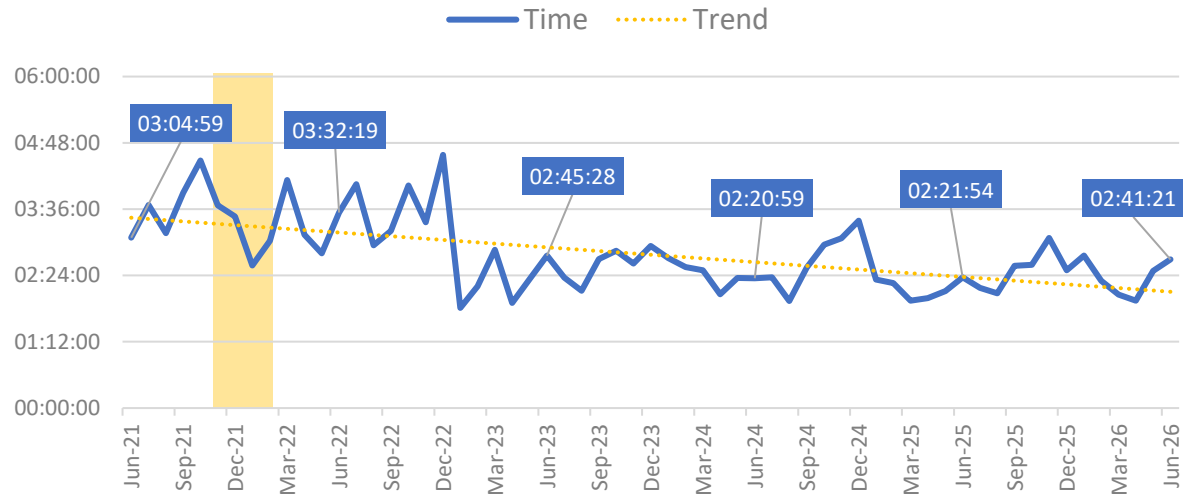
Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



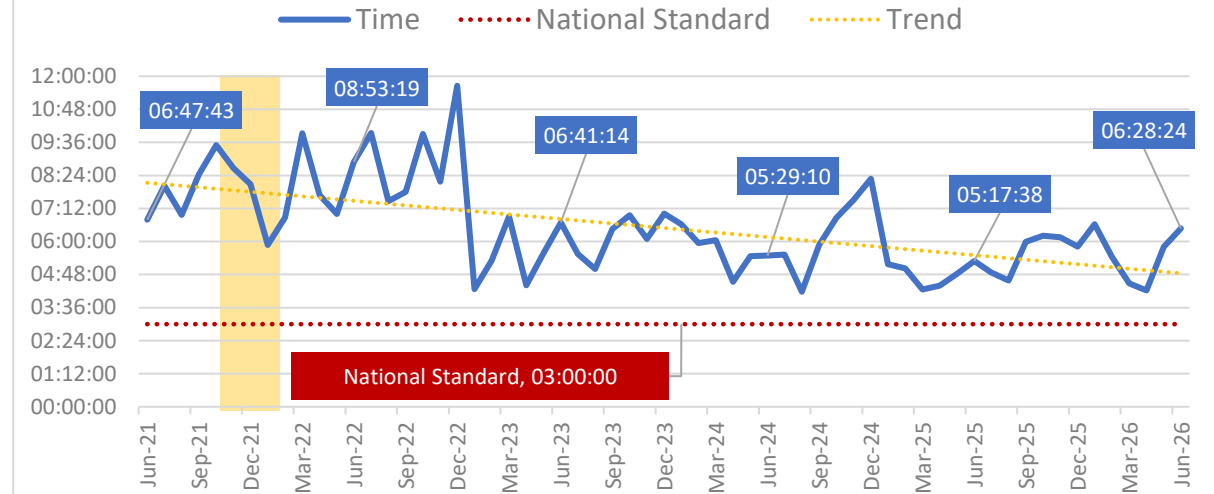
23. Demand: Category-4 Response Times (Measures A37 and A38)

Cat-4 mean saw a moderate slow-down (12-minutes), while the 90th centile was 40-minutes slower than May, and is now more than double the national standard of three hours.

Mean C4 Response Time (hh:mm:ss, A37)



90th Centile C4 Response Time (hh:mm:ss, A38)



Mean Response Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series
to-date
59th fastest

Change from
May 2026
12 mins slower

Change from
June 2025
19 min slower

90th centile Response Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series
to-date:
61st fastest

Change from
May 2026
40 mins slower

Change from
June 2025
>1 hour slower

Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



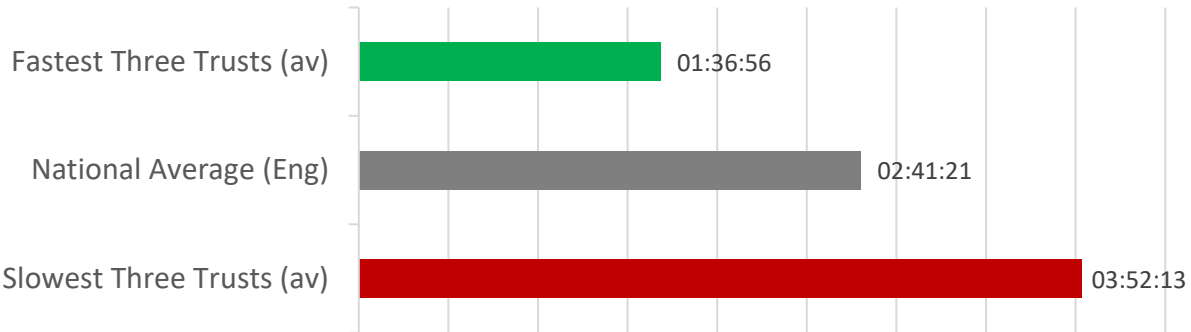
24. Range, Category-3 and Category-4 Response Time, June 2026

Differences in mean response times for outlying trusts are more pronounced for these categories – especially for the 90th centile figures.

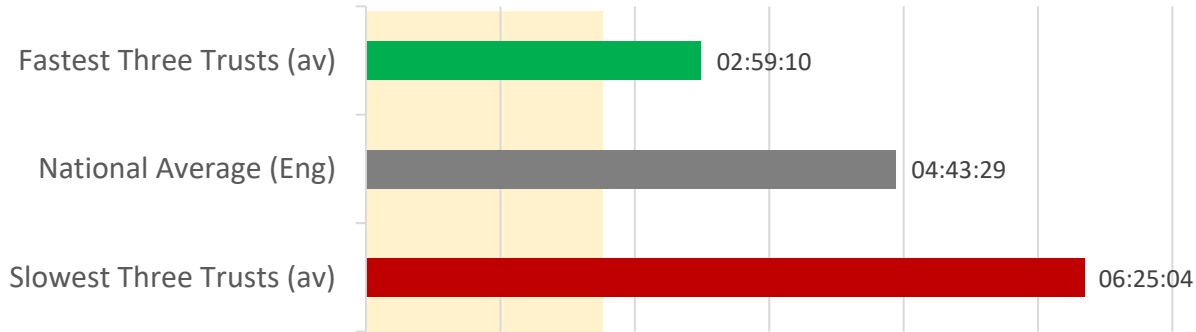
Cat-2 90th Centile Response Time (hh:mm:ss) No NS



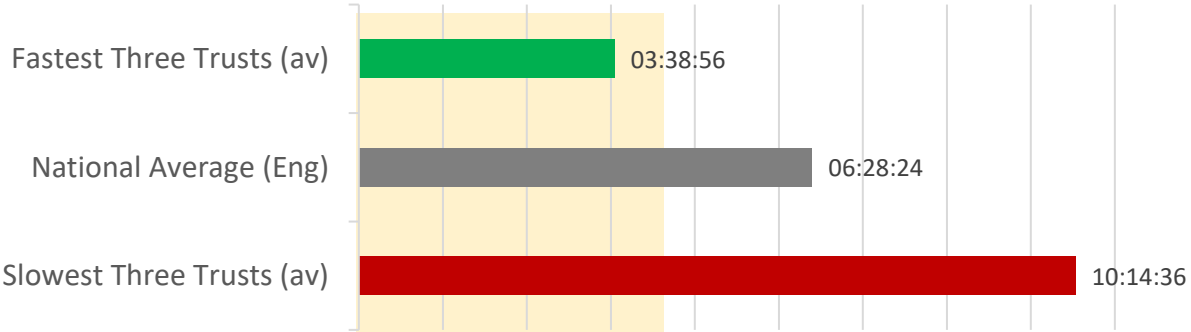
Cat-4 Mean Response Time (hh:mm:ss) No NS



Cat-3 90th Centile Response Time (hh:mm:ss) NS = 2 hours



Cat-4 90th Centile Response Time (hh:mm:ss) NS = 3 hours



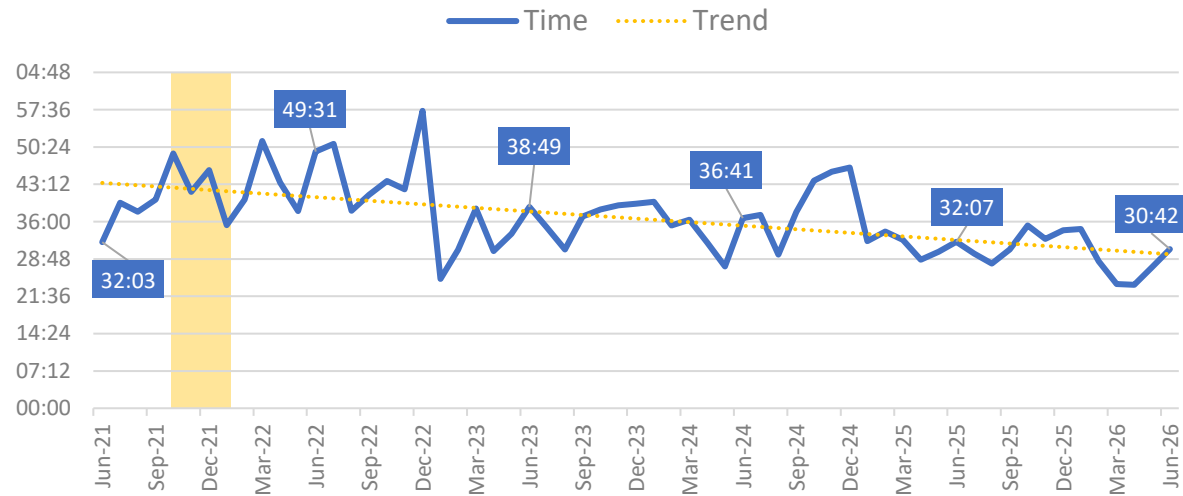
Notes: Fastest/ slowest shows the average share of incidents from the fastest three, and slowest three trusts in England for each category. Calculation excludes Isle of Wight.



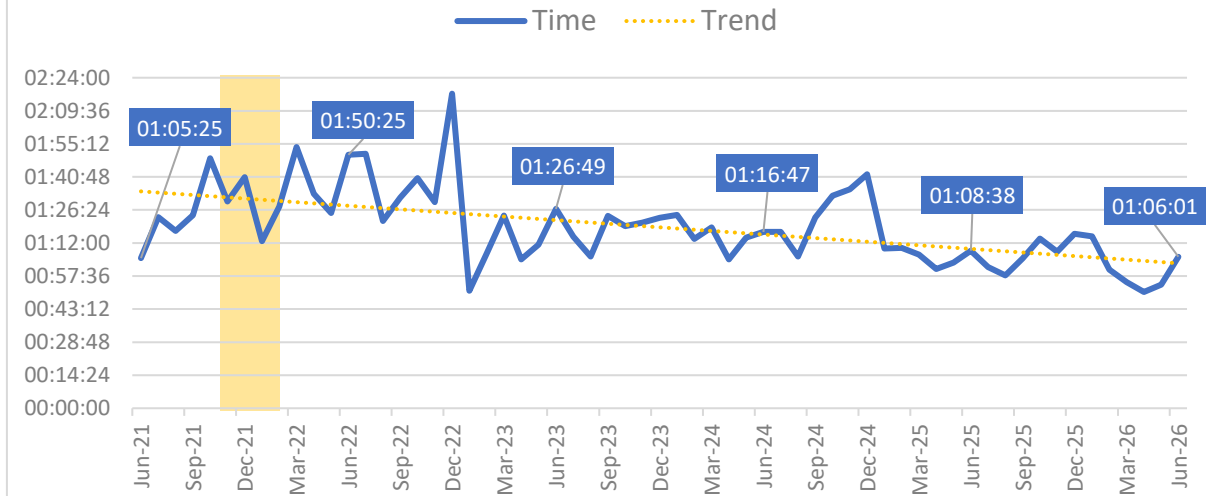
25. Demand: Section 136 Response Times (Measures A108 and A109)

Section 136 mean response-time was three-minutes slower than May, but a minute faster than June 2025. It is also worth noting that despite having 332 more incidents compared with June 2024, the latest response time was six-minutes faster.

Mean S136 Response Time (mm:ss, A108)



90th Centile S136 Response Time (hh:mm:ss, A109)



Mean Response Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series
to-date
41st fastest

Change from
May 2026
3 mins slower

Change from
June 2025
1 min faster

90th centile Response Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series
to-date:
40th fastest

Change from
May 2026
12 mins slower

Change from
June 2025
2 mins faster

Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



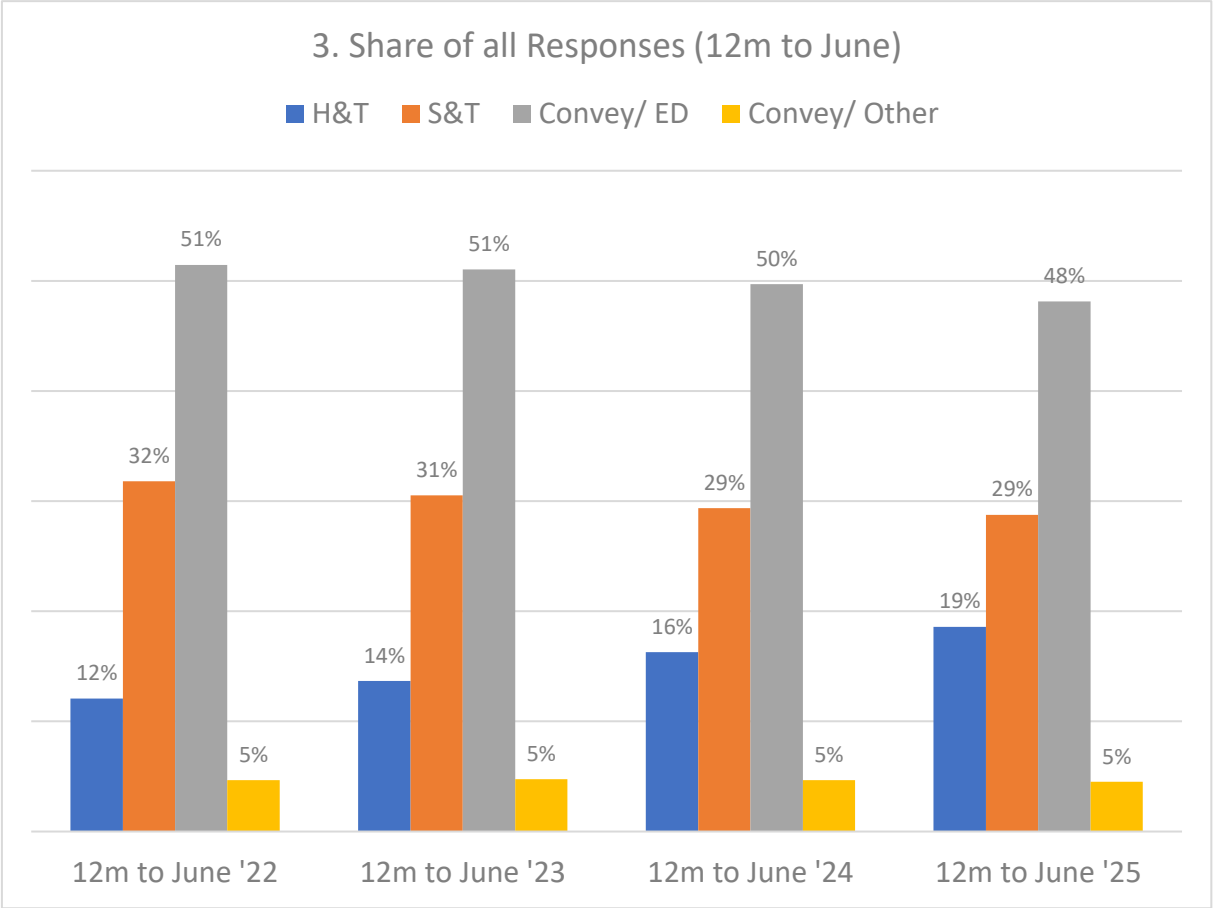
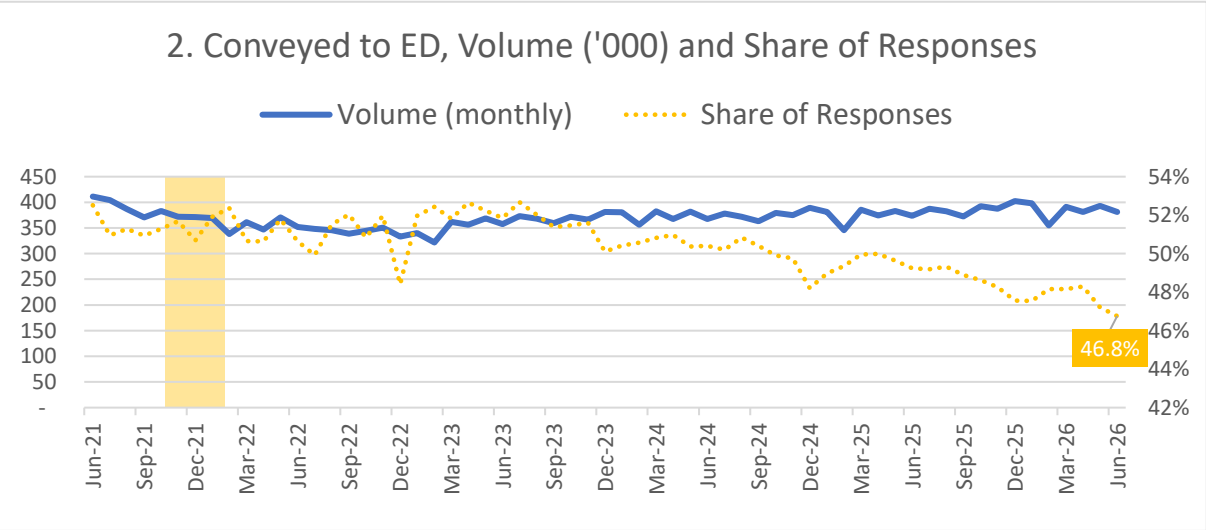
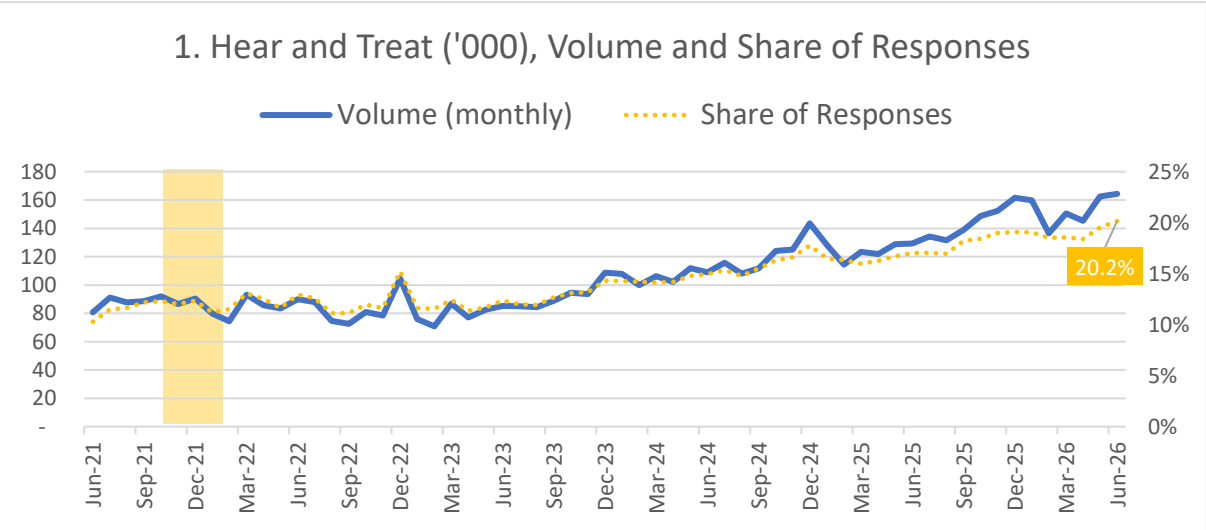
Section 3

Incidents by Response Outcome

- [Share of Response Outcomes](#)
- [Share of Responses, Range](#)
- [Hear and Treat](#)
- [See and Treat](#)
- [Incidents with Transport to ED](#)
- [Incidents not with Transport to Destination other than ED](#)

27. Share of Response Outcomes

Charts 1 and 2 show the volume of outcomes and the share these represent for Hear-and-Treat (H&T) and Conveyances to Emergency Departments. H&T shows volume and share increasing, compared with Conveyances, where volume is steadier, but share has gradually decreased.



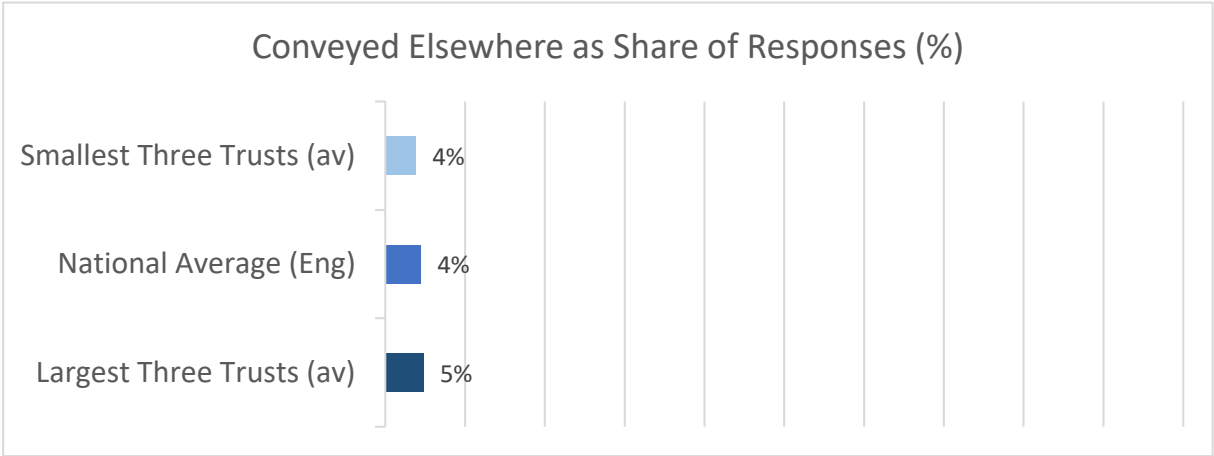
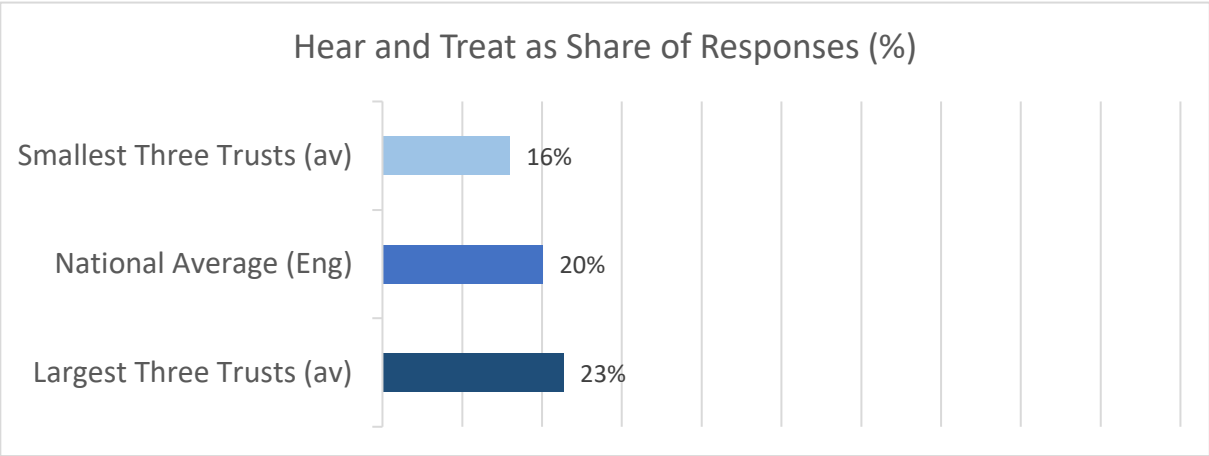
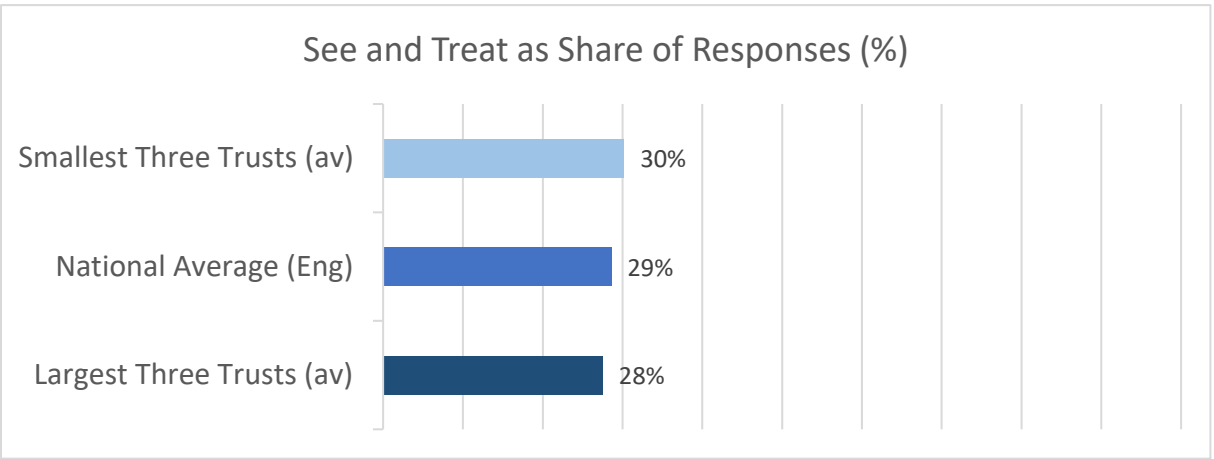
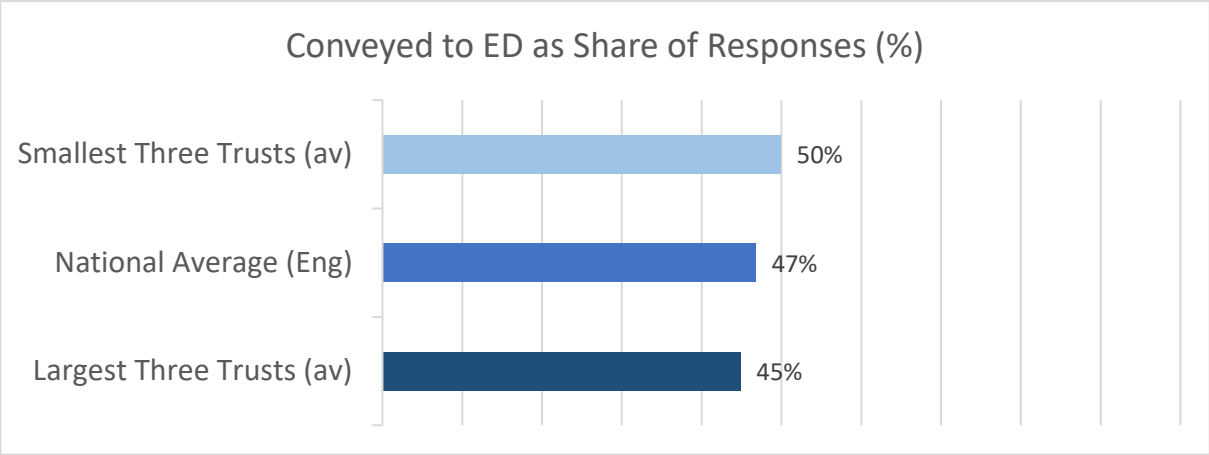
H&T = Hear and Treat, S&T = See and Treat

Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



28. Range, Share of Response Outcomes, June 2026

Share of outcomes differ by trust, but to a lesser extent than some other measures reported here. Hear-and-Treat, for example, has a difference of seven percentage points between the highest and lowest groups, Conveyance to Emergency Departments a difference of five percentage points.

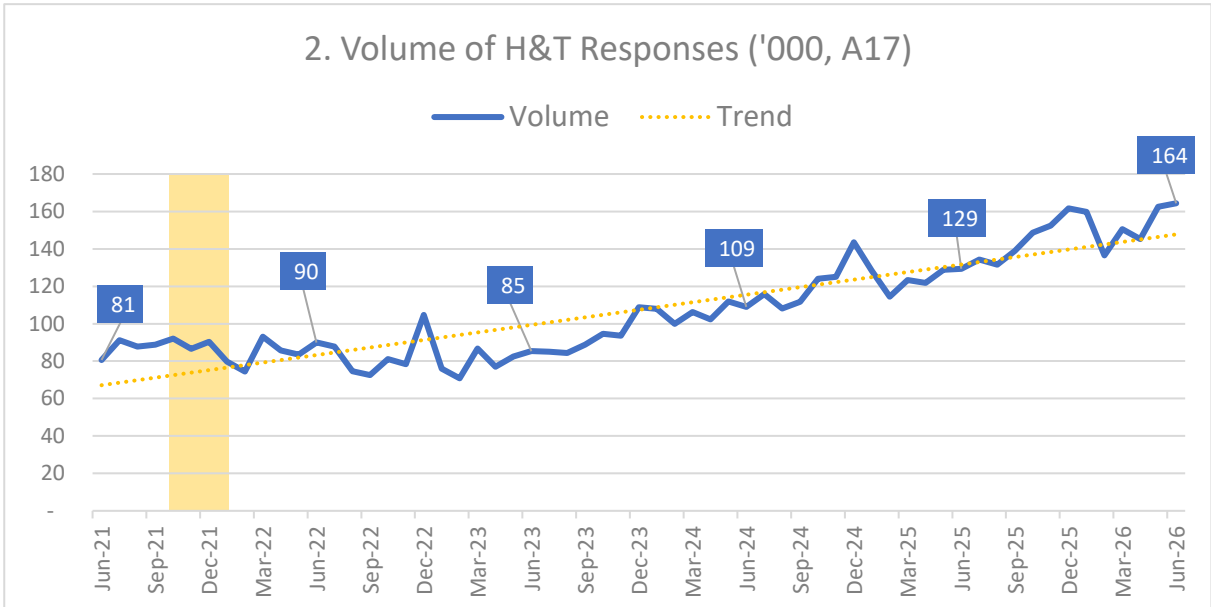
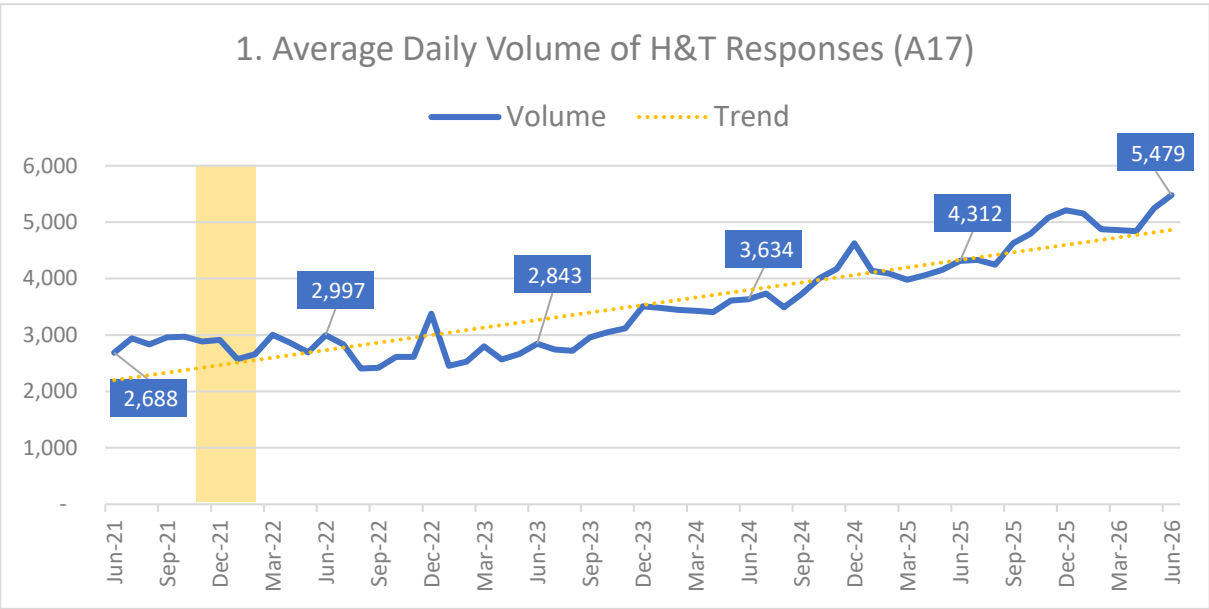


Notes: Largest/ smallest shows the average share of responses from the largest three, and smallest three trusts in England for each category. Calculation excludes Isle of Wight.



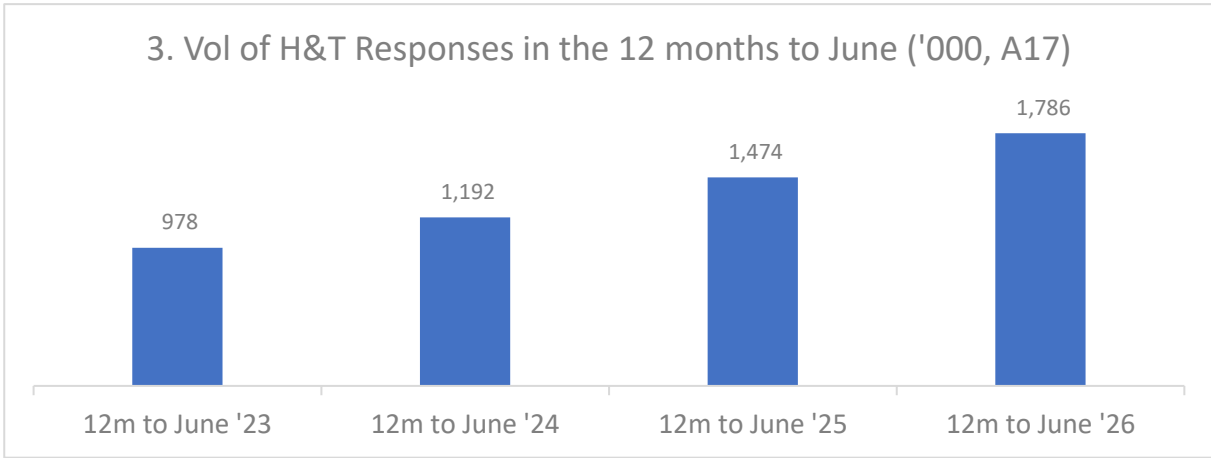
29. Hear and Treat (measure A17)

H&T increased to account for nearly a quarter of outcomes on the hottest day in June (see page 6). The month overall returned 5,479 each day, the highest volume to date and one in five (20.2%) of all outcomes for the month. Annualised volume show H&T outcomes are nearly twice those recorded in 2023.



Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date Highest	Change from May 2026 +237 outcomes	Change from June 2025 +1,167 outcomes
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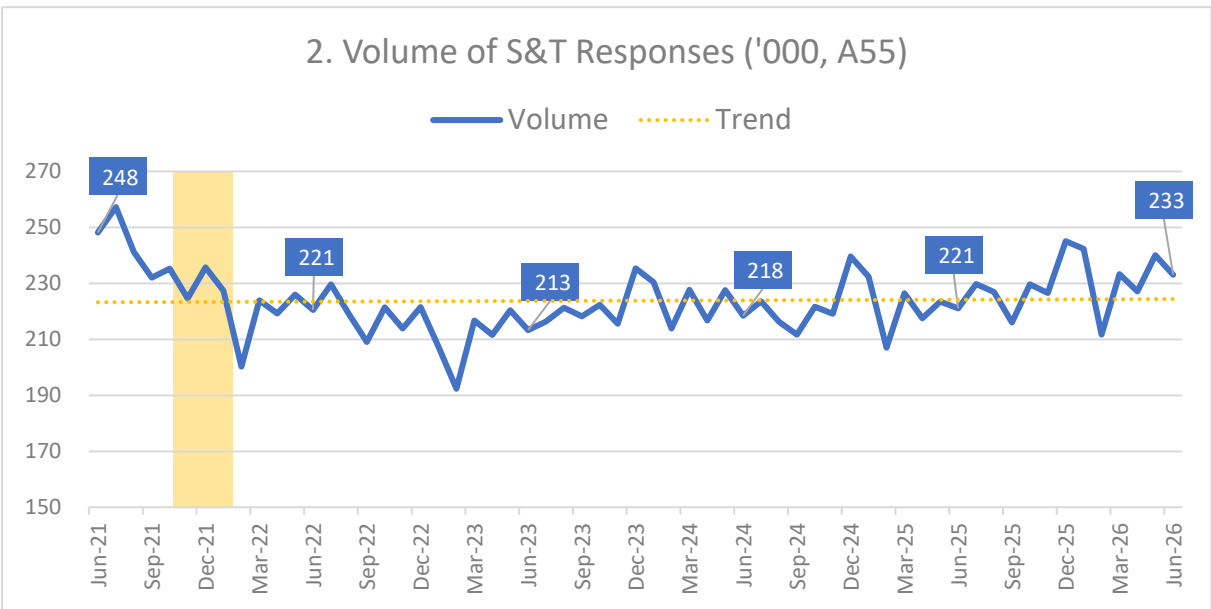
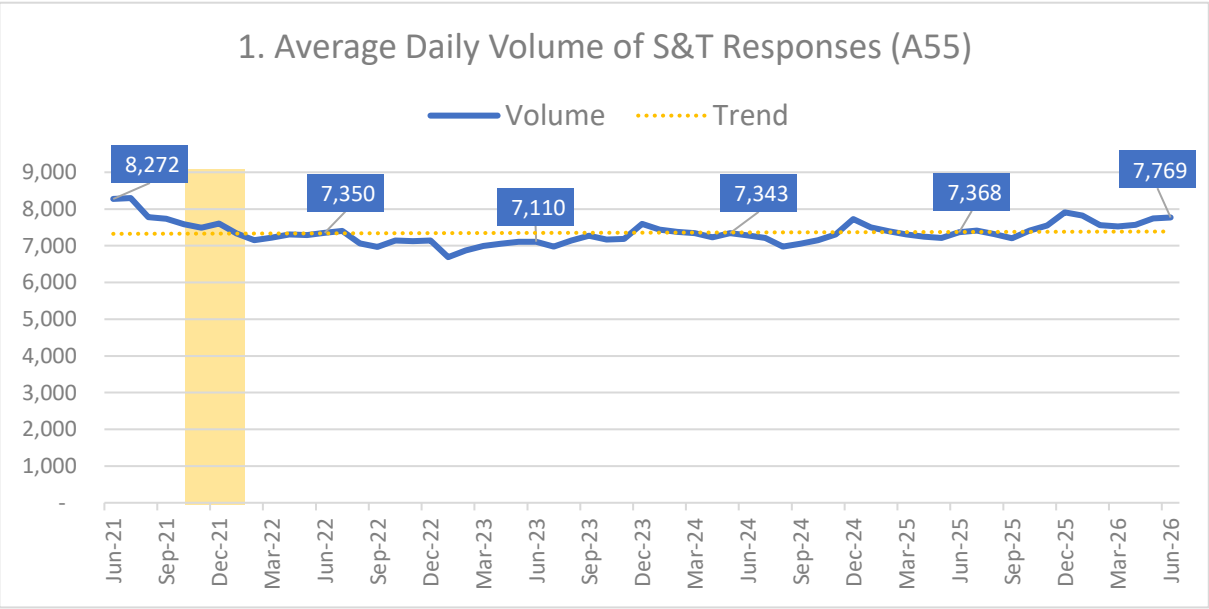


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



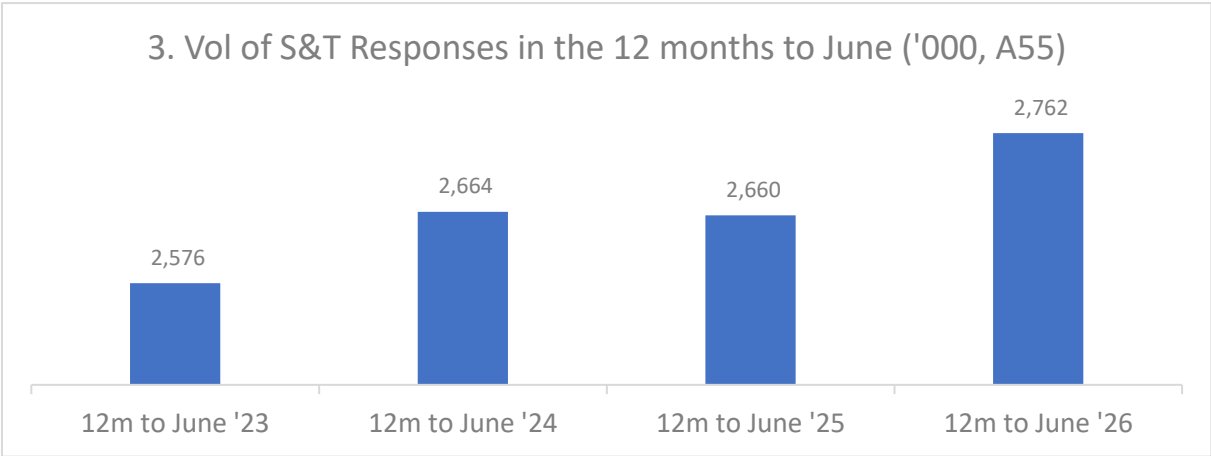
30. See and Treat (measure A55)

See and Treat (S&T) outcomes increased slightly in June, to 7,769. This outcome is increasing over time, but at a much slower trajectory than H&T.



Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date 18 th highest	Change from May 2026 +27 outcomes	Change from June 2025 +401 outcomes
--	--------------------------------------	--

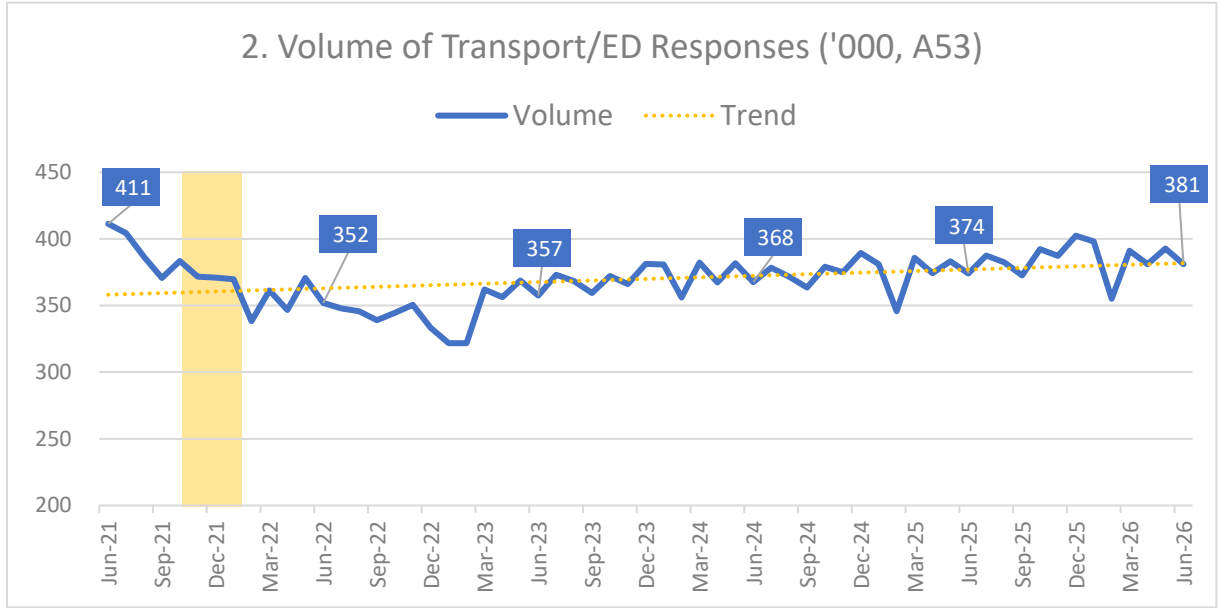
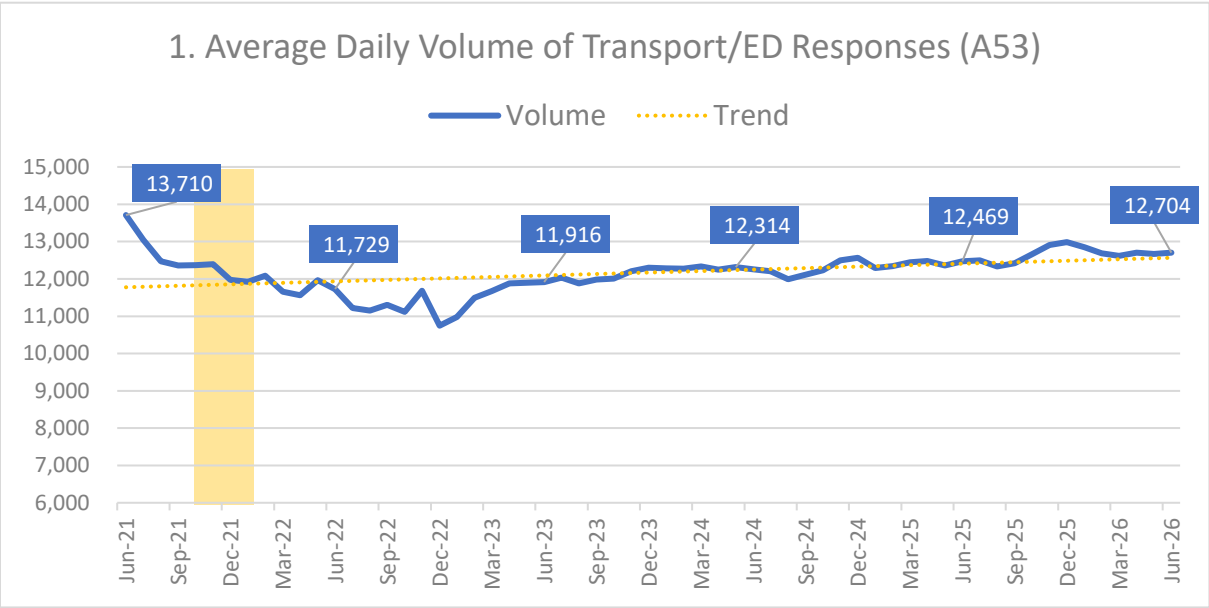


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



31. Conveyed/ Transported to Emergency Departments (measure A53)

There were 33 more Conveyances to ED each day in June, compared with May. This outcome has been increasing since 2022, but – as seen on page 27 – accounts for a decreasing share of overall outcomes. This was 46.8-percent in June, the second lowest proportion to-date.

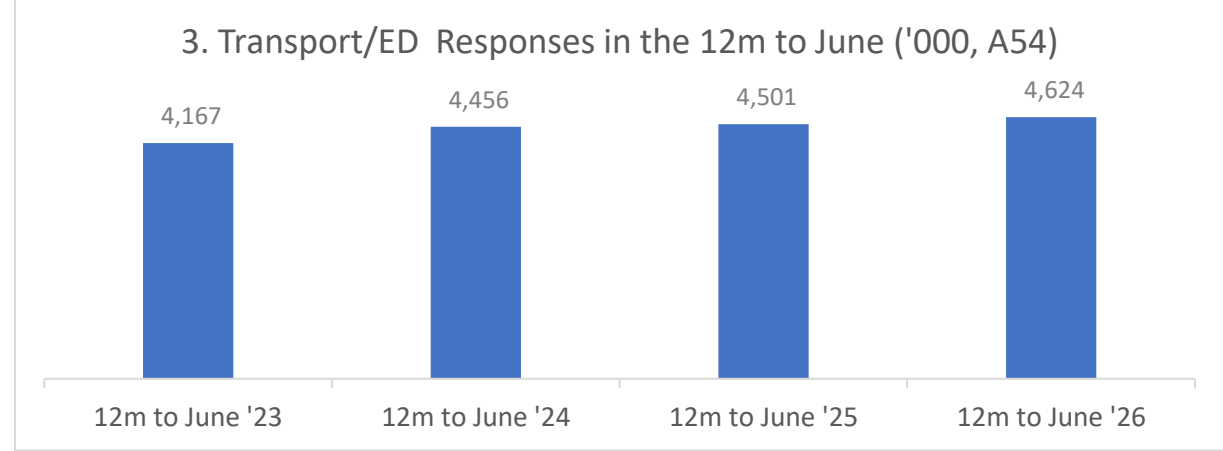


Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date
42nd highest

Change from May 2026
+33 outcomes

Change from June 2025
+235 outcomes

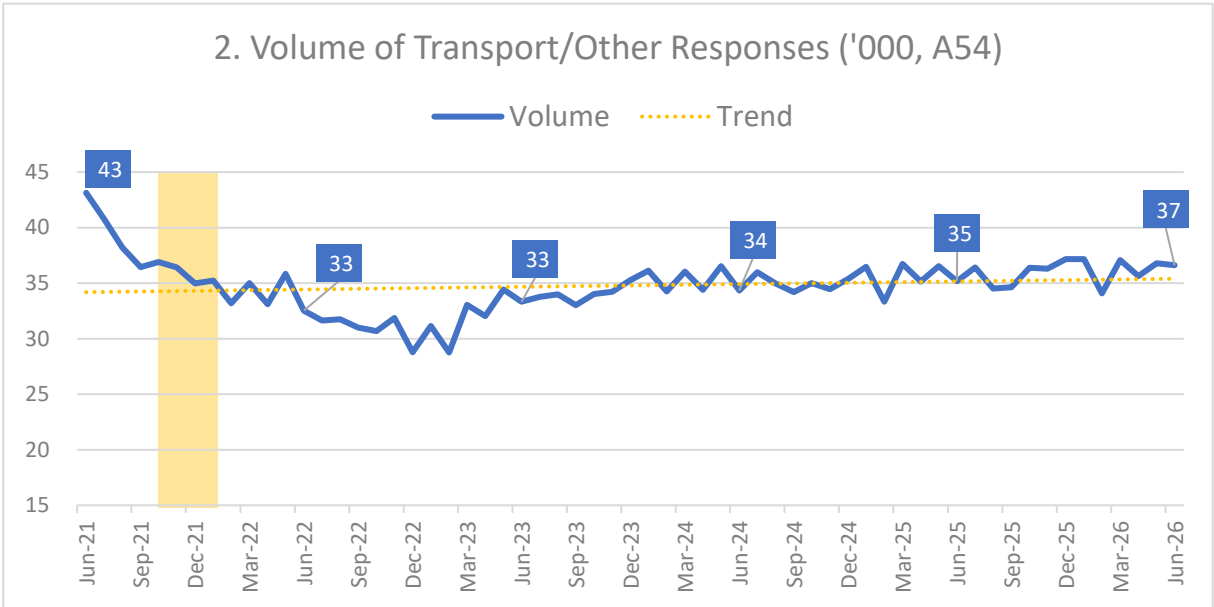
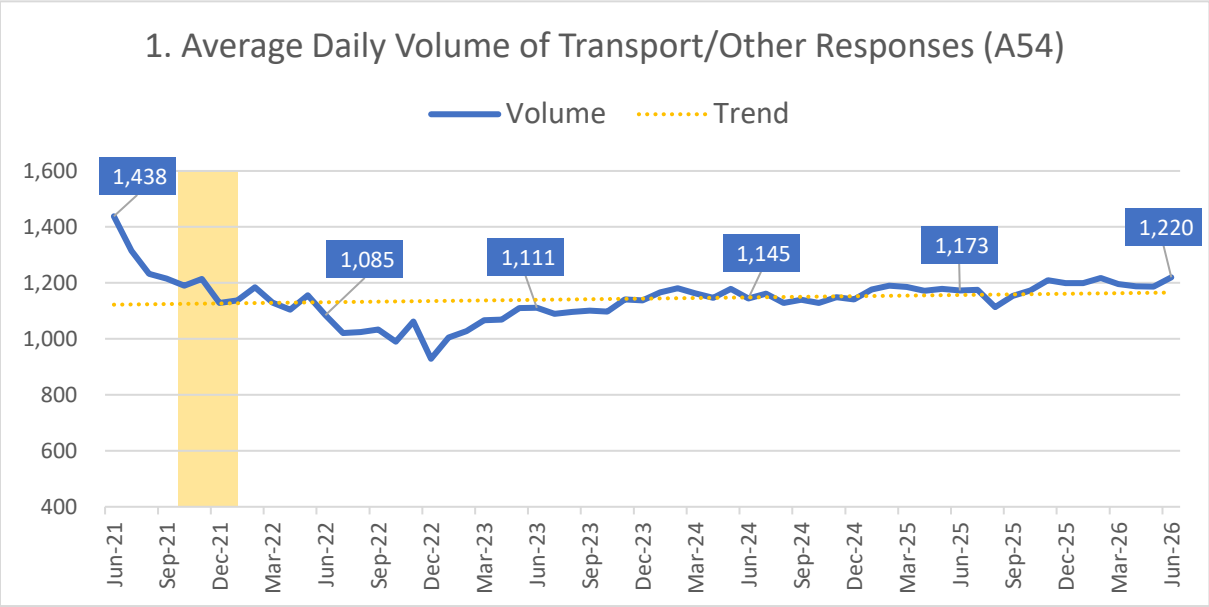


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



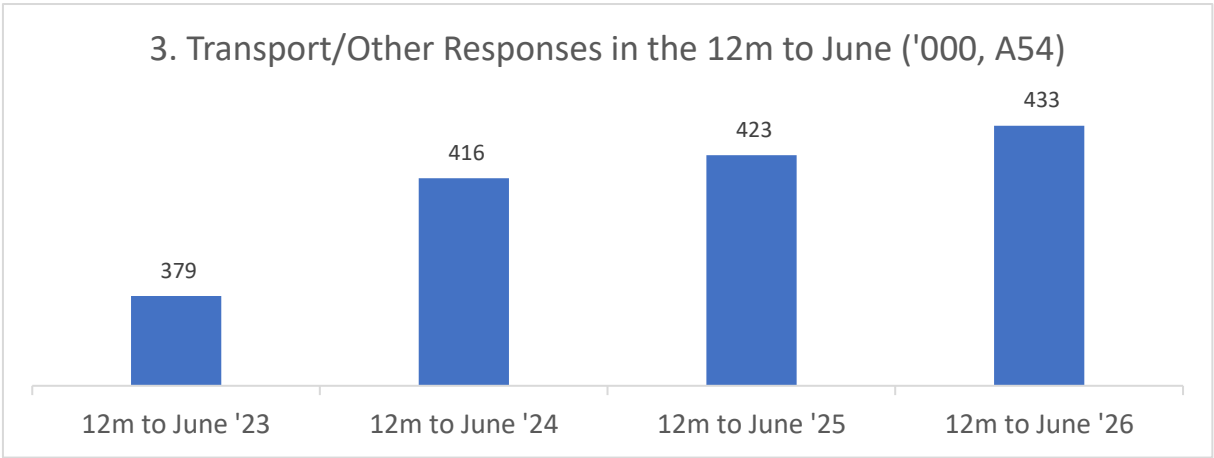
32. Conveyed/ Transported to Destination other than ED (measure A54)

There was a slight increase in “other” Conveyance in June, with 33 more outcomes each day compared to May, taking the total to 1,220. Volume is increasing over time (see graph 3), but as a share of total outcomes, this category remains static at around five-percent.



Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date 42 nd highest	Change from May 2026 +33 outcomes	Change from June 2025 +47 outcomes
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Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



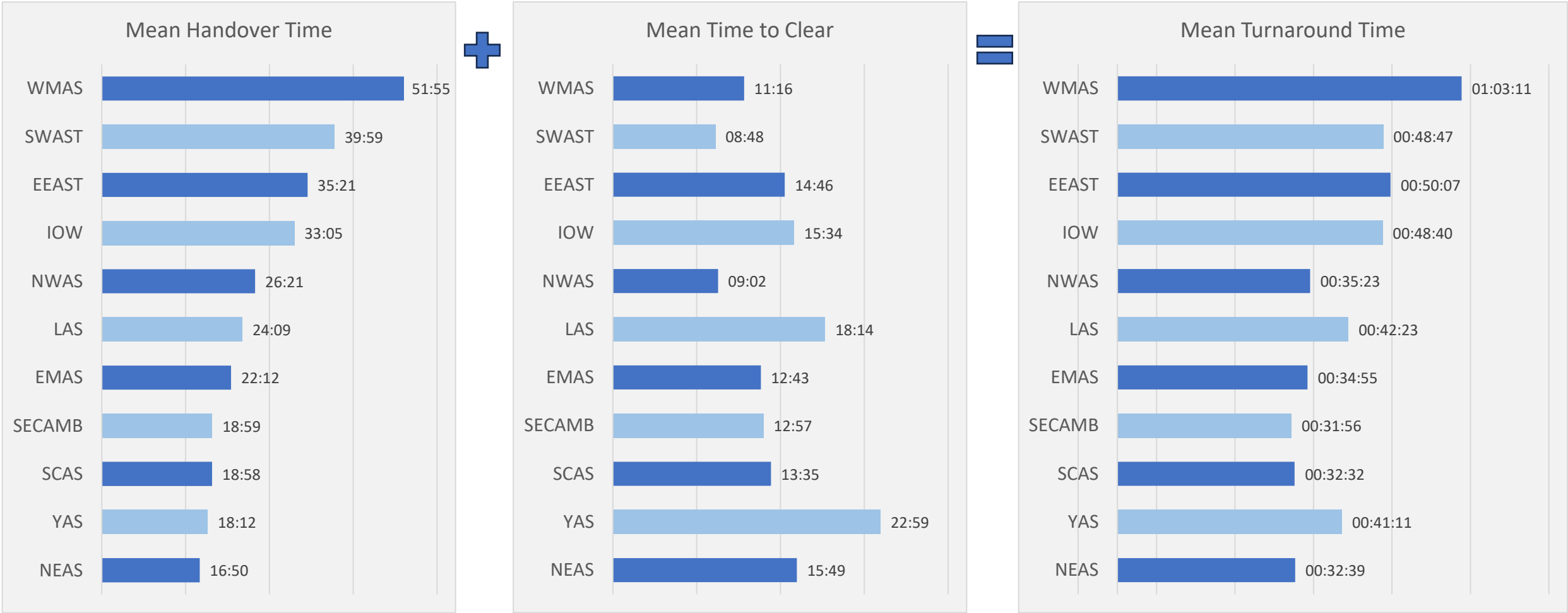
Section 4

Turnaround Times and Patient Handover Delays

- [Ambulance Time at Hospital by Trust](#)
- [Mean Hospital Handover Time by Trust](#)
- [Handover Delays, Range](#)
- [Handover Delays Over 15 Minutes](#)
- [Handover Delays Over 30 Minutes](#)
- [Handover Delays Over 60 Minutes](#)
- [Handovers Longer Than Three Hours](#)
- [Impact on Patients and Crew](#)
- [Average Turnaround and Time to Clear](#)

34. Ambulance Time at Hospital by Trust (June 2026, source, NAIG)

The charts below show how Turnaround time is calculated, by trust. For Handovers, there is a 35-minute difference between fastest and slowest trust which has a significant impact on the overall turnaround time, more so than Time-to-Clear where the same difference is 14-minutes.

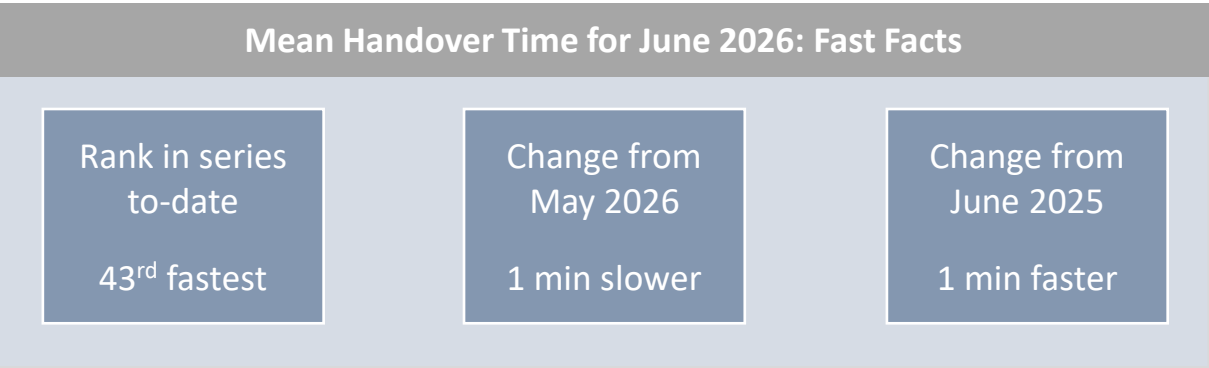
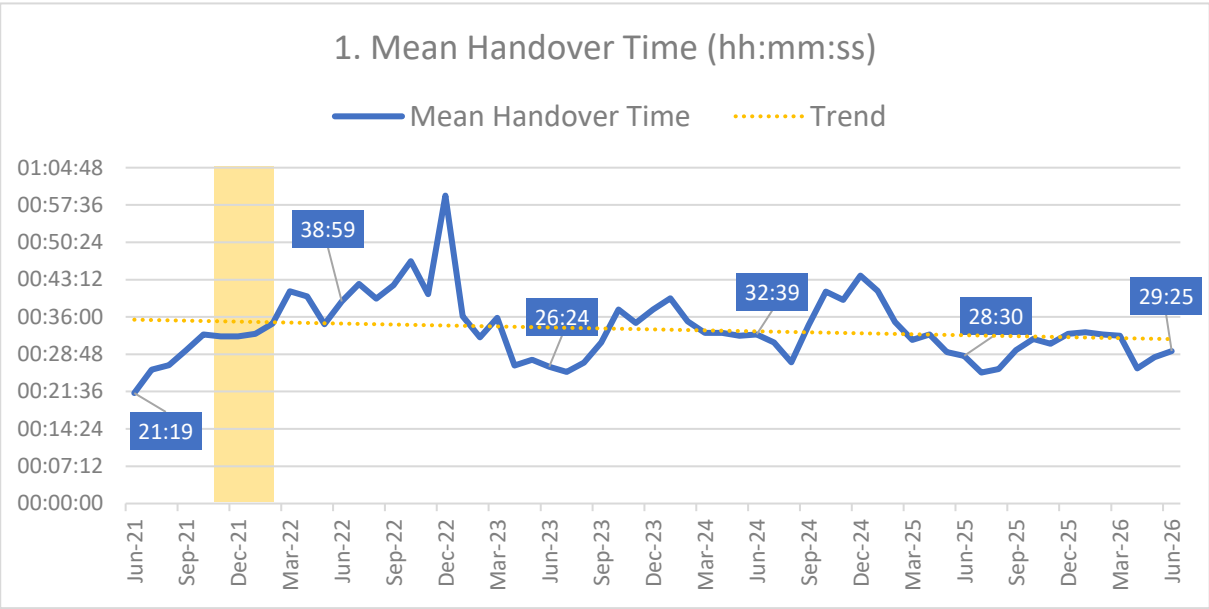


All charts ranked by “Mean Handover Time”
“Time-to-clear” = “Mean Turnaround Time” less “Mean Handover Time”

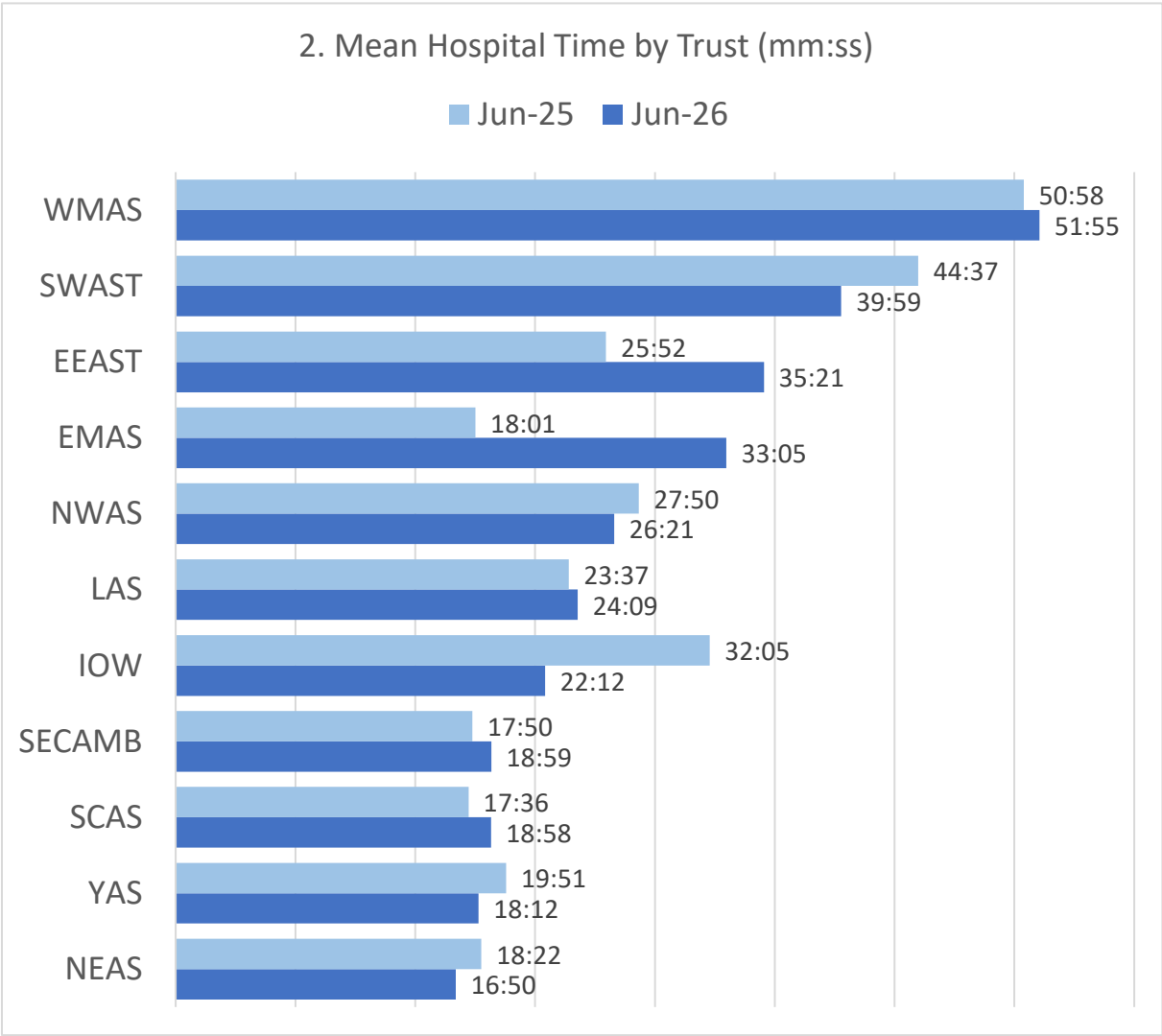


35. Mean Hospital Handover Time (source, NAIG)

Mean handover for England slowed (very slightly) in June for the second consecutive month. As graph 2 shows, the month-on-month growth was most pronounced for EMAS and EEAST, two areas with some of the highest mean temperatures in June (although there is no data to correlate this link).

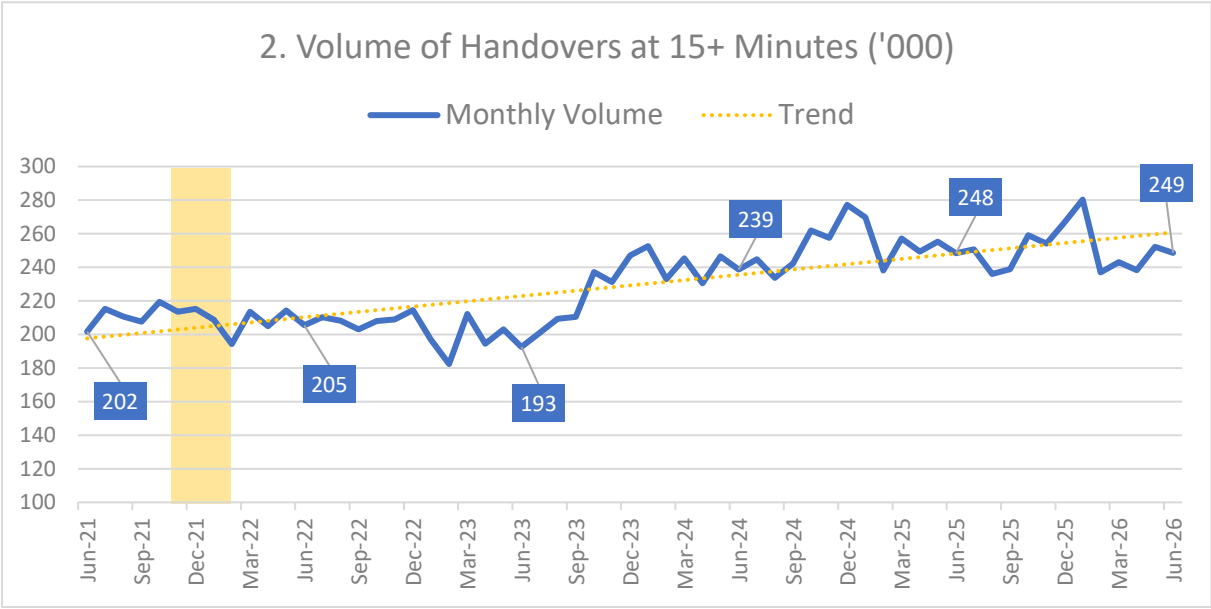
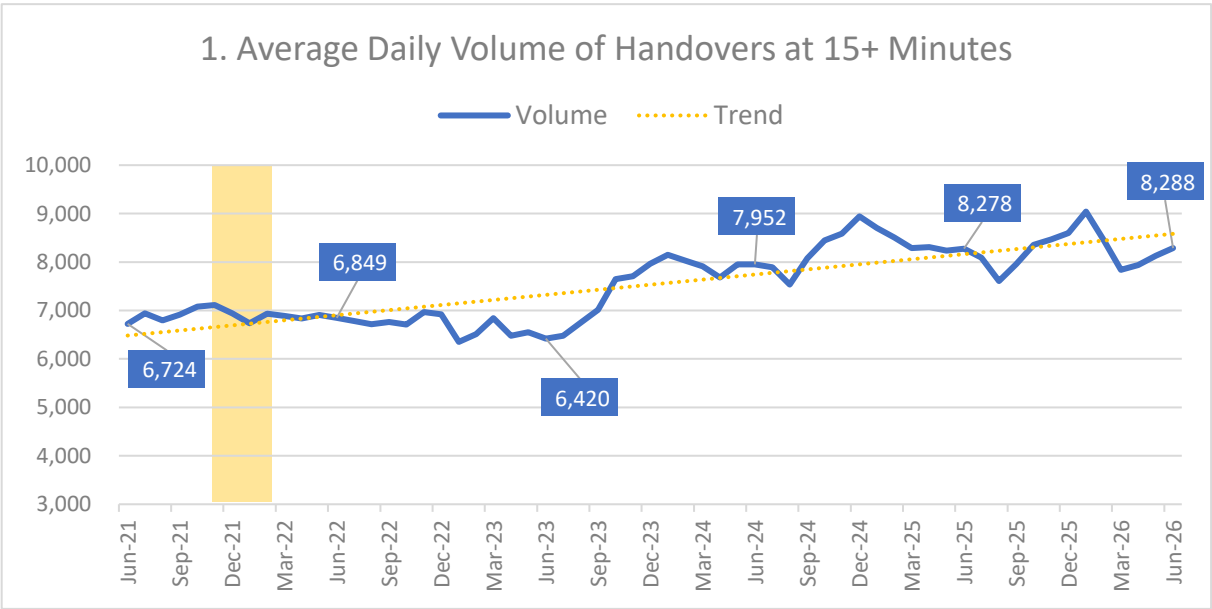


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



36. Volume of Patient Handover Delays over 15 Minutes (source, NAIG)

Handover delays of 15-minutes or more saw an increase in the average daily volume the second consecutive month. With 8,288 each day, this was the 13th highest month on record, and the highest number for any June to-date.



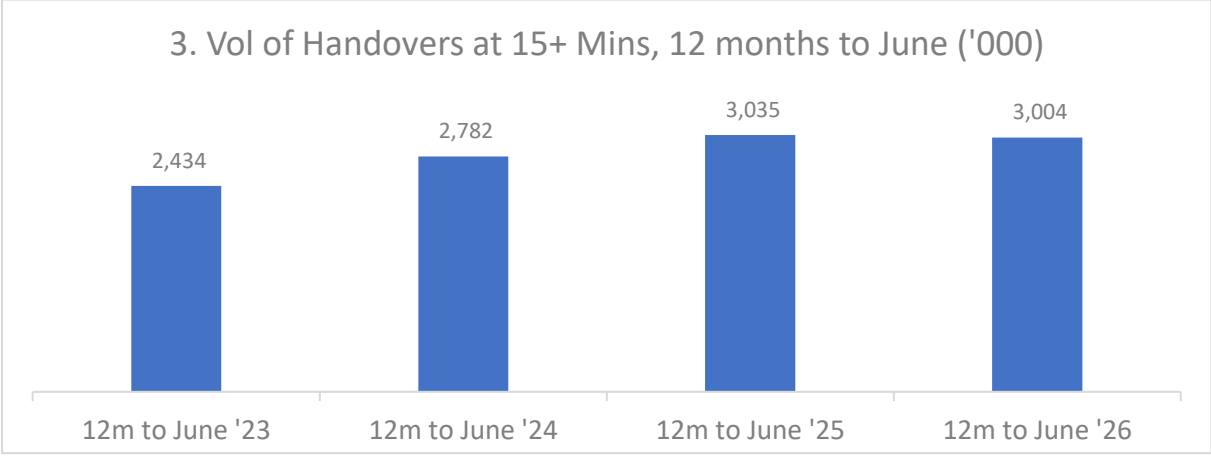
Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date
13th highest

Change from May 2026
+155 delays

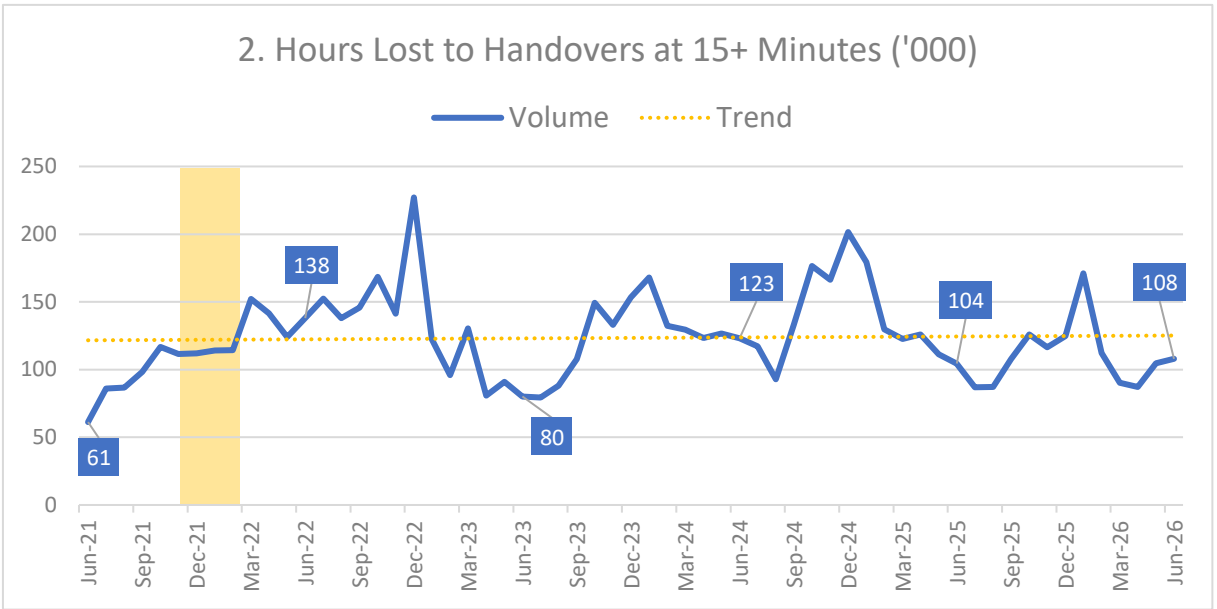
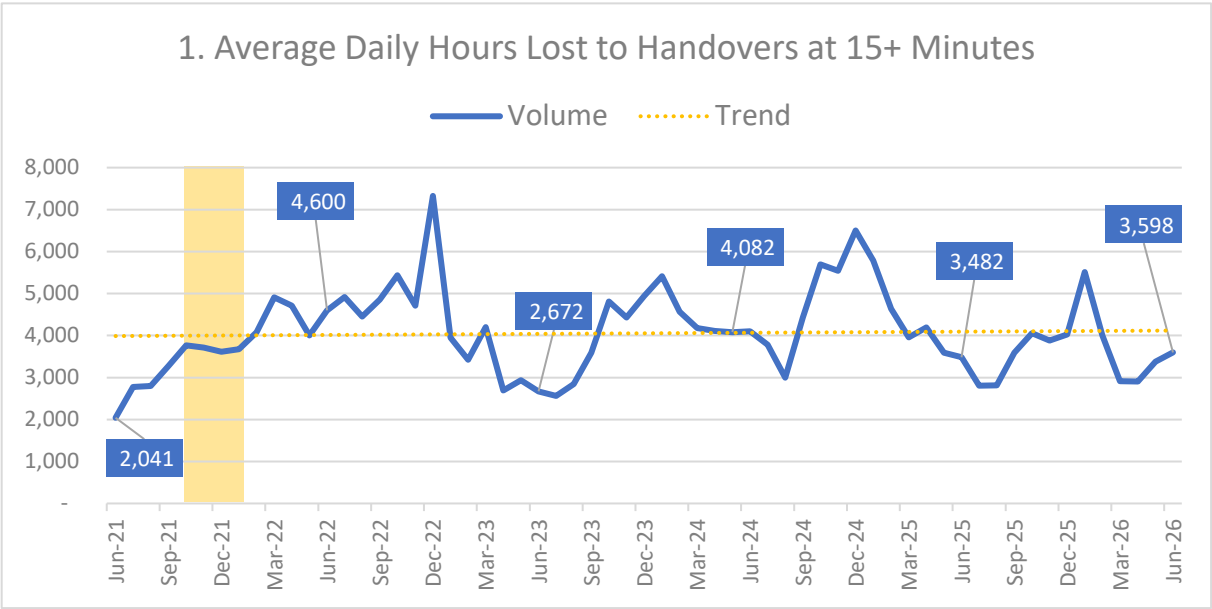
Change from June 2025
+10 delays

Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



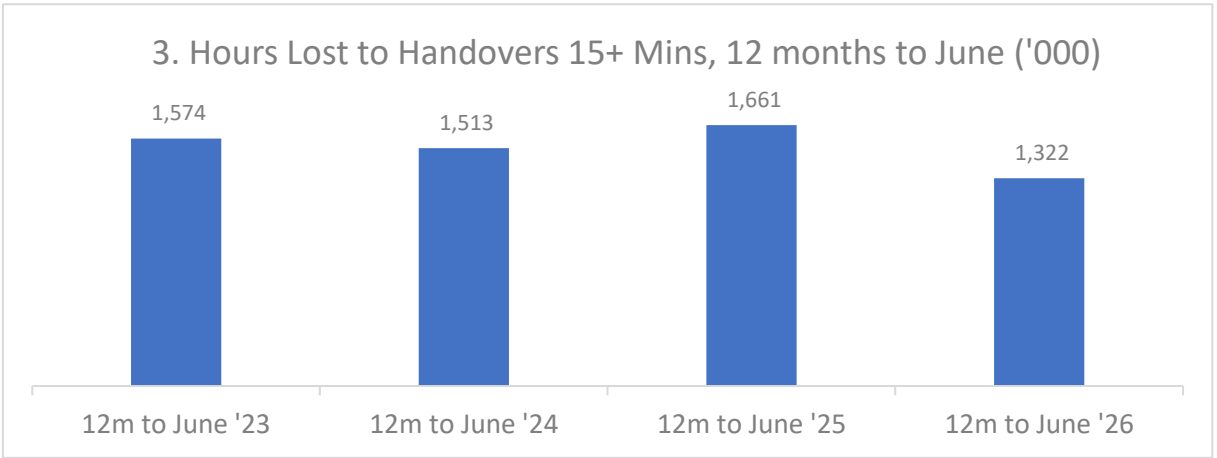
37. Hours Lost to Patient Handover Delays over 15 Minutes (source, NAIG)

Time lost to handover delays of 15-minutes increased by 223-hours to reach 3,598 hours each day – the highest for any June to-date. This is the equivalent to around 150-days worth of time being lost across the sector each day in June (or 4,500 days lost across the month).



Average Daily Volume Hours Lost for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date 41 st highest	Change from May 2026 +222 hours	Change from June 2025 +116 hours
--	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

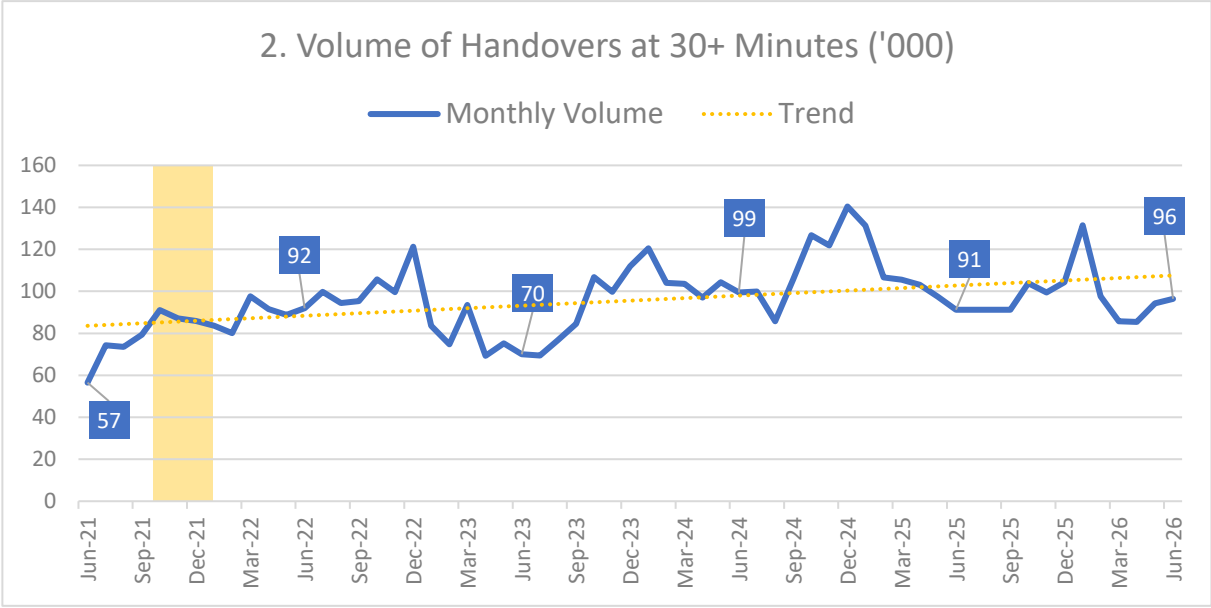
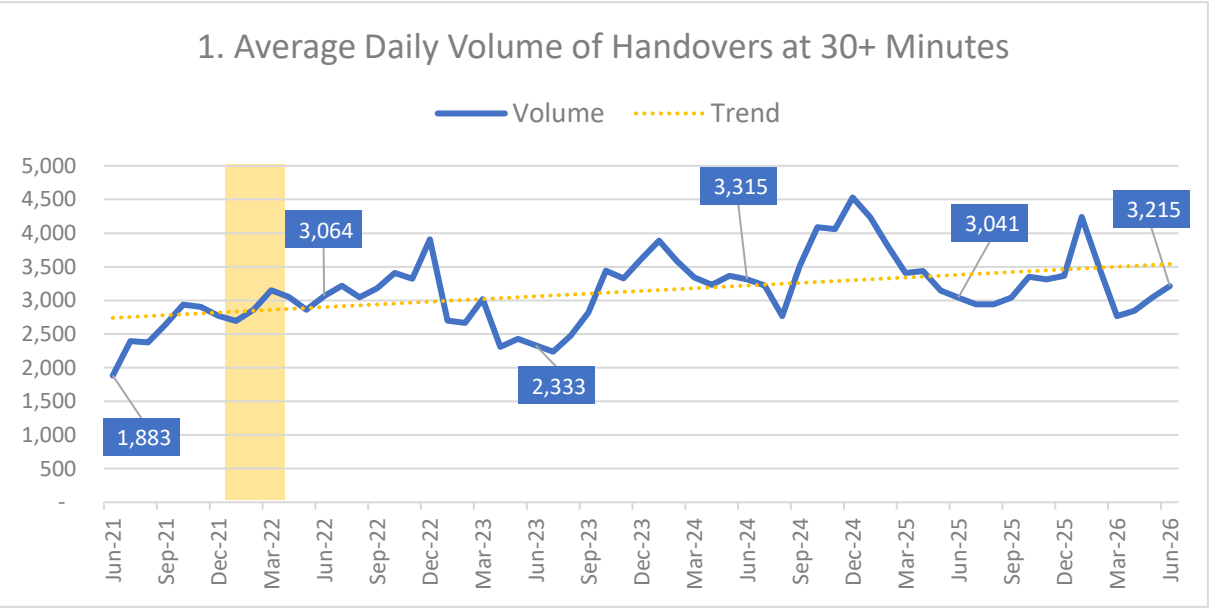


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



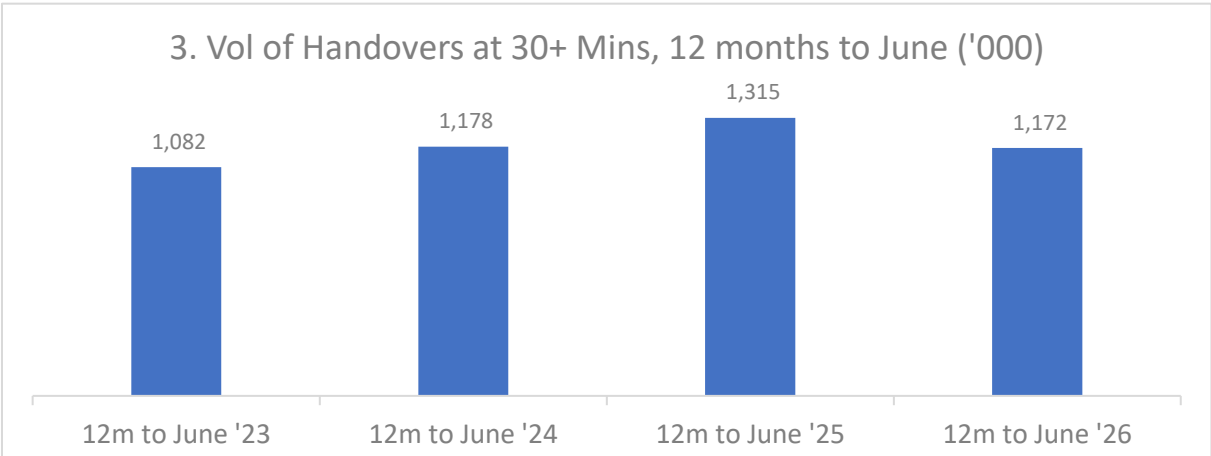
38. Volume of Patient Handover Delays over 30 Minutes (source, NAIG)

Delays of 30-minutes and over increased to 3,215 each day – the second highest volume for any June to-date.



Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date 28 th highest	Change from May 2026 +173 delays	Change from June 2025 +174 delays
--	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

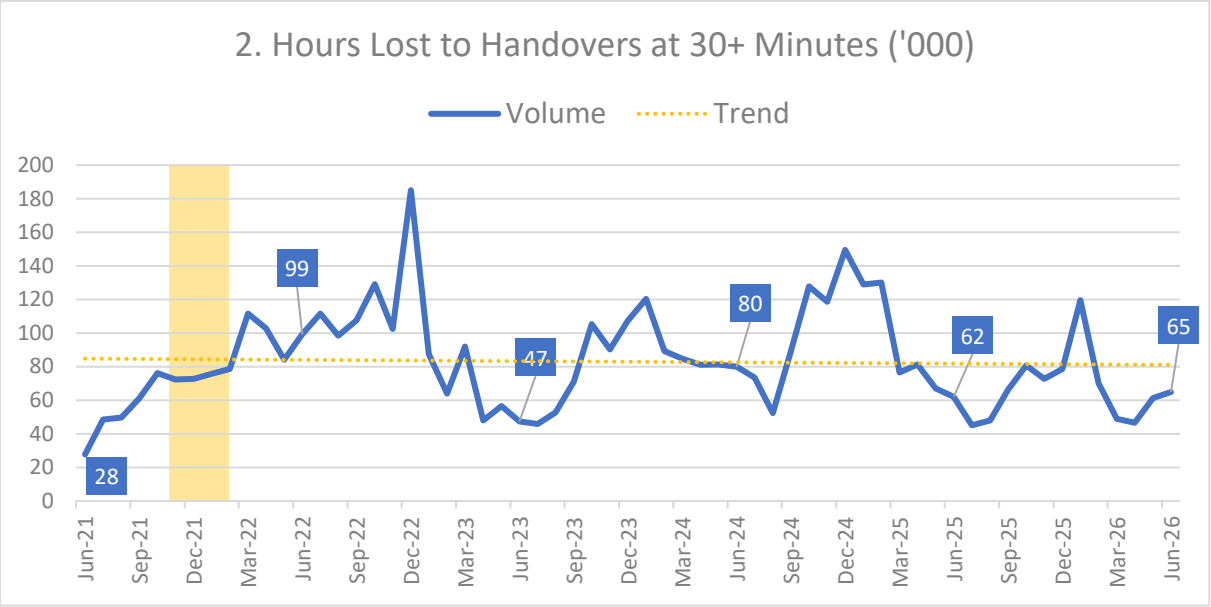
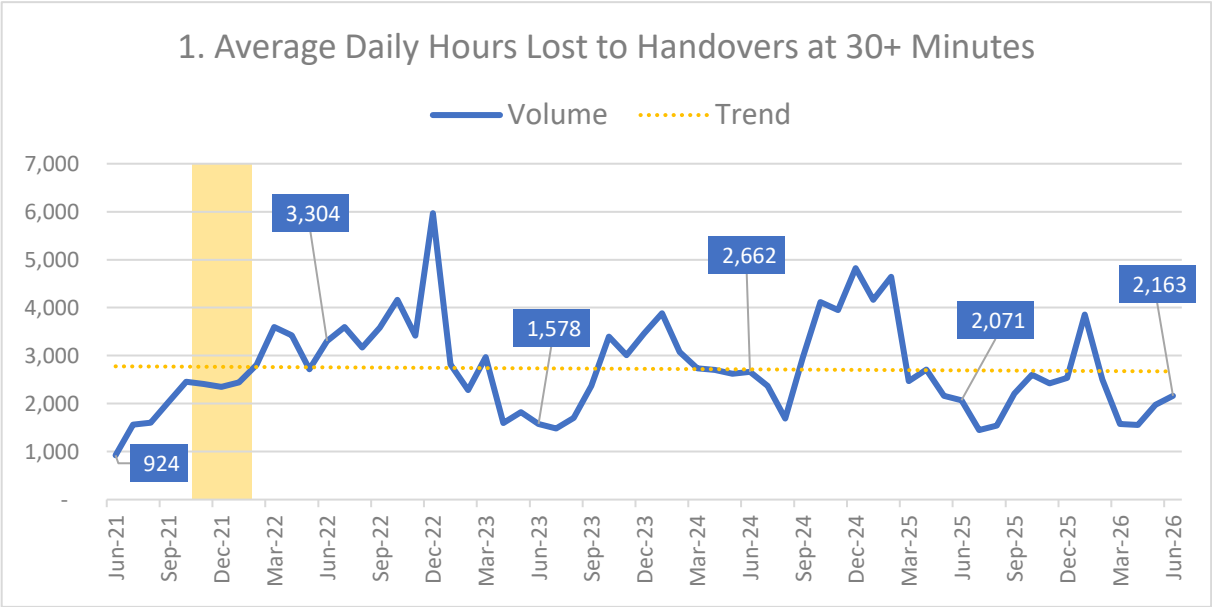


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



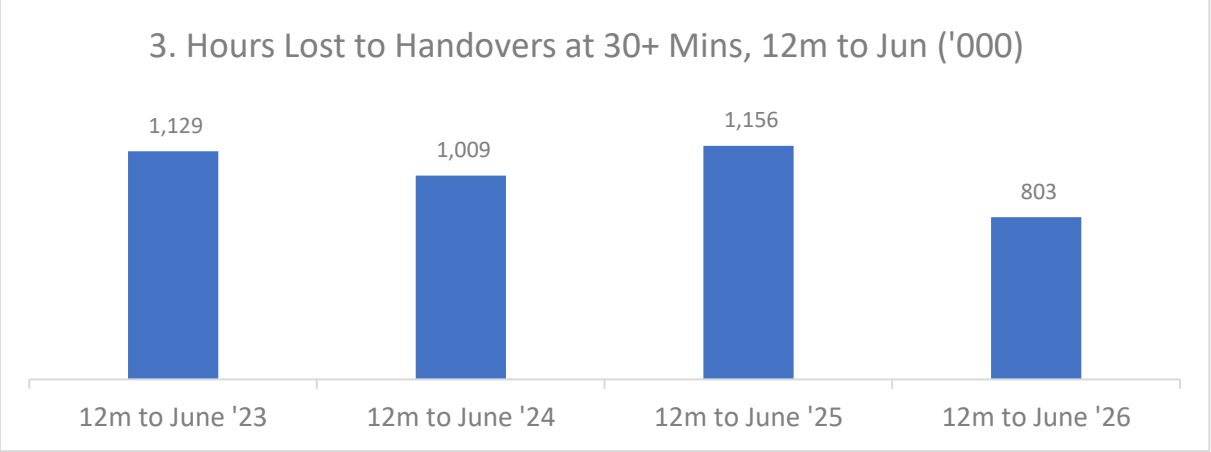
39. Hours Lost to Patient Handover Delays over 30 Minutes (source, NAIG)

The average daily hours lost to delays of 30-minutes increased to 2,163 in June – the equivalent of 90-days of time being lost each day.



Average Daily Volume Hours Lost for June 2026 : Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date 44 th highest	Change from May 2026 +186 hours	Change from June 2025 +92 hours
--	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

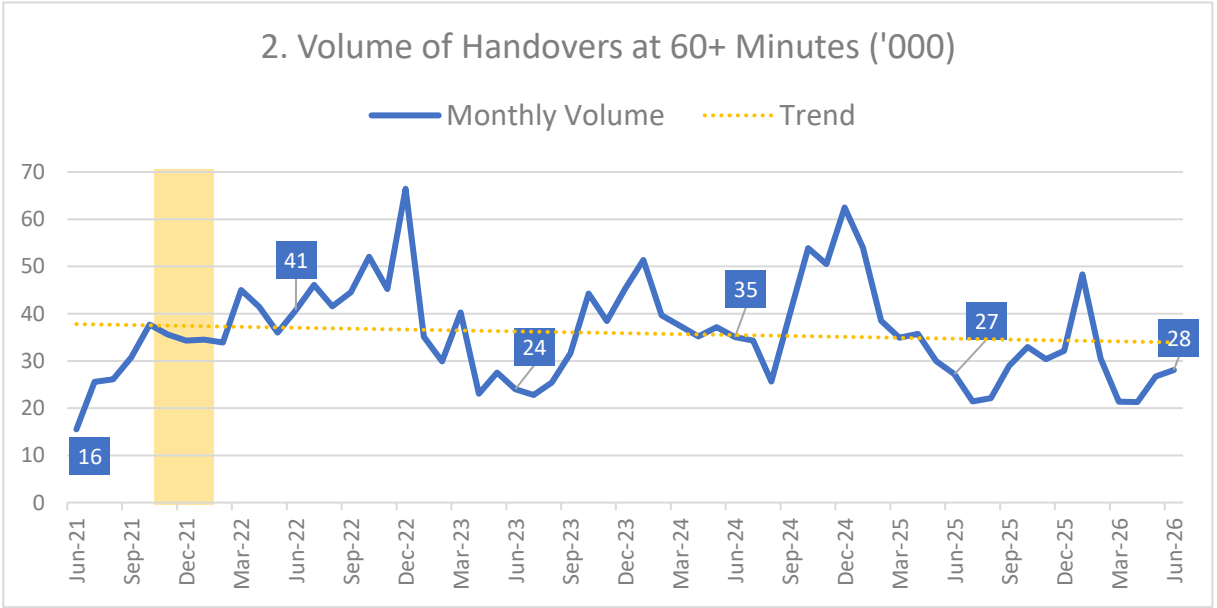
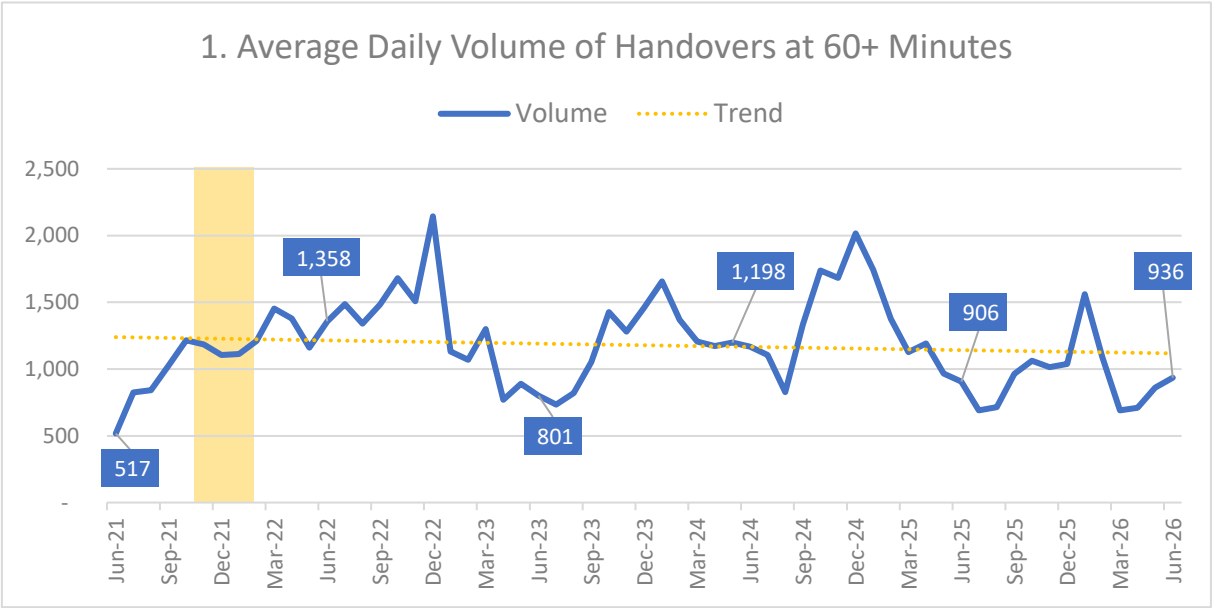


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



40. Volume of Patient Handover Delays over 60 Minutes (source, NAIG)

Hour-plus delays increased by 75 each day, taking the total to 936. As discussed above, a combination of hot weather and record levels of A&E attendances correlate with this increase.

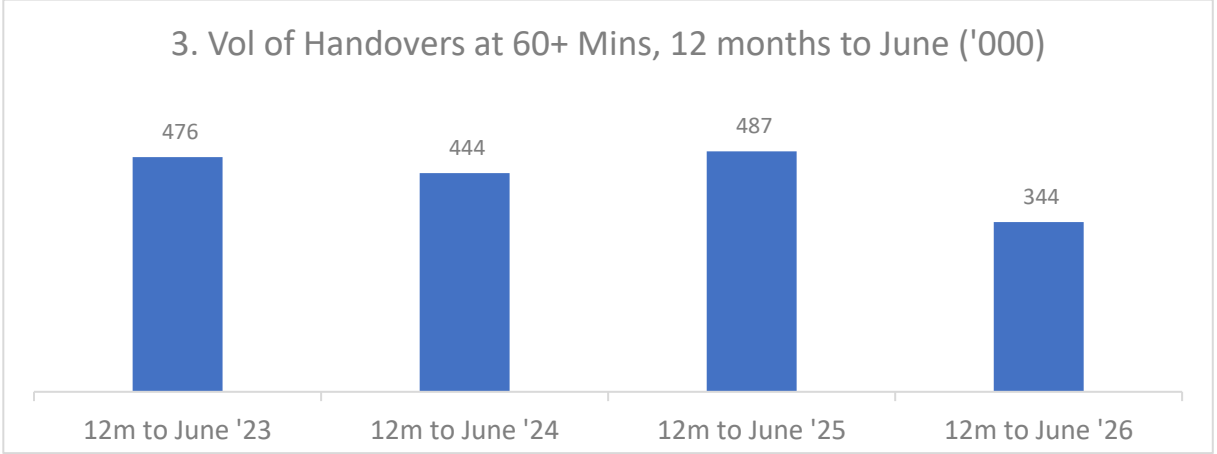


Average Daily Volume for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date
46th highest

Change from May 2026
+75 delays

Change from June 2025
+30 delays

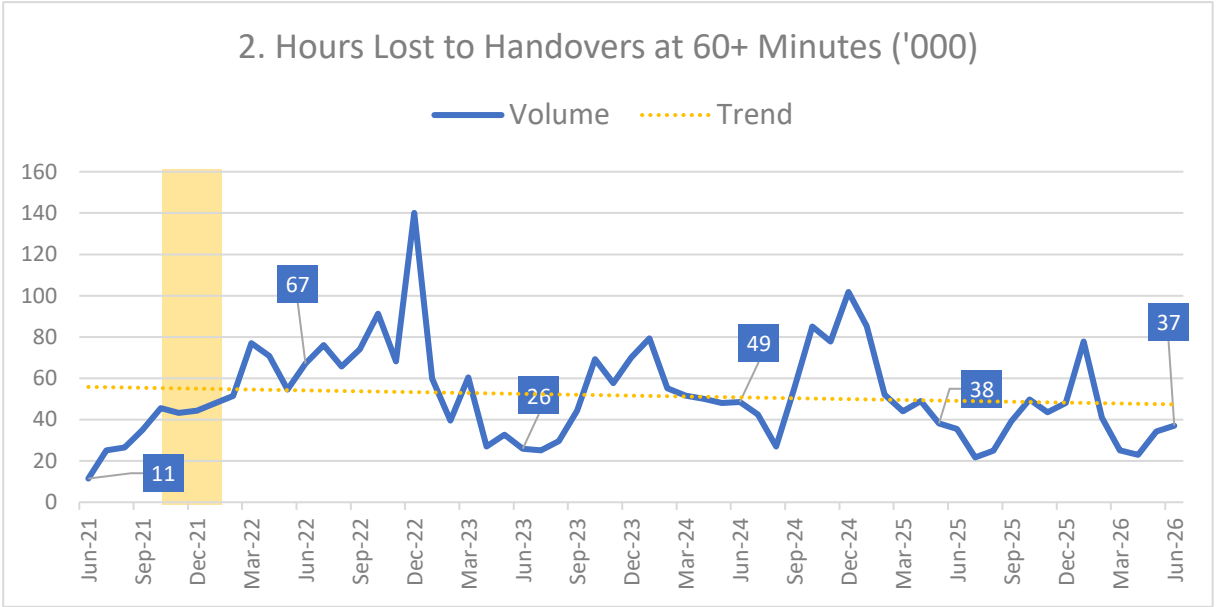
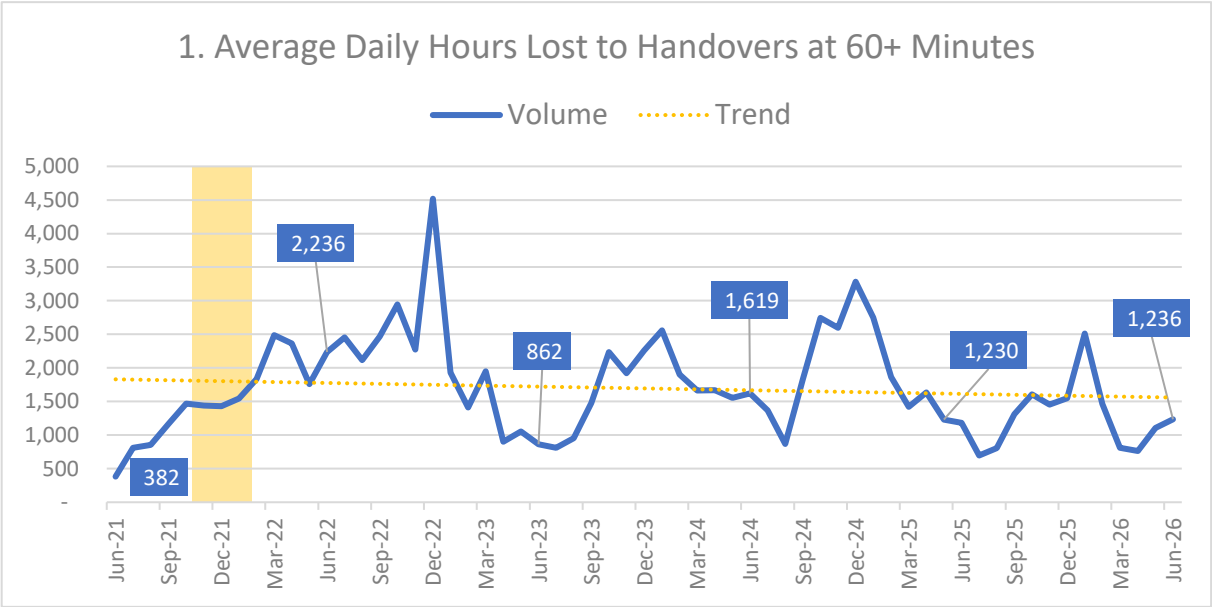


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.



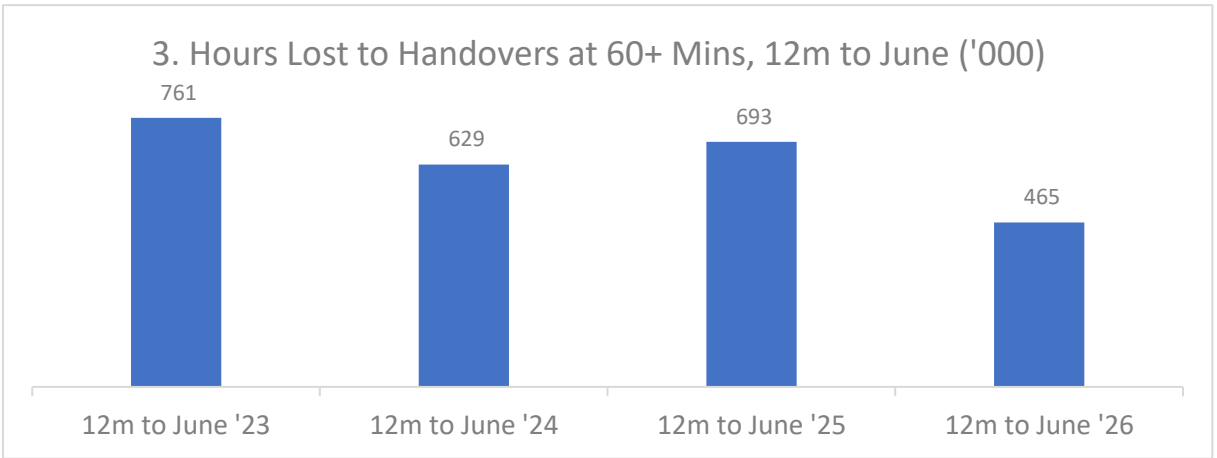
41. Hours Lost to Patient Handover Delays over 60 Minutes (source, NAIG)

There were 1,236 hours lost to hour-plus delays each day in June, which is the equivalent of 50-days worth of time every day of the month. Although still accounting for just over 10-percent of handovers, however, graph 3 shows the annualised figure is 295-thousand fewer than 2023, contraction of 40-percent.



Average Daily Volume Hours Lost for June 2026 : Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date 54 th highest	Change from May 2026 +129 hours	Change from June 2025 +54 hours
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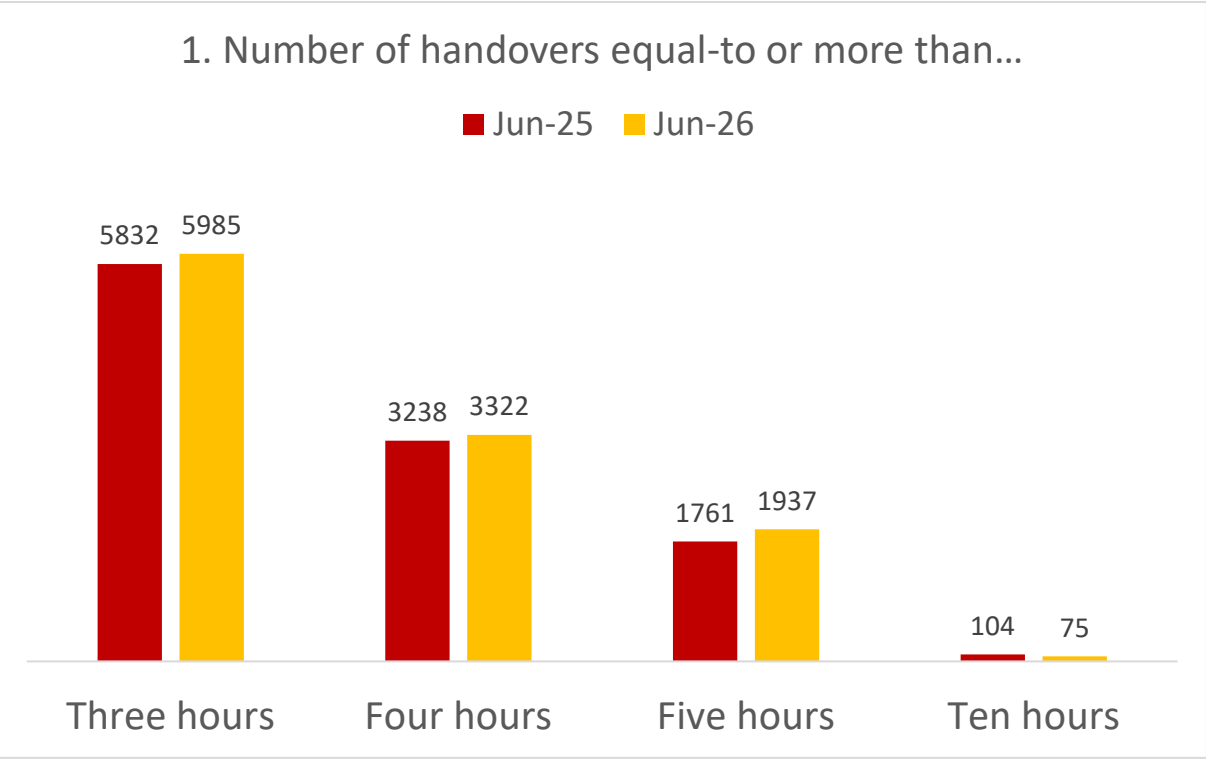


Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.

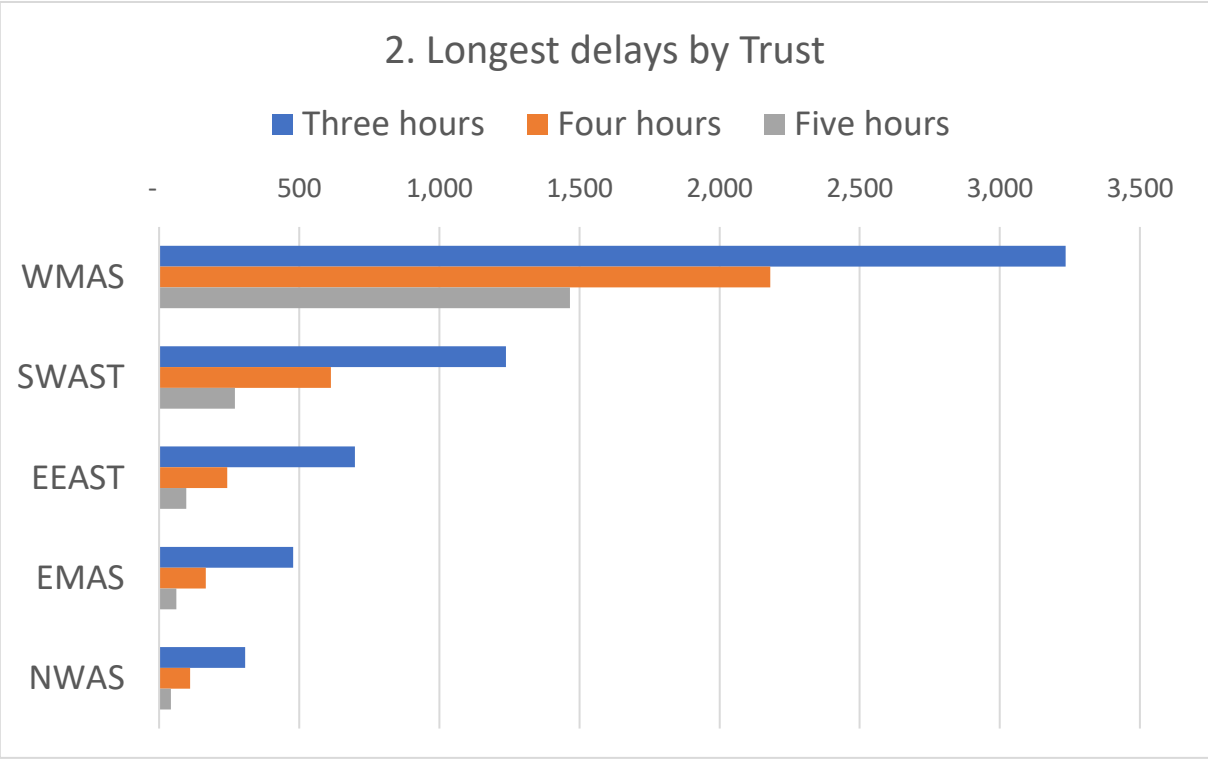


42. Delays of Three Hours and Longer (source, NAIG)

The longest handover delays have been decreasing over time – but June this year saw a slight increase for three-, four- and five-hour delays. Ten-hour delays, however, bucked this trend, and saw a decrease of 29 to 75. Graph 2 shows that five trusts account for almost all these delays, with WMAS accounting for over six in ten of the total.



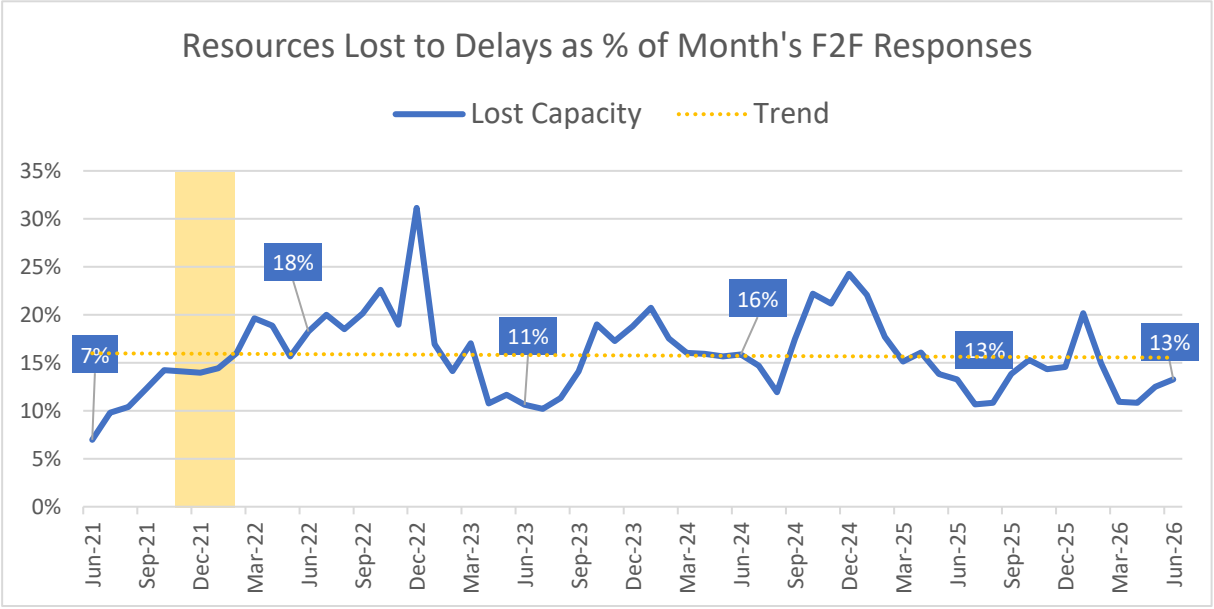
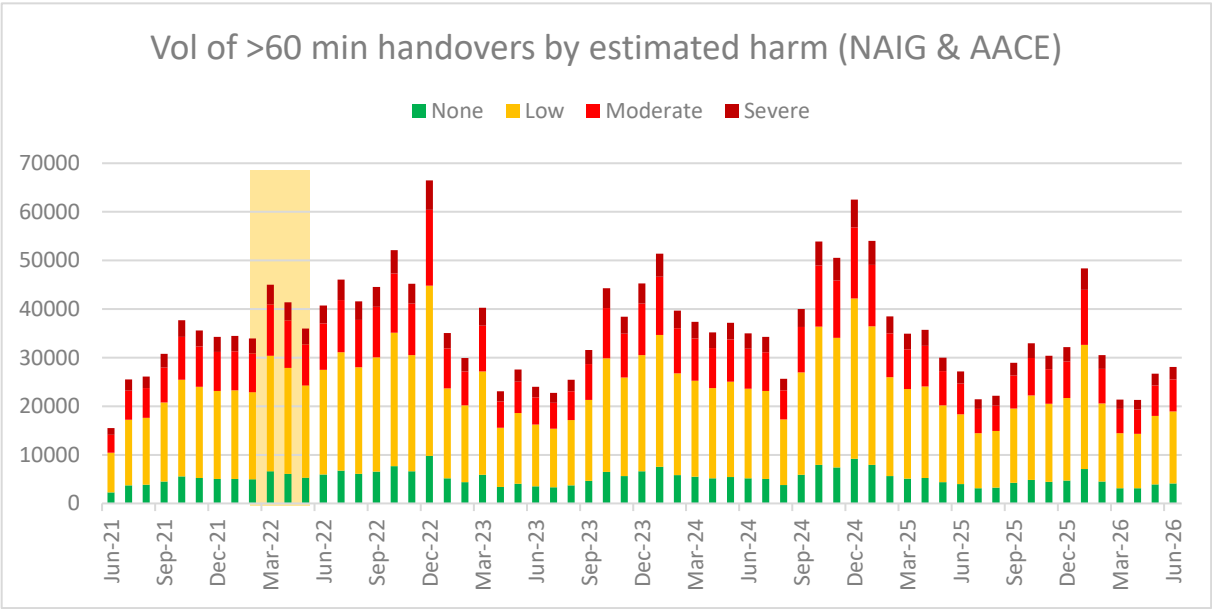
Difference: +153	Difference: +84	Difference: +176	Difference: -29
Growth: +3%	Growth: +3%	Growth: +10%%	Contraction: -28%



The above trusts account for 99.7% of handover delays of three hours or longer in June 2026

43. Impact on Patients and Crew (source, NAIG, [AQI](#) Data and [AACE](#))

Around 24-thousand patients experienced potential harm* as a result of hour-plus delays in June 2026. Over the same time, the combined lost hours represent 13-percent of Face-to-Face (F2F) incidents across the whole month, a greater number than F2F incidents for any individual trust, other than LAS, in June 2026.



Estimated Harm, June 2026: Fast Facts		
Patients experiencing <u>any</u> potential harm	Patients experiencing potential <u>moderate</u> harm	Patients experiencing potential <u>severe</u> harm
24 thousand	6.6 thousand	2.6 thousand

Impact on Capacity, June 2026: Fast Facts		
Estimated volume of lost job cycles	Est. lost job cycles as a % of F2F responses	Est. lost job cycles as a % of F2F responses
76 thousand	June '26 = 13%	June '22 = 18%

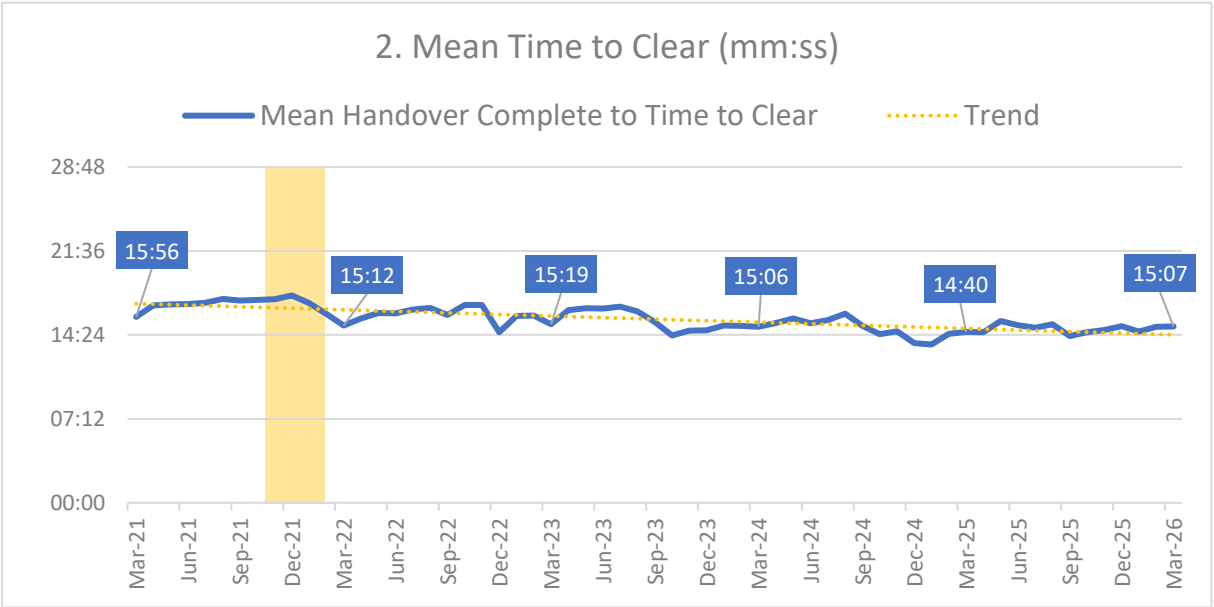
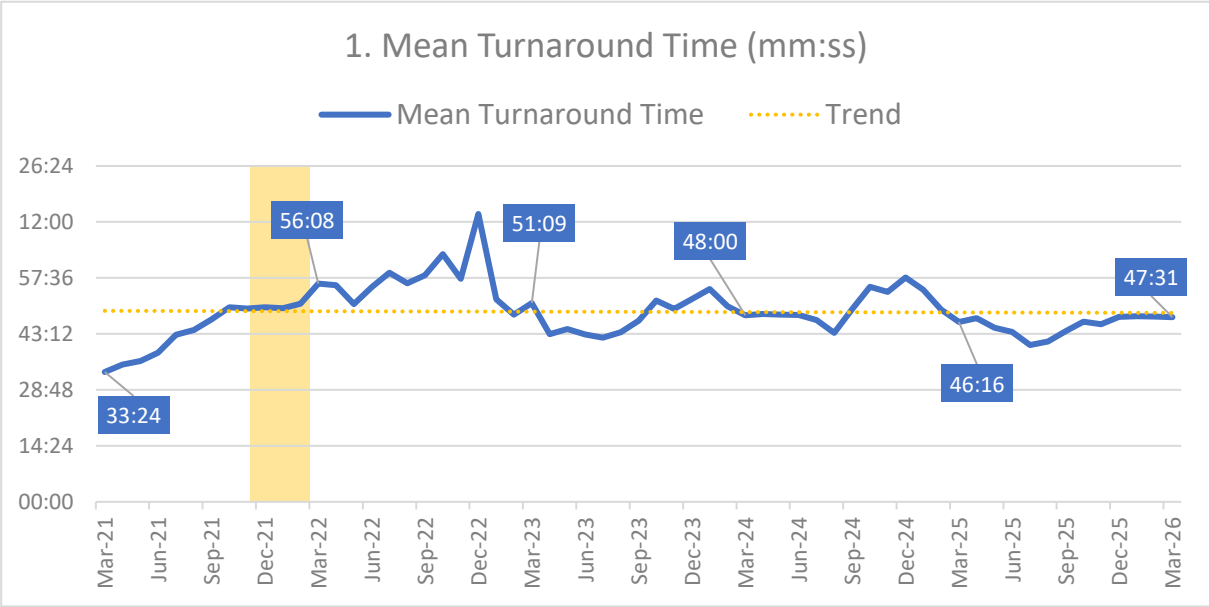
Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.

* For definitions of “harm”, please refer to [the original report](#), published by AACE in 2021



44. Mean Turnaround and Time-to-Clear* (source, NAIG)

Mean Turnaround time was steady in March, and one minute slower than March 2025. Time to Clear saw little month-on-month change, and was a half minute faster than in March 2025.



Mean Turnaround Time for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date

55th fastest

Change from May 2026

11 secs faster

Change from June 2025

1 min slower

Mean “Time to Clear” for June 2026: Fast Facts

Rank in series to-date:

58th fastest

Change from May 2026

1 sec slower

Change from June 2025

27 secs slower

Yellow areas show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.

* “Time-to-clear” = “Mean Turnaround Time” less “Mean Handover Time”



45. Appendix: How Most Data is Reported in this Document

Most sections in this report follow the same layout, with data presented identically on each page. The main exceptions to this are call-handling and response time data, which focus only on the monthly figure , and the “Range” charts. This page shows what the most common graphs show, and how they are calculated.

Average Daily Data

- This box shows a line graph displaying the average daily volume: this is calculated by dividing the metric by the days in the month. This smooths out the steeper changes sometimes seen in monthly data due to the difference in month length (for example February to March).
- As with the monthly data, the average daily figures use blue lines to show the main trend, orange to show the series-average, and red to show any national standards
- Data labels again show relevant values, as highlighted in the “Monthly Data” section
- Call-handling and response time data is not displayed in this way

Monthly Data

- This box shows a line graph displaying the data at monthly level, month-by-month. These main data are displayed as a blue line.
- The value for the most recent month, and every previous instance of that month in the chart, the line graph includes a dotted orange line, which represents the series-average, with a linked data-label showing the value for this line.
- National standards, for response times, are included as a dotted red line, with the national standard displayed in yellow text in a red data label
- Call-handling and response time data is only displayed in this way

Fast Facts

This box generally shows how the latest month ranks against all months since January 2018

This box generally shows any change between the previous, and most recent month

This box generally shows any change between the most recent month, and the same month 12-months ago

“Annualized Data” – 12 months to...

- This shows a bar chart with the total figure for 12-months, ending with the most recent month
- Four 12-month periods are included
- Two grey arrows show the percentage change between the last three periods (e.g. most previous-to-most recent, and, two-years previous-to-most-recent)
- Call-handling and response time data is not displayed in this way

Yellow areas always show COVID waves in the UK: source ONS.

