

Labour demands urgent investigation into A&E winter data

Jonathan Ashworth MP, Labour's Shadow Health Secretary, has today written to Jeremy Hunt to call for an "urgent investigation" into claims A&E performance figures have been inconsistently recorded this winter.

He has also raised concerns with the secretive manner in which changes to recording practice have been conducted, calling the lack of transparency "completely unacceptable".

The letter from Labour's Shadow Health Secretary calls on the Government to:

- Clarify if the NHS will now review and republish data from October, the month from which winter pressures intensified across the health service.
- Ensure Trusts understand how they should be recording their data to ensure they are all reporting the same activity on the same basis.
- Update Members as to whether this year's winter crisis, as a result of these changes made to recording practice, is actually significantly worse than currently understood.
- Undertake an urgent investigation, reporting to Parliament, to clarify the full picture of what has gone on behind the scenes between Trusts, NHS England and NHS Improvement concerning the publication of A&E data this winter.

Jonathan Ashworth MP, Labour's Shadow Health Secretary, said:

"It is appalling to imagine that this year's unprecedented winter crisis, which has seen vulnerable patients stuck for hours on end in the back of ambulances or on trolleys in hospital corridors, could be even worse than currently feared.

"Jeremy Hunt must launch an urgent investigation to clarify what has gone on behind the scenes between Trusts, NHS England and NHS Improvement concerning the publication of A&E data this winter."

- The full text of Jonathan Ashworth's letter to Jeremy Hunt:

Dear Jeremy,

I am writing to ask for an urgent update concerning the BBC's investigation into the recording of A&E performance figures.

As you know, the official target requires 95% of patients to be treated, assessed or discharged within four hours. However, the NHS has consistently failed to meet this target since July 2015 and it seems exceedingly unlikely that Trusts will all meet the 95% target by March 2018.

Indeed, the latest data from December 2017 demonstrated that just 85.1% of patients were being seen within four hours. This is significantly worse than

the 94.8% level achieved in December 2010.

However, analysis of performance figures for December 2017 by the BBC suggests the picture may in fact be even worse than first thought. This is because of secretive changes to the recording of A&E data, which appear to inflate the performance of NHS Trusts this winter.

Emails sent by NHS Improvement, seen by the BBC, from October last year, note Trusts had marginally failed to make the required progress towards meeting the 95% target by March 2018 and that therefore:

If “there is an urgent activity undertaken by a walk-in centre or urgent treatment centre or other provider within your local delivery board that currently is not reporting activity- we can work with you to apportion the activity to the main provider.”

As you know, a hospital trust’s performance figures include the main accident and emergency department (known as Type 1) and minor injuries or care centres (known as Type 3). The latter tend to see and treat patients a lot more quickly than those needing emergency care.

This, and another email sent later in October by NHS Improvement, was likely viewed by Trusts as a request to add in data from walk-in centres not run by them and not on hospital grounds.

However, this is in direct conflict with clear guidance issued in November 2015 by NHS England, which says walk-in centre data can be included only if the trust has clinical responsibility for the service or if it is co-located on the trust’s grounds.

We therefore share the UK Statistics Authority’s concern that these changes could have left people reaching “misleading conclusions”, because the implication is that including these centres would help improve overall performance.

Indeed, the Royal College of Emergency Medicine has confirmed that these changes do tend to pull up the overall performance of a Trust. It is thought some trusts have seen their four-hour performance improve by nearly 5%.

As a result, the data produced by NHS England for affected trusts is no longer directly comparable from October 2017 onwards with the corresponding months of preceding years.

This is profoundly concerning, because a nationally recognised and followed benchmark is critical in ensuring the accurate collation of winter pressures data.

Will you therefore urgently clarify if the NHS will now review and republish data from October, the month from which winter pressures intensified across the health service? And will you ensure Trusts understand how they should be recording their data to ensure they are all reporting the same activity on the same basis?

It is appalling to imagine that this year's unprecedented winter crisis, which has been characterised by vulnerable patients stuck for hours on end in the back of ambulances or on trolleys in hospital corridors, could be even worse than currently feared.

Will you therefore also update Members as to whether this year's winter crisis, as a result of these changes made to recording practice, is actually significantly worse than currently understood?

Finally, these changes made to recording practice have been conducted secretly and with a total lack of transparency, which is completely unacceptable. Will you therefore conduct an urgent investigation, to report to the House, to clarify the full picture of what has gone on behind the scenes between Trusts, NHS England and NHS Improvement concerning the publication of A&E data this winter?

On 8th February, NHS England will publish Combined Performance data for January 2018. This matter is therefore of the utmost urgency.

Yours sincerely,

Jonathan Ashworth MP
Shadow Secretary of State for Health

Indicative programme – Economic and Financial Affairs Council, 23 January 2018

Your request will be handled by the Press Office of the General Secretariat of the Council in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data.

Your data will be stored in the database until you unsubscribe from the service.

Certain data (name, e-mail address, preferred language, media name, media type) may be disclosed to the press offices of the European institutions, the Permanent Representations of the Member States and to European Union agencies, under the conditions laid down in Articles 7 and 8 of Regulation 45/2001.

If there is data which you would not like to be stored, please let us know at: press.office@consilium.europa.eu

Speech by Commissioner Gabriel on building the European digital economy and society at the DLD conference

Dear participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Building the Digital Single Market means bringing the benefits of the digital revolution to every student, artist, journalist, creator, entrepreneur – to every single European citizen.

To do so, we must implement concrete actions for access, skills, security, creativity and more opportunities for everybody. Today I would like to tell you how far we have come, what is important now, and what comes next.

The digital single market strategy is now becoming a reality. As you know, the European Commission has delivered on its promise of working to have one single, borderless digital market and so, we have put forward 43 initiatives, 24 of which are legislative.

Let's now focus on what really matters in the big picture.

First of all let me state the obvious, which is nevertheless still so relevant: we live in a world in which data and digital content grow exponentially. Instant global communication connects everybody, and anybody is able to reach anyone else at any time. The power of yesteryear's supercomputers is in today's smartphones. We expect fully autonomous cars rolling on our streets in the not too distant future. We see strings of bits being traded like securities, for thousands of Euros per digital coin. And our children grow up with any piece of information just a click away on a touchscreen.

However, this new reality is not just a wonderful digital world but can also create inequalities and conflicts. With everything changing around us at a very fast pace, it can feel as if digital is happening to us beyond our control. For example, the potential impact of technology on the labour market is already a worrying concern for many citizens – and quite rightly so.

The Digital Single Market is full of vast opportunities for all European citizens, but it is important that we address the downsides of digital transformation, perceived and real, so that its potential can be fully exploited.

We will not be successful in the digital revolution if we neglect the serious political questions. We have to find the right answers.

In lesser words, we must make sure that the digital transformation of our economy and society always has a human face.

How do we make sure that technology serves us, helps solving our problems and reduce our economic and societal divides?

Sometimes we have to regulate to get there – while in other cases we really should not. Think about copyright and the fair distribution between creators of content and platforms. Think about tax and the way it is calculated and collected in a world where physical and digital goods are not treated equally. But also think blockchain. Think artificial intelligence.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Inequality and fairness are not the only issues. It has been said that data is “the oil of the 21st century”. This is a simple fact and we are all aware of it. Therefore, data is not like any other commodity. Data needs more protection than ever, because it is more valuable and sensitive than ever. Every day, it becomes easier to digitise, analyse and share. Europe’s new rules for data protection do exactly this – and more. Your data is now portable, no longer locked into the systems of the companies we buy from, or tied to the countries we live in. Every citizen is an actor in the data economy. This is a huge step towards creating the trust and flexibility that are needed. This is vital for the sustainability of the digital single market and essential for having successful business models of the future.

Data crossing borders freely is central to our strategy, and this is not limited to personal data: we want to get rid of unnecessary borders for all data. Our proposal on this issue is straightforward and addresses the main question: if governments want security measures for data storage, they should ask for security measures – not act as if local storage in one’s country was automatically more secure than storage elsewhere.

Likewise, it should not make a difference for online shoppers or readers on which side of a border they live. For digital natives like me and you, it is simply a senseless situation that digital borders in Europe still stop us from buying goods, services or content online. This is a discrimination that we do not have in the physical world. Equally, your digital subscriptions should be available whether you are at home or travelling. And everybody should be able to access the television and radio programmes of their choice while following copyright rules for the 21st century.

Here is the good news: we have proposed solutions to all these issues. And guess what? Yes, they are all part of that digital single market strategy. Some proposals have already been accepted. Others are still under discussion, and we now need the speedy support of all stakeholders and Member States, to contribute constructively and make the borderless digital market a reality.

But there is even more that Europe can and should do together.

Take digital infrastructure. We need high-speed broadband and wireless Internet for all. In a few weeks we are launching our Wifi4EU initiative that

will bring free access points to thousands of underserved municipalities across the European Union. We want all citizens to have access to quality media online. Companies all over Europe need to be able to do business together remotely and communicate securely. And all researchers should have access to the digital resources they need, including large supercomputers.

We must invest in the technologies of the future together to make sure that Europe has access to the latest know-how and can take part in the next round of technological development and competition at the global level. Together, we are stronger on the world stage. We need to pool our strengths and resources and make sure we invest without gaps and overlaps – with every invested Euro providing added value. That is what we are discussing in Brussels right now: how much money should we invest together, and in which areas?

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The digital revolution not only concerns our jobs and businesses but also our daily lives, our security and our democracies.

We cannot create a citizen-centred digital single market if we do not defend and protect our dear values and principles in face of digital challenges.

This is why we need to tackle illegal activity online, across borders. Illegal online content, terrorism, hatred and abuse must not hide behind unknown addresses or unclear jurisdiction. Fake news undermines the trust in our institutions and in our fellow citizens.

Thus, we have launched a process of discussion with online platforms large and small on how to deal with illegal content in a fair and effective way. Also, we put in place a High level Group of Experts and a public consultation to give us insights in what can be done about fake news and disinformation online.

These all are difficult questions and there are clear pros and cons in many of the proposed ways of tackling them. We don't have the final answers. However, I am convinced that it is through a permanent and an inclusive dialogue, that all of us, together, we will find the most adequate solutions.

In all of this, I am optimistic that part of the answer to the challenges caused by digital technology will be even more technology. There are promising examples: we employ blockchain technology to secure elections. We combine high-speed communications, global positioning systems and data analysis to make our cars more secure than ever before. We deploy pattern recognition at a new sophisticated level to find the cyber-attack needle in the general network traffic haystack.

We launch digital learning platforms to address the challenge of acquiring digital skills – which are the skills needed to acquire even more skills over a life-time. Our jobs will change as data-driven science, technology and businesses flourish. We will be making the next step with new proposals on the data economy in spring.

As regards artificial intelligence, the experts will probably continue to disagree what automation and robots will exactly do to our jobs. However, we can safely expect that the vast majority of our jobs will change. We need to prepare for this now. Thus, we are working now on a communication that will deliver a European approach to artificial intelligence in the spring.

Finally, allow me some words on cybersecurity. It is one of those topics we would all prefer not having to talk about. Unfortunately that is not an option because the danger is clear, present and growing. An ever-increasing share of our economy and of our daily lives depends on connected devices. However, these networks are also vulnerable. Often the weakest link is the key to whole systems. We all know that there is need for action, and that we need to make progress fast. So I am looking forward to our panel on cybersecurity, one of the most important digital single market policies, and one of my top priorities for the next two years.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Dear organisers and participants,

Allow me once more to thank you for your warm welcoming here today. I am eager to our exchanges.

Thank you very much!

[It should shame Ministers that only three tower blocks with dangerous cladding have been replaced – Healey](#)

John Healey MP, Labour's Shadow Housing Secretary, commenting on new figures showing that since the Grenfell Tower fire only three other tower blocks have had flammable cladding replaced, said:

“More than seven months after the Grenfell Tower fire, it should shame Ministers that only three tower blocks with dangerous cladding have been replaced.

“Ministers have been off the pace at every stage in their response to the terrible fire at Grenfell Tower.

“Only one in four Grenfell survivors have a new permanent home, the Government still can't confirm how many high-rise buildings are unsafe and Ministers are refusing to help with any funding for essential fire safety work in the blocks they do know are dangerous. It's simply not good enough.”

[Theresa May should sack Tory MP Ben Bradley over his shameful blog posts](#)

Ben Bradley, the newly appointed Tory vice-chairman, found himself in a spot of bother this past week as a series of right-wing blog posts he had written before becoming a MP resurfaced.

[Go to Source](#)

Author: