



Hip fracture: admission rates

NICE indicator

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www.nice.org.uk/indicators/ind17

Indicator

The rate of people admitted with a primary diagnosis of hip fracture per 100,000 population.

Indicator type

Network / system level indicator.

The indicator would be appropriate to understand and report on the performance of networks or systems of providers.

This document does not represent formal NICE guidance. For a full list of NICE indicators, see our [menu of indicators](#).

To find out how to use indicators and how we develop them, see our [NICE indicator process guide](#).

Rationale

Hip fracture is a major public health issue due to an increasing ageing population. About 65,000 hip fractures occur each year and the annual cost (not including the considerable cost of social care) for all UK hip fracture cases is about £1 billion. About 10% people with a hip fracture die within 1 month and about one-third within 12 months. This indicator allows for monitoring prevalence of hip fracture within the population and planning services that meet the needs of the local population.

Source guidance

Hip fracture: management. NICE guideline CG124 (2011, updated 2023)

Specification

Numerator: The number of admission spell records where the first episode contains a primary diagnosis of hip fracture.

Denominator: CCG-level population registered with the constituent GP practices.

Calculation: Directly age and sex standardised emergency admission rate for hip fracture, per 100,000 registered patients.

Exclusions: People aged 60 years and under.

Data source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), GP registered population.

Minimum population: The indicator would be appropriate to understand and report on the performance of networks or systems of providers.

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