DILLN Case Study – Safeguarding Adults

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Context

Part of the 50 steps to a healthier Newham involves '**increasing the number of services that better serve the population profile of Newham**'.

As part of the safeguarding service, the Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) analyses data about safeguarding referrals and outcomes each year for their annual report.

The safeguarding data collected on adults during 2022/3 *did not reflect the diversity of the borough* and, in response to this, a quality improvement project was started to further understand the issue.

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Defining the Problem

The Quality Improvement Program followed a specific process:

Define → Discover → Design → Deliver → Evaluate

The first step involved defining the problem: How did the data on referrals look, and how should they look?

	How	What	
DEFINE	Steering group and headline data	Question 1 – Representation in Referrals doesn't look like Newham	
		Question 2 – Representation in SARs - over represents Black and possibly Asian	

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Data from DILLN
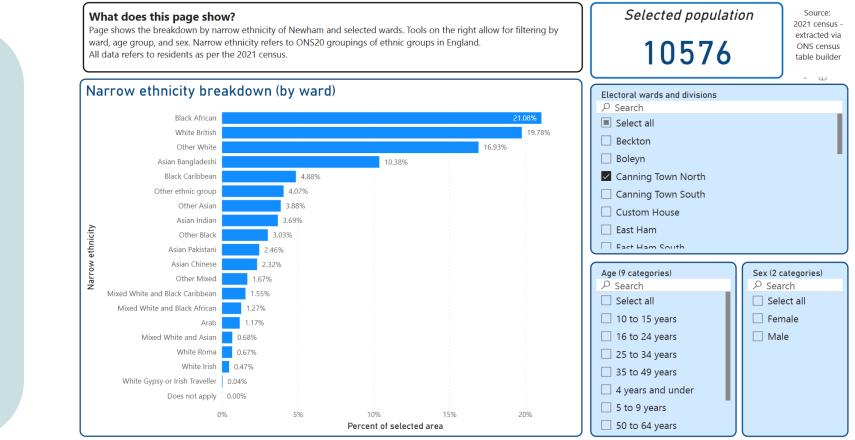
Newham London

The Does It Look Like Newham (DILLN) tool gives users a snapshot of the ethnicities that are represented in the population.

DILLN shows ethnicity information broken down to the same granularity as the safeguarding information.

This allowed for a direct comparison of ethnicity data.

What does this page show?
Page shows the breakdown by narrow ethnicity of Newham and selected wards. Tools on the right allow for filtering by ward, age group, and sex. Narrow ethnicity refers to ONS20 groupings of ethnic groups in England.
All data refers to residents as per the 2021 census.

Selected population

10576

Source:
2021 census - extracted via ONS census table builder

Narrow ethnicity breakdown (by ward)

Narrow ethnicity	Percent of selected area
Black African	21.08%
White British	19.78%
Other White	16.93%
Asian Bangladeshi	10.38%
Black Caribbean	4.88%
Other ethnic group	4.07%
Other Asian	3.88%
Asian Indian	3.69%
Other Black	3.03%
Asian Pakistani	2.46%
Asian Chinese	2.32%
Other Mixed	1.67%
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	1.55%
Mixed White and Black African	1.27%
Arab	1.17%
Mixed White and Asian	0.68%
White Roma	0.67%
White Irish	0.47%
White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.04%
Does not apply	0.00%

Electoral wards and divisions
- Search
- ☑ Select all
- ☐ Beckton
- ☐ Boleyn
- ☑ Canning Town North
- ☐ Canning Town South
- ☐ Custom House
- ☐ East Ham
- ☐ East Ham South

Age (9 categories)
- Search
- ☐ Select all
- ☐ 10 to 15 years
- ☐ 16 to 24 years
- ☐ 25 to 34 years
- ☐ 35 to 49 years
- ☐ 4 years and under
- ☐ 5 to 9 years
- ☐ 50 to 64 years

Sex (2 categories)
- Search
- ☐ Select all
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male

An example of DILLN data, looking at just Canning Town

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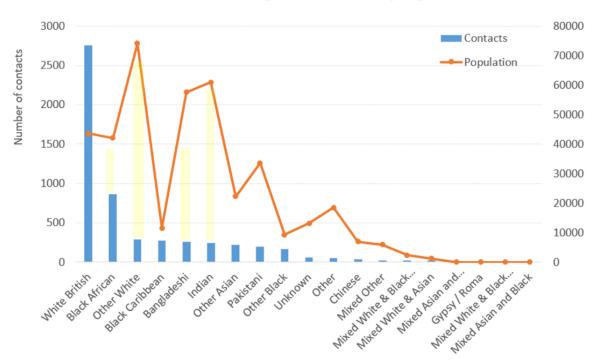# Insight from DILLN

The Safeguarding Adults' Board analysed the ethnicity of all safeguarding outcomes in the year 2022/2023, for people aged 20-29 and those aged 30-39. They then compared it to data exported from the DILLN tool, compare contact levels to Newham's population

Rate of contacts with any outcome: any age since 1 Jan 2023

When accounting for population age structure, the contact rate is the **highest for White British followed by Black Caribbean residents.**

Lowest rates are seen amongst Indian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani and White & Asian residents.

For Black African residents, the underrepresentation was seen most 20-29 years old, suggesting there may be issues transitioning from children's to adults' services.

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DILLN in practice
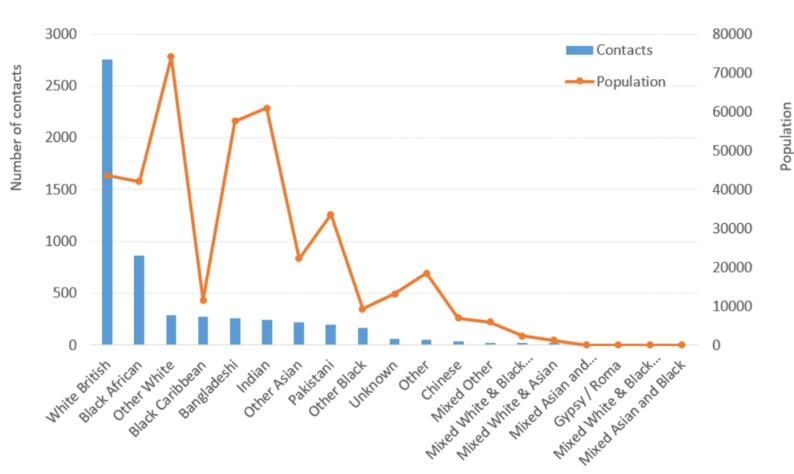
The Safeguarding Adults' Board analysed the ethnicity of all safeguarding outcomes in the year 2022/2023.

Intuitively, this data seems skewed, but to be sure of this, they used DILLN to **compare service referrals to Newham's population**.

When accounting for what Newham looks like (orange), the contact rate (blue) is the highest for White British and Black Caribbean residents.

The lowest rates are seen amongst Indian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani and White & Asian residents.

Rate of contacts with any outcome: any age since 1 Jan 2023

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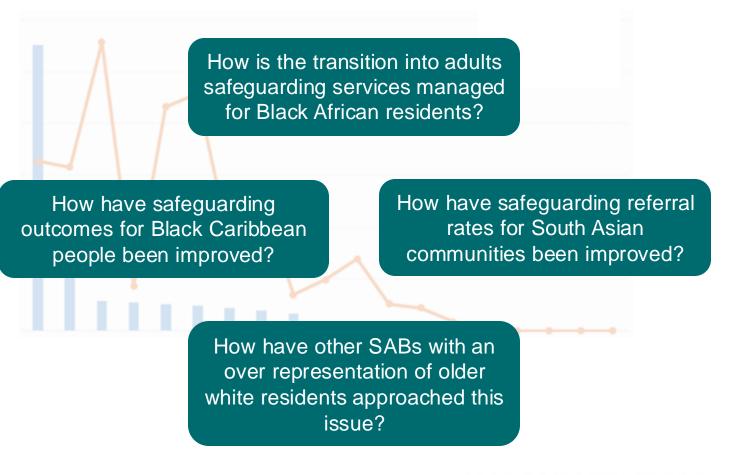
Getting Insight from DILLN

The next step for the Safeguarding team was to **find out what good work looked like**, by writing a literature review of how other people handled similar issues of representation in safeguarding.

The initial insight from DILLN meant that the scoping questions could be much more pointed and be directly related to real inequalities in the data.

The next steps for this project are to take the literature review findings to focus groups, and having a more informed idea of the issue means this valuable time can be used more effectively.

How is the transition into adults safeguarding services managed for Black African residents?

How have safeguarding outcomes for Black Caribbean people been improved?

How have safeguarding referral rates for South Asian communities been improved?

How have other SABs with an over representation of older white residents approached this issue?

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Referral source for all contacts: 80+ years

Observed compared to expected number of referrals
Blue: more than expected
Red: less than expected

Newham London

Referral source for all contacts: 50-59 years

Observed compared to expected number of referrals
Blue: more than expected
Red: less than expected

Next Steps

Define → **Discover** → Design → Deliver → Evaluate

The next stage of the problem, **discovery**, involved a literature review of how other people handled similar issues of representation in safeguarding, using the more specific questions about individual ethnicities.

DILLN helped by making it easier to ger data driven insights that helped to define a problem related to equity, and barriers service access.

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Using the DILLN tool

We're happy for organisations to use and share our case studies – however please use the credit above.
Please also let us know if you are happy for us to produce a case study on your own work.

If you have any questions and want some support – please get in touch with the Newham Health Equity Programme team: health.equity@newham.gov.uk

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