The Indices of Deprivation 2019 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven domains of deprivation. The domains were combined using the following weights to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 were constructed by a joint research partnership between Deprivation.org and Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI).

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The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Income Deprivation (22.5%)
The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain 2019 measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

Education Deprivation (13.5%)

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The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Crime Deprivation (9.3%)

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For each measure, the LSOA with a rank of 1 is the most deprived and the LSOA with a rank of 32,844 is the least deprived.

Crime Deprivation Domain 2019 in North East Lincolnshire

Highest Deprivation
- 1 to 328 (0-1% most deprived nationally) (5)
- 329 to 3,284 (1% - 10% most deprived nationally) (34)
- 3,285 to 6,568 (10% - 20% most deprived nationally) (13)
- 6,569 to 9,853 (20% - 30% most deprived nationally) (4)
- 9,854 to 16,422 (30% - 50% most deprived nationally) (14)

Lowest Deprivation
- 16,423 to 32,844 (50% - 100% most deprived nationally) (36)

North East Lincolnshire Ward Boundaries
Lower-layer super output area Boundaries

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The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: ‘geographical barriers’, which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and ‘wider barriers’ which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

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The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The ‘indoors’ living environment measures the quality of housing; while the ‘outdoors’ living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

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