Birmingham City Council

Age Toolkit

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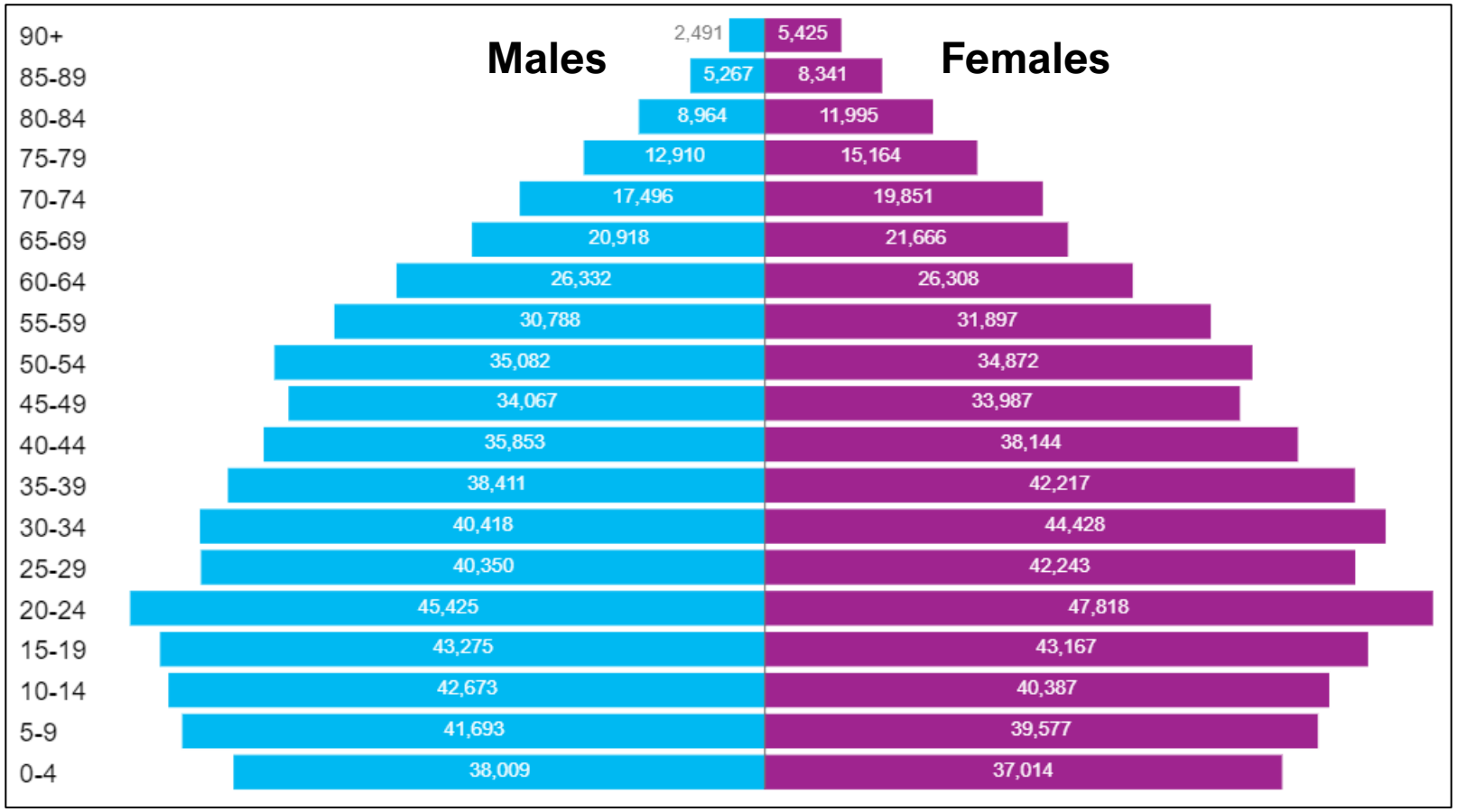
RESET RESHAPE RESTART

At the biological level, ageing results from the impact of the accumulation of a wide variety of molecular and cellular damage over time. (WHO, 2022).

Local Context:



Birmingham Population Pyramid (ONS 2021 Census Data).

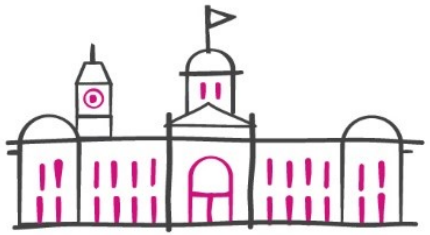
Measuring Age:

Person-Centred Approach:

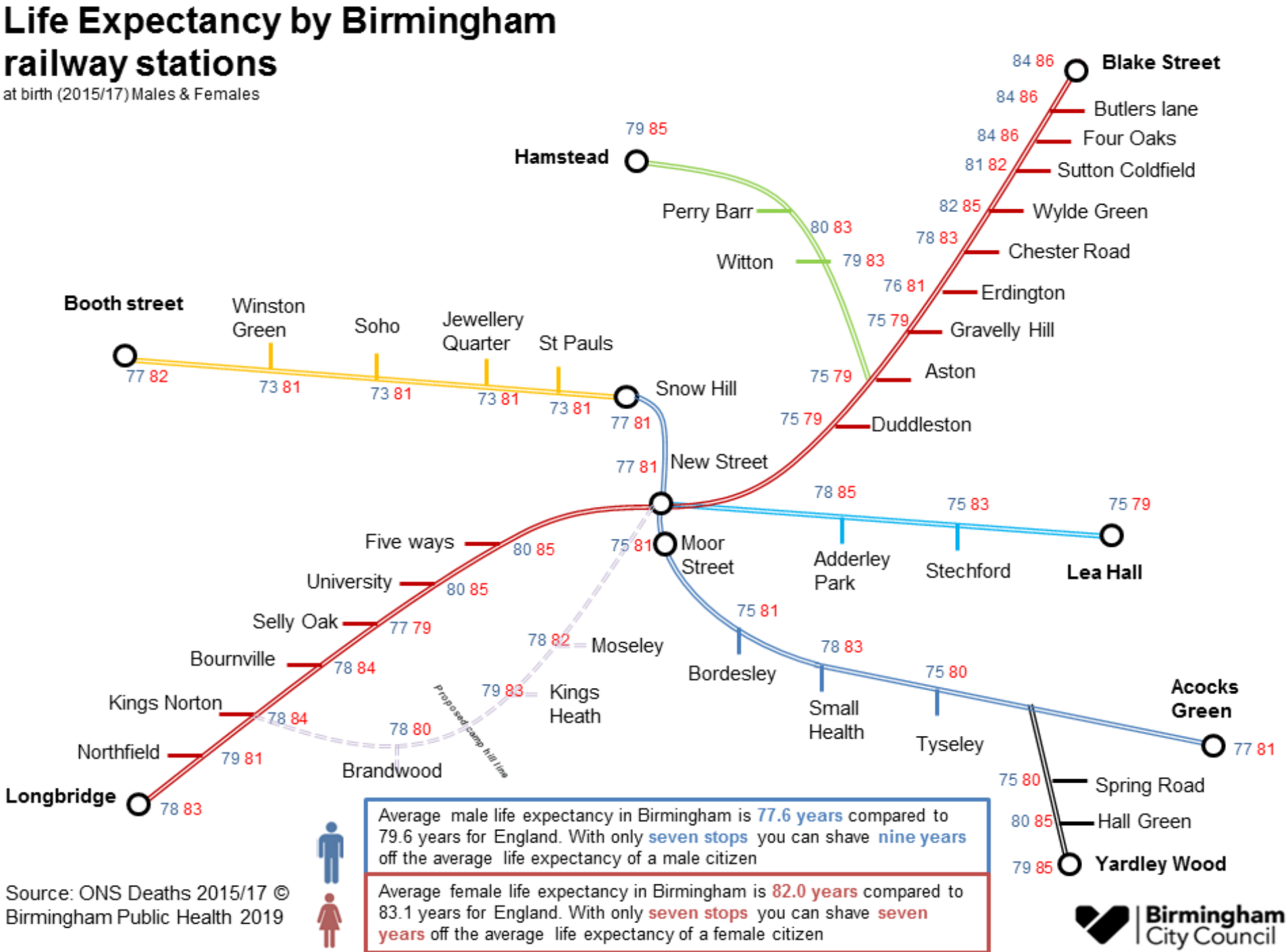
- Collecting data on age can improve individual care in a public health intervention by providing information on the specific needs, risks and opportunities for different age groups.
- Collecting data on age helps us to provide care and support that is sensitive to the experiences of people of different ages.

Service Improvement:

- Collecting data on age can help identify and address health disparities and inequalities among different age groups.
- By collecting data, we can monitor and evaluate the quality and effectiveness of our services and identify gaps and areas for improvement.
- We can also use data to design and implement policies and programme that promote health equity and social justice.



Measuring Age – Example:



Source: ONS Deaths 2015/17 © Birmingham Public Health 2019

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Measurement Tool – Age:

Question - Please select the age group that reflects your age:

Single Year.

5yr bands:

0-4yrs
5-9yrs
10-14yrs
15-19yrs
20-24yrs
25-29yrs
30-34yrs
35-39yrs
40-44yrs
45-49yrs
50-54yrs
55-59yrs
60-64yrs
65-69yrs
70-74yrs
75-79yrs
80-84yrs
85-89yrs
>90yrs

10yr bands:

0-9yrs
10-19yrs
20-29yrs
30-39yrs
40-49yrs
50-59yrs
60-69yrs
70-79yrs
80-89yrs
>90yrs

Do not wish to answer.

Specific considerations:

Under 1yrs age group should be included.

Potential issues with collecting data in singular years.

The preference is to collect in single or 5yr age bands.

Potential positives?