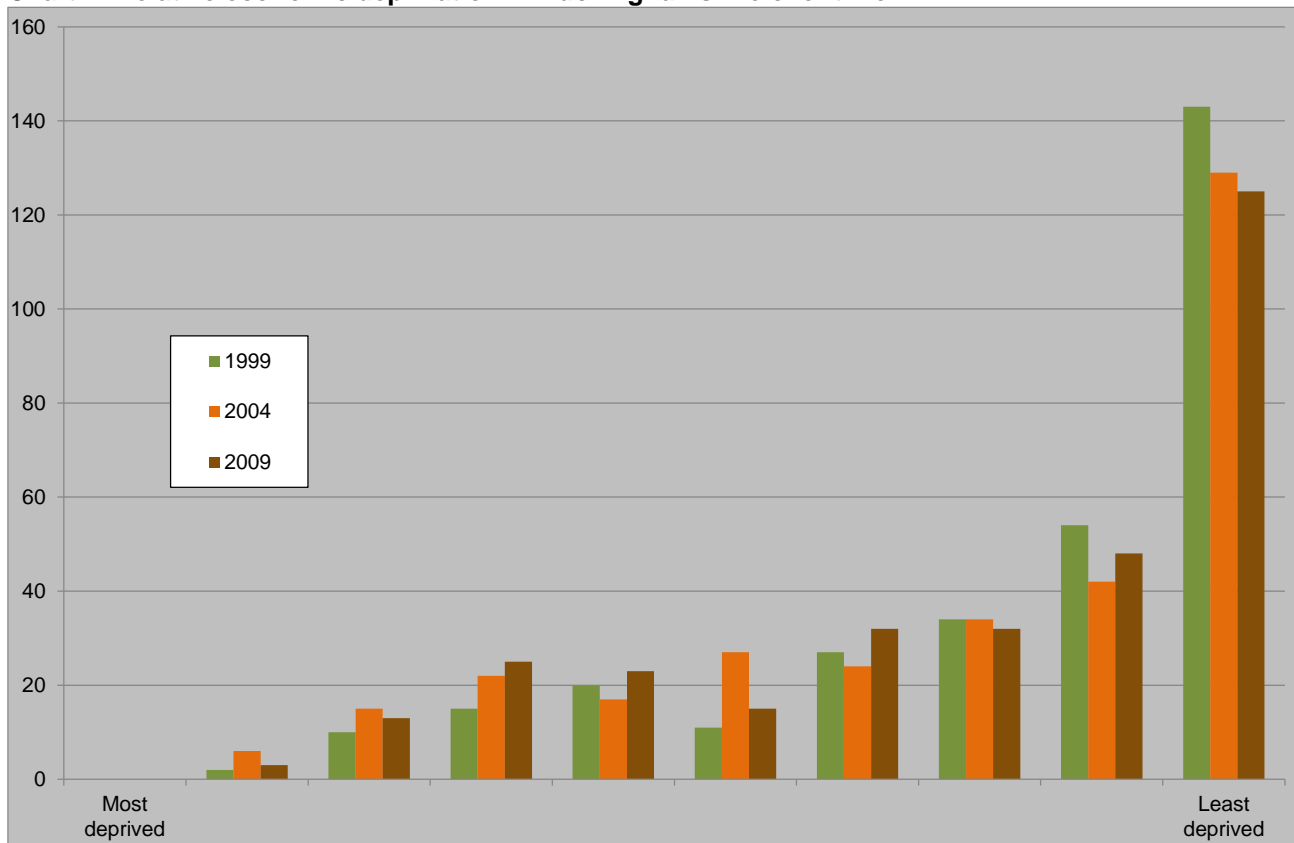


Buckinghamshire has the lowest level of economic deprivation of any Local Enterprise Partnership, with 54.7 per cent of the county's 316 lower level super output areas (LLSOA) ranking among the country's least deprived quintile. South Bucks is the 10<sup>th</sup> least deprived of all 326 local authority districts in England, ahead of Chiltern (13<sup>th</sup>), Aylesbury Vale (37<sup>th</sup>) and Wycombe (69<sup>th</sup>).

From 1999 to 2009 both relative and absolute economic deprivation in Buckinghamshire increased. Although absolute income deprivation fell from 1999 to 2008 in all Buckinghamshire districts, these improvements were lost from 2008 to 2009, while employment deprivation increased both from 1999-2008 and from 2008-2009 in Aylesbury Vale, Chiltern and Wycombe, it rose in South Bucks in 2009, having fallen from 2008-2009. These changes saw relative deprivation fall in South Bucks but rise in the other three districts from 1999 to 2009. The distribution of Buckinghamshire's 316 lower level super output areas by national decile over time is shown in Chart 1 below.

**Chart 1: Relative economic deprivation in Buckinghamshire over time**



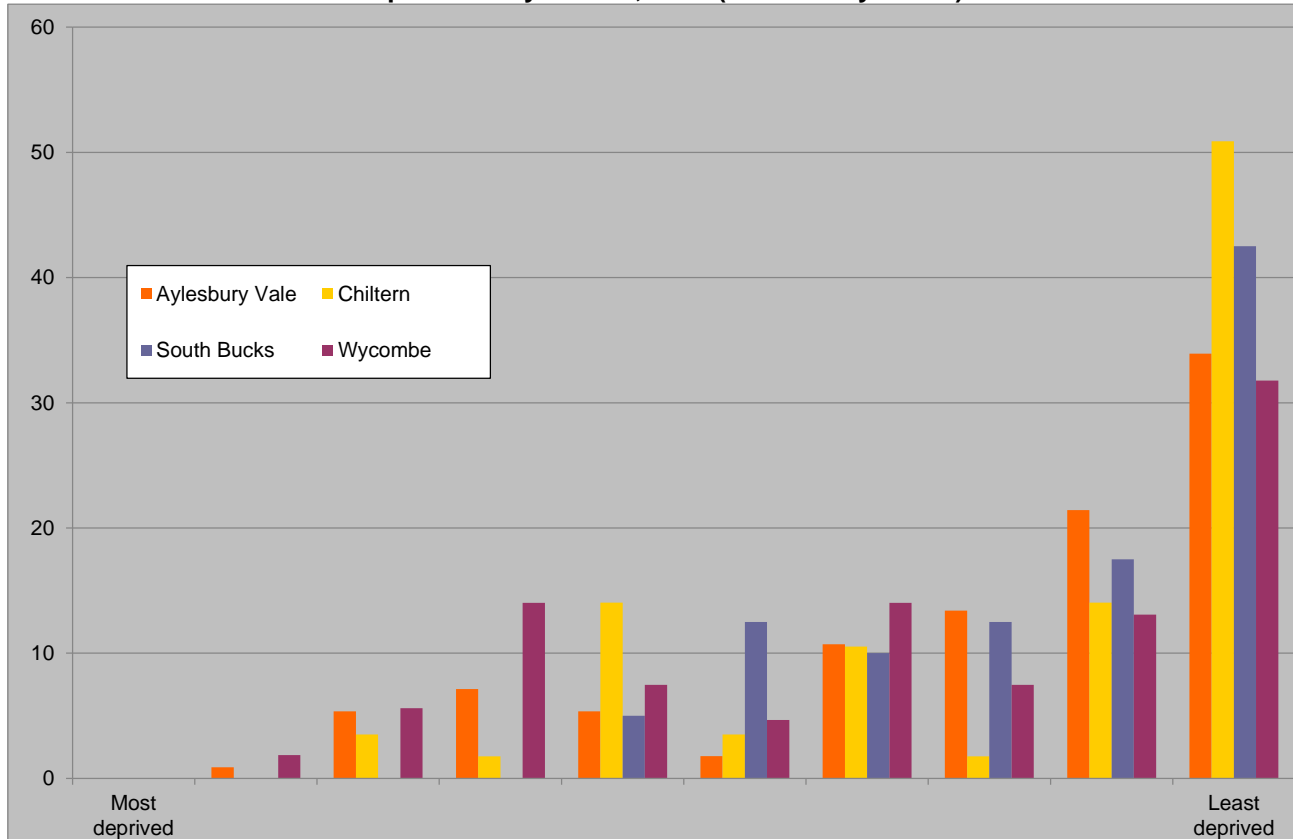
Source: DCLG, 2012

While there are no Buckinghamshire LLSOAs in the most deprived decile of England, the number in the second decile has increased from two in 1999 to three in 2009, with the number in the most deprived half of all English LLSOAs rose from 47 to 65. The number of LLSOAs in the least deprived decile fell from 140 to 119.

The most deprived LLSOA in 2009 is part of Wycombe's Totteridge ward (15th percentile), ahead of part of Coldharbour ward in Aylesbury Vale (17th percentile); and part of Oakridge and Castlefield in Wycombe (19th percentile). The LLSOA with the highest economic deprivation in Chiltern is part of Asheridge Vale and Lowndes ward in Chesham (27th percentile), while for South Bucks it is the part of Burnham Church ward (41st percentile). The distribution of LLSOA economic deprivation by district is shown in Chart 2 below. The wards with the highest economic deprivation are Mickelfield (Wycombe), Southcourt (Aylesbury Vale), Oakridge and Castlefield (Wycombe),

Ridgeway (Chiltern) and Bowerdean (Wycombe). South Bucks' most deprived ward is Wexham and Iver West, ranking 22<sup>nd</sup> of all 108 wards in the county.

**Chart 2: Relative economic deprivation by district, 2009 (% wards by decile)**



Source: DCLG, 2012

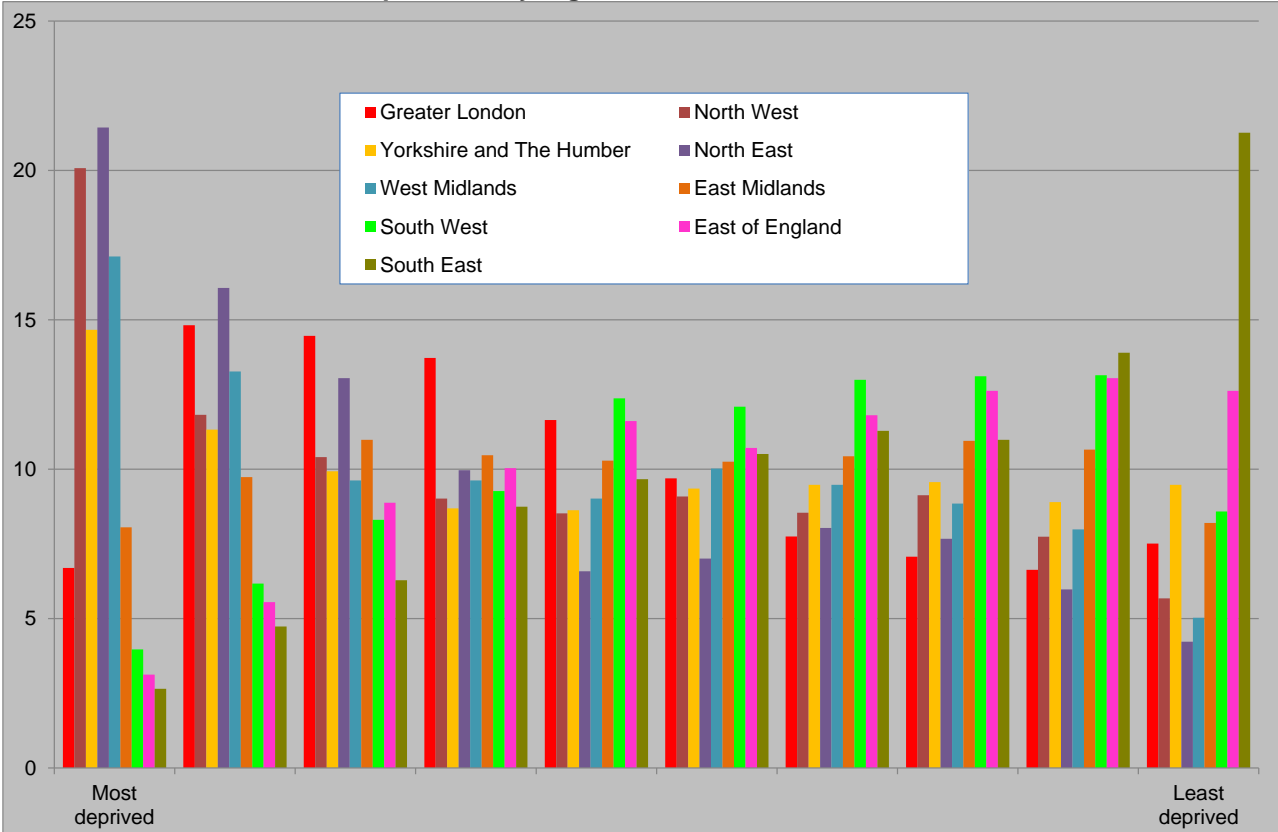
There is a marked geography of economic deprivation in England as shown in Chart 3. In the South East, 21.3 per cent of all LLSOAs are in the least deprived decile accounting for over a third of the least deprived LLSOAs in England, whereas in the North East, 21.4 per cent are in the most deprived decile. Only 2.7 per cent of LLSOAs in the South East are in the most deprived decile. Buckinghamshire's most deprived LLSOA is the 259<sup>th</sup> most deprived in the South East (4<sup>th</sup> percentile).

Economic deprivation is concentrated in urban areas. While 12 per cent of all urban LLSOAs are among the country's most deprived decile, this falls to 2.2 per cent for town and fringe areas and to 0.2 per cent for villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings. Only 21.3 per cent of non-urban LLSOAs rank among the most deprived areas in England, this rises to 56.4 per cent in urban areas, with 22.2 per cent of the most rural areas featuring in the least deprived decile and 63.5 per cent among the three least deprived deciles. The full results are presented in Chart 4.

In Buckinghamshire, 94.6 per cent of LLSOAs characterised by villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings are in the three least deprived deciles, including 69.6 per cent in the least deprived decile. For all non-urban LSOAs this falls to 82.2 and 53.3 per cent respectively, still well above the 56.0 and 32.5 per cent recorded in urban areas. The full results are presented in the map at the end of this bulletin.

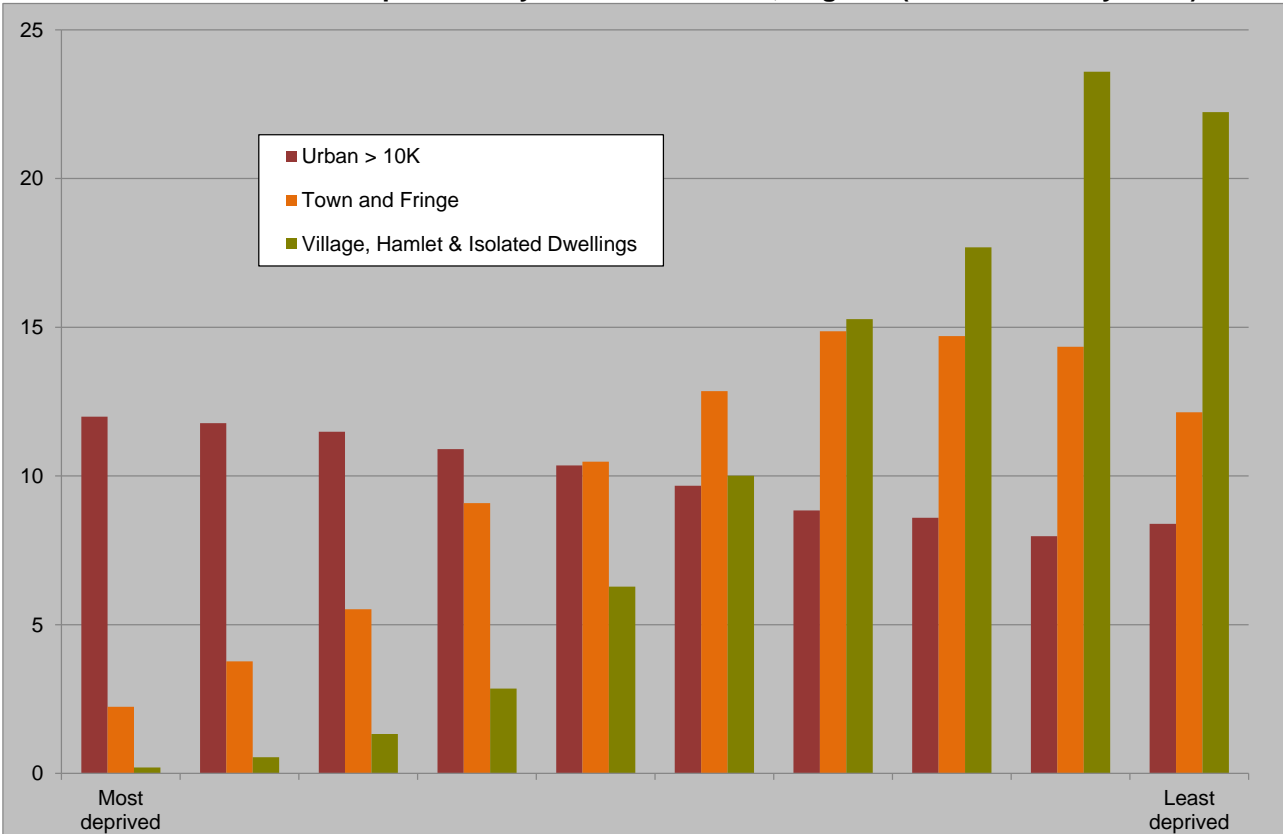
From 1999 to 2009 the number of Buckinghamshire's rural LLSOAs in the least deprived decile fell from 63 to 57, while the number in the three least deprived deciles fell five by to 88. The number of Buckinghamshire's urban LLSOAs ranking among the most deprived half of England's LLSOAs rose from 46 to 62.

**Chart 3: Relative economic deprivation by region, 2009**



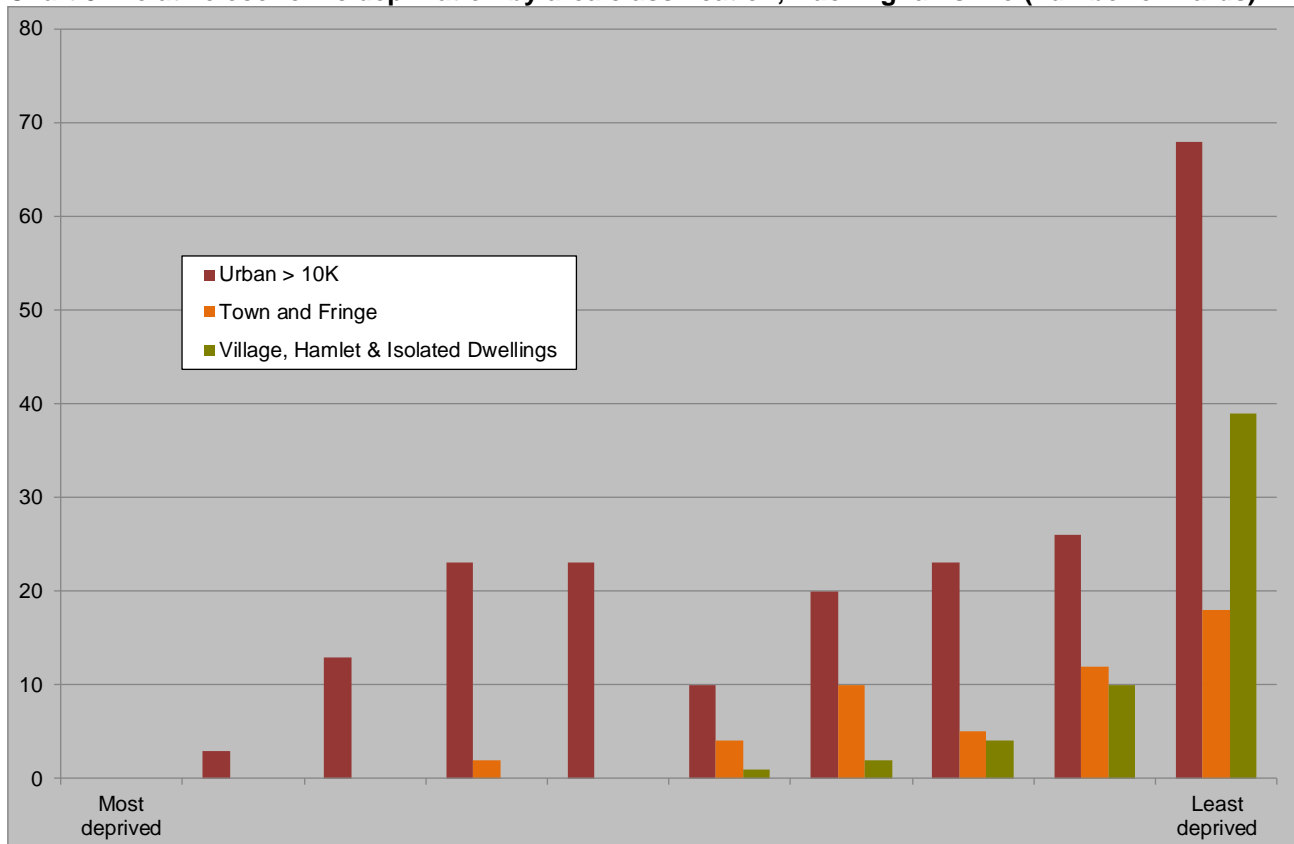
Source: DCLG, 2012

**Chart 4: Relative economic deprivation by area classification, England (% of LLSOAs by class)**



Source: DCLG, 2012

**Chart 5: Relative economic deprivation by area classification, Buckinghamshire (number of wards)**



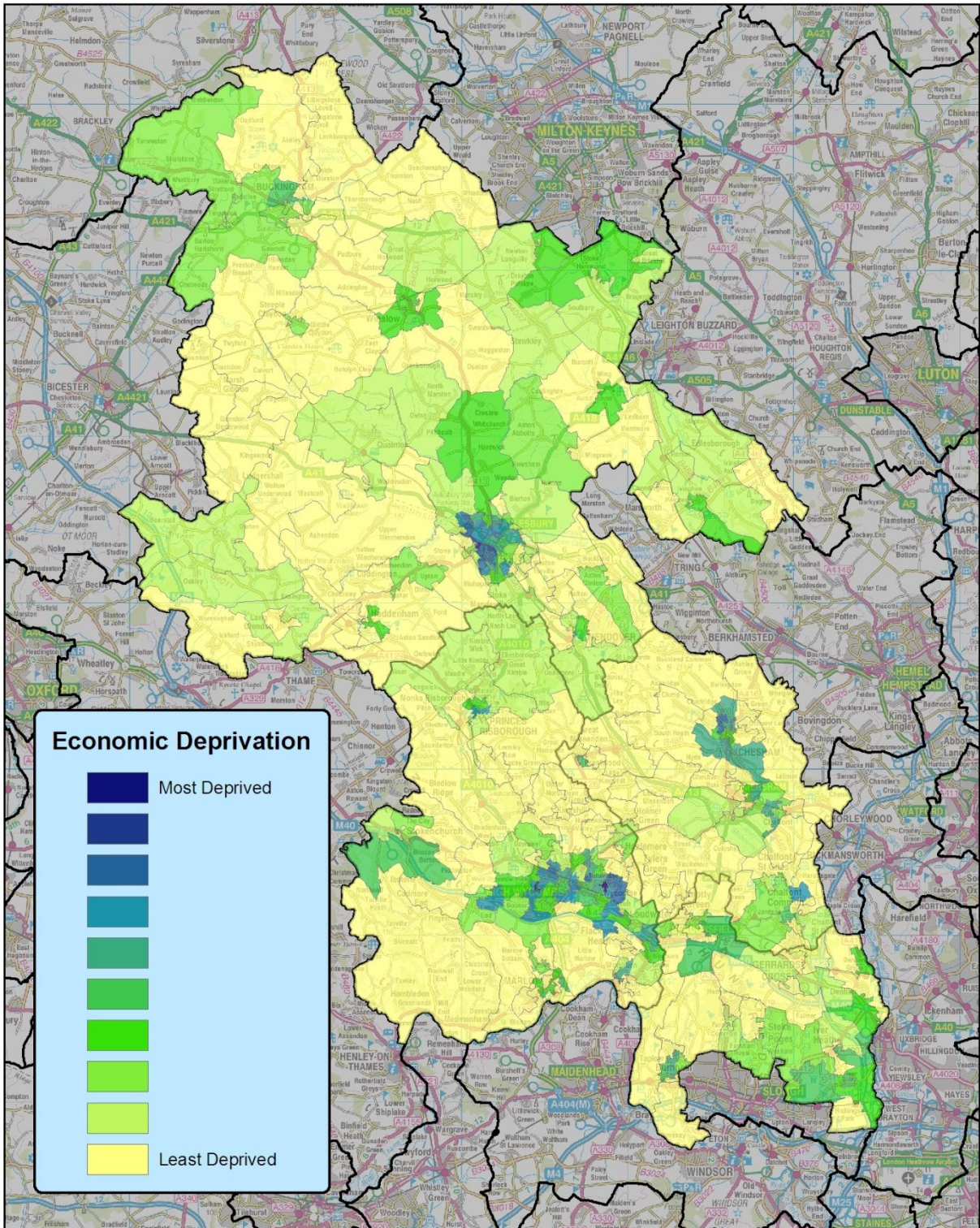
Source: DCLG, 2012

**Notes**

Raw data available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tracking-economic-and-child-income-deprivation-at-neighbourhood-level-in-england-1999-to-2009>

Further information on urban / rural classifications can be found here: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/area-classifications/rural-urban-definition-and-la/index.html>

Further information on super output areas see: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner-s-guide/census/super-output-areas--soas-/index.html>



Relative Economic Deprivation

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction in any form is prohibited. Copyright may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.  
© Copyright Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 100021529 2010  
Imagery © GeoPerspectives.com



Produced by BBF  
20 December 2012

Scale: 1:300,000 at A4

