



# **The Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025) in Buckinghamshire**

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## Executive Summary

The **Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025)** provide updated, relative measures of deprivation across England, using a consistent seven-domain framework. This release incorporates 55 indicators - 20 of which are new - and reflects methodological improvements, particularly in rural deprivation measurement.

For **Buckinghamshire**, the IoD2025 confirms its status as one of the **least deprived upper-tier local authorities in England**, ranking **141<sup>st</sup> out of 153** by average score. However, relative deprivation has increased slightly since 2019, with a higher proportion of the population now falling into more deprived national quintiles, although seeing a 'higher' deprivation ranking in the IoD2025 may partly reflect improved measurement techniques rather than solely local deterioration.

Key findings include:

- **No LSOAs in Buckinghamshire** fall within the most deprived 10% nationally on the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2025).
- The **Barriers to Housing and Services** Domain is the county's 'weakest', with **16.8%** of the population in the **most deprived decile** nationally.
- Nearly **half the population** are in the **least deprived decile** for **Health Deprivation and Disability**, and over a **quarter** are in the **least deprived decile** for the **Employment and Income** Domains.
- The **Opportunity Bucks** programme continues to focus on the most deprived areas; the top **10 most deprived LSOAs** in Buckinghamshire are all within targeted wards.
- **Local deprivation quintiles** have been realigned to match national conventions, improving consistency in interpretation.

While Buckinghamshire remains relatively affluent, the IoD2025 highlights the importance of **targeted local analysis** to identify pockets of deprivation, reduce inequalities and ensure equitable access to services and opportunities.

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## Introduction

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) commissioned Deprivation.org and Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) to update the English Indices of Deprivation 2019. The project remit was to produce a direct update of the Indices of Deprivation 2019 wherever possible, and only introduce changes where this was necessary, due to developments in the data landscape, for example.

## Overview of the Indices of Deprivation 2025

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2025 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower layer Super Output Areas) across England, and are based on the same seven domains used in the previous 2019, 2015, 2010, 2007 and 2004 Indices:

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation

Each of these domains is based on a set of indicators. Each indicator is based on data from the most recent time point available on a consistent basis across neighbourhoods in England.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 (IMD2025) combines information from the seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. In addition, there are seven domain-level Indices, and two supplementary Indices; Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index.

The IMD2025, domain indices and the supplementary indices, together with the higher area summaries, are collectively referred to as the Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025).

## Guidelines for use

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2025 have been produced at Lower layer Super Output Area level, which may be thought of as a 'neighbourhood level', using the current (2021) version of the Lower layer Super Output Area geography.

Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are part of the ONS statistical geographical hierarchy, designed to be of a similar population size, with approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. IoD 2004, 2007 and 2010 were originally published based on 2001 LSOA boundaries, whereas IoD 2015 and 2019 were originally published based on 2011 LSOA boundaries.

Where comparisons are made between the national rankings and groupings (quintile and deciles) for 2019 and 2025 Indices, no adjustment has been made between LSOA11 and LSOA21 as proportions are used.

Where LSOA-level data is directly compared within Buckinghamshire, e.g. mapped data, the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) produced IMD2019 figures adjusted to 2021 LSOA boundaries will be used.

Below are some key points for interpreting the neighbourhood-level data.

<p><b>Ranking</b> </p> <p>All 33,755 LSOAs in England are ranked by deprivation. Rank 1 = most deprived. Rank 33,755 = least deprived.</p>	<p><b>Scores</b> </p> <p>The Income and Employment domain scores represent proportions of the population affected, so can be compared between areas. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and other five domain scores cannot be interpreted in the same way. Instead ranks, deciles or quintiles should be used to compare areas.</p>
<p><b>Deciles (national)</b> </p> <p>LSOAs are divided in to 10 groups. Decile 1 = most deprived 10% of areas. Decile 10 = least deprived 10% of areas.</p>	<p><b>Quintiles (local)</b> </p> <p>LSOAs are divided in to 5 groups. Quintile 1 = most deprived 20% of the population in Buckinghamshire. Quintile 5 = least deprived 20% of the population in Buckinghamshire.</p>
<p><b>Relative, not absolute</b> </p> <p>Ranks, deciles and quintiles show whether one area is more deprived than another, but not by how much more, e.g. rank 2,000 is not "twice as deprived" as rank 1,000.</p>	<p><b>Comparisons over time</b> </p> <p>The Indices measure deprivation at one point in time. Comparisons between 2025 and earlier versions should focus on relative change, e.g. a change in rank, decile or quintile, and be cautious where geographies or methodologies have changed.</p>

*The IoD2025 provides a statistical account of deprivation across small geographical areas and allows for the identification of the most deprived areas. However, each small area will contain a mix of people. It is important to acknowledge that some non-deprived people will live in highly deprived areas, and some deprived people will live in relatively less deprived geographical areas.*

### Comparability to previous Indices

While the seven-domain framework and weights remained unchanged, many individual indicators have been revised, updated, or replaced to reflect new data realities (e.g. migration from older datasets to up-to-date administrative records, post-pandemic health,

etc.), the 2025 release comes with a caution that outputs are less directly comparable to previous Indices due to new data sources and methodology improvements<sup>1</sup>.

In addition, this update has seen a rural focus and, for the first time, includes a standalone report and analysis to investigate deprivation in rural areas across England<sup>2</sup> outlining how rural deprivation has been explicitly considered in the development of the IoD25 and highlighting how the methodological enhancements can shift rural area rankings.

*As such, seeing a 'higher' deprivation ranking in the IoD2025 may partly reflect improved measurement techniques rather than solely local deterioration.*

### Important

In Buckinghamshire, previous iterations of the IoD analysis have used Deprivation Quintile 1 (DQ1) to represent the least deprived 20% of the Buckinghamshire population and Deprivation Quintile 5 (DQ5) to represent the most deprived 20% of the Buckinghamshire population. This was an historical decision based on previous deprivation analyses, but it was the opposite to the national scaling / ranking of the quintiles.

*It has been decided that Buckinghamshire will use the release of the 2025 IoD to revise the ordering of the local quintiles to align with national convention, where DQ1 will be the most deprived 20% and DQ5 the least deprived 20% of the Buckinghamshire population.*

**Note:** the mapping included in this overview focuses on presenting the **Buckinghamshire local deprivation quintiles only**. There are publicly available tools which enable users to map the national deciles, some of which are detailed in the 'additional resources' section, so these have not been replicated here.

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<sup>1</sup> [English indices of deprivation 2025: statistical release - GOV.UK](#)

<sup>2</sup> [English indices of deprivation 2025: rural report - GOV.UK](#)

## What is included?

Overall, a total of 55 indicators comprise the IoD25, an increase from 39 in the IoD19. Of these, 20 are new indicators, 14 indicators have been significantly modified, while 21 have been updated to more recent timepoints. Three indicators have also been removed.

7 Domains		Indicators
Income Deprivation 22.5%		Adults and children in Income Support benefit units
		Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance benefits units
		Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance benefit units
		Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) benefit units
		Adults and children in Universal Credit benefit units 'out of work' conditionality categories: 'No work requirements', 'Planning for Work', 'Preparing for work', 'Searching for work'
		Adults and children in Universal Credit benefit units 'in work' conditionality categories: 'Working with requirements' and 'Working no requirements' with monthly equivalised income of less than 70% median equivalised monthly income after housing costs **
		Adults and children in Housing Benefit claimant benefit units with monthly equivalised income of less than 70% median equivalised monthly income after housing costs ++
		Adults and Children in Tax Credit claimant benefit units with monthly equivalised income of less than 70% median equivalised monthly income after housing costs **
		Asylum seeker adults and children in dispersed accommodation receipt of support **
		Asylum seeker adults and children in dispersed accommodation receipt of support **
Employment Deprivation 22.5%		Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
		Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
		Claimants of New Style Jobseeker's Allowance ++
		Claimants of New Style Employment and Support Allowance ++
		Claimants of Incapacity Benefit
		Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance
		Claimants of Carer's Allowance
		Claimants of Income Support ++
		Claimants of Universal Credit 'Searching for work' conditionality group
		Claimants of Universal Credit 'No work requirements' conditionality group
Claimants of Universal Credit 'Planning for work' conditionality group ++		
Claimants of Universal Credit 'Preparing for work' conditionality group ++		
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 13.5%		Key Stage 2 attainment: scaled scores
		Key Stage 4 attainment: average capped points score
		Entry to higher education
		Pupil absence **
		Persistent pupil absence ++
Health Deprivation & Disability 13.5%		Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio **
		Years of Potential Life Lost
		Acute Morbidity
		Mental health composite indicator - Suicide
		Mental health composite indicator - Hospital admissions **
Crime 9.3%		Mental health composite indicator - Prescribing data
		Mental health composite indicator - Health benefits ++
		Violence with injury ++
		Violence without injury ++
		Stalking and harassment ++
Barriers to Housing & Services 9.3%		Burglary **
		Theft **
		Criminal damage **
		Public order and Possession of weapons ++
		Anti-social behaviour ++
Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%		Geographical Barriers: Connectivity Score ++
		Housing affordability **
		Household overcrowding **
		Statutory Homelessness
		Core Homelessness ++
		Broadband speed ++
		Patient-to-GP ratio ++
		Housing Energy Performance Score ++
		Housing in poor condition **
		Housing lacking private outdoor space ++
		Air quality **
		Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists **
		Noise pollution ++
		++ New indicators
		** Modified indicators
		% illustrates the weight of each domain in the IMD 2025

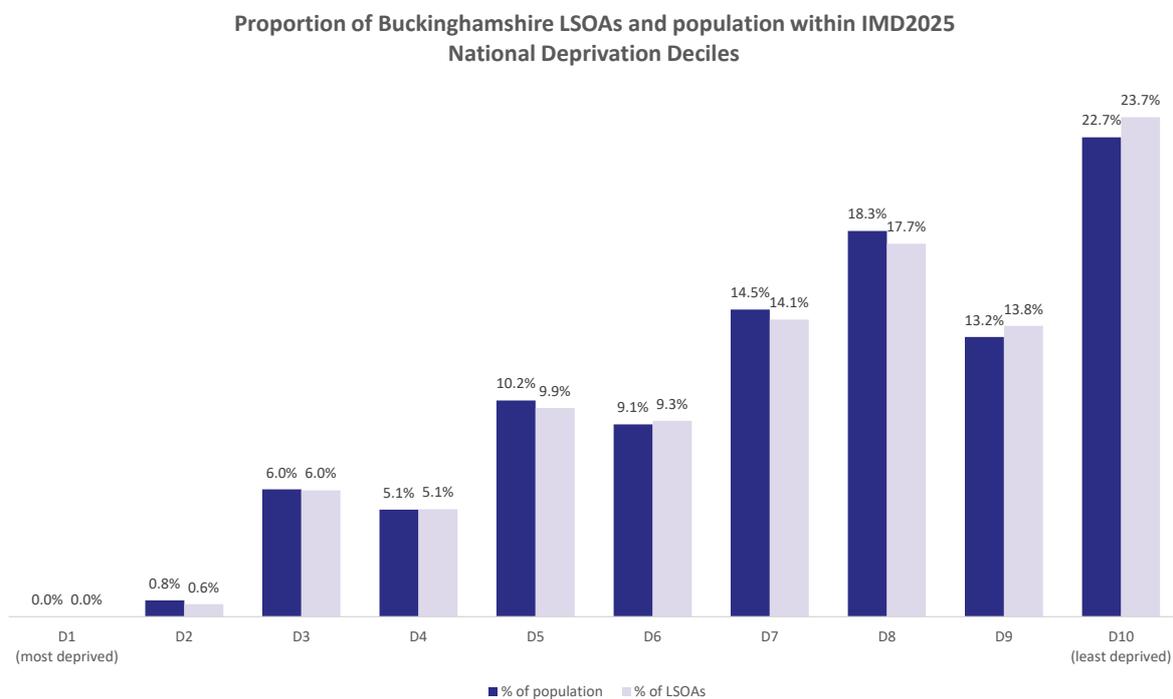
Overview of the indicators that make up the 7 domains of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025). The percentage illustrates the weighting of that domain that makes up the total score.

(taken from [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#))

As with previous Indices, the IoD2025 use Census data only when alternative data from administrative sources was not available. Two such indicators were derived from the 2021 Census: adult skill levels and English language proficiency in the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain; and household overcrowding in the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain.

## Overall Deprivation in Buckinghamshire

The chart below shows the proportion of both the population and the number of LSOAs in Buckinghamshire that fall within each deprivation decile nationally, according to the IMD 2025. The distribution across deciles is not even, with higher proportions of the Buckinghamshire areas in the less deprived national deciles:

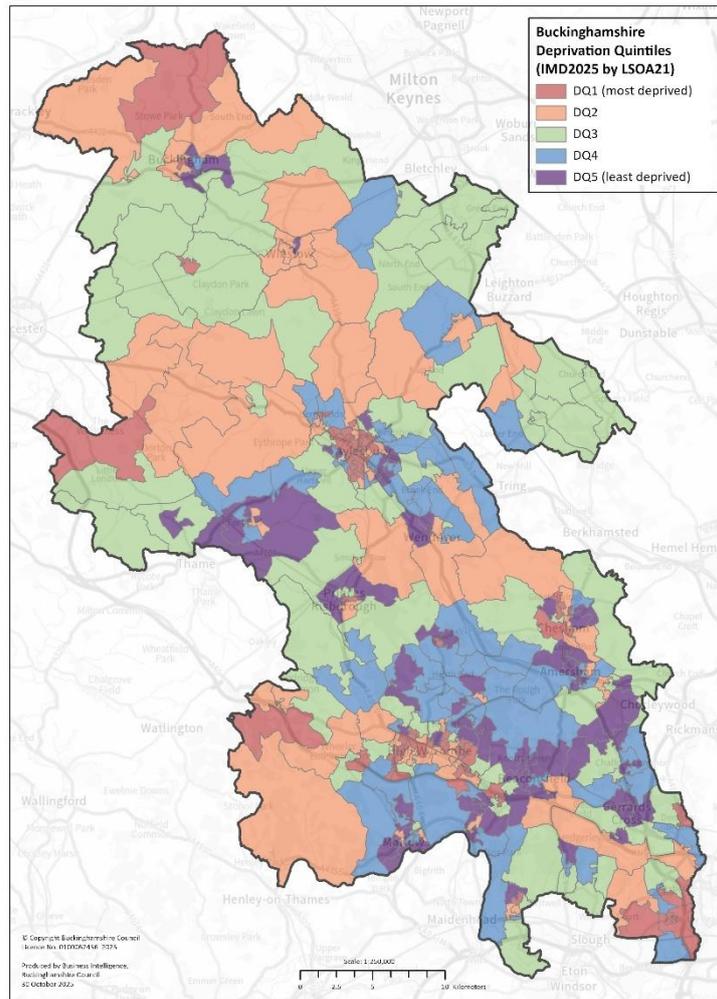


This demonstrates that Buckinghamshire is a *relatively* affluent area in comparison to the rest of England. As such, and to enable targeting of local inequalities, we look at the within-area deprivation and create local deprivation quintiles which ranks *just the Buckinghamshire data* into fifths.

The following map shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 at LSOA level in Buckinghamshire, using the **local Deprivation Quintiles** (DQs).



## Buckinghamshire Local Deprivation Quintiles (IMD2025)



Although the Indices are designed primarily to be a small-area measure of relative deprivation, LSOA-level outputs are aggregated and used to describe relative deprivation for higher-level administrative geographies. A range of summary measures are available within the IoD2025 for higher-level geographies<sup>3</sup>:

- **Average rank** summarises the average level of deprivation across the area, based on the population-weighted ranks of the LSOAs in the area.
- **Average score** summarises the average level of deprivation across the area, based on the population-weighted scores of the LSOAs in the area.
- **Extent** is a summary of the proportion of the local population that live in areas classified as among the most deprived in the country. This is a weighted measure, with higher 'weight' given to the most deprived 10%, and then a sliding weight for population between 11 and 30%, so this is not a direct comparison to the proportions in each decile.

<sup>3</sup> Full details of these measures and how they are calculated are available in the [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#)

- **Local Concentration** is a summary of how the most deprived LSOAs in the area compare to those in other areas across the country. The local concentration measure is based on only the most deprived LSOAs in the larger area, rather than on all areas.

In 2025, the average IMD rank of LSOAs in Buckinghamshire is 10,315.59, and the higher the number, the more deprived the area<sup>4</sup>. This ranks Buckinghamshire **140<sup>th</sup>** out of a total of 153 upper-tier local authorities in England (where, conversely, the lower the rank the more deprived the area).

The Buckinghamshire average IMD score is 11.921 which ranks the area **141<sup>st</sup>** in the country (here a lower score but higher rank indicates a less deprived area). The population-weighted average score for the South East is 15.887, and for England is 21.810, indicating that Buckinghamshire is less deprived than comparator areas.

**None** of the LSOAs in Buckinghamshire are in the most deprived decile in England in the IMD2025, which ranks Buckinghamshire equal lowest.

Using the IMD2025 ‘extent’ measure, **2.09%** of the county’s population are living in the most deprived 30% of all areas. This ranks Buckinghamshire **142<sup>nd</sup>** out of 149 authorities.

The Buckinghamshire IMD2025 ‘local concentration’ score is 24,636.59, which ranks the area **141<sup>st</sup>** out of a total of 153 upper-tier local authorities in England.

No single summary measure is ‘best’ as each highlights a different aspect of deprivation, but this all shows that, compared to other upper-tier local authorities in England in 2025, Buckinghamshire is still ranked as one of the least deprived.

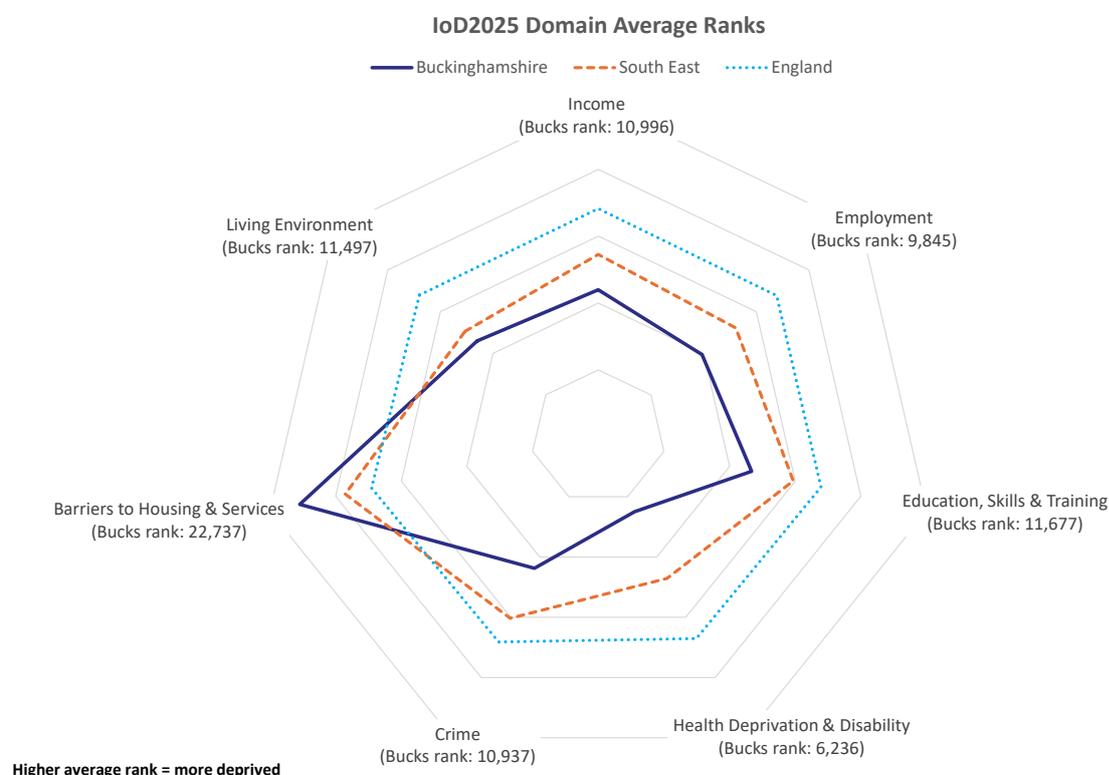
Despite this, and having no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally in the IMD in the last three Indices, Buckinghamshire’s average score and rank has become relatively more deprived, although this should be considered in the context of methodological changes:

Year	Average Score	Average score rank (out of 153)	% LSOAs in the most deprived decile	Extent
2015	9.757	148	0.0%	1.09%
2019	10.052	146	0.0%	0.74%
2025	11.921	141	0.0%	2.09%

<sup>4</sup> In order that higher scores can consistently be interpreted as corresponding to higher levels of deprivation, those *summary measures that are based on LSOA ranks* use a reversed ranking - where 32,755 rather than 1 corresponds to the most deprived area (taken from the [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#), Appendix M.2.4).

## Distribution of Deprivation

The chart below shows the average LSOA rank on each of the IoD2025 domains for Buckinghamshire, with South East and England comparators:



Similar to the South East region, Buckinghamshire’s worst performing domain in the IoD2025 was the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, with an average rank of 22,737.

The distribution of deprivation across Buckinghamshire can be gauged by the proportion of the population in the 20% most and least deprived nationally, which is summarised below by domain:

IoD2025 Domain	Most Deprived 20%	Least Deprived 20%
<b>Index of Multiple Deprivation</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>35.9%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2.6%	39.1%
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	1.6%	36.3%
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	2.7%	50.2%
<b>Employment</b>	0.3%	44.6%
<b>Education, Skills &amp; Training</b>	7.3%	35.3%
<b>Health Deprivation &amp; Disability</b>	0.2%	62.5%
<b>Crime</b>	3.1%	36.4%
<b>Barriers to Housing &amp; Services</b>	33.8%	3.8%
<b>Living Environment</b>	6.6%	35.6%

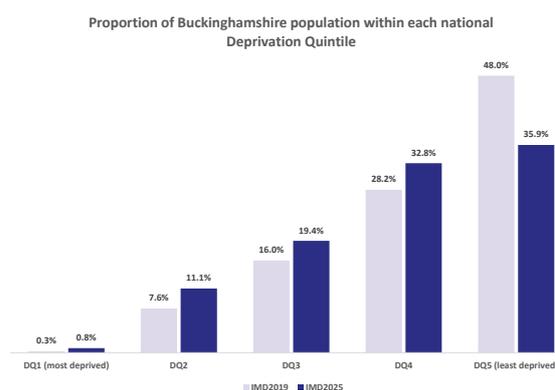
Whilst not a direct comparison, due to the difference in indicators and methodologies, we can look to see how this has changed from the previous Indices in 2019:

IoD2019 Domain	Most Deprived 20%	Least Deprived 20%
<b>Index of Multiple Deprivation</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>48.0%</b>
<b>Income</b>	0.8%	49.7%
<b>Income Deprivation Affecting Children</b>	0.5%	45.9%
<b>Income Deprivation Affecting Older People</b>	2.1%	55.0%
<b>Employment</b>	0.9%	50.9%
<b>Education, Skills &amp; Training</b>	7.9%	43.4%
<b>Health Deprivation &amp; Disability</b>	0.3%	70.6%
<b>Crime</b>	2.3%	40.9%
<b>Barriers to Housing &amp; Services</b>	21.3%	7.5%
<b>Living Environment</b>	3.5%	53.5%

Across the majority of domains, a higher percentage of the population of Buckinghamshire is in the most deprived 20% of England and a smaller percentage in the least deprived 20% than they were in 2019. However, it is important to remember that the measures are relative and not absolute, so an LSOA could have remained the same in all the domains but still moved in the rankings because of changes in other LSOAs in the country.

Looking at the distribution of our local population across the national deprivation quintiles, we can see that Buckinghamshire appears to be becoming slightly more deprived relative to the rest of England. Although the county still has no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally (based on the combined IMD score), a larger proportion of the population now falls within the more deprived quintiles (DQs 1 to 4). At the same time, the share of the population in the least deprived 20% nationally has decreased—from nearly 50% in 2019 to just over a third in 2025:

National DQ	IMD2025	IMD2019
<b>DQ1 (most deprived)</b>	0.8%	0.3%
<b>DQ2</b>	11.1%	7.6%
<b>DQ3</b>	19.4%	16.0%
<b>DQ4</b>	32.8%	28.2%
<b>DQ5 (least deprived)</b>	35.9%	48.0%



The national decile change across Buckinghamshire between IMD2019 and IMD2025 is shown below (the diagonal line is where the decile has remained the same). Cells above the diagonal are where the decile has got ‘worse’ and below the diagonal are where the decile has got ‘better’. In Buckinghamshire, it can be seen that the majority of LSOA counts are above the diagonal, showing that they are now ranked relatively more deprived;

Number of LSOAs		IMD 2019									Total	
		Decile 1 (most deprived)	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9		Decile 10 (least deprived)
IMD2025	Decile 1 (most deprived)											0
	Decile 2			1	1							2
	Decile 3		1	6	9	3	1					20
	Decile 4			1	4	8	1	2	1			17
	Decile 5				2	8	11	9	2	1		33
	Decile 6					1	11	9	8	2		31
	Decile 7						5	11	21	7	3	47
	Decile 8							5	23	21	10	59
	Decile 9							2	4	15	25	46
	Decile 10 (least deprived)									3	76	79
Total		0	1	8	16	20	29	38	59	49	114	334

### Within-Buckinghamshire deprivation

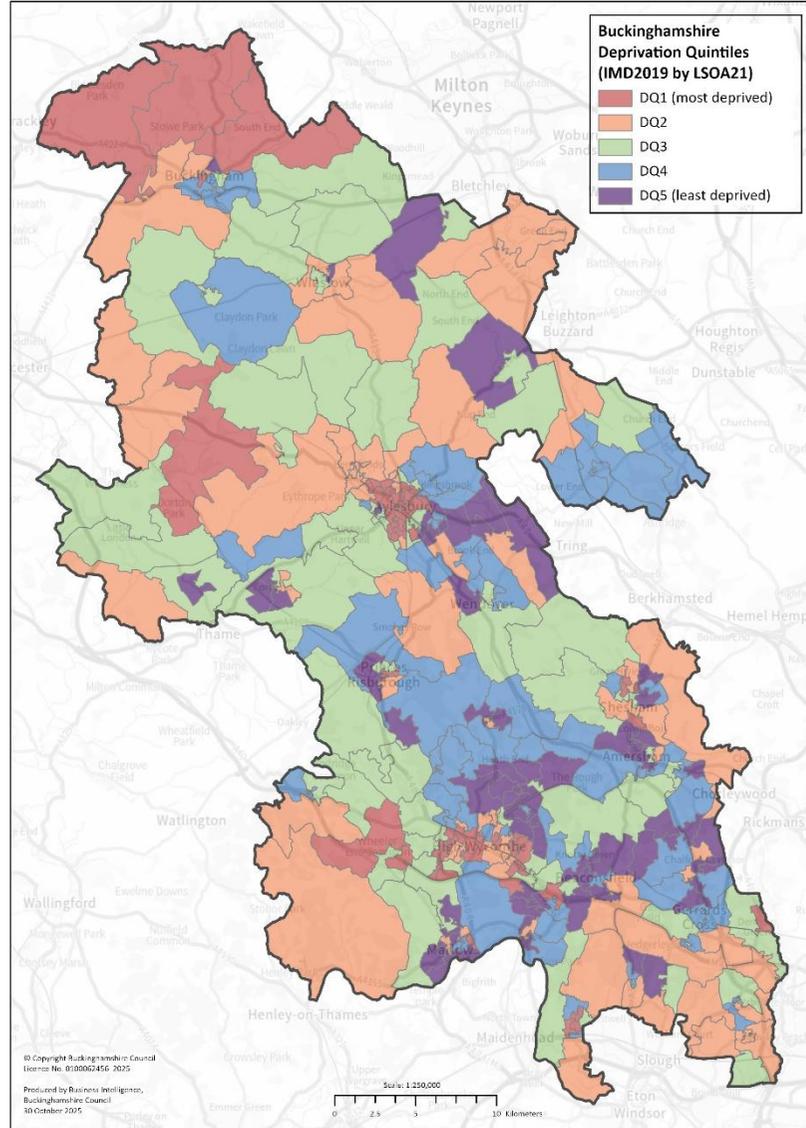
The following maps show the difference between the Buckinghamshire local deprivation quintiles between IMD2019 and IMD2025.

#### Important

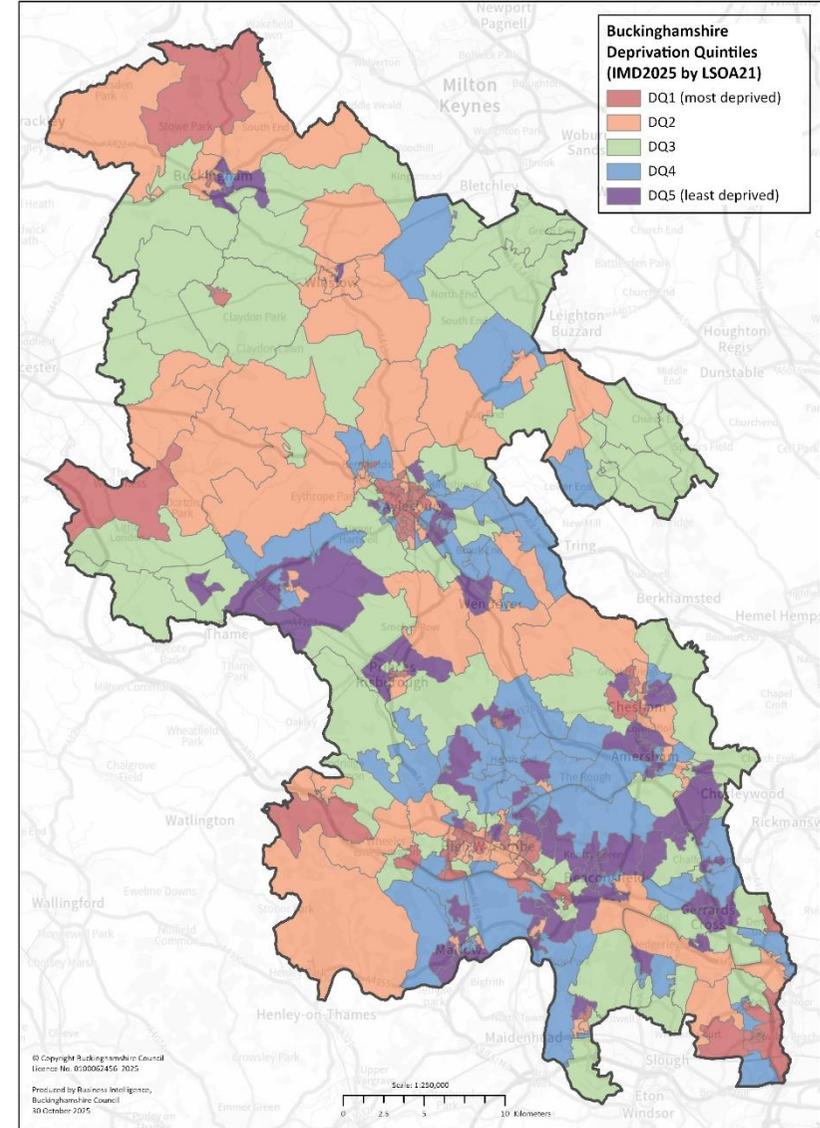
Local deprivation quintiles have as statistically close to an **equal population** in each quintile (in order that we can say the most deprived 20% of the Buckinghamshire population, for example) as opposed to an equal number of LSOAs in each quintile. Therefore, although it may appear that more than a fifth of the map is covered by each colour, that is because LSOAs are not geographically the same size but contain approximately the same population. Due to differing population densities between urban and rural areas, towns are made up of smaller area LSOAs and rural areas tend to comprise larger area LSOAs.



### Buckinghamshire Local Deprivation Quintiles (IMD2019)

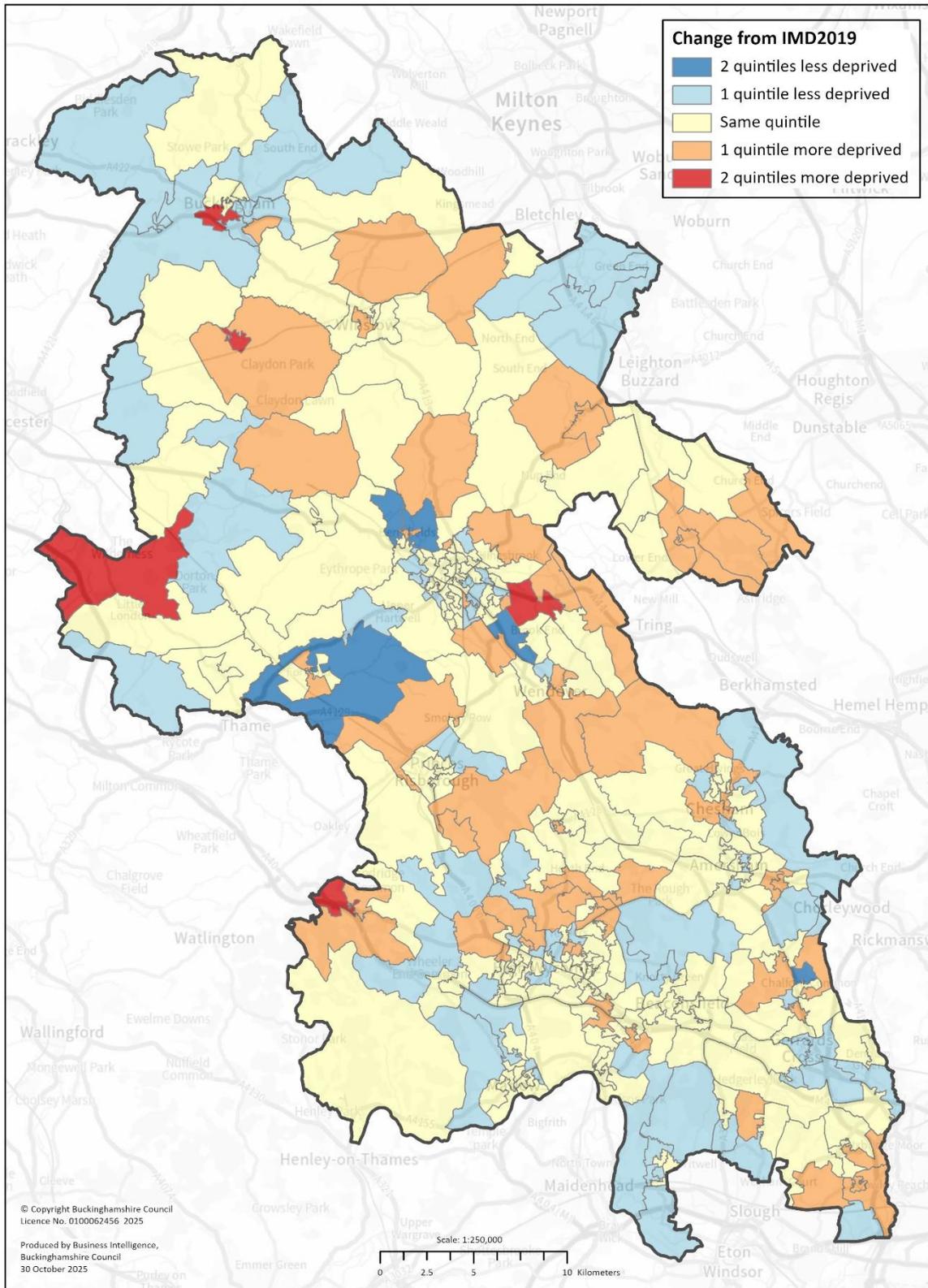


### Buckinghamshire Local Deprivation Quintiles (IMD2025)





# Buckinghamshire DQ change between IMD2019 and IMD2025

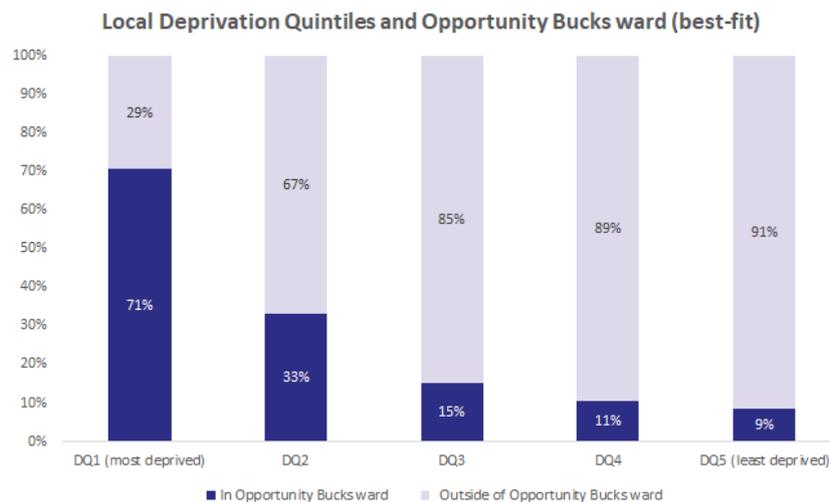


This map shows how each LSOA has changed between the two Indices. In 2025, 68 of the 334 LSOAs in Buckinghamshire decreased their IMD quintile (meaning that their level of deprivation increased, as DQ1 is the most deprived) and 70 increased their quintile (meaning that their level of deprivation decreased). 196 LSOAs had the same quintile.

The table below details the ten most deprived LSOAs in Buckinghamshire, based on the overall IMD2025, as well as mapping the local DQ distribution of each IoD2025 domain for these LSOAs:

LSOA name	Within ward	IMD	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Living Environment
Buckinghamshire 046C	Castlefield & Oakridge	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Buckinghamshire 046D	Castlefield & Oakridge	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Buckinghamshire 011B	Aylesbury North West	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5
Buckinghamshire 038A	Disraeli	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Buckinghamshire 017C	Aylesbury South West	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Buckinghamshire 027E	Chesham North	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5
Buckinghamshire 017A	Aylesbury South West	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Buckinghamshire 046A	Castlefield & Oakridge	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Buckinghamshire 017D	Aylesbury South West	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Buckinghamshire 048D	Marsh & Micklefield	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4

The ten most deprived LSOAs in Buckinghamshire all fall into the most deprived 20% of Buckinghamshire (DQ1) in the rankings of five of the seven individual domains. These ten most deprived LSOAs all fall within our Opportunity Bucks<sup>5</sup> wards<sup>6</sup>, and LSOAs within the Opportunity Bucks wards make up the majority of the population within DQ1<sup>7</sup>:



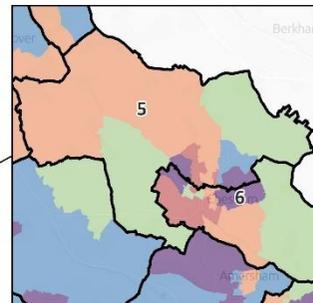
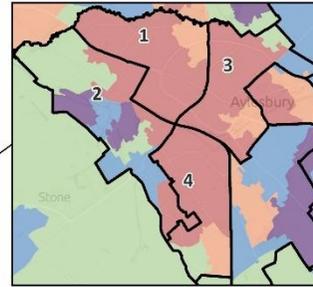
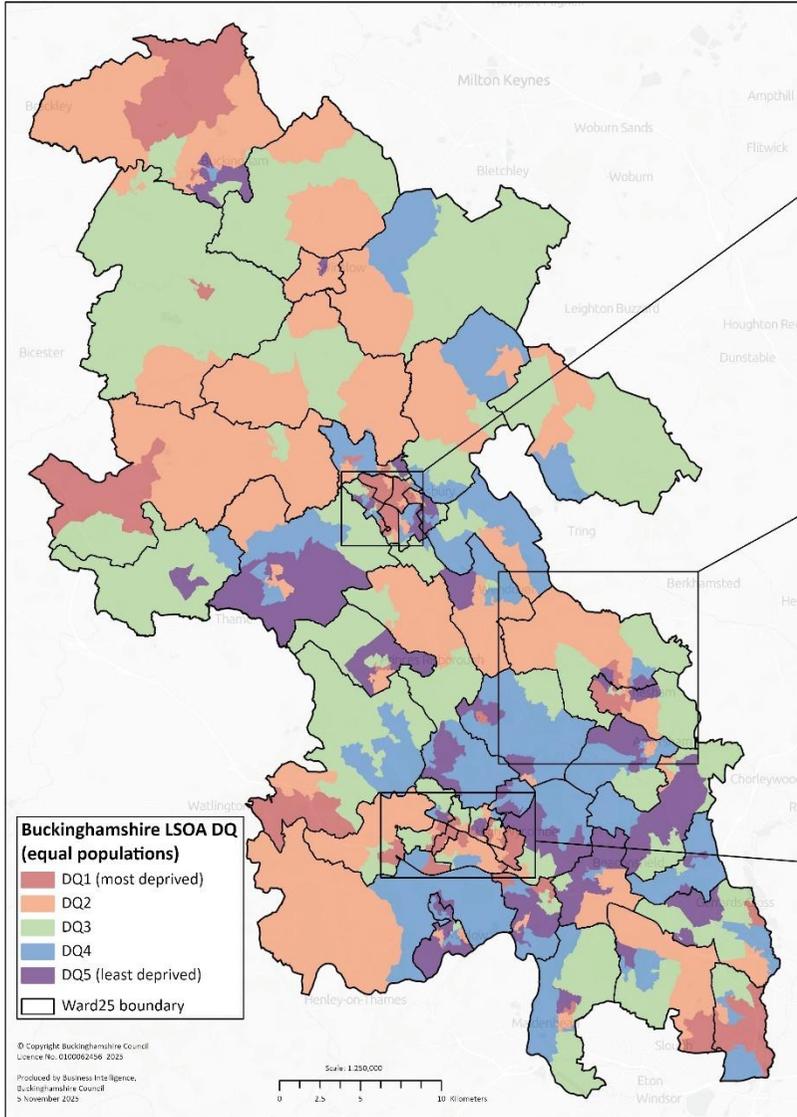
<sup>5</sup> Opportunity Bucks is the council’s flagship programme to improve opportunities for people in Buckinghamshire and is the local response to the government’s Levelling Up White Paper.

<sup>6</sup> LSOAs have been matched to the best-fit electoral ward (2025) from the ONS Open Geography Portal [LSOA \(2021\) to Electoral Ward \(2025\) to LAD \(2025\) Best Fit Lookup in EW \(V2\) | Open Geography Portal](#).

<sup>7</sup> LSOAs do not fit exactly within electoral wards, so wards are comprised of multiple whole, or parts of, LSOAs. As the Indices are LSOA-based they identify variation in deprivation at smaller areas, making it unlikely that a whole ward would be covered by LSOAs entirely within one quintile. LSOA-level IMD2025 variation in relation to ward boundaries can be seen in the following map.

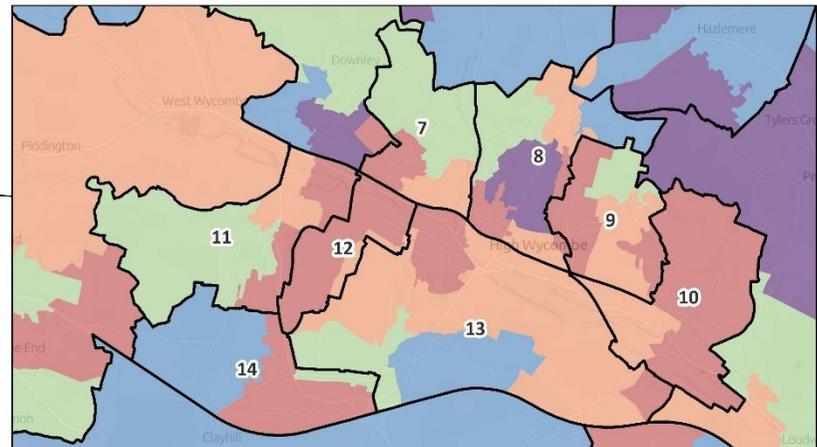


### Local deprivation quintiles (IMD2025) and wards (2025)



### Opportunity Bucks Wards, 2025

Key	Ward Name
1	Aylesbury North West
2	Aylesbury West
3	Aylesbury North
4	Aylesbury South West
5	Chesham North
6	Chesham South
7	Disraeli
8	Terriers & Amersham Hill
9	Totteridge & Bowerdean
10	Marsh & Micklefield
11	Sands
12	Castlefield & Oakridge
13	Abbey
14	Booker & Cressex



## Deprivation by Domain

The maps below give an overview of the local deprivation quintiles in the 7 IoD Domains:



## Income Deprivation Domain

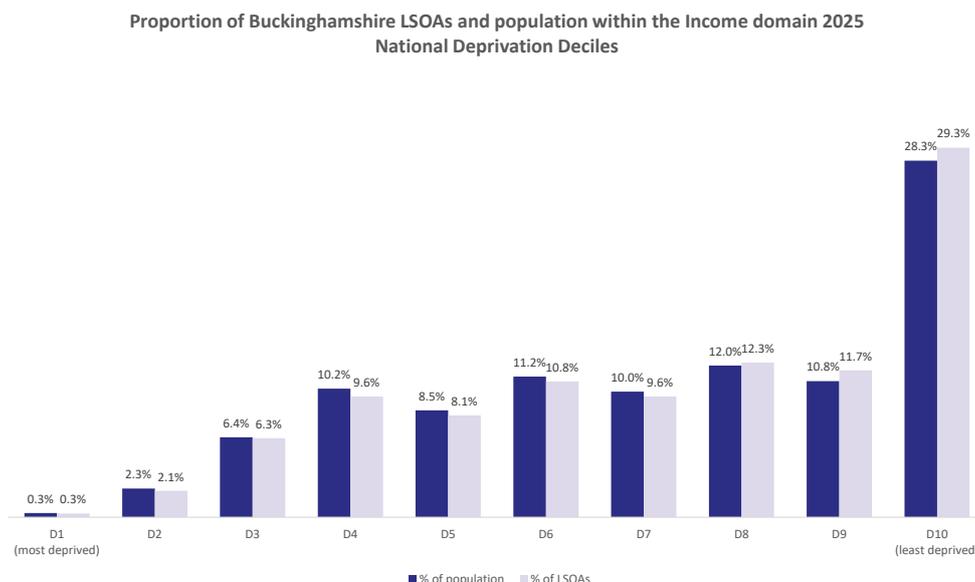
The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income and is arguably a proxy for people’s experience of material deprivation due to having low income.

The definition of income deprivation used here includes people who are dependent upon the state for some form of means-tested benefit, and includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings and are claiming a means tested benefit.

The main changes to this Domain have been the updating of data sources and refreshing with more current data, including how best to incorporate legacy benefits and Universal Credits, changes to the composition of benefits included in the Domain, as well as changes to income thresholds for claimants (details listed in chapter 4.3 of the Technical Report<sup>8</sup>).

### Key facts

- ☒ In Buckinghamshire, 0.3% of the population are within the most deprived decile nationally, and 28.3% are within the least deprived decile nationally.
- ☒ The least deprived LSOA locally has 1.0% of the population of the LSOAs experiencing income deprivation, whereas the most deprived LSOA has 50.4% (which equates to an estimated 971 people<sup>9</sup>).
- ☒ The LSOA in Buckinghamshire experiencing the highest deprivation on the Income Domain is Buckinghamshire 046D (within the ward of Castlefield & Oakridge). The lowest is Buckinghamshire 062D (within the ward of Marlow).
- ☒ Buckinghamshire has an average LSOA rank of 10,996 out of 33,755 on the Income Domain (higher rank = more deprived).

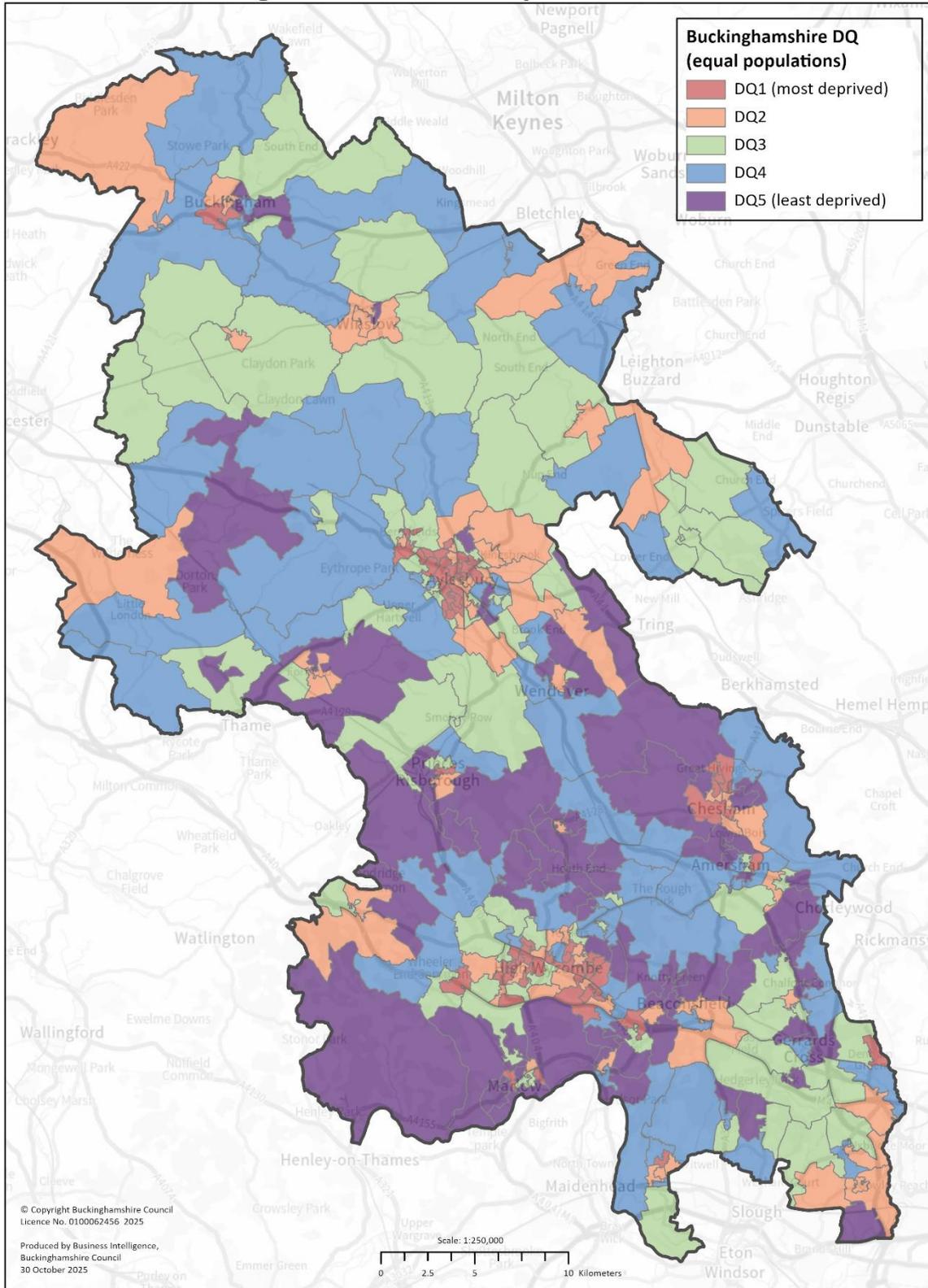


<sup>8</sup> [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#)

<sup>9</sup> Population figures are based on the 2022 ONS Small Area Mid-Year Estimates. These were the latest data available at the time of productions of the IoD2025.



# Income Domain 2025 Buckinghamshire Local Deprivation Quintiles



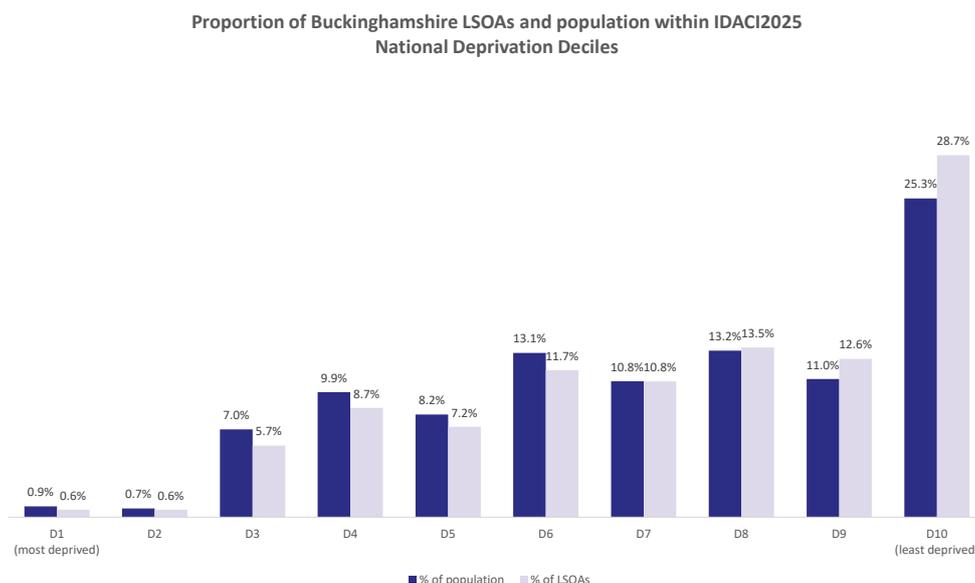
## Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Domain

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is one of two supplementary indices created as subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain. The IDACI is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.

As with the Income Domain, the main changes have been the updating of data sources and refreshing with more current data, including how best to incorporate legacy benefits and Universal Credits, changes to the composition of benefits included in the Domain, as well as changes to income thresholds for claimants (details listed in chapter 4.3 of the Technical Report<sup>10</sup>).

### Key facts

- ⊗ In Buckinghamshire, 0.9% of the population are within the most deprived decile nationally, and 25.3% are within the least deprived decile nationally.
- ⊗ The least deprived LSOA locally has 1.1% of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families, whereas the most deprived LSOA has 74.1% (which equates to an estimated 364 children<sup>11</sup>).
- ⊗ The LSOA in Buckinghamshire experiencing the highest deprivation on the IDACI Domain is Buckinghamshire 046D (within the ward of Castlefield & Oakridge). The lowest is Buckinghamshire 023B (within the ward of Long Crendon).

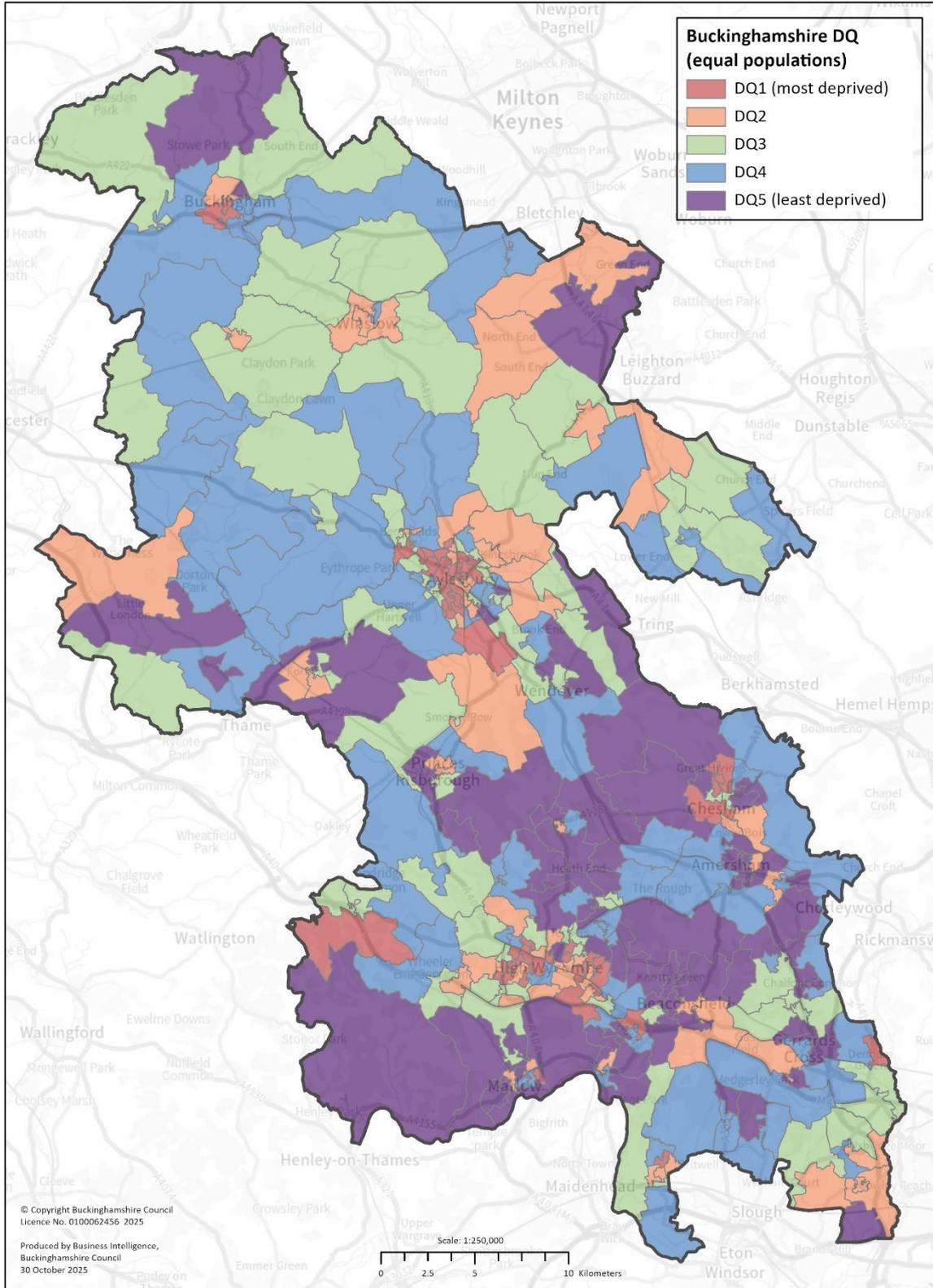


<sup>10</sup> [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#)

<sup>11</sup> Population figures are based on the 2022 ONS Small Area Mid-Year Estimates. These were the latest data available at the time of productions of the IoD2025.



# Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Domain 2025 Buckinghamshire Local Deprivation Quintiles



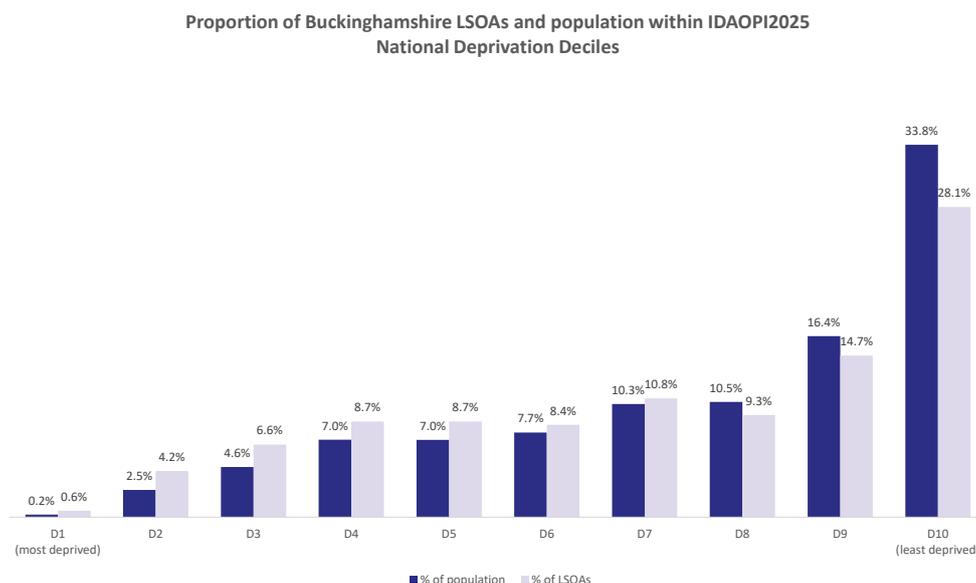
## Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) Domain

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is one of two supplementary indices created as subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain. The IDAOPI is the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

As with the Income Domain, the main changes have been the updating of data sources and refreshing with more current data, including how best to incorporate legacy benefits and Universal Credits, changes to the composition of benefits included in the Domain, as well as changes to income thresholds for claimants (details listed in chapter 4.3 of the Technical Report<sup>12</sup>).

### Key facts

- ⊗ In Buckinghamshire, 0.2% of the population are within the most deprived decile nationally, and 33.8% are within the least deprived decile nationally.
- ⊗ The least deprived LSOA locally has 1.0% of all people aged 60+ experiencing income deprivation, whereas the most deprived LSOA has 55.5% (which equates to an estimated 98 people<sup>13</sup>).
- ⊗ The LSOA in Buckinghamshire experiencing the highest deprivation on the IDAOPI Domain is Buckinghamshire 046D (within the ward of Castlefield & Oakridge). The lowest is Buckinghamshire 039C (within the ward of Penn, Tylers Green & Loudwater).

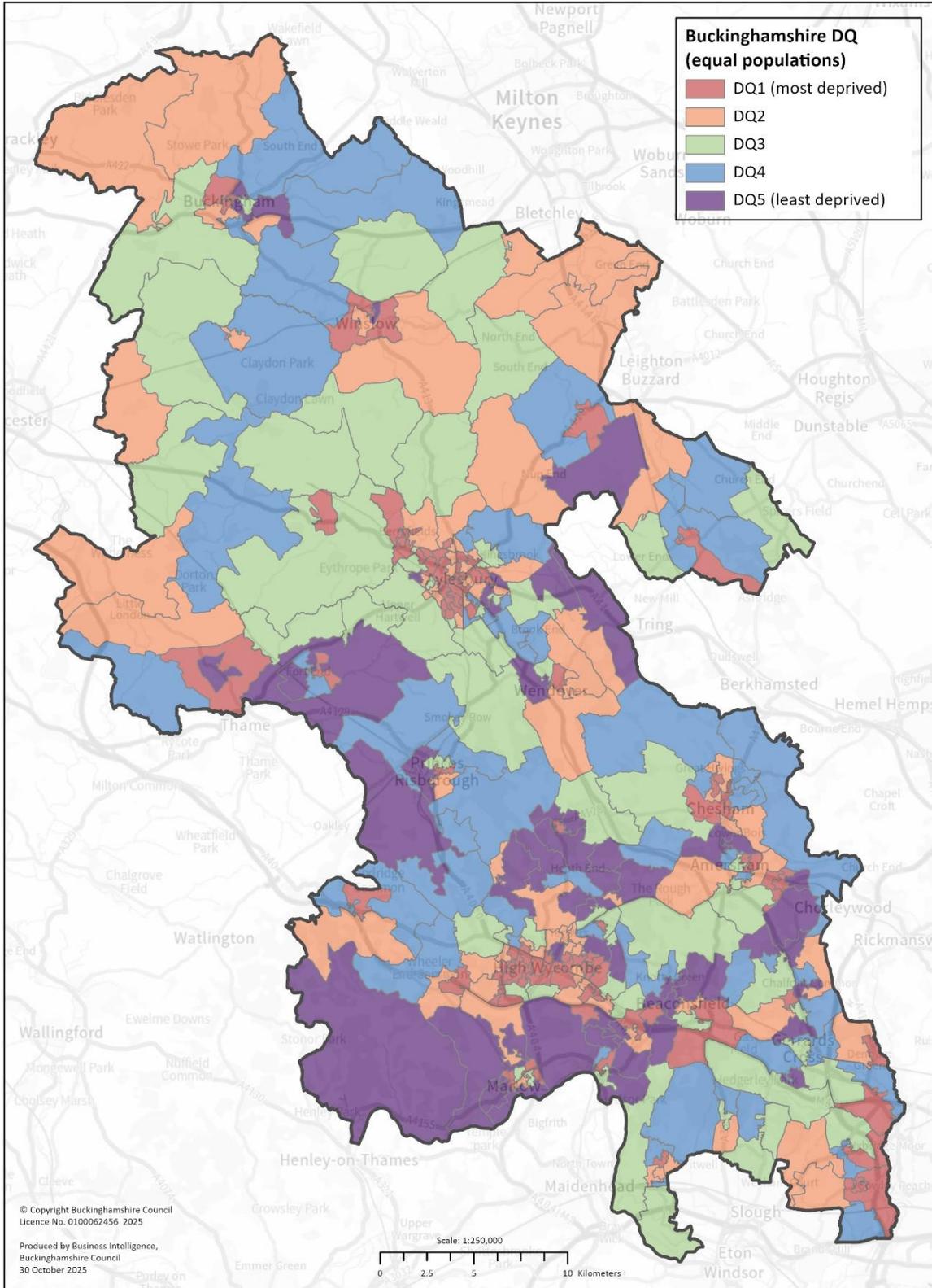


<sup>12</sup> [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#)

<sup>13</sup> Population figures are based on the 2022 ONS Small Area Mid-Year Estimates. These were the latest data available at the time of productions of the IoD2025.



# Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAPOI) Domain 2025 Buckinghamshire Local Deprivation Quintiles



## Employment Deprivation Domain

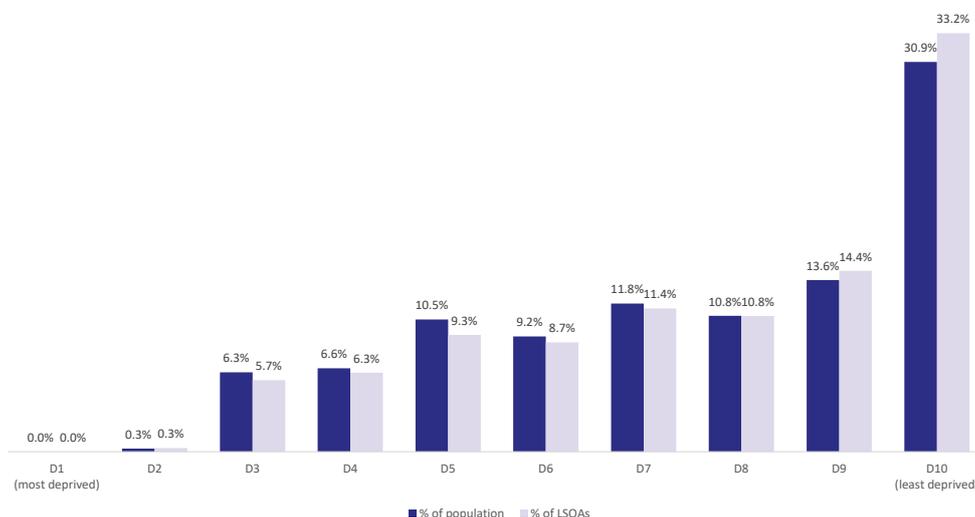
The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

The main changes to this Domain have been the updating of data sources and revisions to capture seasonality in employment deprivation and the age-coverage to reflect changes in the state retirement age (details listed in chapter 4.4 of the Technical Report<sup>14</sup>).

### Key facts

- ⊗ In Buckinghamshire, none of the population are within the most deprived decile nationally, and 30.9% are within the least deprived decile nationally.
- ⊗ The least deprived LSOA locally has 1.6% of the working age population being involuntarily excluded from the labour market, whereas the most deprived LSOA has 20.1% (which equates to an estimated 172 working age people<sup>15</sup>).
- ⊗ The LSOA in Buckinghamshire experiencing the highest deprivation on the Employment Domain is Buckinghamshire 011B (within the ward of Aylesbury North West). The lowest is Buckinghamshire 058E (within the ward of Gerrards Cross & Denham).
- ⊗ Buckinghamshire has an average LSOA rank of 9,845 out of 33,755 on the Employment Domain (higher rank = more deprived).

Proportion of Buckinghamshire LSOAs and population within the Employment domain 2025  
National Deprivation Deciles

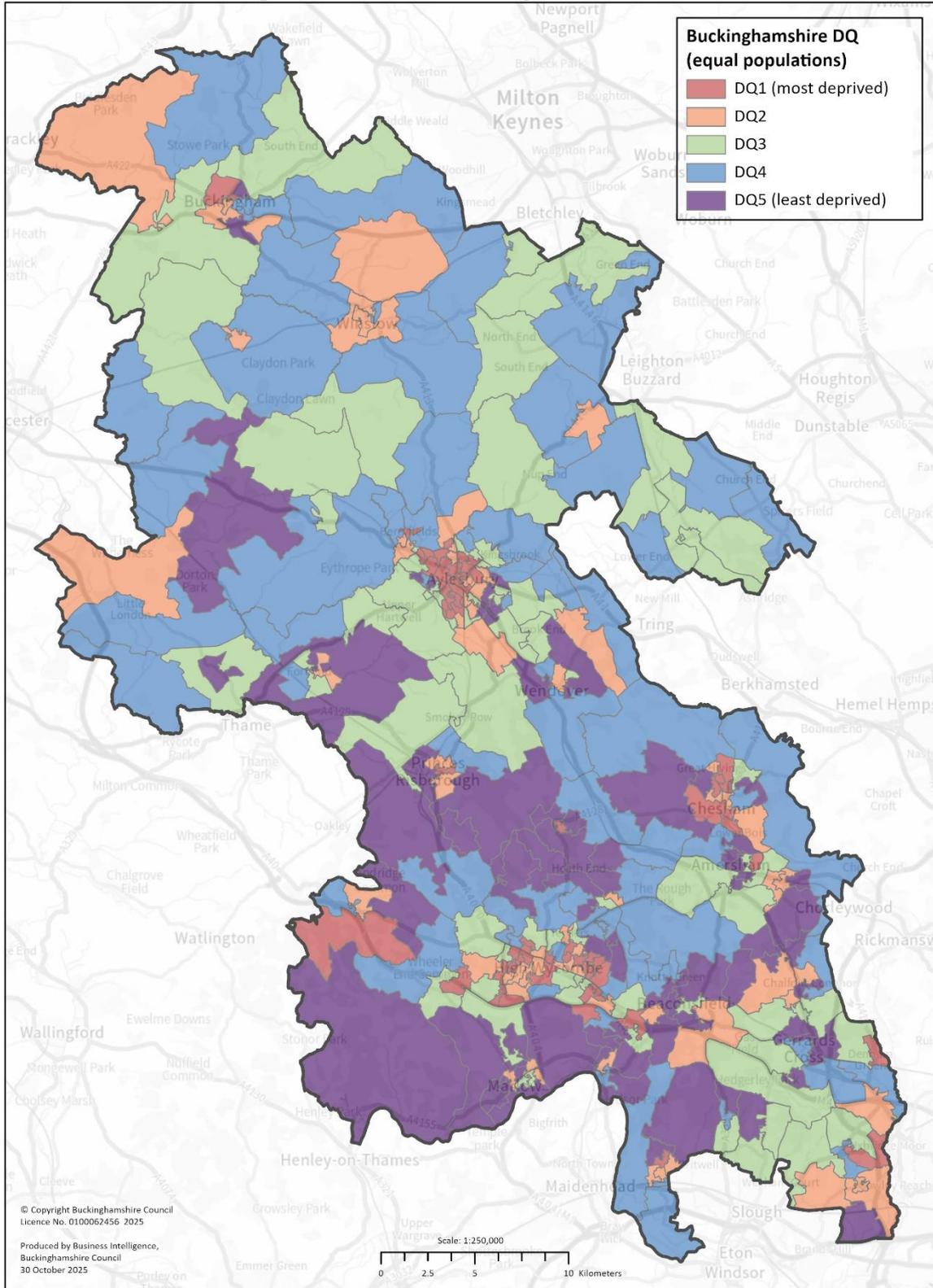


<sup>14</sup> [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#)

<sup>15</sup> Population figures are based on the 2022 ONS Small Area Mid-Year Estimates. These were the latest data available at the time of productions of the IoD2025.



# Employment Domain 2025 Buckinghamshire Local Deprivation Quintiles



## Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

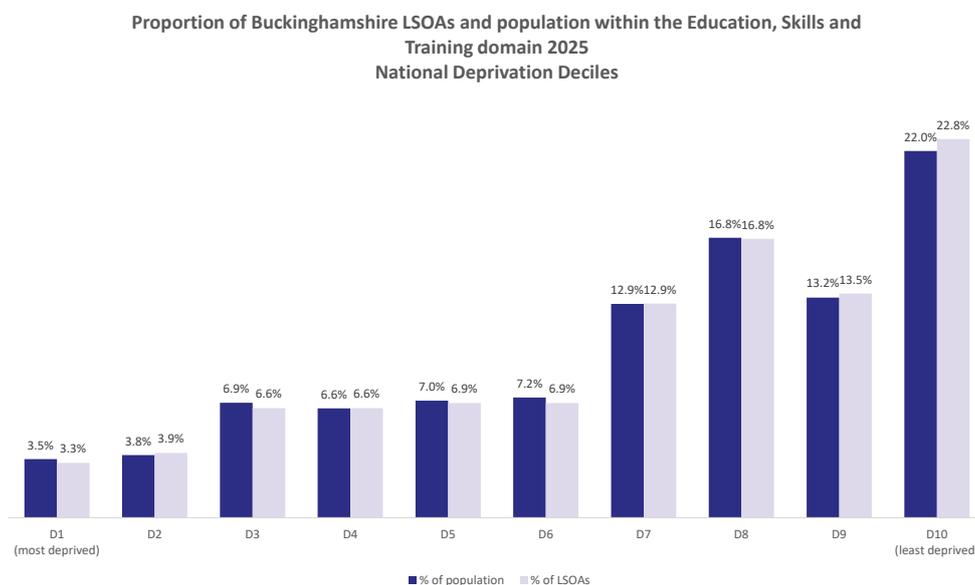
The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

These two sub domains are designed to reflect the ‘flow’ and ‘stock’ of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the ‘children and young people’ sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures (‘flow’), while the ‘skills’ sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population (‘stock’).

The main changes to this Domain have been the updating of more recent exam results and attendance records, the structure and content of Census 2021 questions on qualifications in comparison to Census 2011, and the age-coverage of the ‘Adult skills’ to reflect changes in the state retirement age (details listed in chapter 4.5 of the Technical Report<sup>16</sup>).

### Key facts

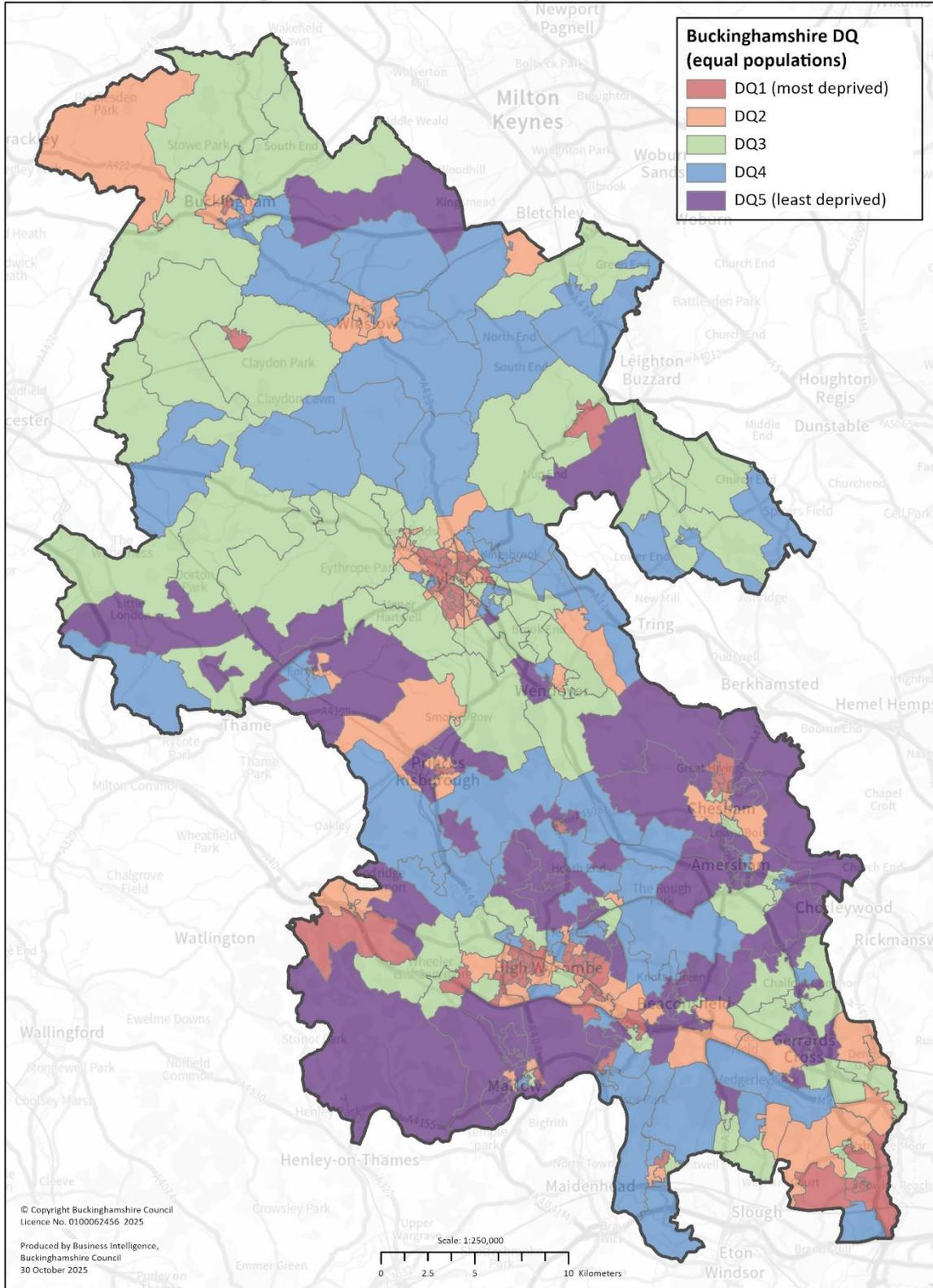
- ☒ In Buckinghamshire, 3.5% of the population are within the most deprived decile nationally, and 22.0% are within the least deprived decile nationally.
- ☒ The LSOA in Buckinghamshire experiencing the highest deprivation on the Education Domain is Buckinghamshire 046D (within the ward of Castlefield & Oakridge). The lowest is Buckinghamshire 039C (within the ward of Penn, Tylers Green & Loudwater).
- ☒ Buckinghamshire has an average LSOA rank of 11,677 out of 33,755 on the Education Domain (higher rank = more deprived).



<sup>16</sup> [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#)

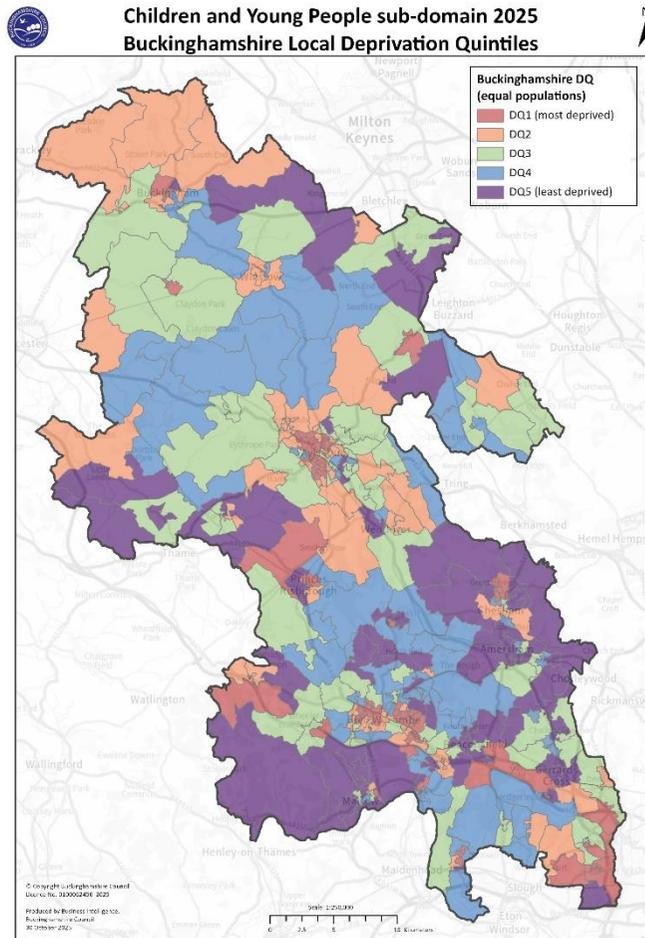


# Education, Skills and Training Domain 2025 Buckinghamshire Local Deprivation Quintiles



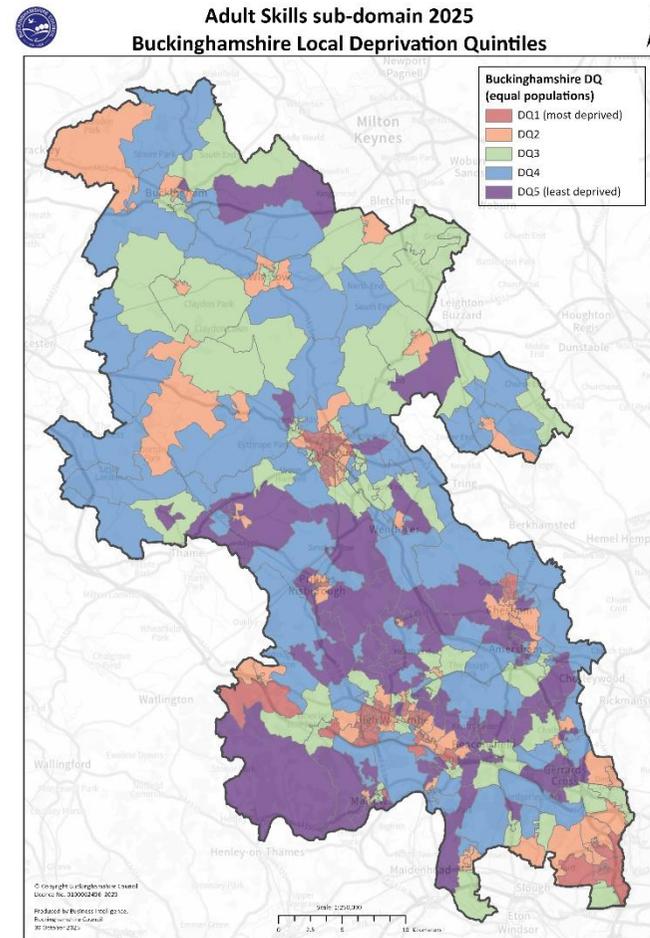
## Children and Young People sub-domain

The Children and Young People sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures. This is the “flow” of educational disadvantage.



## Adult Skills sub-domain

The Adult Skills sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working-age adult population. This is the “stock” of educational disadvantage.



## Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

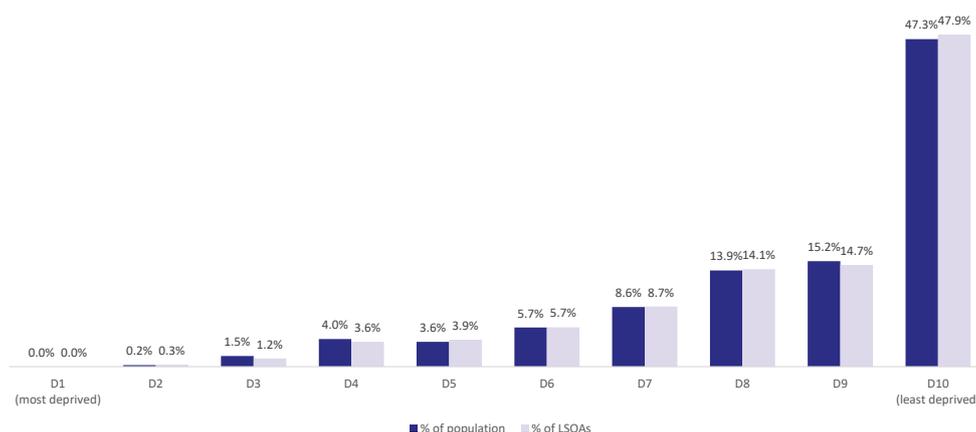
The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality, but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future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

The main changes to this Domain have been the integration of updated health administrative data sources, including Mental Health Service Dataset (MHDS) and Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), the inclusion of a broader mental health indicator which takes into consideration a wider range of mental health conditions and adjustments for the impact of COVID-19 (details listed in chapter 4.6 of the Technical Report<sup>17</sup>).

### Key facts

- ✘ In Buckinghamshire, none of the population are within the most deprived decile nationally, and 47.3% are within the least deprived decile nationally.
- ✘ The LSOA in Buckinghamshire experiencing the highest deprivation on the Health Domain is Buckinghamshire 011B (within the ward of Aylesbury North West). The lowest is Buckinghamshire 054A (within the ward of Chalfont St Peter).
- ✘ Buckinghamshire has an average LSOA rank of 6,236 out of 33,755 on the Health Domain (higher rank = more deprived).

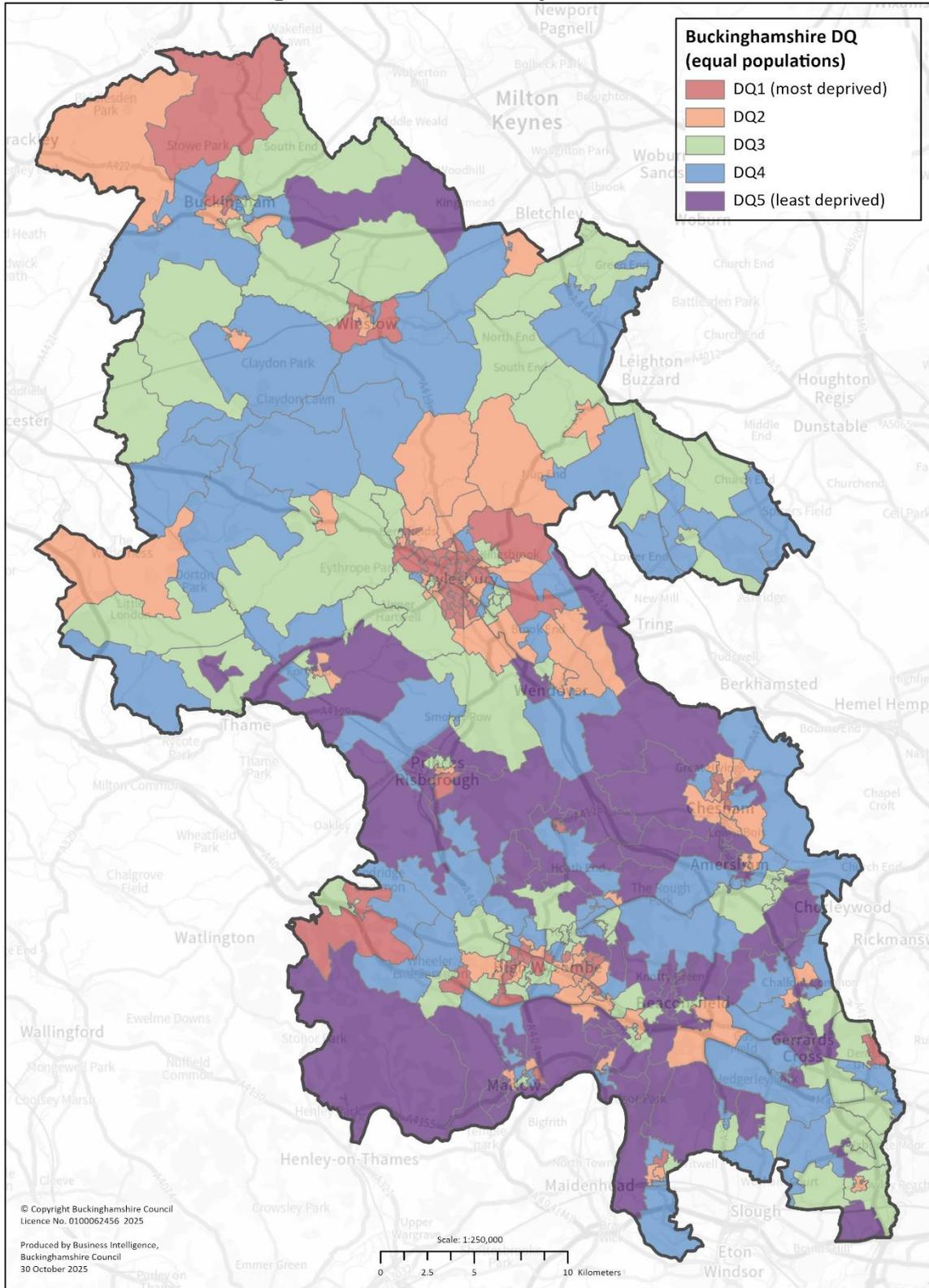
Proportion of Buckinghamshire LSOAs and population within the Health Deprivation and Disability domain 2025 National Deprivation Deciles



<sup>17</sup> [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#)



# Health Deprivation and Disability Domain 2025 Buckinghamshire Local Deprivation Quintiles



## Crime Domain

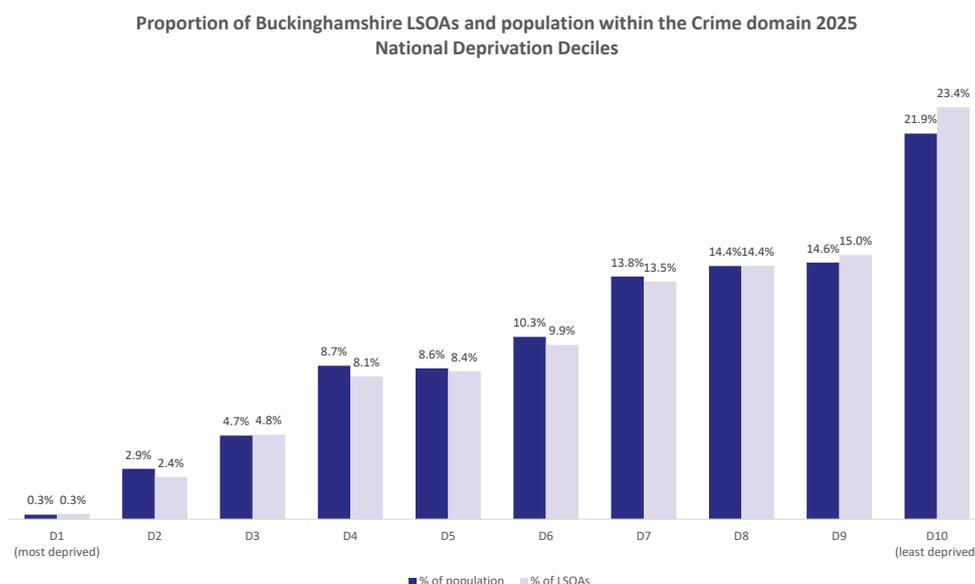
Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level using eight indicators;

- Violence with injury, rate per 1,000 at risk population
- Violence without injury, rate per 1,000 at risk population
- Stalking and harassment, rate per 1,000 at risk population
- Burglary, rate per 1,000 at risk properties
- Theft, rate per 1,000 at risk population
- Criminal damage, rate per 1,000 at risk population
- Public order and possession of weapons, rate per 1,000 at risk population
- Anti-social behaviour, rate per 1,000 at risk population.

A considerable number of enhancements have been made to the Crime Domain since the IoD 2019. These include improvements to the sources of input data and the methodologies used in the derivation of the domain, as well as an extended indicator list including the introduction of a new indicator of anti-social behaviour (ASB) (details listed in chapter 4.7 and appendix G of the Technical Report<sup>18</sup>).

### Key facts

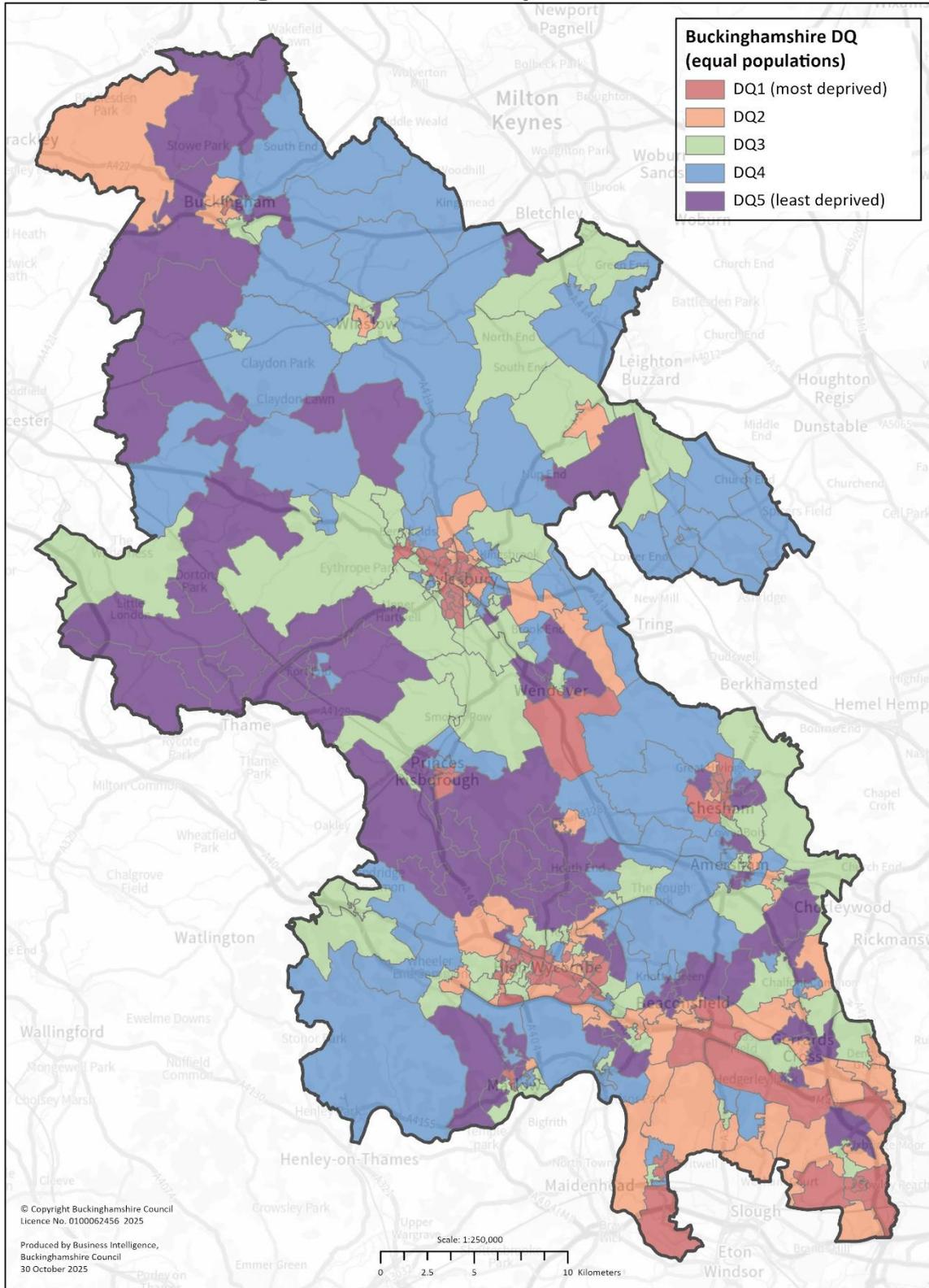
- ☒ In Buckinghamshire, 0.3% of the population are within the most deprived decile nationally, and 21.9% are within the least deprived decile nationally.
- ☒ The LSOA in Buckinghamshire experiencing the highest deprivation on the Crime Domain is Buckinghamshire 015E (within the ward of Aylesbury North). The lowest is Buckinghamshire 032E (within the ward of Amersham & Chesham Bois).
- ☒ Buckinghamshire has an average LSOA rank of 10,937 out of 33,755 on the Crime Domain (higher rank = more deprived).



<sup>18</sup> [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#)



# Crime Domain 2025 Buckinghamshire Local Deprivation Quintiles



## Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

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 relates to the geographical (in)accessibility of key local services and amenities; and ‘wider barriers’ which relates to broader issues of accessibility, such to access to affordable housing and other important services.

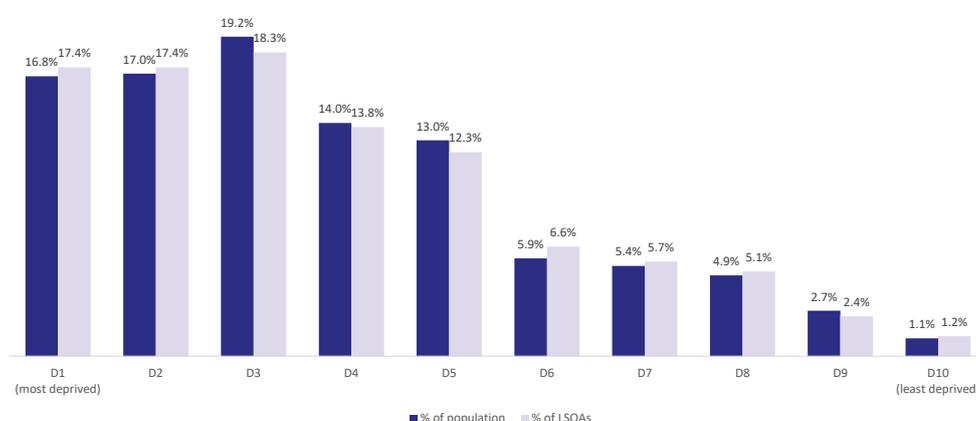
The enhancements to the IoD2025 were explicitly designed to address criticism that rural deprivation may be being to some extent misrepresented by indicators which have been suggested to potentially have an urban bias<sup>19</sup>. The travel-time based connectivity indicator replaced the simple distance measure in previous Indices and excludes car travel, reflecting real-world issues like transport isolation in rural areas. The 2025 methodology makes the Index more sensitive to rural deprivation, ensuring it’s not underestimated, and is demonstrated by the rural areas of Buckinghamshire being more deprived on this Domain.

Enhancements to the ‘wider barriers’ sub-domain through inclusion of core homelessness data, broadband data and GP service availability (details listed in chapter 4.8 of the Technical Report<sup>20</sup>).

### Key facts

- ☒ In Buckinghamshire, 16.8% of the population are within the most deprived decile nationally, and 1.1% are within the least deprived decile nationally.
- ☒ The LSOA in Buckinghamshire experiencing the highest deprivation on the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain is Buckinghamshire 001C (within the ward of Buckingham). The lowest is Buckinghamshire 062C (within the ward of Marlow).
- ☒ Buckinghamshire has an average LSOA rank of 22,737 out of 33,755 on the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain (higher rank = more deprived).

Proportion of Buckinghamshire LSOAs and population within the Barriers to Housing and Services domain 2025  
National Deprivation Deciles

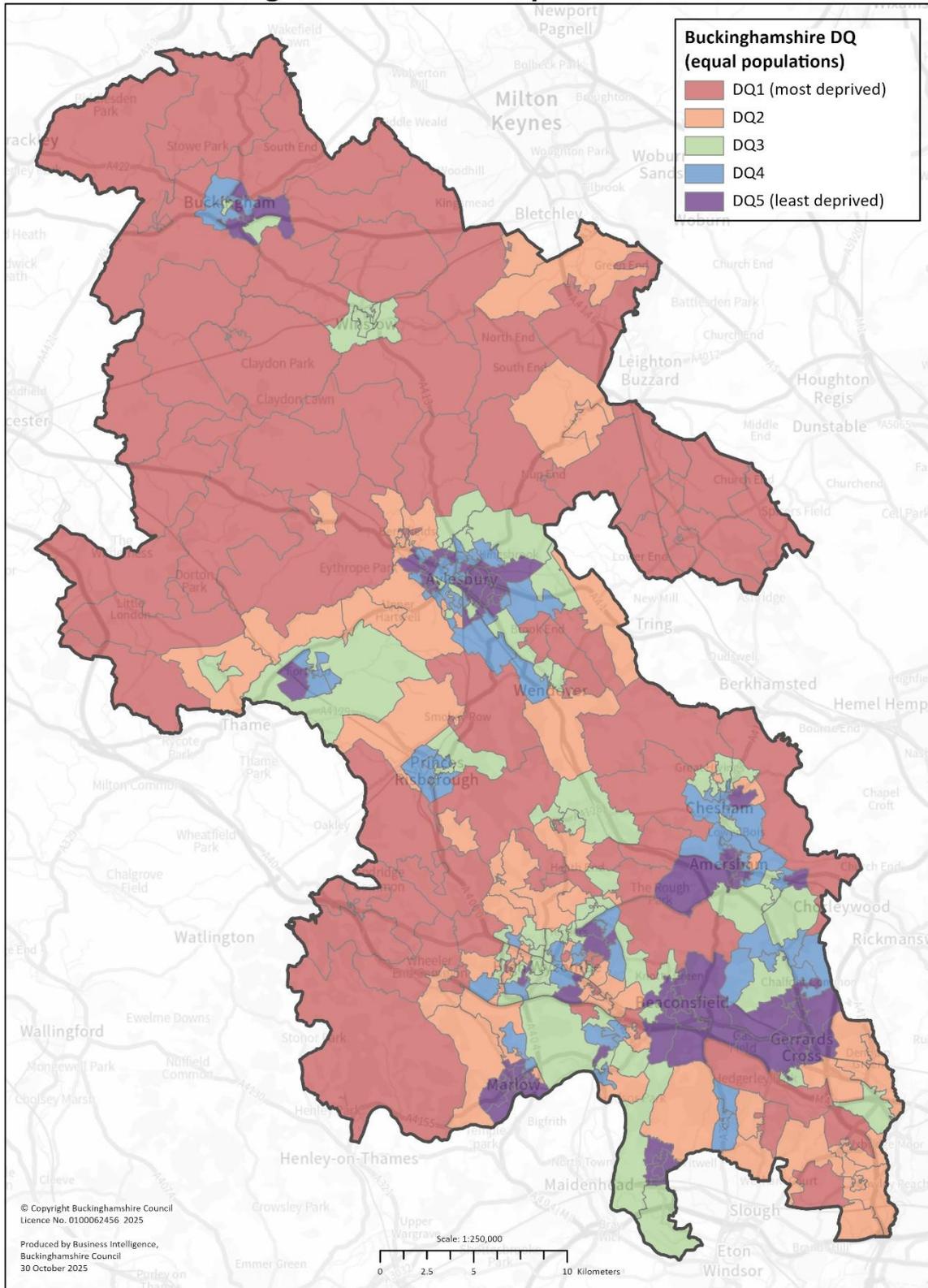


<sup>19</sup> From [English indices of deprivation 2025: rural report - GOV.UK](#)

<sup>20</sup> [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#)

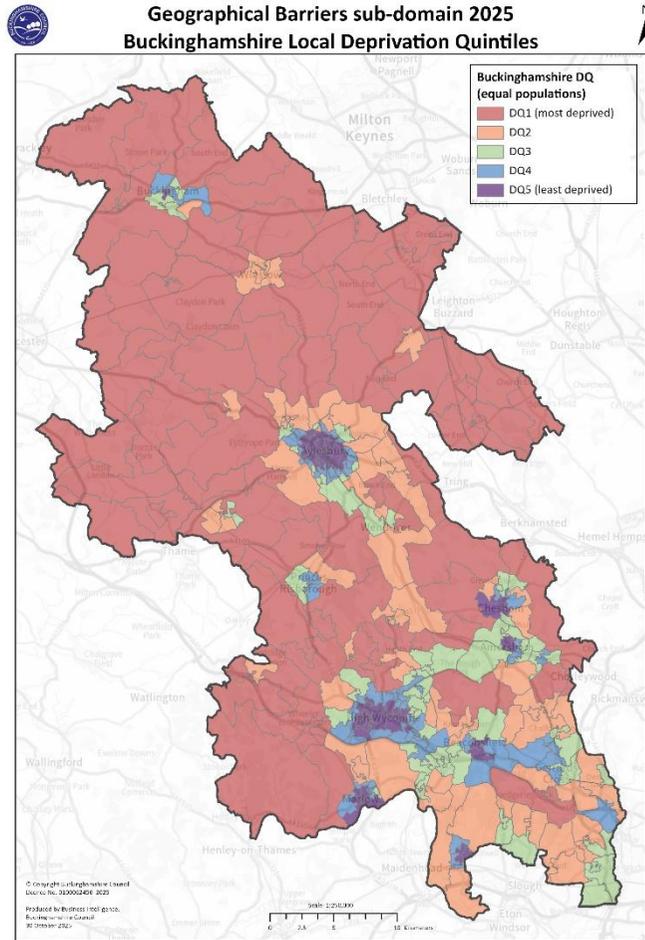


# Barriers to Housing and Services Domain 2025 Buckinghamshire Local Deprivation Quintiles



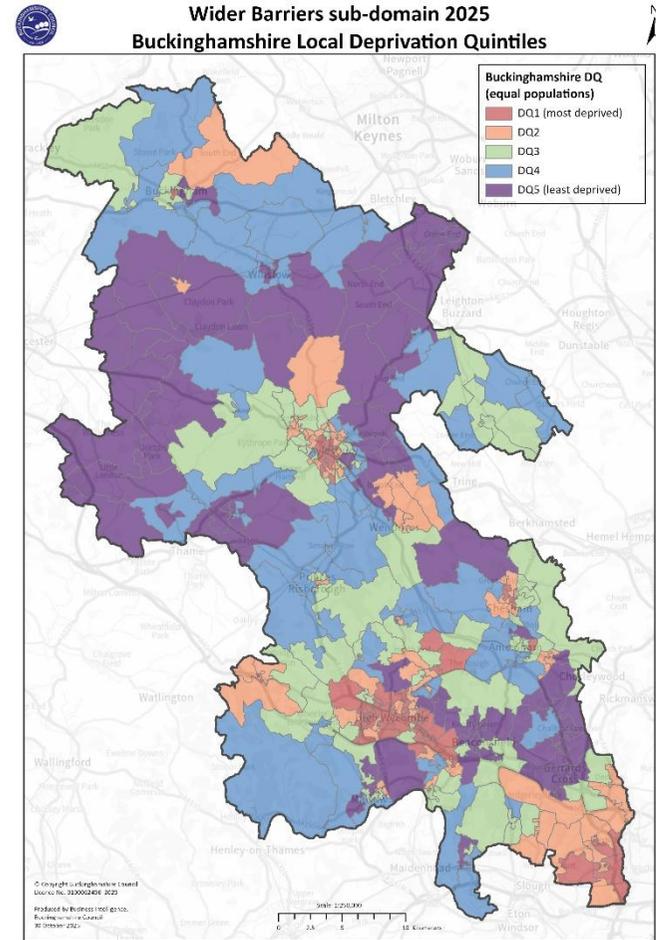
## Geographical Barriers sub-domain

The sub-domain is composed solely of the Connectivity Score indicator, which is travel time to retail, education, health, employment and leisure/entertainment destinations by walking, cycling and public transport.



## Wider Barriers sub-domain

The sub-domain relates to broader issues of accessibility, such as access to affordable housing and other important services, including GPs and broadband speed.



## Living Environment Deprivation Domain

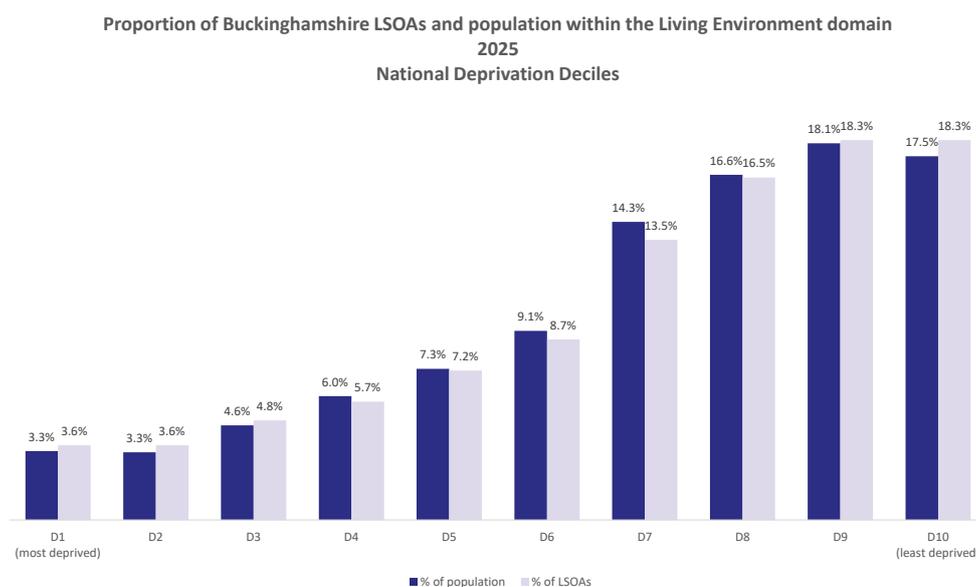
The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The ‘indoors’ living environment measures the quality of the home environment, looking at condition and quality of the houses; while the ‘outdoors’ living environment measures quality outside the home in the local neighbourhood, looking at air quality, noise pollution and road traffic accidents.

The primary changes since the IoD 2019 are the removal of the indicator on households lacking central heating, and the inclusion of three new indicators; housing quality based on Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data, households lacking private outdoor space and the indicator of noise pollution (details listed in chapter 4.9 of the Technical Report<sup>21</sup>).

Improvements and changes to the indicators in this Domain can affect how rural areas are scored which is demonstrated by the rural areas of Buckinghamshire being more deprived on this Domain; poorly insulated homes are prevalent in rural areas, they may be susceptible to agricultural emissions, if not urban traffic, and poor internet access remains a key barrier in rural communities.

### Key facts

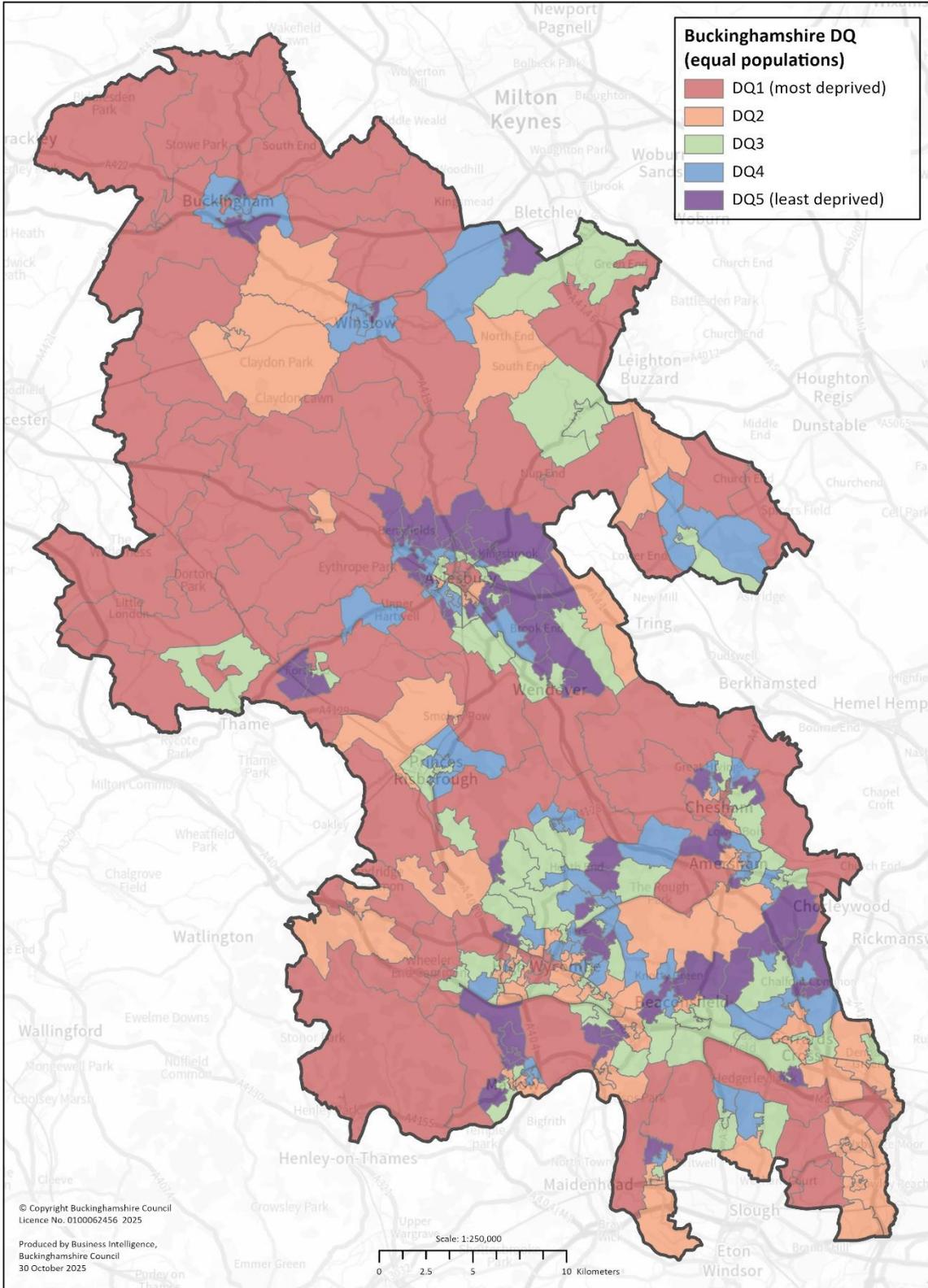
- ☒ In Buckinghamshire, 3.3% of the population are within the most deprived decile nationally, and 17.5% are within the least deprived decile nationally.
- ☒ The LSOA in Buckinghamshire experiencing the highest deprivation on the Living Environment Domain is Buckinghamshire 010A (within the ward of Waddesdon). The lowest is Buckinghamshire 011E (within the ward of Berryfields, Buckingham Park & Watermead).
- ☒ Buckinghamshire has an average LSOA rank of 11,497 out of 33,755 on the Living Environment (higher rank = more deprived).



<sup>21</sup> [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#)

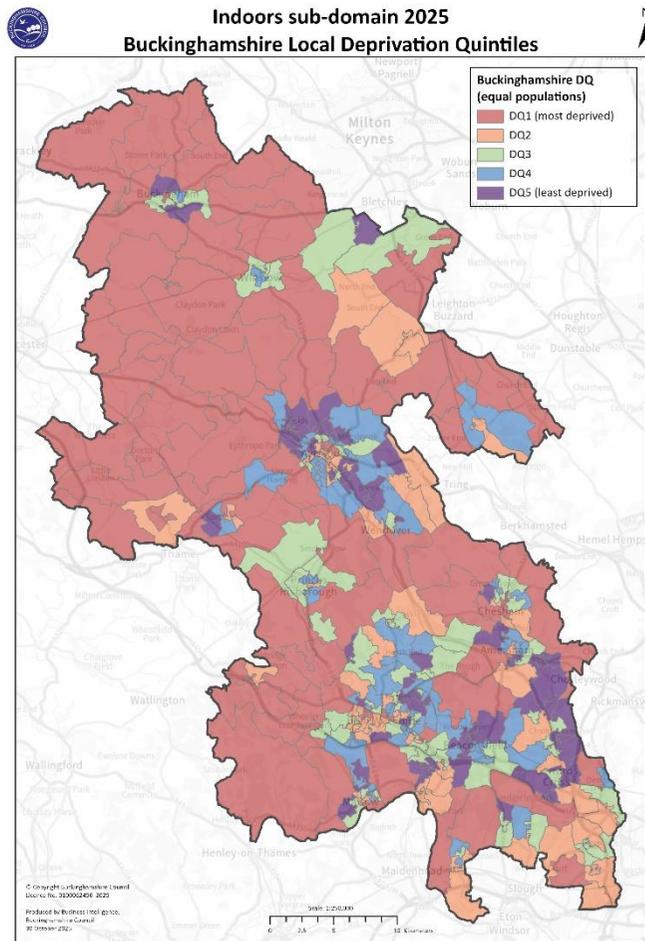


# Living Environment Domain 2025 Buckinghamshire Local Deprivation Quintiles



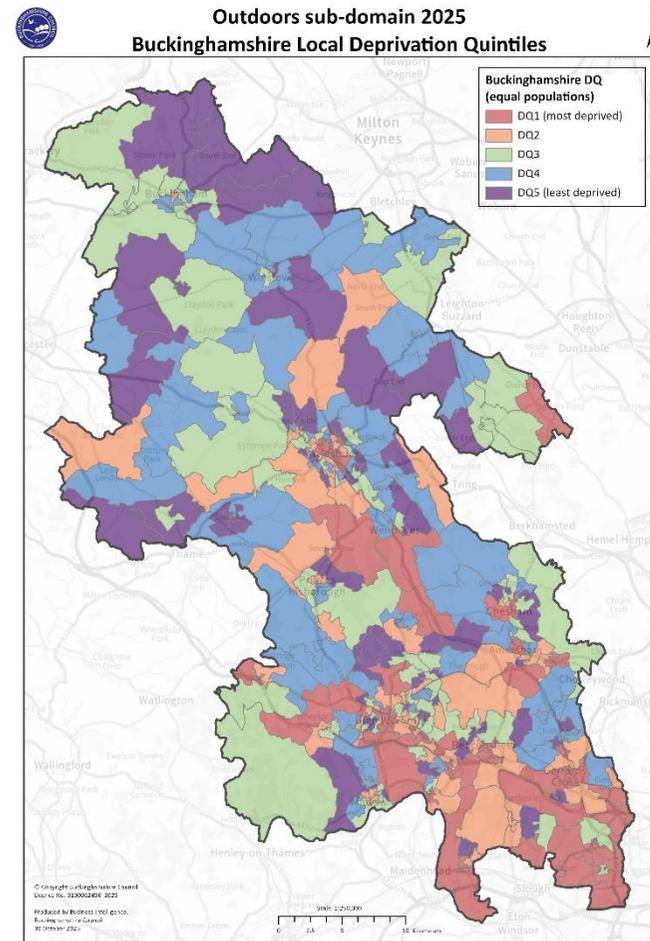
## Indoors Living Environment sub-domain

This measures the quality of the home environment.



## Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain

This measures the quality outside the home in the local neighbourhood.



## Additional resources

### [English indices of deprivation 2025](#)

Accredited official statistics for the English indices of deprivation 2025, including underlying data, technical guidance, statistical release and FAQs.

### [Local Deprivation Explorer](#)

The gov.uk Local Deprivation Explorer allows users to look up deprivation data for their area, explore comparisons across England using an interactive map, and download data - with the option to download deprivation data for specific post-codes.

### [English indices of deprivation 2025: rural report](#)

A rural report, produced in collaboration with MHCLG and Defra, this report considers how deprivation can manifest in a specifically rural context, how it may be quantified or measured and how this may be improved in future.

### [Local Insight](#)

Local Insight allows Buckinghamshire charities and partner organisations to explore data about the area and contains over 1,000 neighbourhood level indicators, including the updated Indices of Deprivation.