

National Audit for Care at the End of Life (NACEL) Webinar

**NACEL 2024 State of the Nations Report and
National Recommendations**

18th September 2025



National Audit of Care
at the End of Life 2025

Auditing last days of life in hospitals



Agenda

12:00 – 12:10	The National Audit for Care at the End of Life - Power, Potential and the Big Picture	Sarah Mitchell, National Clinical Director, NHS England
12:10 – 12:20	Reflecting on NACEL 2024	Jessica Moss, NACEL Quality Improvement Lead
12:20 – 12:50	NACEL 2024 State of The Nations Report & National Recommendations	Dr Rosie Bronnert, NACEL Quality Improvement Clinical Advisor
12:50 – 13:05	Supporting resources for QI	Jessica Moss, NACEL Quality Improvement Lead
13:05 – 13:25	Open forum & questions	Jessica Moss, NACEL Quality Improvement Lead
13:25 – 13:30	Next steps & close	Jessica Moss, NACEL Quality Improvement Lead



Evaluation

Please share your feedback on the session:

<https://forms.office.com/e/5y2KtyhQ1E>

NACEL Quality Improvement
Webinar Feedback - September
2025



National Audit of Care
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England

The National Audit for Care at the End of Life

Power, Potential and the Big Picture

Presented by:

Sarah Mitchell

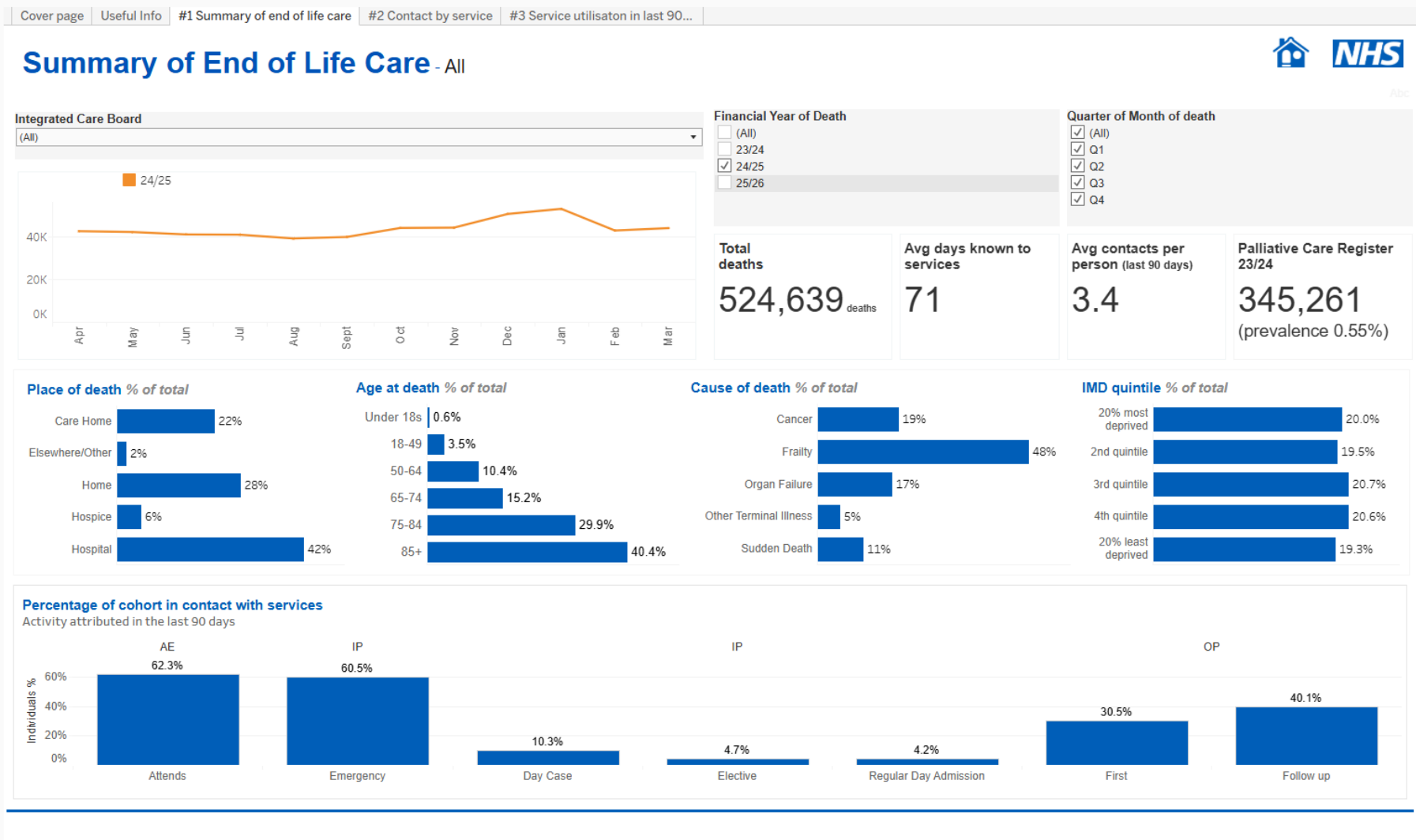
National Clinical Director for Palliative Care and End-of-Life Care, NHS England



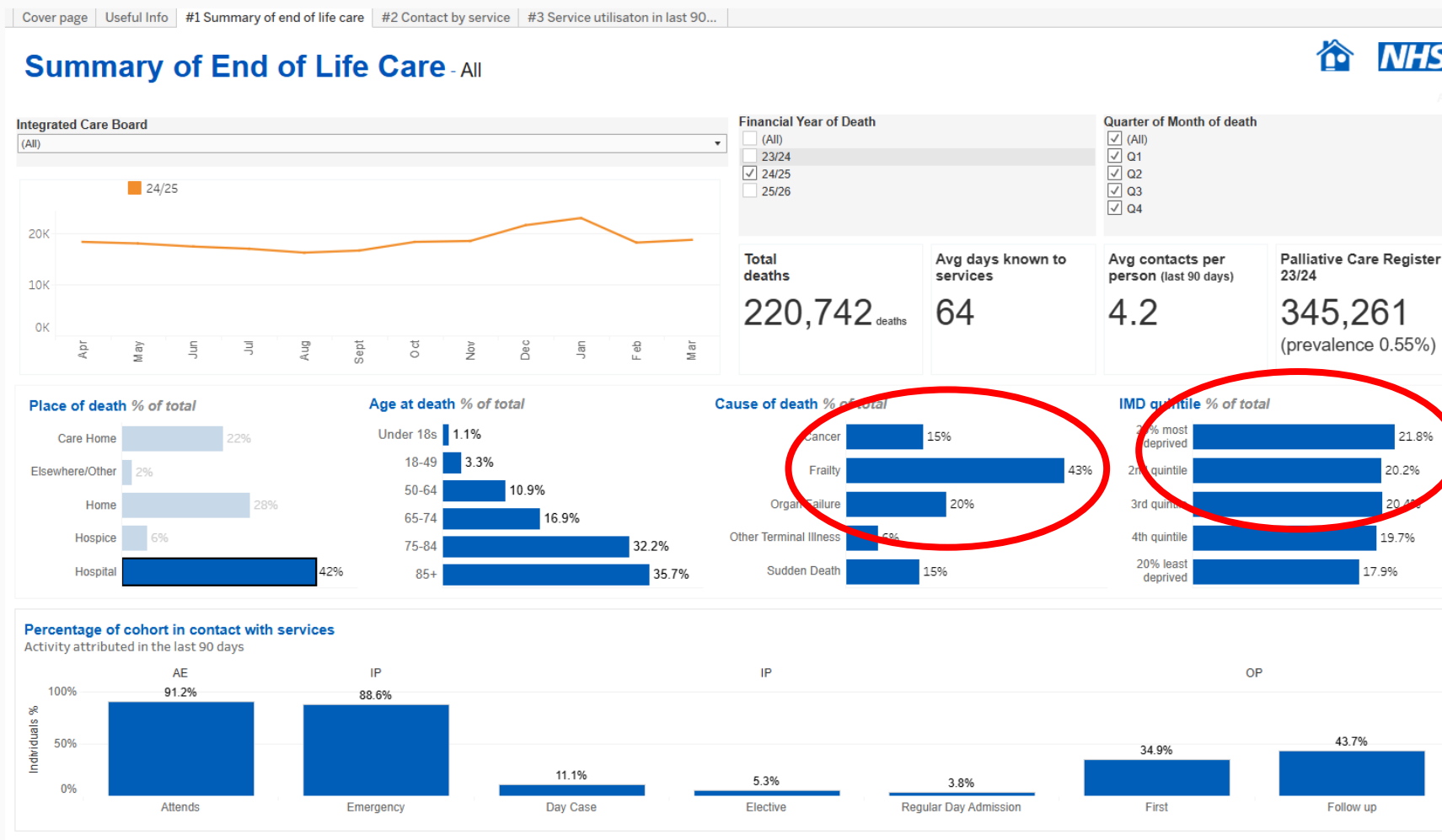
The Big Picture: Patient and Population Need

- Over 500,000 people die every year in England (1% of the population). This will increase to > 650,000 by 2040
 - **Complexity:** More people living longer with multiple complex conditions
 - **Aging and frailty:**
 - Over half of people in England are >80 years old when they die
 - In 2020, 85% of all deaths occurred in people aged 65 years and over. This is projected to increase to 90.9% by 2040.
- Of the 500,000 people who die each year, 70-90% have palliative care needs.
- Currently **56% of people in the last year of life, or who have palliative care needs**, are identified in primary care.
- Referrals to Specialist Palliative Care services often occur too late for real benefit.
- People in the most deprived communities have increased use of acute care services in the last 3 months of life, are less likely to receive Specialist Palliative Care services, and are more likely to die in hospital.

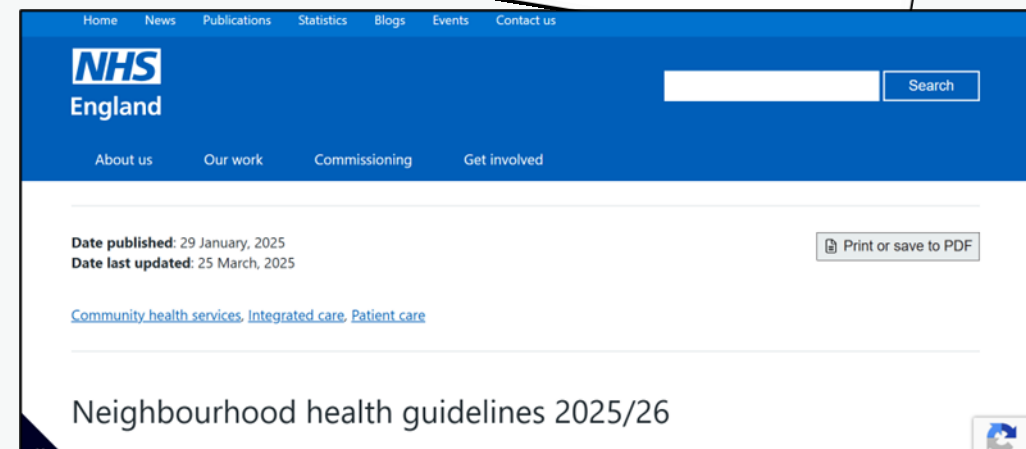
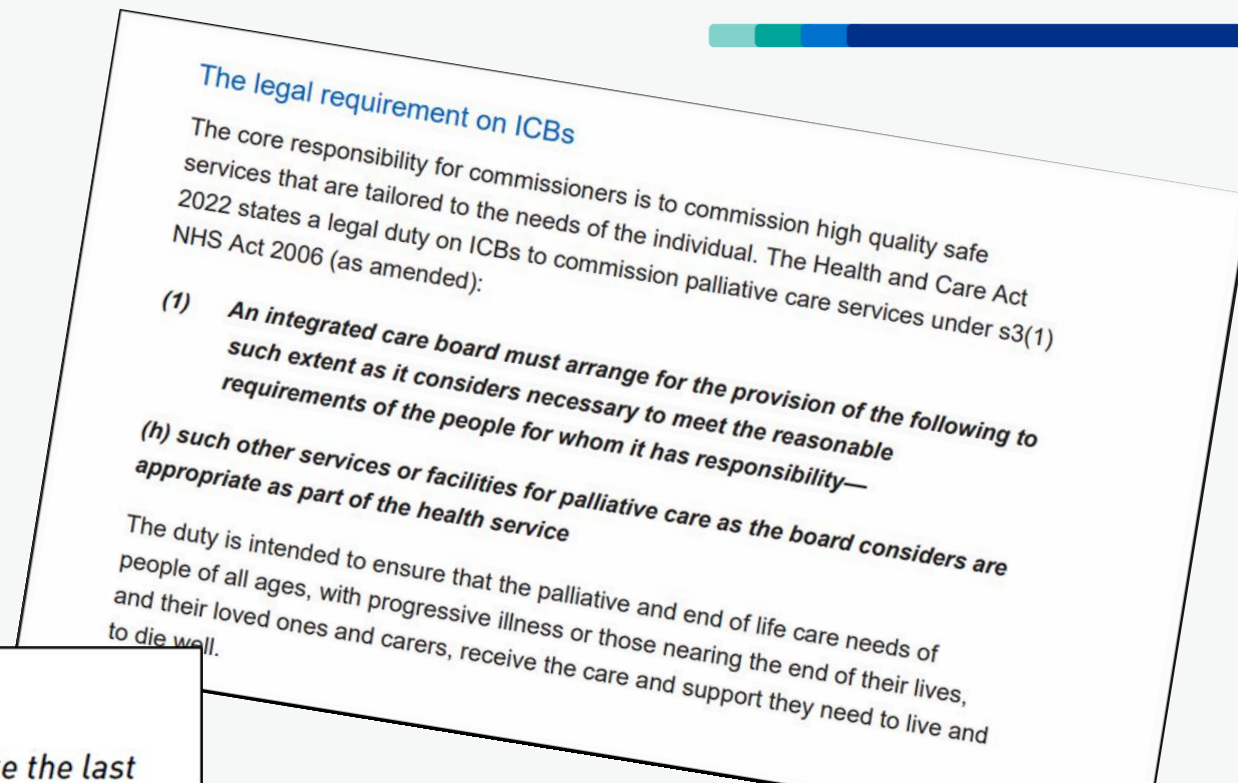
The Big Picture: Place of Death



Place of Death: Hospital



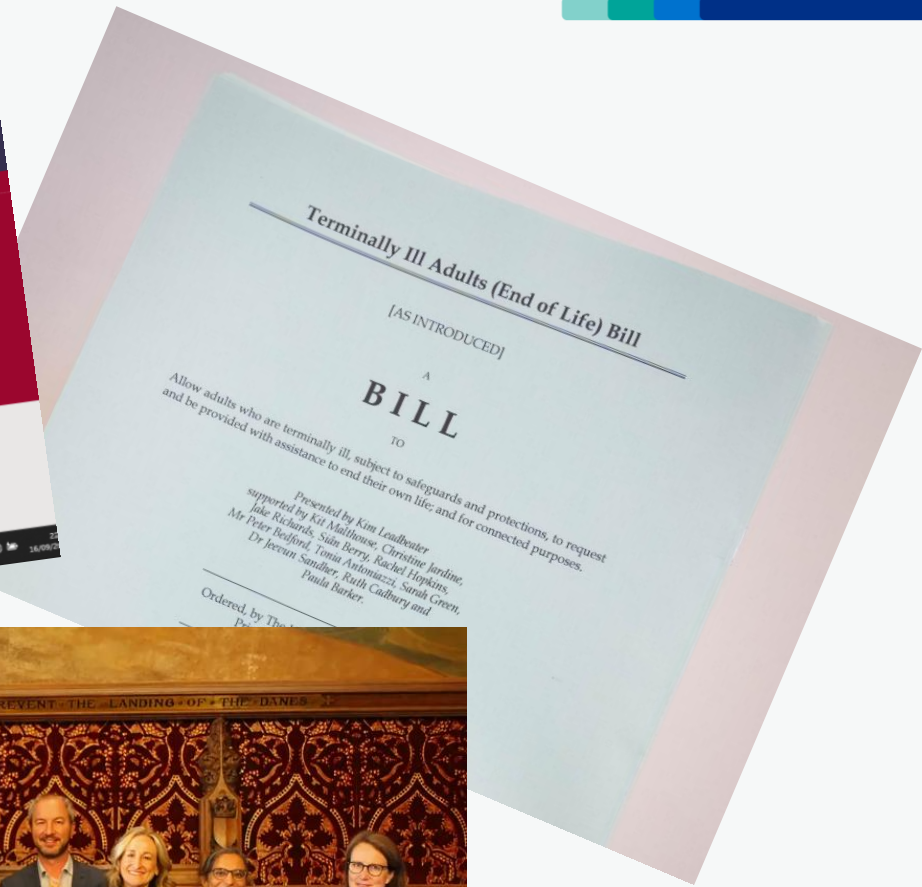
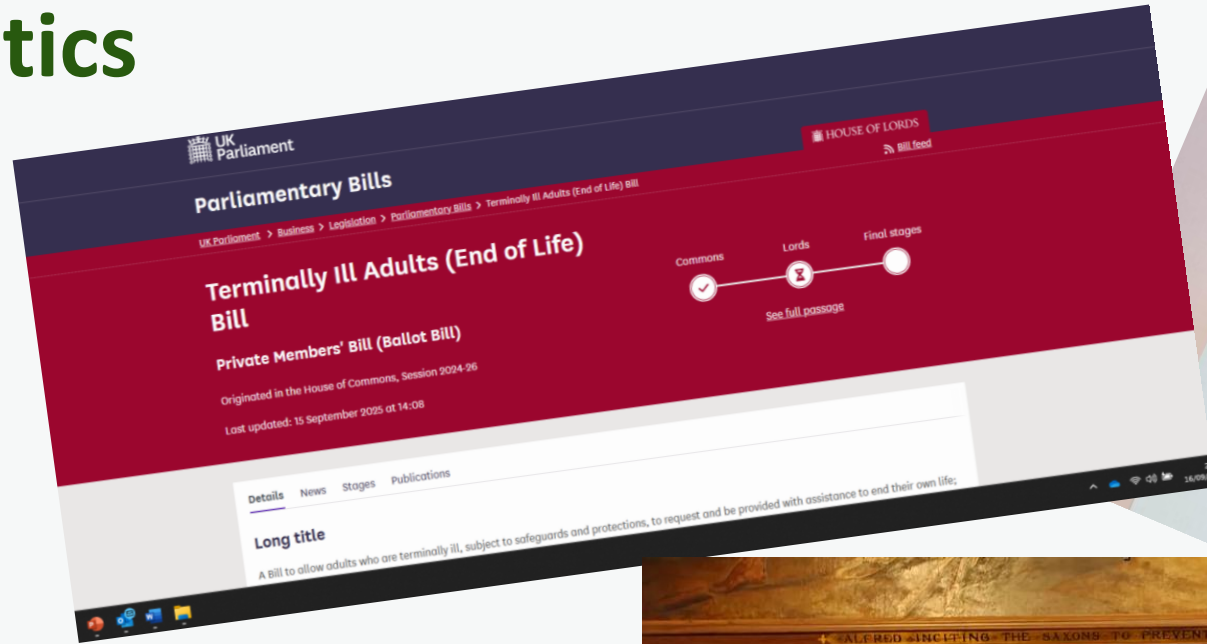
The Big Policy Picture



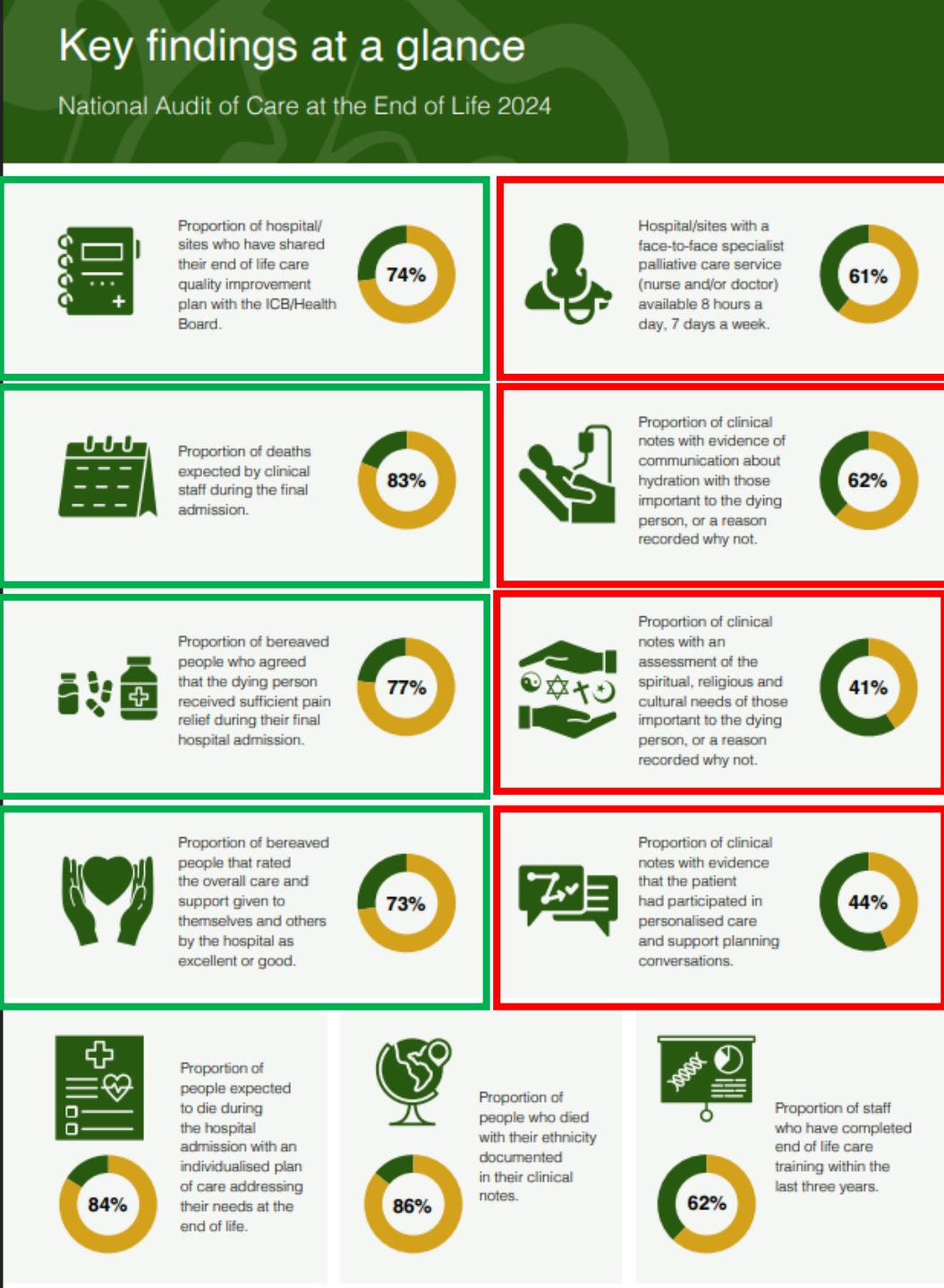
FIT FOR THE FUTURE

10 Year Health Plan
for England

Politics



Power: Key Findings



Potential for Impact



Leadership: provider and
commissioner
Every system level



Access to Specialist Palliative
Care
24/7



Improvement initiatives in
personalised care and support
planning
Continuity of care



More equitable care
**Understanding the communities
we serve and working in
partnership**



Increasing uptake of training
**Systems, processes and existing
resources to improve care**

NACEL 2024

**Jessica Moss,
NACEL QI Lead**



National Audit of Care
at the End of Life 2025

Auditing last days of life in hospitals

About NACEL

National comparative audit of the quality and outcomes of care experienced by the dying person and those important to them. The overall goal is to improve the quality of care of the dying person and those important to them during the last admission leading to death.

Audit aims:

1. To improve quality of end-of-life care by **identifying areas for action** in relation to delivery and outcomes, and adapting quality improvement priorities in line with evidence and guidance,
2. **Reduce unwarranted variation** through the benchmarking of outcome measures as well as identifying and managing outliers using the appropriate guidance,
3. **Understand and reduce health inequalities** in relation to impact on the specified measures, and
4. **Share and adopt best practice**, including QI examples and signposting to resources (Data and Improvement Tool).



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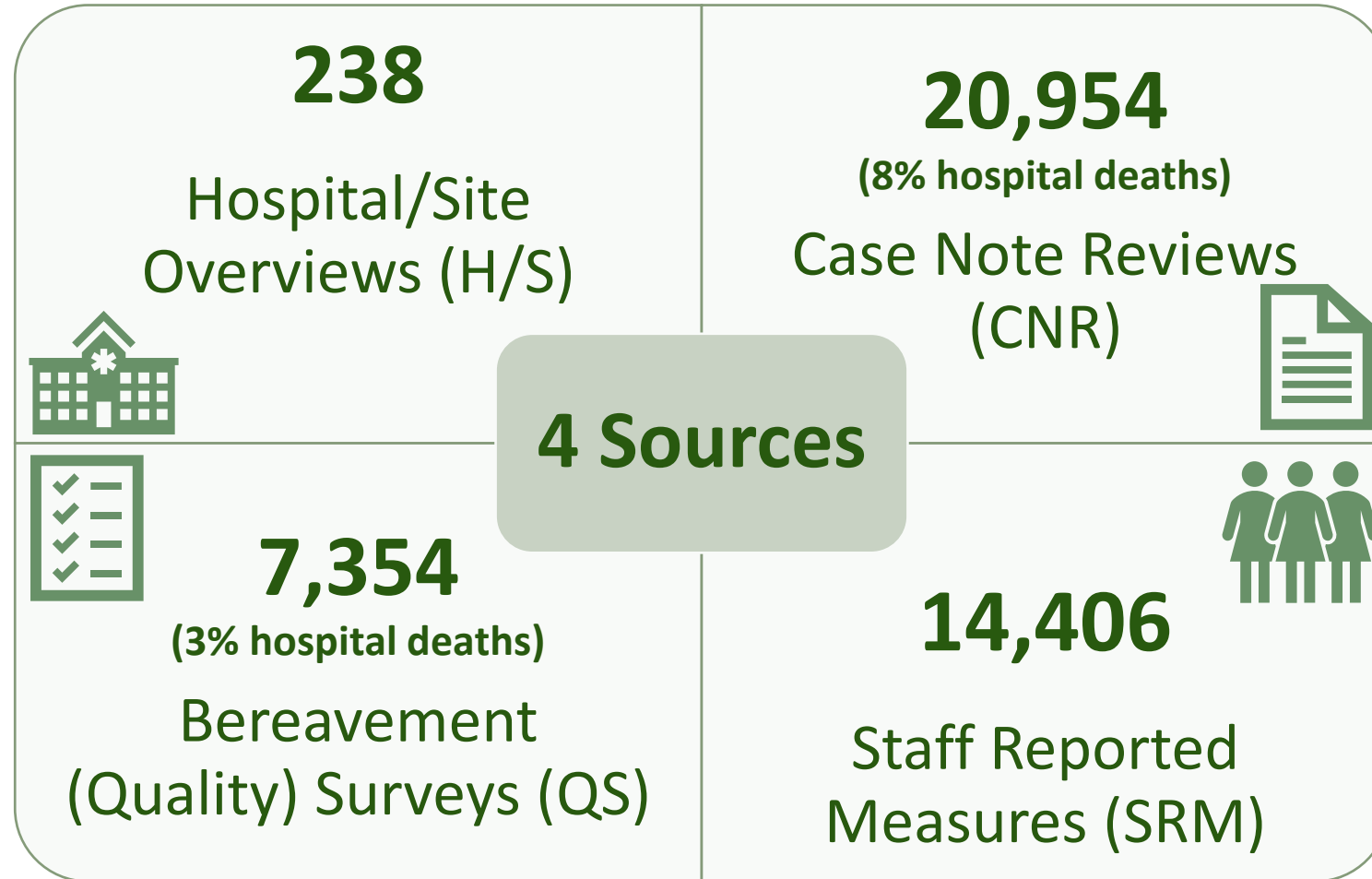


HQIP



the patients association

NACEL 2024 Sample Size



Key Findings

**Dr Rosie Bronnert,
NACEL QI Clinical Advisor**



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NACEL Primary Drivers



State of the Nations Report and Outputs



NACEL Outputs

2024: Round 5

England, Wales and Jersey

- State of the Nations Report
- Recommendations
- Annual data sheet
- Infographic
- Key findings summary
- Patients and Carers Tool

www.nacel.nhs.uk/outputs



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at the End of Life 2025

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NACEL 2024 Key Findings

Quality
Improvement Plans

Access to Specialist
Palliative Care
Services

Recognition of
Dying

Hydration Options

Pain Relief

Spiritual, Religious
and Cultural Needs

Care and Support

Personalised Care
and Support
Planning

Individualised Plan
of Care

Equitable Care

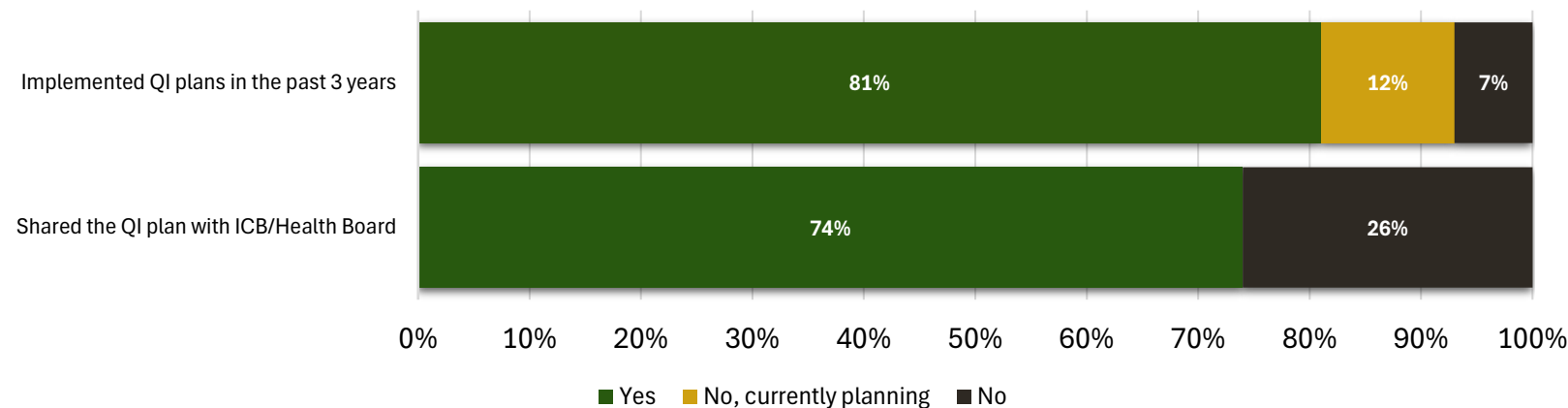
End of Life Care
Training



Key Finding 1: Quality Improvement Plans



Of hospital/sites with quality improvement plans² relating to end of life care in place, **74%** had shared these plans with the ICB/Health Board in the past three years.



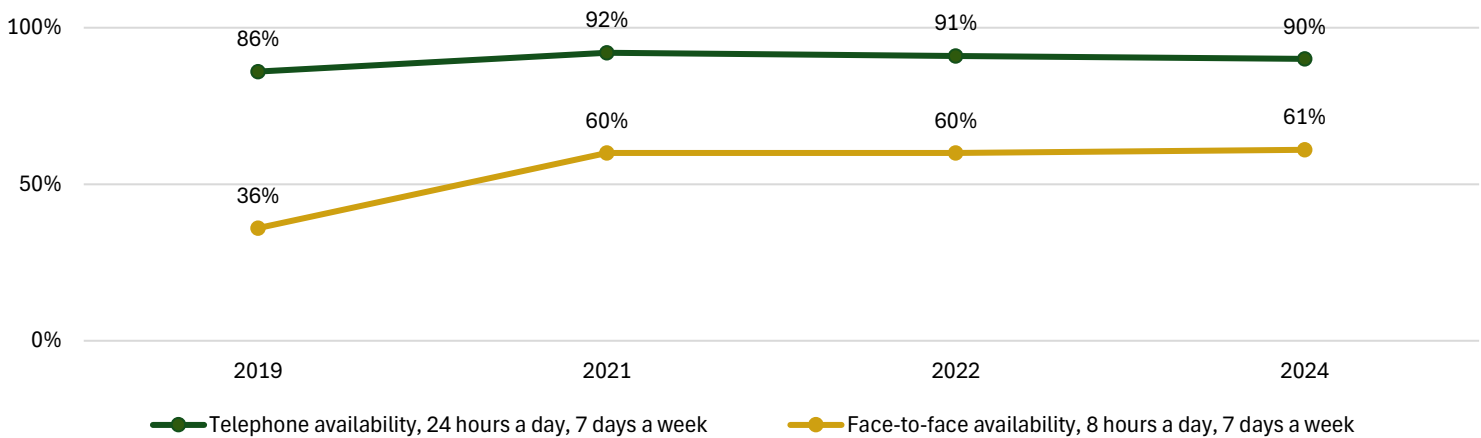
²A quality improvement plan refers to a detailed proposal for improving the service quality for those who use it e.g. patients and those important to them (safe, effective & caring service) and/or for those providing services (well-led, sustainable and equitable service).



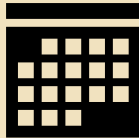
Key Finding 2: Access to Specialist Palliative Care Services



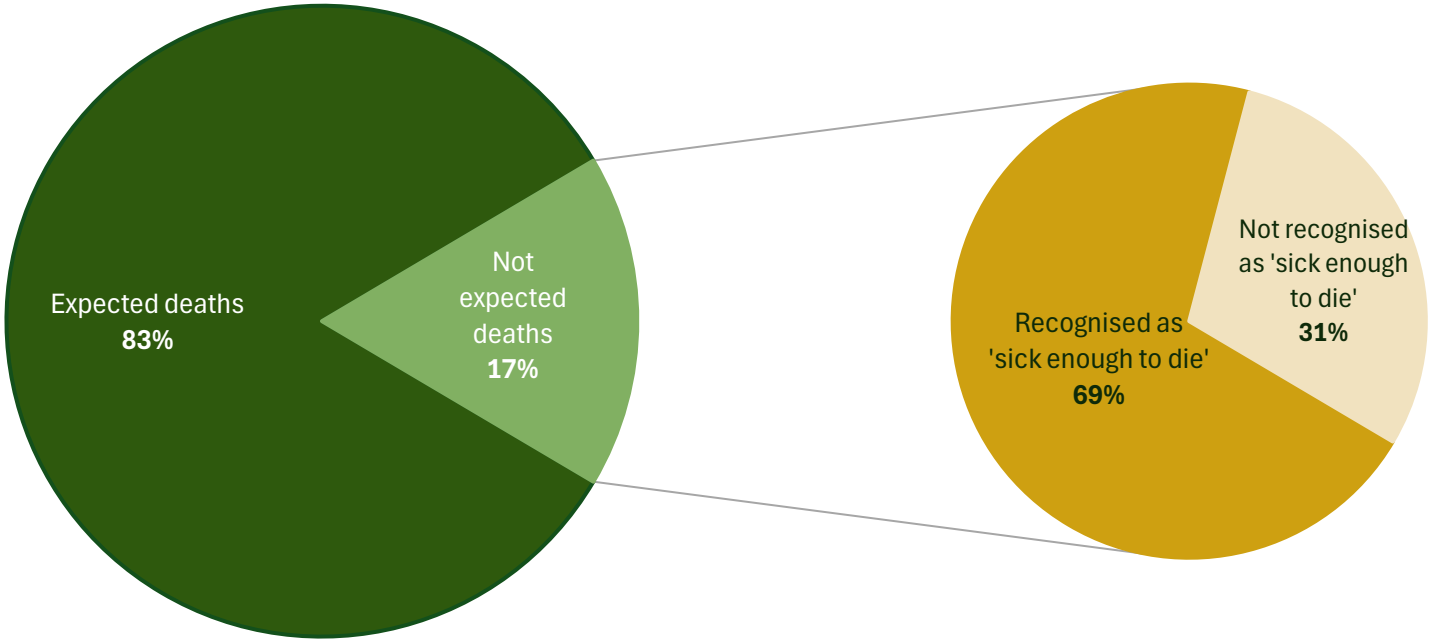
97% of hospital providers have access to specialist palliative care services. Yet of those providers, **61%** have access to a face-to-face specialist palliative care service (nurse and/or doctor) 8 hours a day, 7 days a week.



Key Finding 3: Recognition of Dying



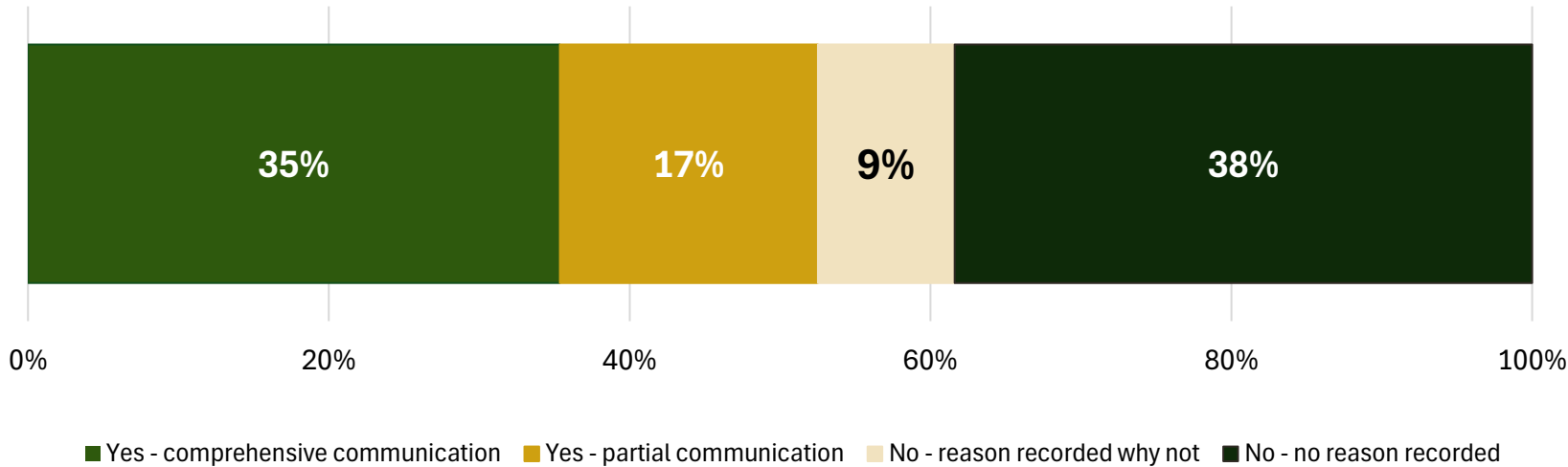
Of the patients audited by the Case Note Review, **83%** were expected to die during their final hospital admission. For these patients, the median time between first recognition that the patient might die (within days or hours) and death was 56 hours (2.3 days).



Key Finding 4: Hydration Options



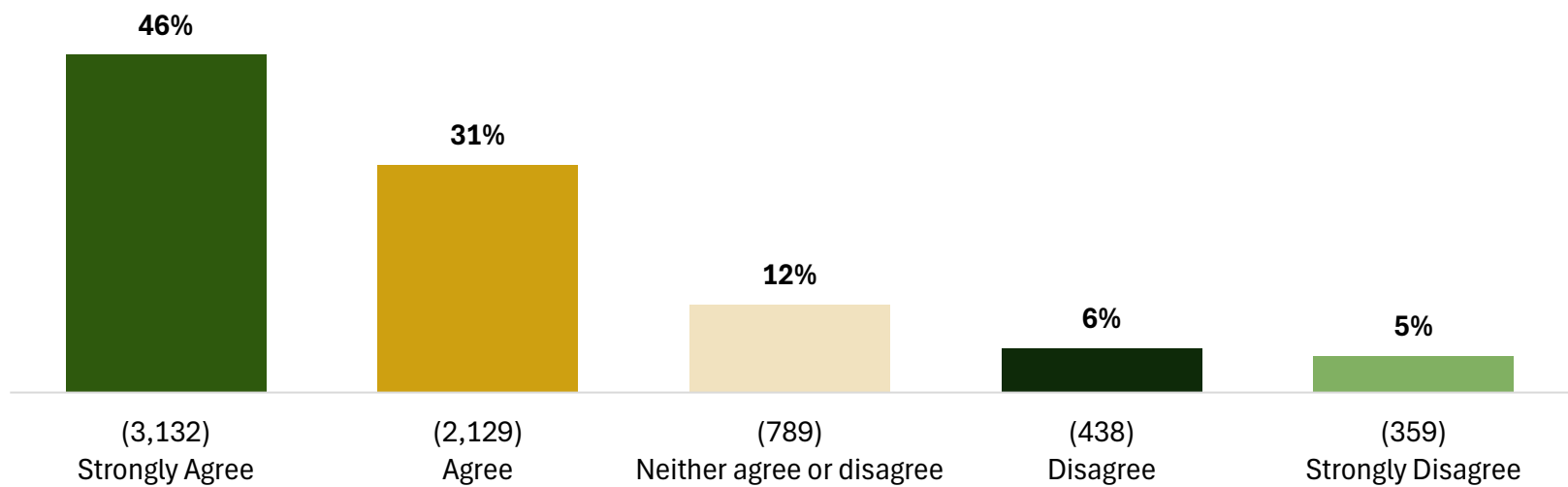
Less than two thirds (62%) of the clinical case notes sampled had documented evidence that the patient’s hydration options had been discussed with those important to the dying person (or where not possible, a reason was recorded).



Key Finding 5: Pain Relief



77% of bereaved respondents agreed that the dying person received sufficient pain relief during their final hospital admission, while **12%*** disagreed with this statement.



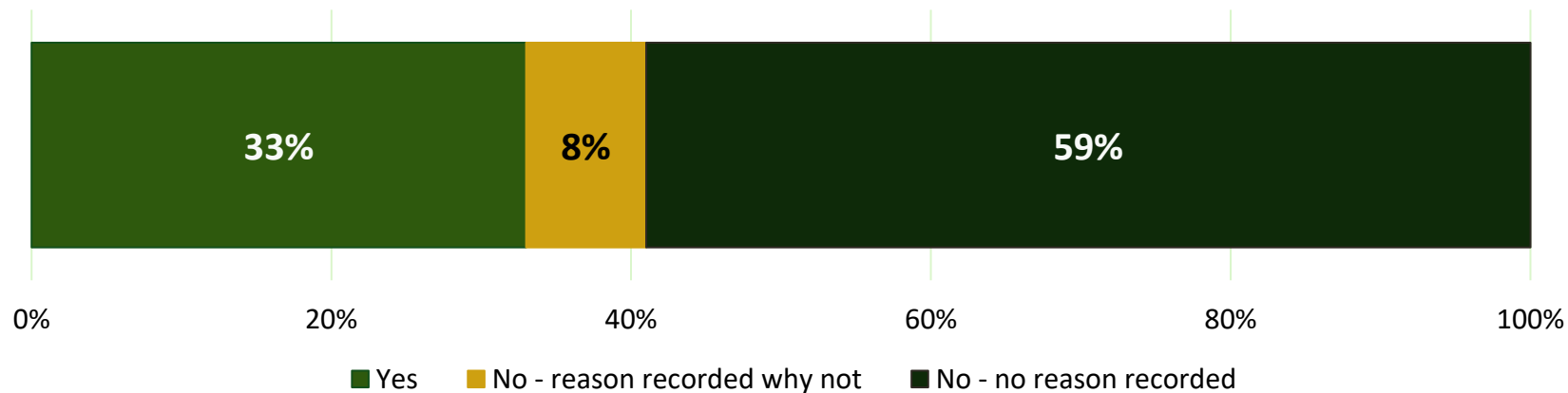
*The combined percentage for “Strongly Disagree” and “Disagree” equates to 12% due to rounding.



Key Finding 6: Spiritual, Religious and Cultural Needs



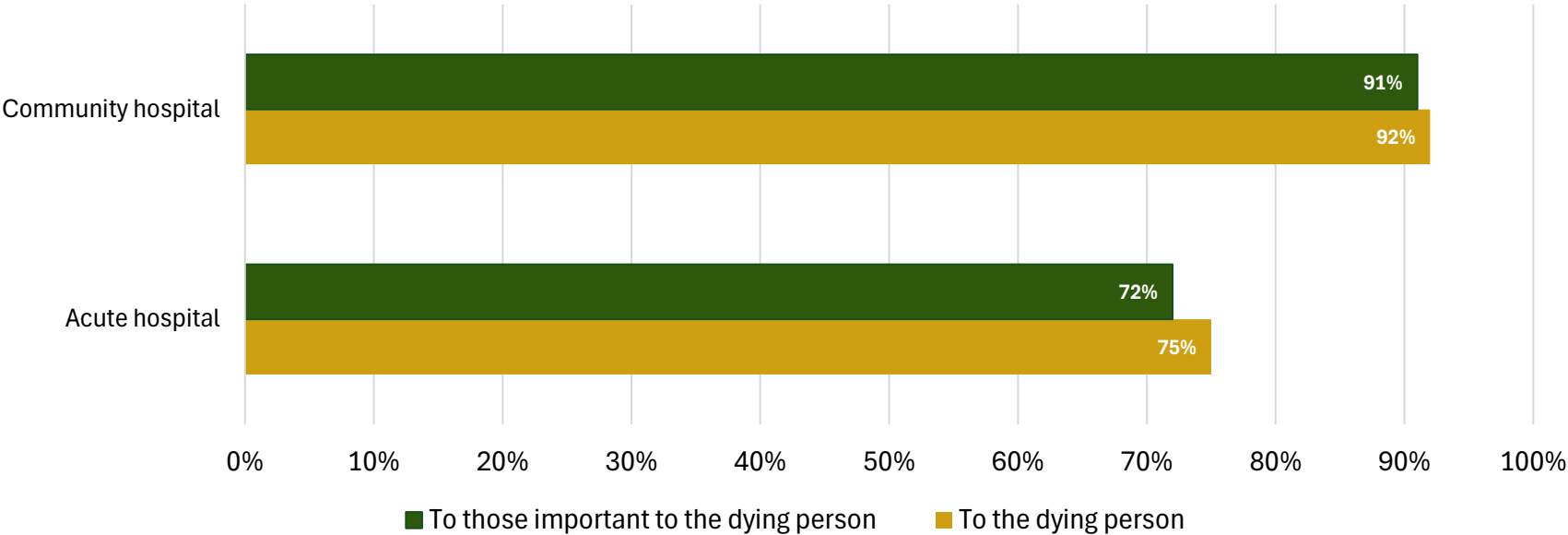
Spiritual, religious and cultural needs were least assessed and addressed when compared to other needs (communication, emotional/psychological and social/practical needs). An assessment of those important to the dying person's spiritual, religious and cultural needs was documented in **41%** of cases (or where not possible, a reason was recorded).



Key Finding 7: Care and Support



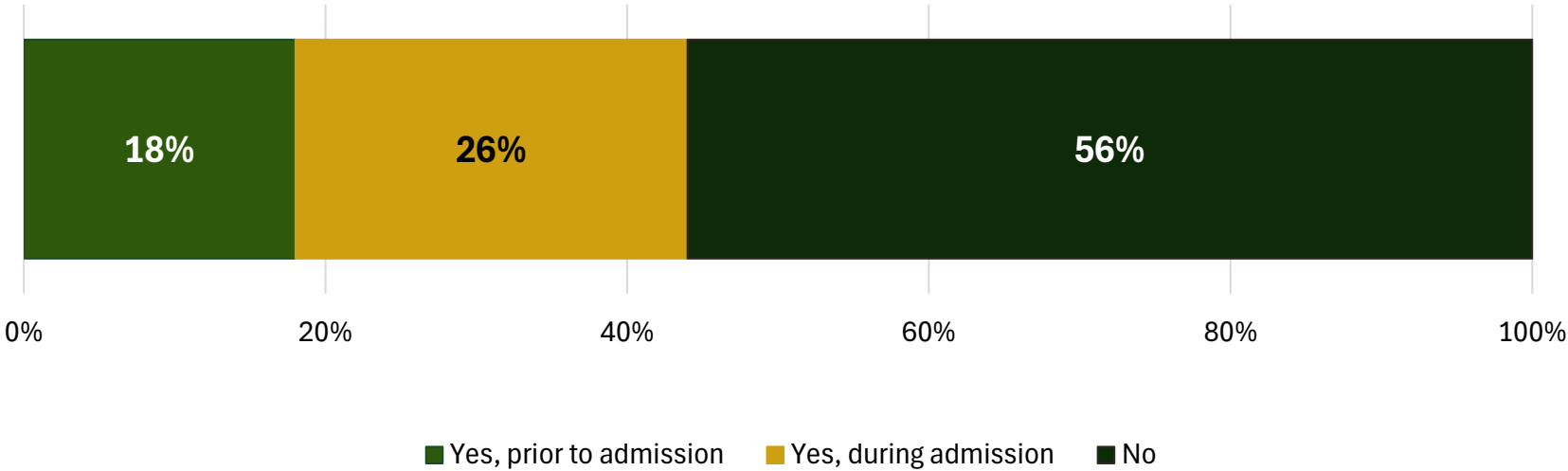
The care and support provided to the dying person was rated as excellent or good by **75%** of bereaved respondents, whilst **73%** of bereaved respondents rated the care and support given to themselves and others as excellent or good. Bereaved respondents were more likely to rate the care as excellent or good when delivered in a community hospital.



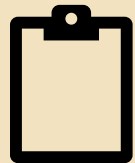
Key Finding 8: Personalised Care and Support Planning



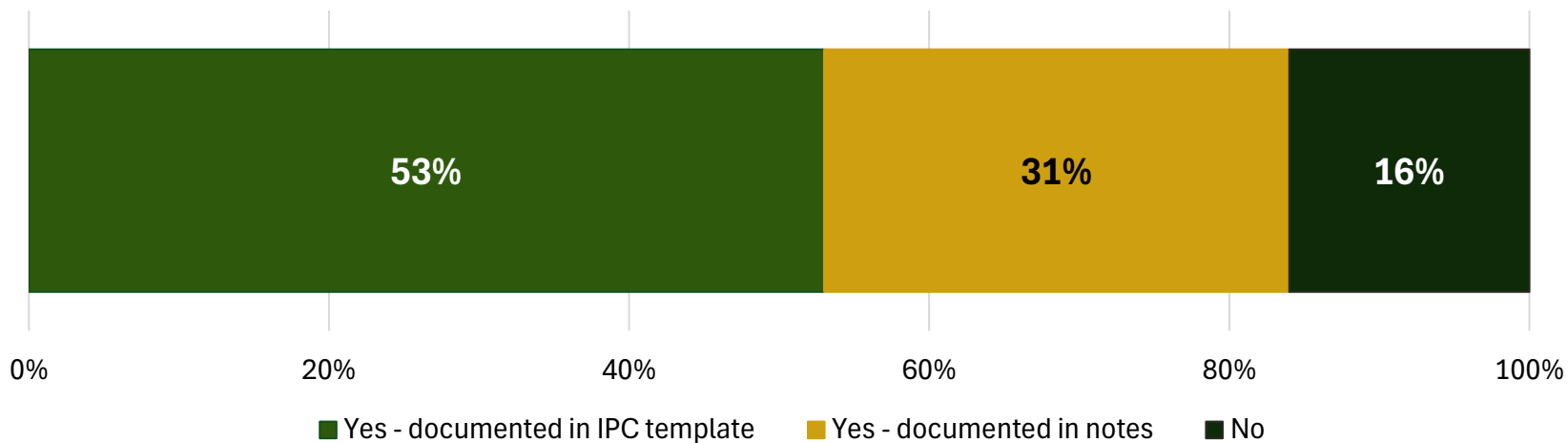
From the Case Note Review, **44%** of patients whose clinical notes were sampled had evidence that they had participated in personalised care and support planning, including advance care planning, conversations.



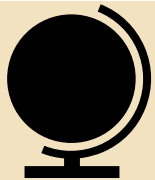
Key Finding 9: Individualised Plan of Care



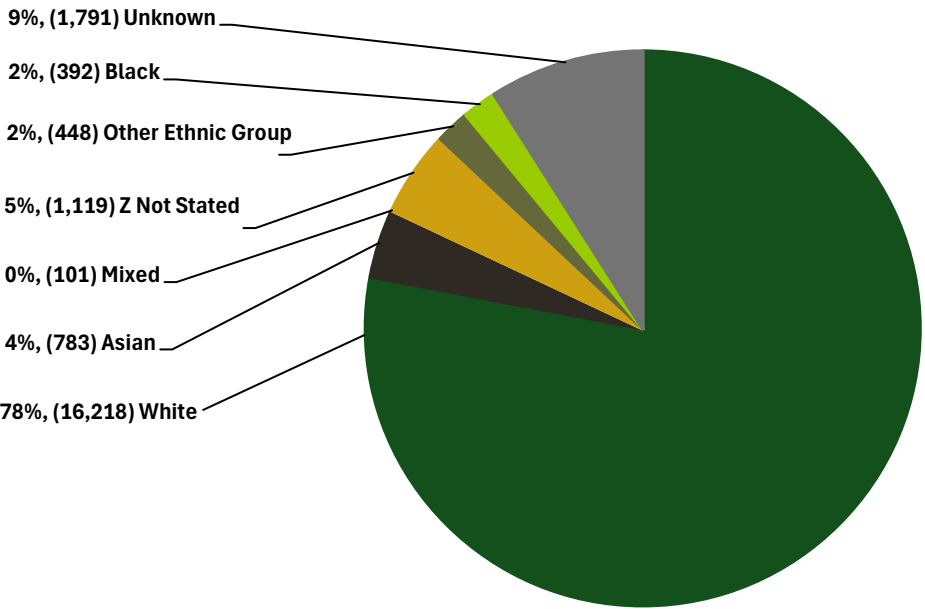
Of the people expected to die during the hospital admission, **84%** had an individualised plan of care addressing their needs at the end of life. Of these, **63%** were documented on a standalone template and **37%** within the general clinical notes.



Key Finding 10: Equitable Care



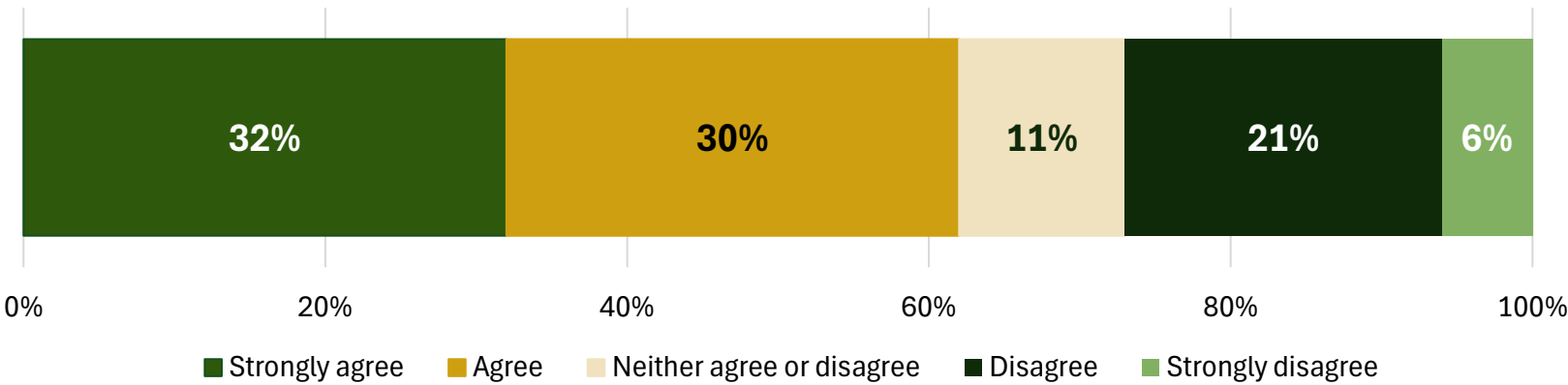
When reviewing patient ethnicity, **86%** of the clinical case notes included documentation of the patient’s ethnicity and **14%** reported ethnicity as either not stated or unknown.



Key Finding 11: End of Life Care Training



Only **62%** of staff respondents had completed training specific to end of life care within the last three years.



Recommendations

**Dr Rosie Bronnert,
NACEL QI Clinical Advisor**



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NACEL 2024 Recommendations



Leadership: provider and
commissioner
Every system level



Access to Specialist Palliative
Care
24/7



Improvement initiatives in
personalised care and support
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Continuity of care



More equitable care
**Understanding the communities
we serve and working in
partnership**



Increasing uptake of training
**Systems, processes and existing
resources to improve care**

Recommendation 1



Oversight of hospital improvement plans

Integrated care boards, health boards and commissioners should ensure system level oversight of provider quality improvement plans relating to end of life care. For example:

- Having named clinical and executive leadership with responsibility for care at the end of life in both provider and commissioner organisations. This may include a system collaborative quality improvement group with oversight assurance of delivery
- Signing up to [NACEL Data and Improvement Tool](#) to understand provider performance of the [10 NACEL Key Indicators](#)
- Requesting receipt of the annual NACEL report and recommendations from the provider within 4 weeks of publication
- Requesting sight of the end of life care quality improvement plan and subsequent activity updates from providers at least once a year



Recommendation 2



Access to specialist palliative care services

Integrated care boards, health boards and commissioners should ensure that services provide specialist palliative medical and nursing cover face-to-face, 8 hours a day, 7 days a week and a 24-hour, 7 days a week, telephone advice service. For example:

- Understanding existing provision of specialist palliative care in hospital including a gap analysis against [NICE Standard QS13](#)
- Working collaboratively with providers to develop and implement time-bound action plans to mitigate gaps in access to palliative care services
- Taking account of the population need to match service provision to ensure high quality end of life care, including specialist palliative care where indicated, is delivered for all dying patients
- Publishing strategic plans about system-wide access to specialist palliative care



Recommendation 3



Improve personalised care and support planning

Integrated care boards, health boards and commissioners should lead on collaborative improvement initiatives to increase the number of personalised care and support planning conversations, including advance care planning conversations, offered to patients. Further ensuring planning is shared across the system, including with the inpatient teams. For example:

- Actively seeking and learning from examples of governance and quality improvement initiatives to address unwarranted variation, including reviewing the [NACEL Good Practice Compendium](#)
- Monitoring the implementation of improvement work, considering its sustainability along with reviewing the trends in the metrics published by NACEL



Recommendation 4



Equitable care being delivered for all dying people

Integrated care boards, health boards and commissioners should ensure that high quality end of life care is equitable and tailored to the needs of the local population by recognising and actively addressing current inequities across the local system. For example:

- Having a comprehensive understanding of the population living in the local area including the palliative care and end of life care needs of those with intersectional disadvantage e.g. from a local needs analysis, and/or through the use of existing data such as [Fingertips](#)
- Understanding the provision of hospital services that can support the local population's end of life care needs e.g. services to support an urgent release of the body
- Identifying gaps in provision and implement action plans to an agreed timescale
- Publishing strategic plans for the delivery of equitable palliative care and end of life care for all dying people



Recommendation 5



Training and support

Integrated care boards, health boards and commissioners should consider system level initiatives aimed at increasing the uptake and quality of end of life care training. For example:

- Setting standards and establishing guidance, reflective of the local population need, for palliative care and end of life care training
- NACEL data highlights that training should include, but is not limited to, recognition of dying, pain management, discussions about drinking at the end of life and hydration, and assessment of spiritual, religious and cultural needs
- Seeking annual assurance from providers regarding numbers of staff who are undertaking training e.g. [e-ELCA](#)
- Developing strategic plans for staff training in palliative care and end of life care to support the delivery of end of life care



Supporting Resources and outputs for QI

**Jessica Moss,
QI Lead**



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Where to start with QI

National recommendations

- NHS England, Wales & Jersey, DHSC & ICB involvement

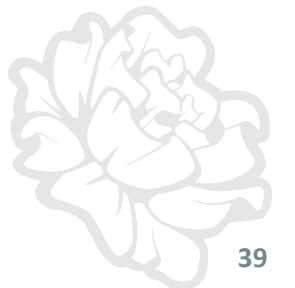
System/Regional/local priorities

Local Data

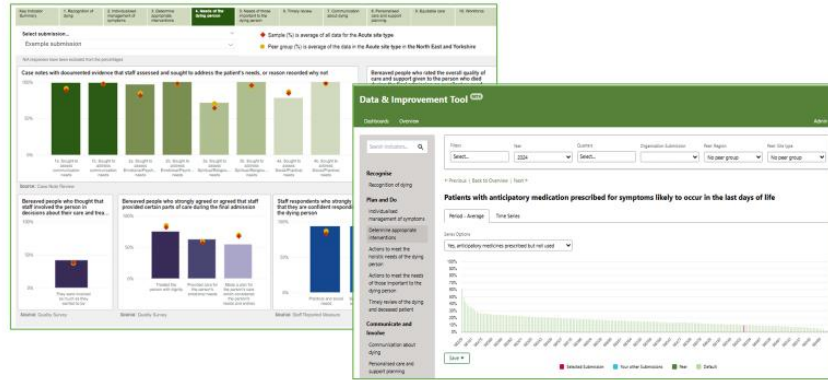
- Local data including audit, NACEL

Feedback sources

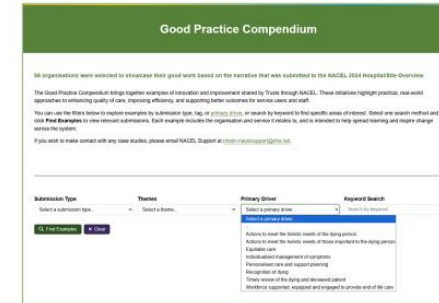
- Patient and family engagement, complaints, compliments



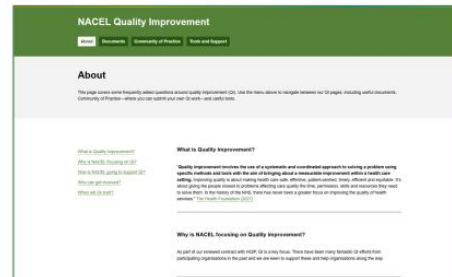
Featured NACEL QI Related Outputs



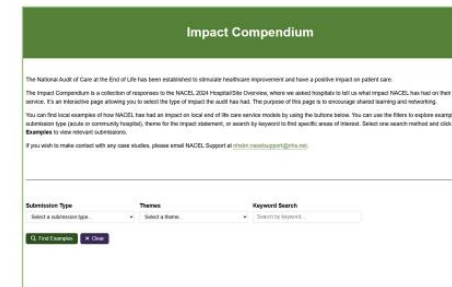
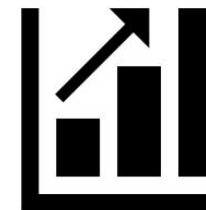
Data and Improvement Tool



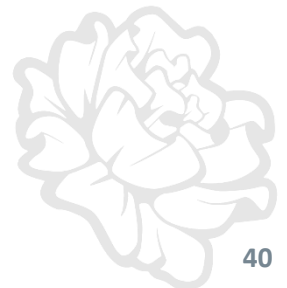
Good Practice Compendium



NACEL Portal QI pages



Impact Compendium



Data and Improvement Tool



National Audit of Care
at the End of Life 2025

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Data and Improvement Tool

Key Indicator Summary	1. Recognition of dying	2. Individualised management of symptoms	3. Determine appropriate interventions	4. Needs of the dying person	5. Needs of those important to the dying person	6. Timely review	7. Communication about dying	8. Personalised care and support planning	9. Equitable care	10. Workforce
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Select submission...

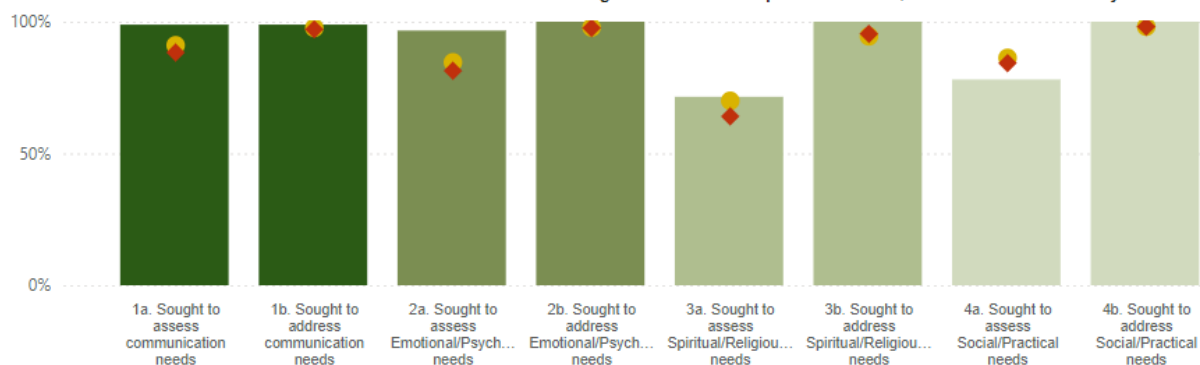
Example organisation

◆ Sample (%) is average of all data for the Acute site type

● Peer group (%) is average of the data in the Acute site type in the North East and Yorkshire

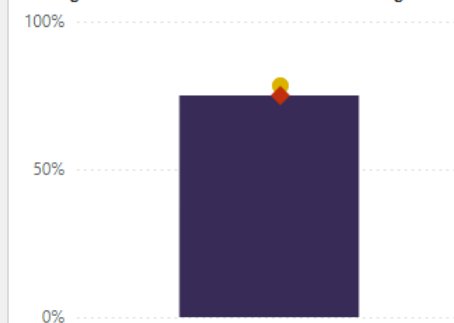
N/A responses have been excluded from the percentages

Case notes with documented evidence that staff assessed and sought to address the patient's needs, or reason recorded why not



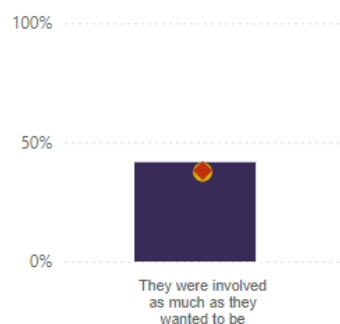
Source: Case Note Review

Bereaved people who rated the overall quality of care and support given to the person who died during the final admission as excellent or good



Source: Quality Survey

Bereaved people who thought that staff involved the person in decisions about their care and trea...



Source: Quality Survey

Bereaved people who strongly agreed or agreed that staff provided certain parts of care during the final admission



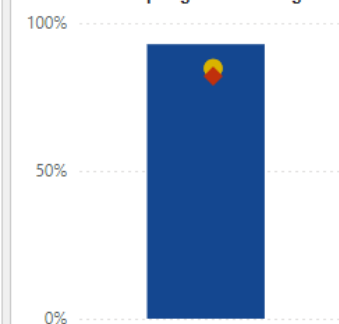
Source: Quality Survey

Staff respondents who strongly agreed or agreed that they are confident responding to the needs of the dying person



Source: Staff Reported Measure

Staff respondents who strongly agreed or agreed that they are confident adapting & delivering c...



Source: Staff Reported Measure



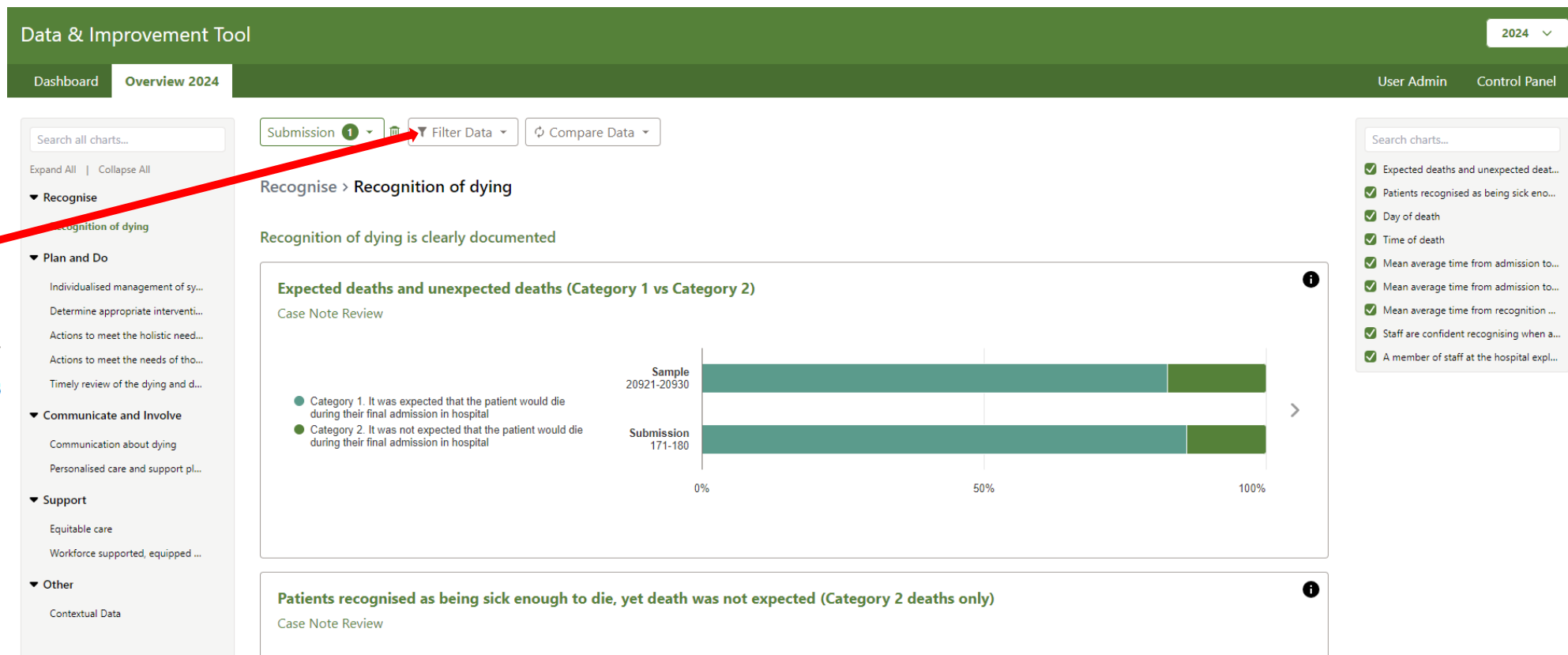
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- + 100%

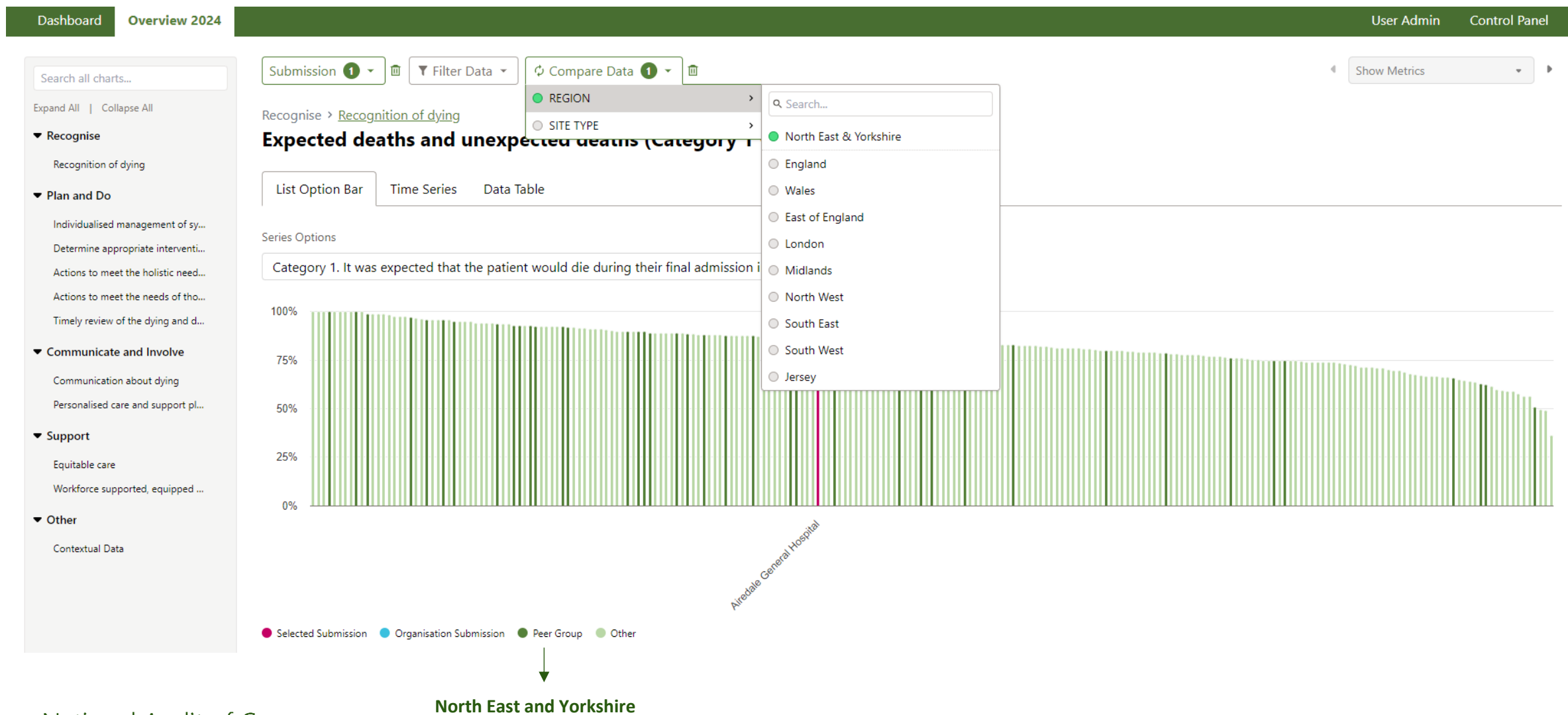
Data and Improvement Tool



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Data and Improvement Tool



Data and Improvement Tool

Timeseries



Patient and Carer Tool

Patients and Carers

Information Data Patient and Carer Voice

Patient and Carer Data Tool

This tool has been created to help patients, families, and carers understand how care at the end of life is delivered in hospitals across different parts of the UK. You can use the icons to explore key information in five important areas, such as whether specialist services are available, whether pain is effectively managed, and whether needs are assessed.

You can look at results for different parts of the country, or for England, Wales or Jersey.

How-to Video

Watch our short video on how to use the tool below.

Watch the video

FAQs

Find answers to the most commonly asked questions about the tool here.

Go to FAQs

Measures Guidance

Read more detail about each of the performance metrics in the tool.

Read the guidance

Tell us what you think

This is a new tool. We would love to hear what you think so we can make it better.

Send your feedback



Hospitals with face-to-face specialist palliative care (8 hours a day, 7 days)



The dying person was given enough pain relief



Hospital care and support rated as excellent or good



The dying person had discussed personalised care and support planning



Spiritual/religious/cultural needs of families and others were assessed

What is the data showing?

Proportion of bereaved people that rated the overall care and support given to themselves and others by the hospital as excellent or good

What does this mean? ▲

When someone is dying, it's also important to care for their family and friends. Hospital staff should try their best to listen to them, respect their needs, and support them.

This information shares what families, friends, and others said about the care and support they got from hospital staff while their loved one was in the hospital for the last time.

This report looks at care between January 1 and December 31, 2024.

Select your country or region:

England ▼

Select a comparison:

North East and Yorkshire ▼

England

72%

North East and Yorkshire

75%

Data source: Bereavement Survey ▲

The Bereavement Survey is a set of questions given to families and friends after someone has died in the hospital.

It asks them what they think about the care their loved one received, and how well the hospital staff supported them during a very sad and difficult time.

The answers help hospitals understand what they are doing well and what they can do better to care for people and their families at the end of life.

National guidance:

NICE NG142 (2019)

Ambitions for Palliative and End of Life Care One chance to get it right.



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Resources

Visit the NACEL Portal QI pages to access:

- 🌿 NACEL driver diagram
- 🌿 Healthcare Improvement Plan
- 🌿 “Mapping document”
- 🌿 QI tools
- 🌿 Reporting templates



Stage 1: Identification of a quality issue

Tools:

[Stakeholder mapping & analysis](#) (Source: ELFT)

[NHS Sustainability model, PDF guide and Excel file](#) (Source: Kent CT)

[Alternative sustainability model - MUSIQ Excel file](#) (Source: ELFT)

Stage 2: Understanding the current situation/problem

Tools:

[Stakeholder mapping & analysis](#) (Source: ELFT)

[Fishbone diagram](#) (Source: ELFT)

[Driver Diagrams](#) (Source: ELFT)

[Process mapping](#) (Source: ELFT)

Stage 3: Understanding the current situation/problem

Tools:

[Run Charts](#) (Source: ELFT)

[SPC Charts](#) (Source: ELFT)

[Pareto Charts](#) (Source: ELFT)



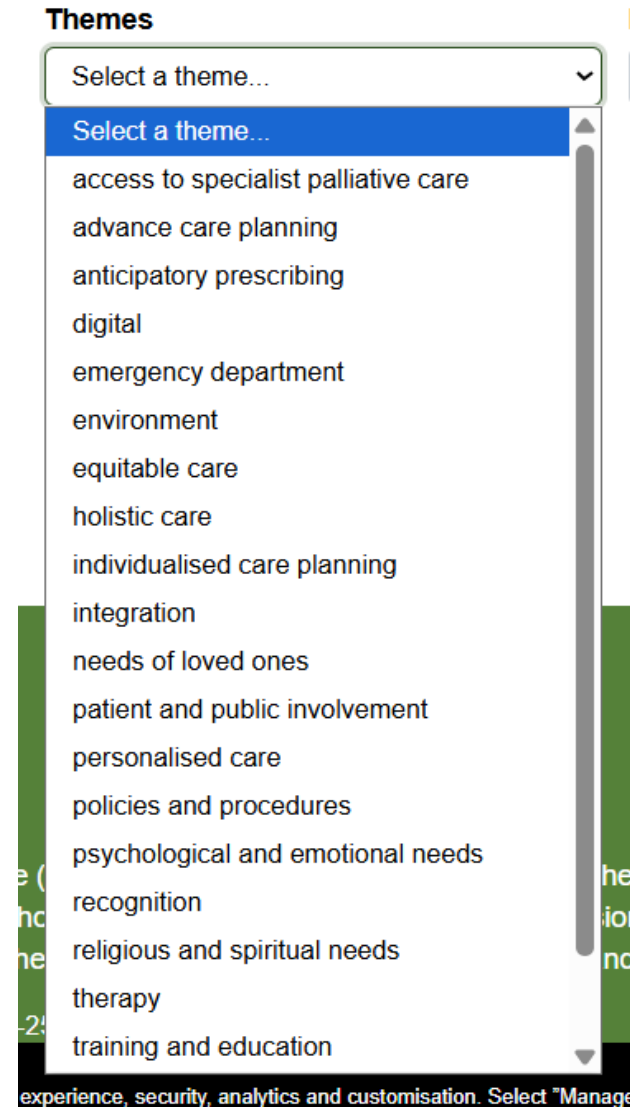
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www.nacel.nhs.uk/qi-tools

Good Practice Compendium

- The Good Practice Compendium brings together examples of 68 selected organisations demonstrating innovation and improvement through NACEL.
- These initiatives highlight practical, real-world approaches to enhancing quality of care, improving efficiency, and supporting better outcomes for service users and staff.



Good Practice Compendium

Norfolk and Norwich University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

"NACEL's focus on coordination and communication within multidisciplinary teams has prompted us to enhance how we share information across care settings. Our work on shared care records and the new EPR system stems directly from these findings..."

Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust

"NACEL has given us the opportunity to capture the experience of families and carers more clearly leading to us to expand and develop workstreams to improve their experience."

Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

"...following 2022 NACEL results a CNS in palliative care with a special interest in South Asian populations and religious needs has been appointed...identifying and meeting the needs of this group, which make up a significant proportion of the demographic the team see."

Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust

"...Staff confidence increased, more accessible training opportunities."

Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust

"Development of action plans in response to NACEL results has led to board level support of changes in service delivery and processes."



Impact compendium

- The Impact Compendium is a collection of responses to the NACEL 2024 Hospital/Site Overview, where we asked hospitals to tell us what impact NACEL has had on their service.
- It's an interactive page allowing you to select the type of impact the audit has had. The purpose of this page is to encourage shared learning and networking.

Themes

Select a theme...

Select a theme...

benchmarking/triangulation/shared learning/networking

business case

documentation/shared records

education

end of life strategy/recommendations/action plans/key performance indicators

evidence for executive team/board/integrated care board

generalist support/team working/collaboration

gold standards framework

lack of data/unhelpful/unused

loved ones

NACEL as a tool

ongoing audit

patient outcomes

quality improvement and assurance

raising profile/NACEL as a platform

recognition of dying

recruitment

risk log

time restraints/resourcing

Keyword Search

Search by keyword...



Impact

How has NACEL had an impact on the local service models?

Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

"The work around the NACEL findings will always influence and impact the changes we make for end of life care in the Trust. The findings are used as a guide for ongoing improvement around education, communication and improving the outcomes of care experienced by our patients and their families."

Doncaster and Bassetlaw Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

"It has made us focus on the communication that we have with patients and loved ones, along with the quality of the documentation of care. It certainly makes you more mindful of the care that you provide when you participate in NACEL and you are aware of all of the aspects that may be audited e.g. daily checking of someone's social needs and documenting this..."

Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust

"20 years of participating in national audits has led to the development of a robust end of life care programme across all relevant clinical areas supported by a clear assurance and governance mechanism to report to the Trust board. Development of action plans in response to NACEL results has led to board level support of changes in service delivery and processes.."

Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

"Development of a business case and lack of face to face specialist palliative care advice placed on risk register."



Events

www.nacel.nhs.uk/events

NACEL Events

NACEL webinar: NACEL 2024 Findings and Recommendations

Thursday 18 September 2025

12:00 – 13:30

Join us for the next NACEL webinar taking place 12-1:30pm on Thursday 18th September 2025.

This webinar will look at the NACEL 2024 State of the Nations Report findings and recommendations

[View Event →](#)



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Auditing last days of life in hospitals



Next steps

**Jessica Moss,
NACEL Quality Improvement Lead**

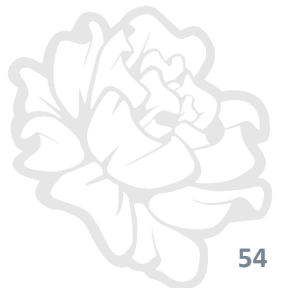


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Next steps...

- Access the DIT to review your results
- Visit the NACEL Portal QI pages to access documents, tools and templates: www.nacel.nhs.uk/qi-tools
- Visit Good Practice Compendium www.nacel.nhs.uk/good-practice-compendium
- Visit Impact Compendium www.nacel.nhs.uk/impact-compendium
- Watch out for the Healthcare Improvement Plan
- Sign up for the next events:



Open forum and questions (Recording finished)

All



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Evaluation

Please share your feedback on the session:

<https://forms.office.com/e/5y2KtyhQ1E>

NACEL Quality Improvement
Webinar Feedback - September
2025



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