

Does it Look Like Newham (DILLN) Tool FAQ

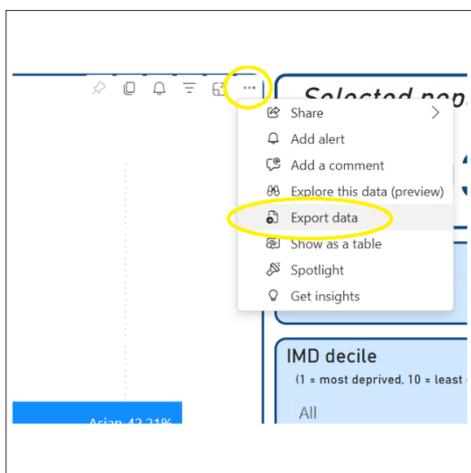
What is the Does it look like Newham (DILLN) tool?

DILLN is a POWERBI dashboard that colleagues can access [using this link](#). It works as a population comparison tool, focussing in on characteristics such as CORE20PLUS5, IMD, and ethnicity at a ward level. It helps people working across health and care services to better understand our service users compared to the population and be able to ask: "Does it look like Newham?"

Can I share the information from DILLN?

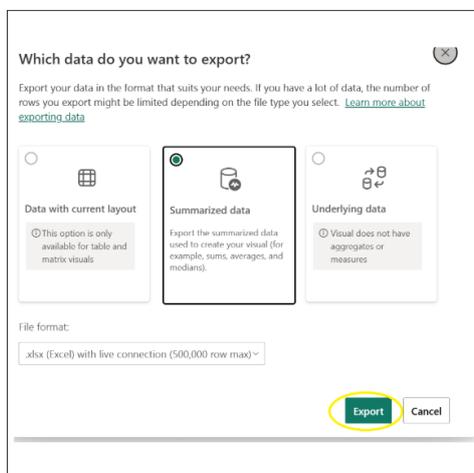
The information on the dashboard is population data collected from the 2021 census, which can be shared publically. You can **export** the data by taking the following steps:

1



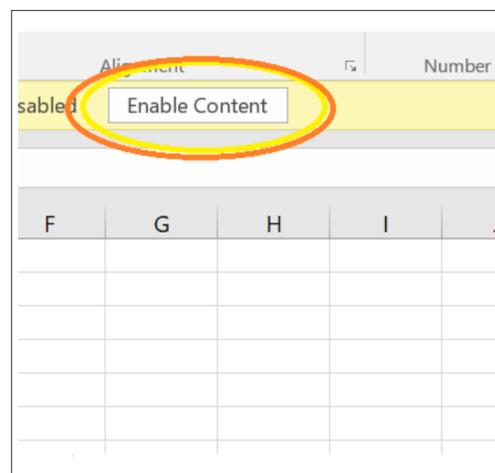
Once you have your desired data, hover to the top right of the figure and click the three dots to create a drop down. Then select **'Export data'**.

2



This will open a window asking how you want to export the data. Keep the selection as 'Summarized data' and click **'Export'** on the bottom right.

3



Once exported, find the file in your 'downloads' folder and open it. Once opened, click the **'Enable Content'** button at the top in the yellow band.

Sometimes, the groups you create might be very small, which could cause **re-identification risk**. For best practice, it is recommended to suppress or aggregate values less than five, to help keep the data anonymous.

What are broad, narrow, and super narrow ethnicity groups?

Broad ethnic groups encompass five large, diverse populations (e.g., "Black"). Narrow ethnic groups are 18 more specific subcategories and a 'none chosen' option (e.g., "Black African"). Super narrow ethnic groups are highly specific and may only be a helpful metric for certain services in certain services looking to work with specific populations (e.g., "Somali" and "Romanian"). Using these national categories chosen by **ONS** makes it much easier to benchmark our data to other localities, or to the UK population.

Why have these data categorisations been chosen?

DILLN is built to complement working with national health improvement frameworks like [CORE20PLUS5](#), and these choices reflect this by categorising using ONS guidance, for example.

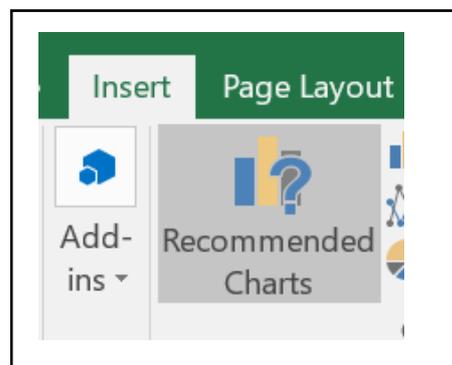
For some categories however, the groupings may not suit your requirements perfectly. Unfortunately, this is decided by ONS and is out of our control. The ward categories are our new, post-2022 wards to ensure up to date information.

How can I compare DILLN to my service data?

Once you have exported the population level data (as in the instructions above), you can compare this to your service user data in Excel. Firstly, add both data sets to the same Excel sheet, and follow the below instructions to create a graph:

New name	Observation	SG data
Asian Banglades	0.158644464	7.1%
White British	0.147587641	42.6%
Other White	0.146439509	1.9%
Black African	0.116462728	7.0%
Asian Indian	0.110092449	9.1%
Asian Pakistani	0.088941753	4.8%
Other Asian	0.046782809	2.1%
Other ethnic gro	0.038876939	2.0%
Black Caribbean	0.038686059	13.0%
Other Black	0.019515392	1.4%
Asian Chinese	0.017686358	0.0%

Ethnicity	Observation	Ethnicity	SG data
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Asian Banglades	0.158644464	Asian Banj	7.1%
Other White	0.146439509	Other Whi	1.9%
Black African	0.116462728	Black Afric	7.0%
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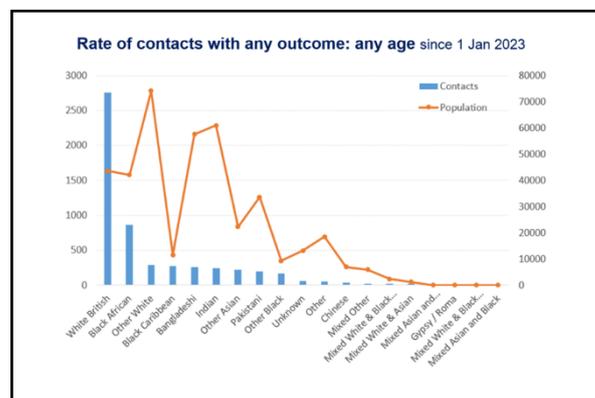
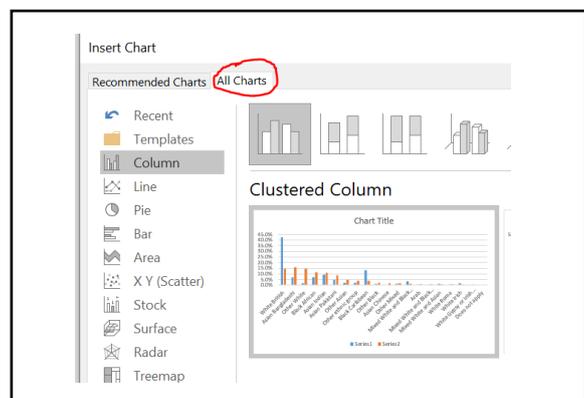
Once you have exported the DILLN population level data into Excel add in the service user data you'd like to compare this to into the next column.

Ensure the characteristic you are looking to compare (e.g. age, ethnicity) is in the same row across each data set. For example, see how 'White British' is in the same row in both the orange and blue columns.

Highlight all columns in the table and click 'Recommended charts' to turn this into a graph.

Excel will create a graph comparing the characteristic (e.g. ethnicity, age) in your service user data to the DILLN general population data.

To sort the datasets alphabetically, search 'Sort A to Z' in the help bar.



Choose the right chart to represent your data if the recommended chart is not suitable.

Clustered Column or **Clustered Line** chart are the most appropriate for comparing this kind of data.

Label the axes appropriately, and change the colours to enable a clear comparison.

In the above example, this data comparison enables a clear understanding of overrepresentation of service referrals of some ethnicity groups compared to Newham's population.

For further examples on how DILLN can be used, please read our [case studies](#) on the Newham Health Equity programme website.