**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE**

**NICE indicator validity assessment**

Assurance date: September 2021

Review date: September 2024

# Indicator IAP00139

# Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services

Note that this indicator is in two parts, where assessment criteria differs this will be noted:

# Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services

1. The proportion of older people aged 65 and over offered reablement services following discharge from hospital.

# Validity assessment

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| **Domain** | **Notes** | **Assessment** |
| Importance | Indicator is part of the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) domain 2 – Delaying and reducing the need for care and support. The indicator is also linked to through the NHS Outcomes Framework where is it is part of domain 3 - Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or following injury.  Part 1. At a national level the indicator value has remained fairly steady and was 82.0% in 2010/11 and in 2019/20, with values ranging between 81.4% and 82.9% over the period. Variation exists between local authorities.  Part 2. At a national level the indicator value has ranged between 2.6% and 3.3%, with the most recent value of 2.6% in 2019/20 the lowest of the time period. Variation exists between local authorities. | Indicator is based on a recognized dataset.  Indicator values have remained fairly stable, however there is variation between local authorities. |
| Evidence base | From latest ASCOF handbook of definitions[[1]](#footnote-1):  “There is strong evidence that reablement services lead to improved outcomes and value for money across the health and social care sectors. Reablement seeks to support people and maximise their level of independence, in order to minimise their need for ongoing support and dependence on public services.  This measures the benefit to individuals from reablement, intermediate care and rehabilitation following a hospital episode, by determining whether an individual remains living at home 91 days following discharge – the key outcome for many people using reablement services. It captures the joint work of social services, health staff and services commissioned by joint teams, as well as adult social care reablement.” | Evidence base exists. This indicator aligns with NICE guidance (NG74[[2]](#footnote-2), NG86[[3]](#footnote-3)). |
| Specification | Part 1  Numerator: Number of older people discharged from acute or community hospitals to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting), who are at home or in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting 91 days after the date of their discharge from hospital. This should only include the outcome for those cases referred to in the denominator.  Denominator: Number of older people discharged from acute or community hospitals from hospital to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting).  Exclusions: None  Methodology: Percentage  Geography: England, Local authority (defined as CASSR – Councils with Adult Social Care Responsibilities). Sex and Age band (65-74, 75-84 and 85 and over) breakdowns are available.  Data Source: Short and Long Term Services (SALT) collection  Disclosure control: None  Part 2  Numerator: The denominator for Part 1.  Denominator: Total number of people, aged 65 and over, discharged alive from hospitals in England. This includes all specialities and zero-length stays. Data for geographical areas is based on usual residence of patient.  Exclusions: None  Methodology: Percentage  Geography: England, Local authority (defined as CASSR – Councils with Adult Social Care Responsibilities). Sex and Age band (65-74, 75-84 and 85 and over) breakdowns are available.  Data Source: Short and Long Term Support (SALT) collection (Numerator). Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (Denominator).  Disclosure control: Current HES disclosure rules – counts between 1 and 7 are suppressed and values calculated from these are also suppressed. | The indicator has defined components necessary to construct the indicator. |
| Feasibility | All data from long running data sources. | Data has been flowing for some time and data sources will continue. |
| Acceptability | Data allows for comparison of trends over time as well as between CASSRs. | The indicator assesses performance that is attributable to or within the control of the audience.  The results of the indicator can be used to improve practice. |
| Risk | A definition change was made in 2011-12 to remove an exclusion for those who had been assessed by social care services only. No changes have been made since this period.  The original appraisal log from 2012 was assured with comments in regard to a numerator/denominator mismatch which was to be clearly stated in the Quality Statement. However the appraisal log summarises four potential issues in regard to numerator/denominator selection and it is unclear to which the sign-off statement refers:   1. Referring to deaths being excluded from the denominator for Part 1 of the indicator 2. Referring to the denominator for Part 2 of the indicator being from a different source to its numerator 3. Referring to readmissions within 91 days being double counted 4. Referring to discharges where the person cannot be traced after 91 days they are included in the denominator but not the numerator   A note in the NHS Outcomes Framework Quality Statement[[4]](#footnote-4) explains points 3 and 4, but not 1 or 2.  Additionally, as of February 2021 this indicator is now only published in the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework which does not include quality statements, so the link with the NHSOF Quality Statement has been broken. | No new risks identified, however notes on a numerator/denominator mismatch raised on original appraisal (and “assured with comments”) still apply. |

**Summary:** Indicator to be renewed.

**NHS Digital Indicator reference:**

NHS Outcomes Framework – 3.6i Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services

NHS Outcomes Framework – 3.6ii Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were offered rehabilitation following discharge from acute or community hospital

1. Adult social care outcomes framework 2018/19: handbook of definitions <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-handbook-of-definitions> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Intermediate care including reablement, Published 22 September 2017, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng74> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. People's experience in adult social care services: improving the experience of care and support for people using adult social care services, Published 20 February 2018, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng86> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. NHS Digital. NHS outcomes framework, Indicator Quality Statement, Domain 3, 3.6.i Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation service. Version 2.4, February 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)