Enfield
Borough Profile
2024

ENFIELD
Council

Contents

Key Facts and Statistics

Demography

- Enfield's population is estimated to be 327,429 as at 2023 – an increase of 5,675 or 1.8%, since 2013.
- Enfield has higher proportions of children and young people (up to the age of 20) than the regional and national averages, although the numbers of very young children and young adults have fallen.
- Female residents outnumber males among people aged 20 years and over, with the reverse being true for the younger ages.
- As at March 2021, 40% of Enfield residents were estimated to have been born overseas, with 15% (around 49,000 people) having been born in a European Union country.
- 31% of the population is White British, 21% are in the combined Other White groups, 6% are mixed ethnicity, 12% Asian, 18% Black and 12% identifying in an Other Ethnic Group.
- The largest ethnic groups, after White British, are Turkish or Turkish Cypriot (7.6%) and White Other (7.5%)
- Eighty-eight languages were spoken as a main or only language by Enfield residents as at the 2021 Census, with the most widely spoken being English (73.6% of residents), Turkish (5.7%), Romanian (1.7%), Bulgarian (1.7%) and Greek (1.6%). Among Enfield schoolchildren, 51% speak English as a first language although 195 languages or dialects have been recorded among pupil records
- As at 2021, Christianity was the most abundantly practised religion (46% of residents), followed by No Religion (20%) and Islam (19%). Over 10,000 residents follow an 'Other' religion, of which the majority (a little under 8,000) are Alevi. Higher proportions of Enfield residents follow some religion (as opposed to none) than in London and the country as a whole.
- According to the 2021 Census, it is estimated that 0.9% of Enfield residents are Gay or Lesbian, with a further 0.8% identifying as Bisexual and 0.5% having an 'other' orientation. This Census question was voluntary, and 9.7% of respondents declined to answer.
- 1.1% of 2021 Census respondents gave their gender identity as other than the sex assigned at birth. Again, this was a voluntary question for people aged 16 and over, and which 8.6% declined to answer.
- Just under 45,000 Enfield residents (all ages) had a disability as at 2021 – 13.6% of the population, and a lower proportion than in England and Wales generally.
- The number of households officially resident in March 2021 was around 121,000 – this is thought to be lower than the current figure, as there was some out-migration during the Census period (which occurred during a lockdown).
- Average household size is 2.7 persons – higher than the averages for London and England. Over 1% of households contain more than eight members.
- The number and proportion of households with non-dependent (adult) children rose between 2011 and 2021, as did the number of single-person households aged 66 years and over.

Socioeconomic and Health

- Enfield is among the most deprived 25% of local authority areas in England, according to the Indices of Deprivation 2019
- 21% of Enfield households have an annual gross household income of less than £25,000 (as at 2024). Household incomes are, on average, lower than in London as a whole
- 15% of children aged 16 and under are in low-income families
- 68% of working-age people are working (survey data)
- The unemployment rate is over 6% - higher than in London and England
- The crime rate in Enfield is lower than the London average
- Both male and female life expectancies are higher than the national and regional averages, despite having fallen slightly since 2019
- Enfield's Age-Standardised Mortality Rate was lower in 2021 than in London and the UK overall. More recent data on All Age Mortality (2022) reveal lower overall death rates in Enfield than in the regional and national comparators. Mortality in residents aged under 75 by most preventable causes is lower than the regional and national averages.
- Diabetes prevalence in Enfield is the seventh highest of all London boroughs, and is above both the regional and national (England) average.
- Children in Enfield are more likely to be overweight or obese than in London and England generally – the prevalence of Reception-age children carrying excess weight is the third highest of the 33 London boroughs.
- 60% of adults in Enfield are overweight or obese as of 2021/22 – above the regional (London) average of 56%. Smoking rates are also higher than the London and England averages.
- 60% of Enfield dwelling stock was built before the Second World War, with nearly a third in the ten years between 1930 and 1939
- 60% of dwellings in Enfield are owner-occupied, while 25% are thought to be rented privately.

- Household sizes in Enfield are relatively large, compared with the rest of the London area and the national average.
- At April 2024, the average property price in Enfield was £406,161– a fall of 9% since April 2023.
- Average Private Rented Sector rent levels rose by 9% in the year to September 2023 – they are 32% higher than in the year ending September 2013.
- 22.5% of Enfield's adults have no formal educational qualifications, while 36% are educated to NVQ Level 4 standard or above.
- There are 14,825 business employers registered in Enfield (as at 2022), of which 93% employ fewer than 10 people. Most of Enfield's companies (93%) have a turnover of less than £1 million.
- Business survival rates currently stand at 94% for the first year and 42% for the first five – higher than the UK average.
- As at 2022, there were around 110,000 employee jobs at Enfield BRES-registered businesses (not including self-employment jobs, government-supported trainees or armed forces positions), with large numbers working in Health, Retail and Education. The more expansive Total Jobs measure (which includes self-employment jobs, trainees and so on) indicates there are 129,000 jobs.
- Altogether there are 0.61 jobs (including trainee positions) per head of the working-age population – a lower proportion than the averages for the London area and for the UK.
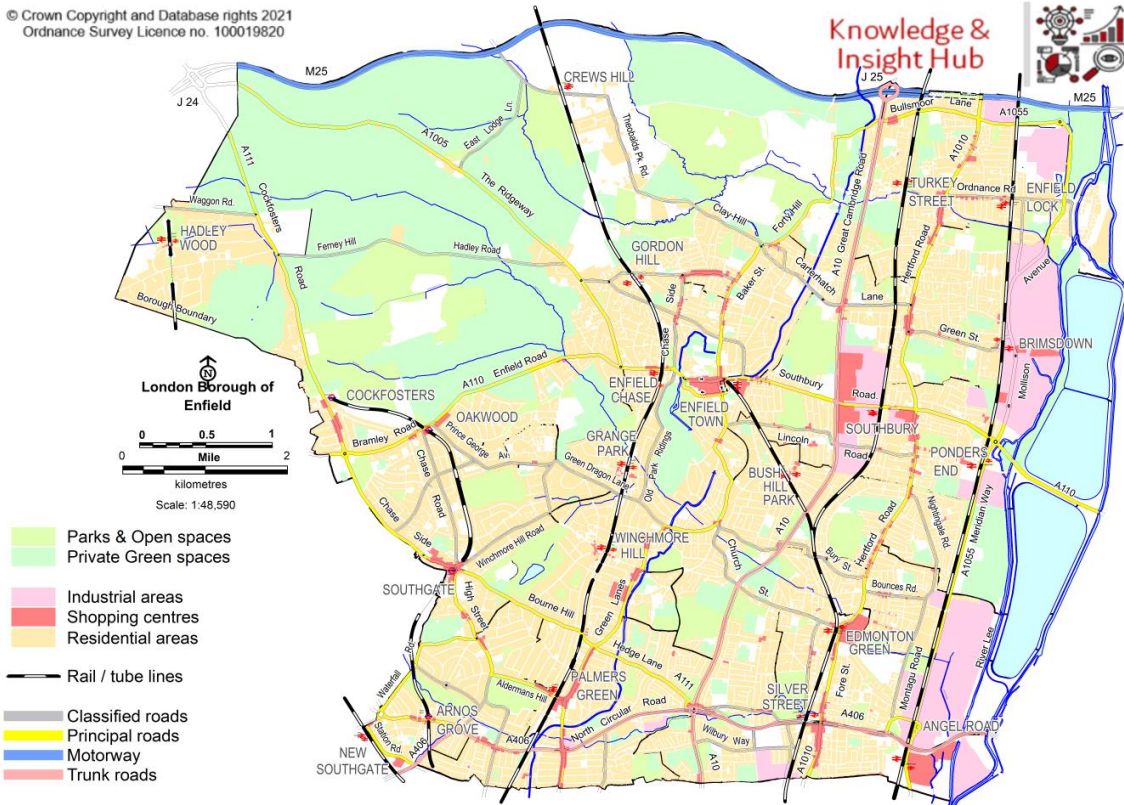
Environment

- As at 2023, relatively high mileage is covered by road in Enfield compared with the rest of London – largely a factor of the borough's size and location. The roads are heavily used, with more vehicles in 2023 than at any previous time since 1993.
- Household access to cars or vans increased between 2011 and 2021 – 69% of households have the use of at least one car or van
- 134,253 vehicles were registered to Enfield addresses as at the end of March 2024, of which 87% were cars. There were 6,500 fewer registered vehicles (of all types) than in March 2019.
- The number of Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (including electric and hybrid) rose over twentyfold from 2017 to 2024.
- 32.5% of working people drove to work, although nearly as many (31.3%) worked mainly from home as at March 2021
- Just under 12 million entries and exits were recorded in Enfield's four underground stations during 2023/24 – around the same as the previous 12 months. Southgate is Enfield's busiest tube station, with 4.1 million underground journeys having started or ended there
- Edmonton Green is the busiest of Enfield's 18 overground rail stations – nearly three million entries and exits were made here in 2022/23 – an increase of 14% on the previous year. 17.6 million rail journeys were made from or to rail stations in the borough in that period – 48,000 every day on average.
- Air pollution (PM2.5 particles) is worse in Enfield than in England as a whole, but less severe than most other London boroughs
- 34% of household waste was recycled, reused or composted in 2022/23 – better than the regional average, but lower than national averages.
- Greenhouse gas emissions rates in 2021 - at 3.7 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent units per head - are similar to the average for London and somewhat lower than the average for England.

Background

Enfield is about 12 miles by road from the centre of London. It has good links to the national motorway system with the north of the borough being bounded by the M25, accessed at junctions 24 and 25. It also has two trunk roads – the A10 (London to Cambridge) and A406 (London's North Circular Road).

Five train lines pass through the borough, including the Piccadilly (Underground) Line connecting to Heathrow Airport. The other direct connections are into London Kings Cross, Moorgate and Liverpool Street, outward to Welwyn Garden City, Hertford North, Hertford East, Letchworth and Stevenage.

The authority covers an area of 8219 hectares (82.2 square kilometres, or 31.7 square miles), and, from May 2022, is made up of 25 electoral wards. The ward with the largest area is Ridgeway Chase, representing 13.5% of the total area.

Knowledge &
Insight Hub

London Borough of
Enfield

Scale: 1:48,590

Parks & Open spaces
Private Green spaces

Industrial areas
Shopping centres
Residential areas

Rail / tube lines

Classified roads
Principal roads
Motorway
Trunk roads

The Enfield local authority area covers the postal districts EN1, EN2 and EN3, plus parts of EN4, and small sections of EN6, EN7, EN8 and EN9.   The borough boundaries also contain the London postal districts of N9, N13, N18 and N21, plus parts of N11, N14, N22 and E4.

The borough was formed in 1965, from the historic boroughs of Enfield, Edmonton and Southgate. It is now a unitary authority, having responsibility for a wide range of services. As one of the London boroughs it is also served by the Greater London Authority group, for transport, police and emergency services.

The Council is currently Labour Party controlled and is composed of 63 councillors representing the 25 wards.

Enfield wards from 2022

Wards with 3
councillors

Wards with 2
councillors
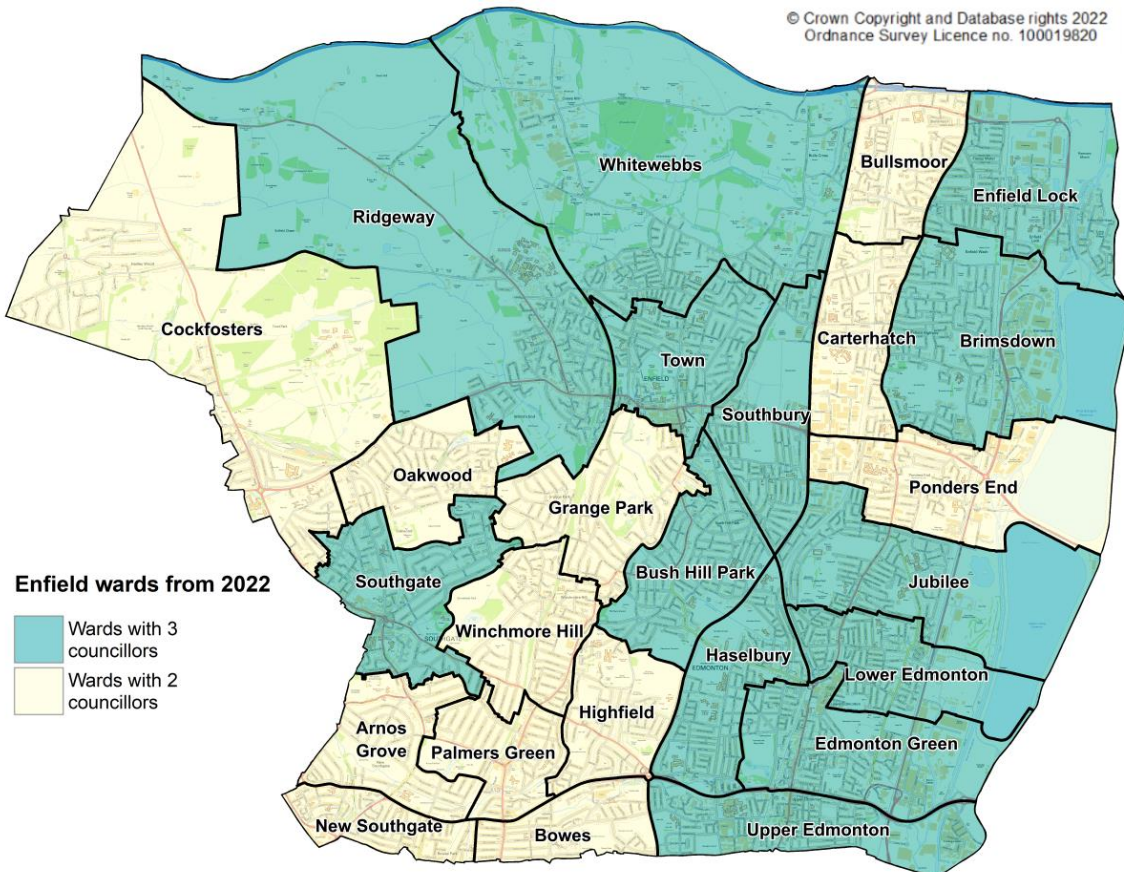
The Council Tax for a Band D property in 204/25 is £2,065 compared to a London average of £1,893 (both figures are inclusive of the contribution to the Greater London Authority). The average Band D Council Tax for English local authorities is £2,171.

Parliamentary Constituencies

New parliamentary constituencies were created in late 2023, which went live for the 2024 GLA and General elections.

These are: Enfield North, Edmonton and Winchmore Hill and Southgate and Wood Green, and shown in the map below. The Southgate and Wood Green constituency overlaps with the borough of Haringey, encompassing its Noel Park, Woodside, Bounds Green and White Hart Lane wards. The two other constituencies are fully contained within Enfield borough boundaries.
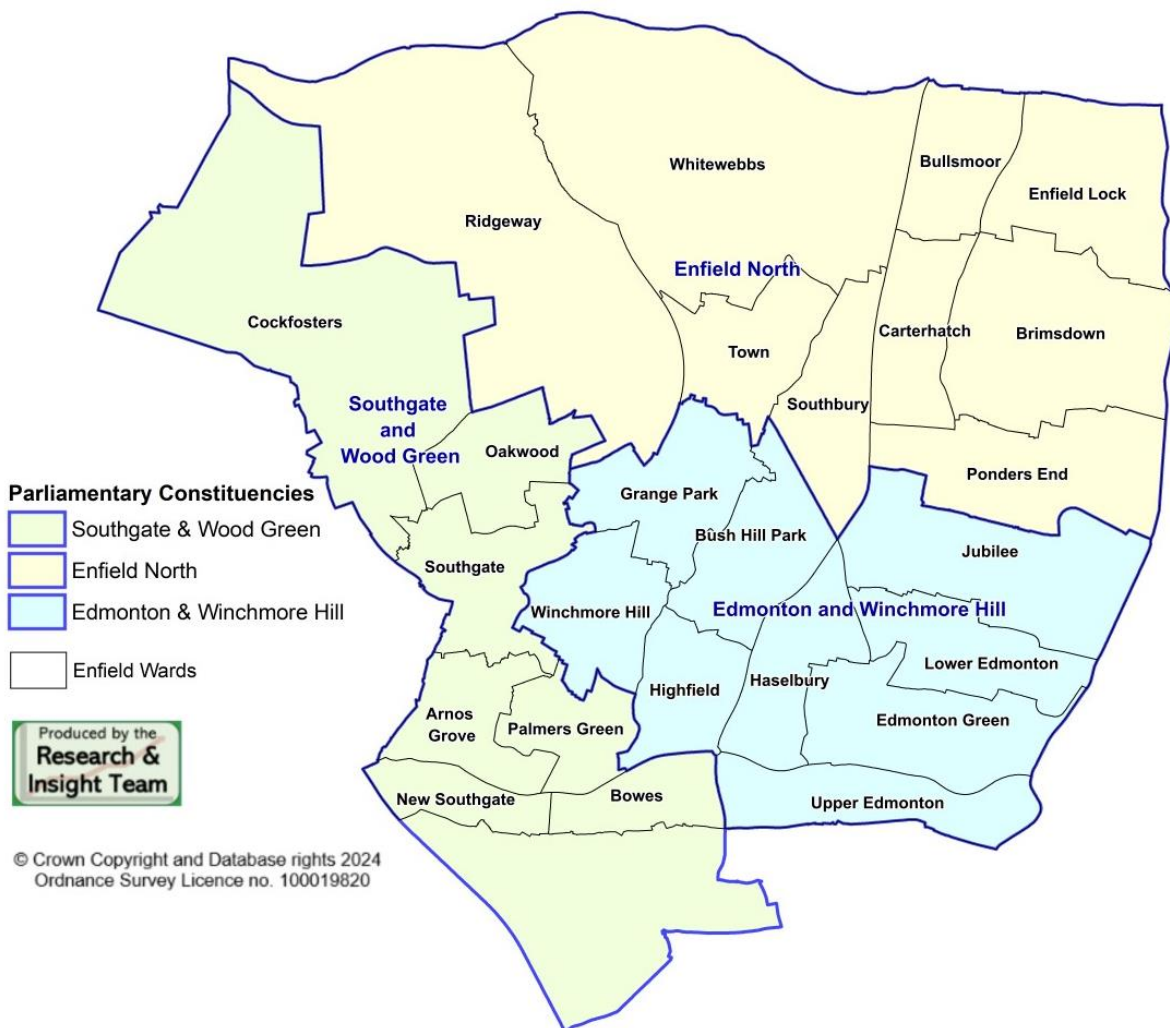
Demography

Population size

2021 was a Census year, and Office for National Statistics (ONS) population estimates from now until 2032 will be based on this starting point.

At the time of the 2021 Census, Enfield's population was estimated to be 330,000 (rounded to the nearest 100)[1]. The subsequent ONS mid-year population estimates for 2022 and 2023 have shown lower estimated figures, with the mid-2023 population thought to be **327,429.**

Census estimates compared with mid-year Population estimates

The Office for National Statistics produce mid-year population estimates annually, using a number of data sources. The chart below shows the mid-year estimates for the years 2011 to 2023, and the 2011 and 2021 Census figures (single red points in the map below).[2]

2011 and 2021 Census population estimates, plus ONS mid-year estimates from 2011 to 2023
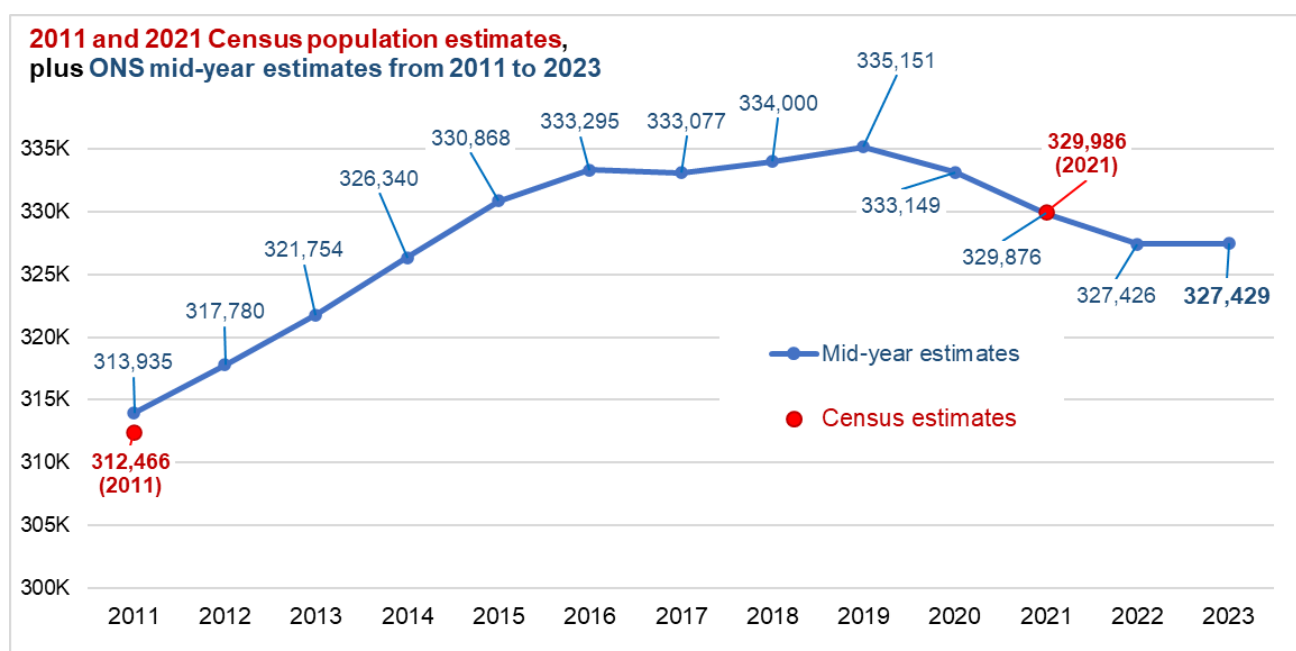
Enfield is the 9th largest London borough by population, after Croydon, Barnet, Ealing, Newham, Brent, Wandsworth, Bromley and Tower Hamlets. The darker shaded areas mapped below represent boroughs with the largest populations.

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[1] Owing to statistical suppression and the ONS' desire to release Census 2021 data as early as possible, totals do not always sum when broken down in different ways and by different geographies. For example, the total number of resident people is slightly different when summed from Output Areas and by sex than it is when published as the total for the whole borough. According to the breakdowns applied in this release, **the Census total was between 329,970 and 329,987.**

[2] The ONS mid-year estimates for the period 2011 to 2021 have been retrospectively adjusted in light of the 2021 Census and other data. The most recent set of estimates was released by the ONS in July 2024.

Population 2023, by London borough

Colour	Range
	0 to 196,000
	196,000 to 221,000
	221,000 to 263,000
	263,000 to 268,000
	268,000 to 296,000
	296,000 to 316,000
	316,000 to 327,000
	327,000 to 345,000
	345,000 to 363,000
	363,000 to 398,000
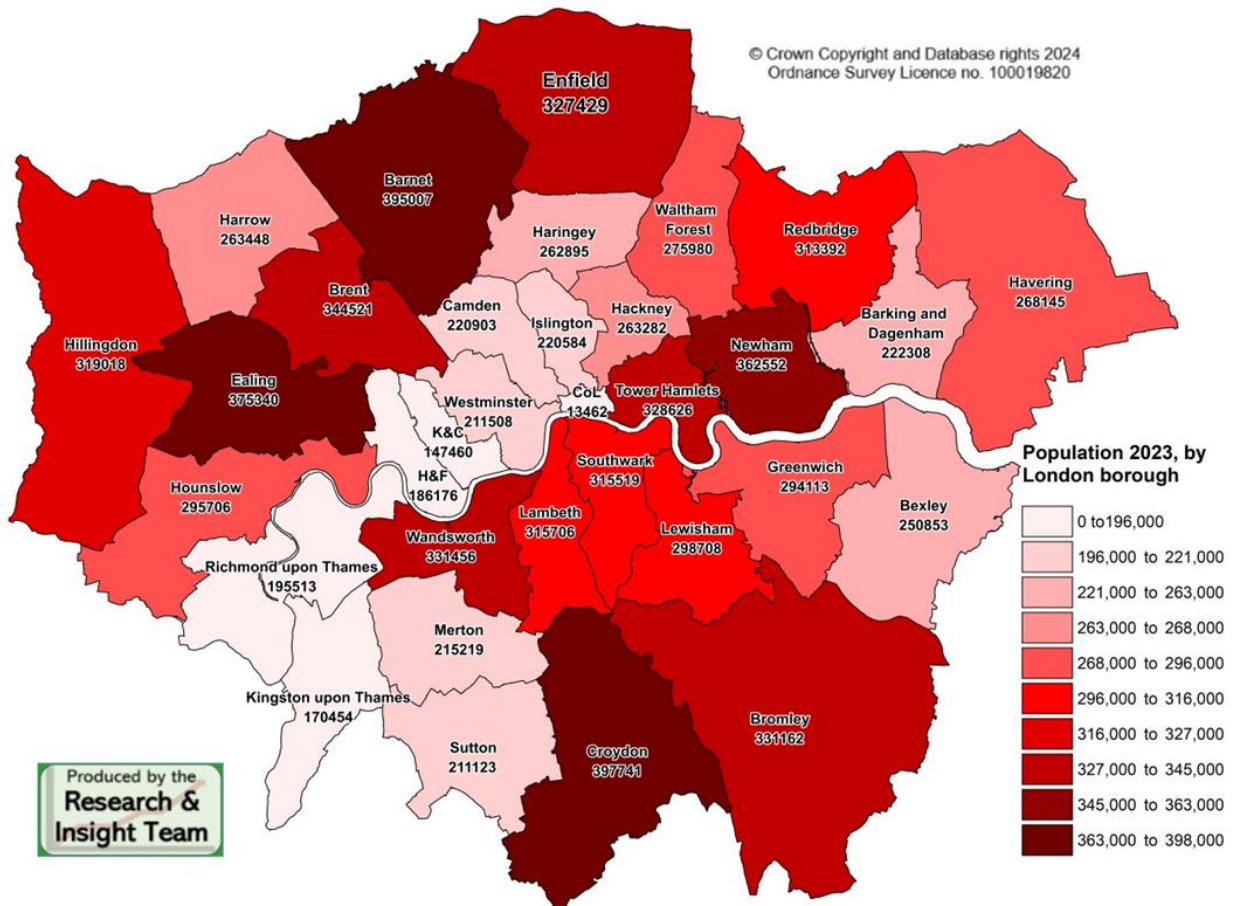
Despite having a relatively high population, Enfield is one of the less densely-populated London boroughs, owing to its large size and substantial areas of green space. Population densities in numbers of residents per hectare are shown in the map below.

Population density: Number of residents per hectare (2023)

Colour	Range
	22 to 39
	39 to 48
	48 to 52
	52 to 56
	56 to 59
	59 to 80
	80 to 94
	94 to 101
	101 to 116
	116 to 153
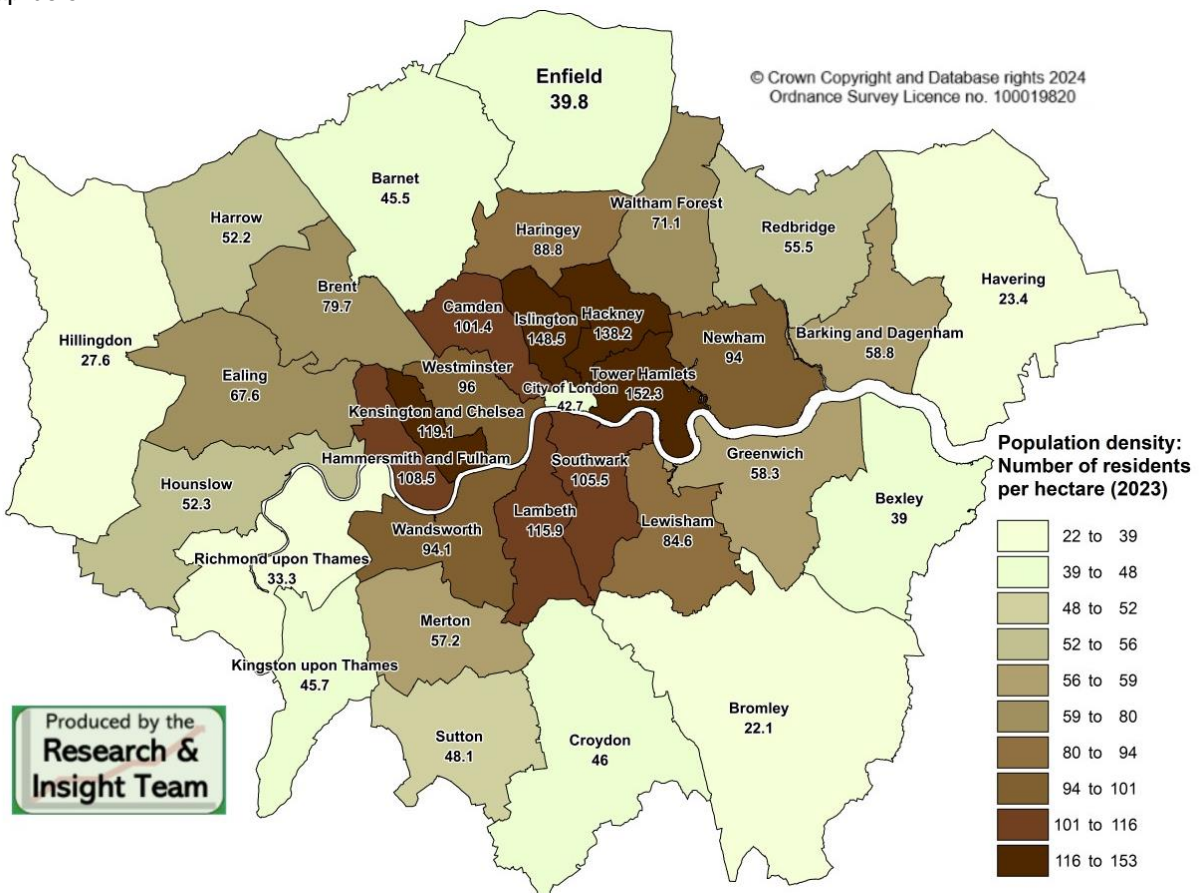
For comparison, the population density of London overall is 56.1 persons per hectare, and for England it is 4.4 persons/ha.

The percentage increases in population between 2013 and 2023 by London borough is shown in the map below. Enfield is one of a handful of London boroughs (along with Richmond upon Thames and Lambeth) which saw only modest increases (less than 3%) in overall population numbers between 2013 and 2023.

Westminster, Camden and Haringey's populations are all thought to have fallen, while in Kensington and Chelsea, a much larger decrease of 6% was estimated. The City of London, by contrast, saw a rise of over 75%, although the number of residents there is still far lower than in any other local authority area.
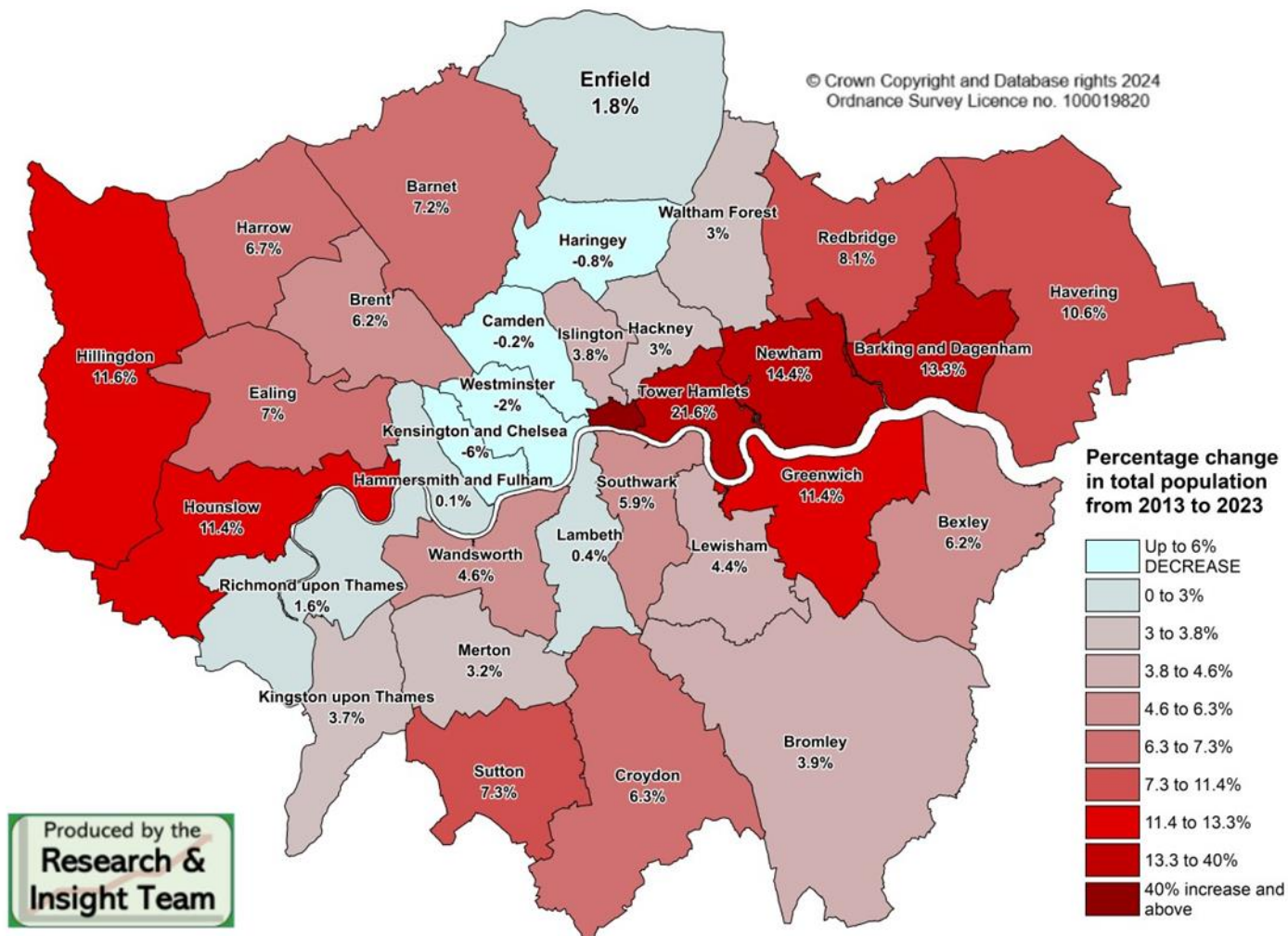
The future population trend is highly uncertain. 2021-based Greater London Authority (GLA) projections suggest a range of possibilities – from 325,000 to 358,000 by the year 2041, depending upon the scenario and assumptions used. These were rebased after the 2021 Census, and 2022-based projections are currently underway. The ONS have indicated that they will produce another round of their own trend-based population projections in the near future.

Age Profile

Enfield has relatively high proportions of children and young people under the age of twenty – higher than both London and England averages. The percentage of younger adults - aged 20 to 40 years - is significantly below that of London as a whole. Both the London area and Enfield have proportionately fewer older residents (aged 60 and over) than the England average.

Relatively high proportion of children

9.3

7.0

7.3

6.7 7.2 7.0 6.5 6.4 6.8 6.8 6.5

Relatively low proportion of older residents (compared with England average)

6.2 5.7 5.5

4.1

4.2

3.3

2.8

1.9

1.3

0.8

Age band	Number
0-4 years	20,239
5-9 years	21,887
10-14 years	23,708
15-19 years	22,857
20-24 years	18,723
25-29 years	21,221
30-34 years	20,976
35-39 years	22,902
40-44 years	24,009
45-49 years	22,264
50-54 years	22,421
55-59 years	21,372
60-64 years	17,965
65-69 years	13,589
70-74 years	10,996
75-79 years	9,144
80-84 years	6,372
85-89 years	4,348
90+ years	2,525

Enfield (number of people) —◆— Enfield (% of total people) ⋯⋯ England % ⋯⋯ London %

Population by sex and age

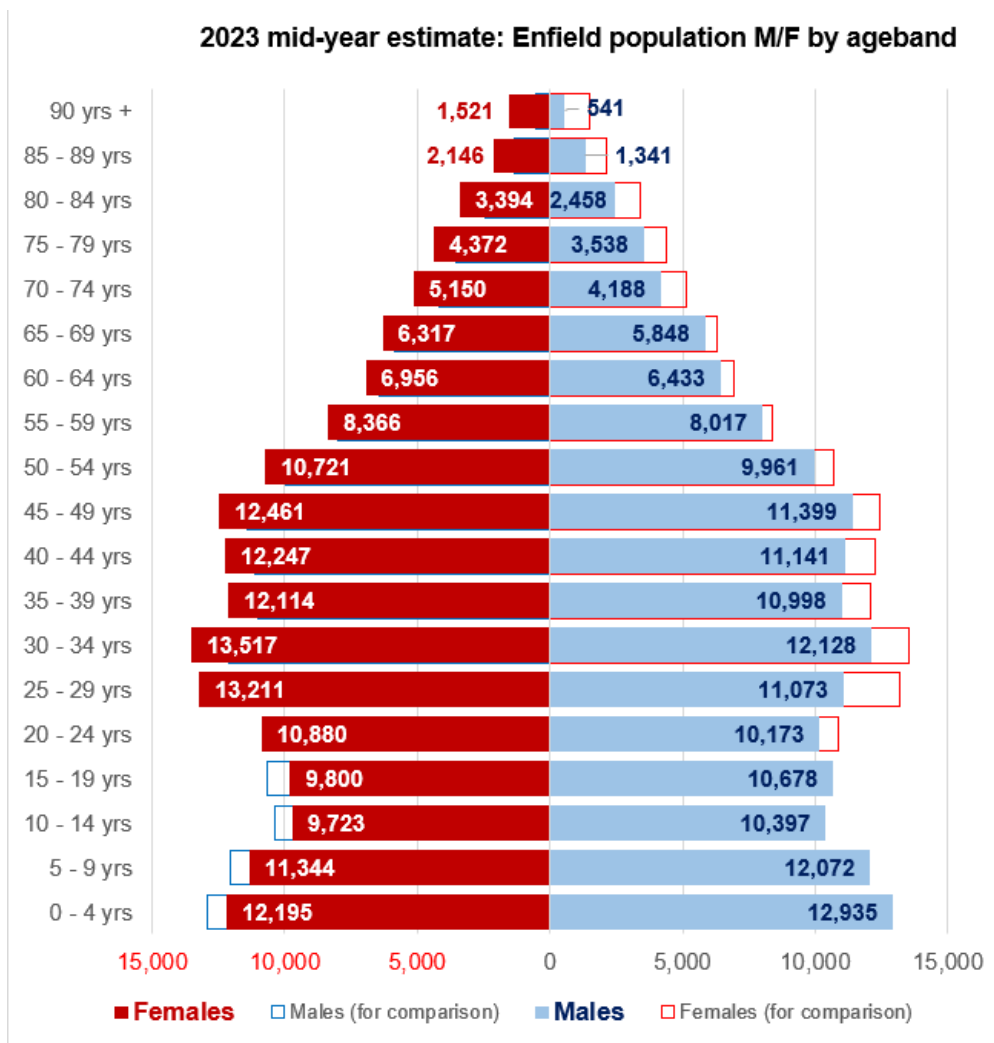Females make up 51.7% of Enfield's population overall. The distribution of male and female residents by age band is shown in the pyramid chart below. Males outnumber females in every individual year of age up to 20 years, with women outnumbering men in virtually every age thereafter.

2023 mid-year estimate: Enfield population M/F by ageband

Age band	Females	Males
90 yrs +	1,521	541
85 - 89 yrs	2,146	1,341
80 - 84 yrs	3,394	2,458
75 - 79 yrs	4,372	3,538
70 - 74 yrs	5,150	4,188
65 - 69 yrs	6,317	5,848
60 - 64 yrs	6,956	6,433
55 - 59 yrs	8,366	8,017
50 - 54 yrs	10,721	9,961
45 - 49 yrs	12,461	11,399
40 - 44 yrs	12,247	11,141
35 - 39 yrs	12,114	10,998
30 - 34 yrs	13,517	12,128
25 - 29 yrs	13,211	11,073
20 - 24 yrs	10,880	10,173
15 - 19 yrs	9,800	10,678
10 - 14 yrs	9,723	10,397
5 - 9 yrs	11,344	12,072
0 - 4 yrs	12,195	12,935

■ **Females** ☐ Males (for comparison) ■ **Males** ☐ Females (for comparison)

Changes in age group numbers from 2013 to 2023

Comparing the ONS 2023 mid-year estimate with those from the revised 2013 iteration reveals that, despite Enfield's relatively youthful population, the numbers of very young children and young adults have fallen, whereas the numbers in other age groups have risen, particularly 50 to 75 year-olds. The number of 60-69 year-olds grew by nearly a quarter (24%) and the number of 90+ year-olds by more than a fifth (23%).

2013 and 2023 estimates: changes in population estimates by 5-year age band

Percentage change in estimated population by 10-year age band between 2013 and 2023
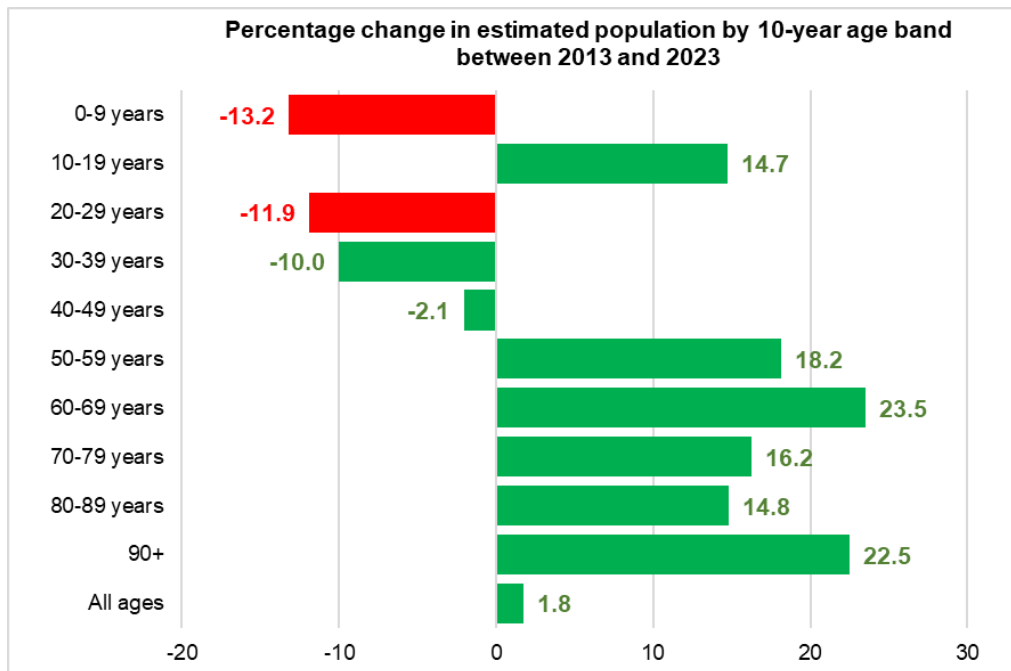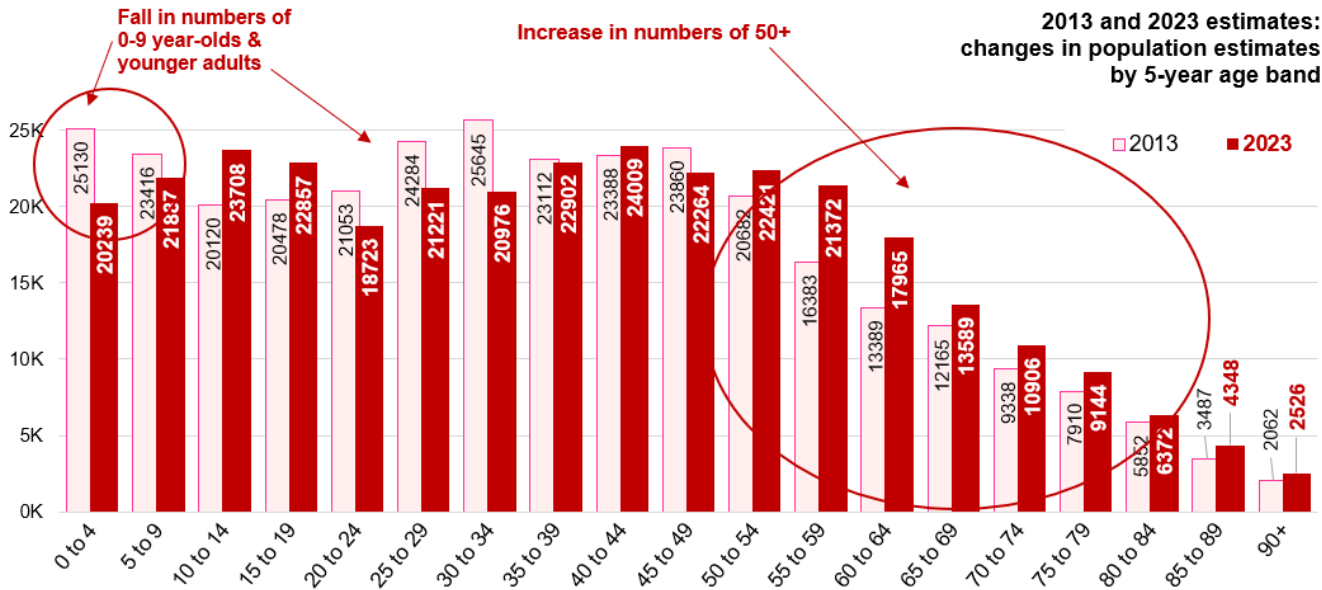
Population Churn or Turnover

Even where the **total** population of an area does not change significantly, the composition of that total may alter considerably from one period to the next, owing to the numbers of people migrating in or out of the area.

People and families move in or out for a variety of reasons (employment, availability of housing, access to schools, community links, and so on), and using ONS estimates of migration numbers, we can calculate the churn or turnover of people each year. Here, our 'churn rates' are expressed as the total number of people who have moved in or out of the borough between mid-2022 and mid-2023, per 1,000 residents in the base year.

Population churn rates per 1,000 population: year to mid-2023
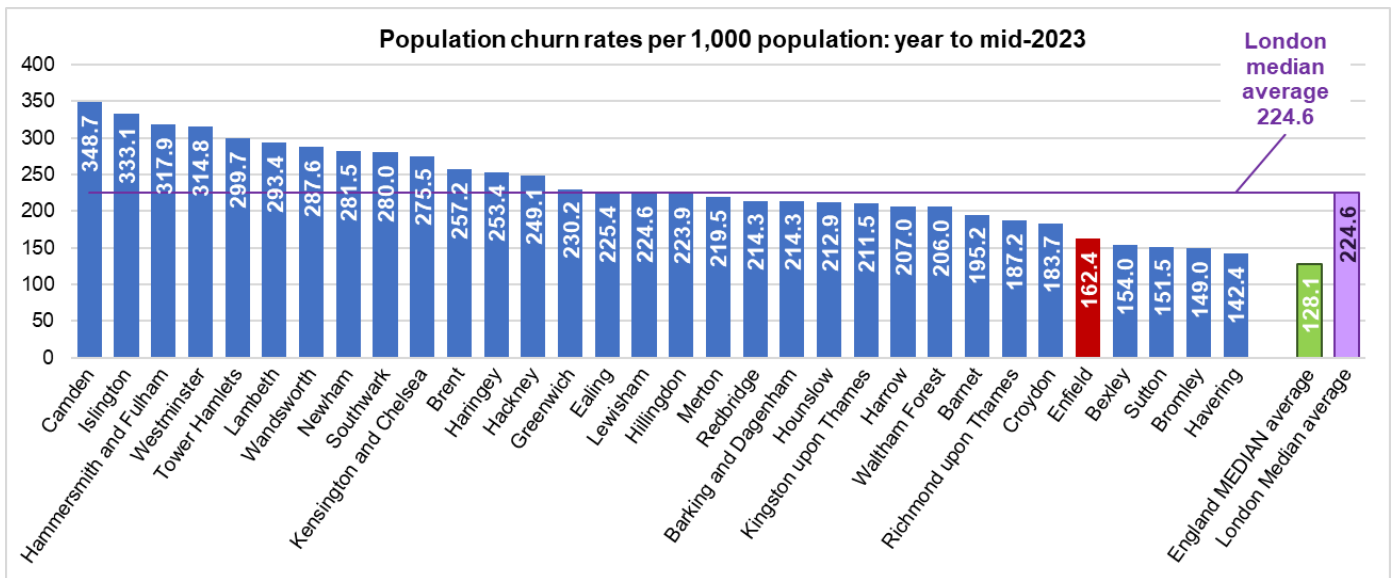
As illustrated, in Enfield, between mid-2022 and mid-2023, the churn rate was 162.4 persons per 1,000 residents. Compared with other London boroughs, this was not a particularly high rate of population turnover, although it was higher than the average for English local authority areas (128.1 per thousand).

Where population characteristics such as ethnicity, language, religion and so on are concerned, the most recent data source we have is the 2021 Census, so the remainder of this section will be using Census data.

Country of Birth and Nationality

Overseas-born residents make up 40.4% of the borough's population, according to the 2021 Census. This proportion was similar to that for London as a whole (40.6%), and significantly higher than proportions of overseas-born residents in England and Wales (16.8%).

An estimated 74,897 Enfield residents were born in Europe (but outside the UK) – 22.7% of the total, while 27,252 were from Africa and 19,641 from Asia and the Middle East.

Non-UK born Enfield residents by continent of birth (with European breakdown)
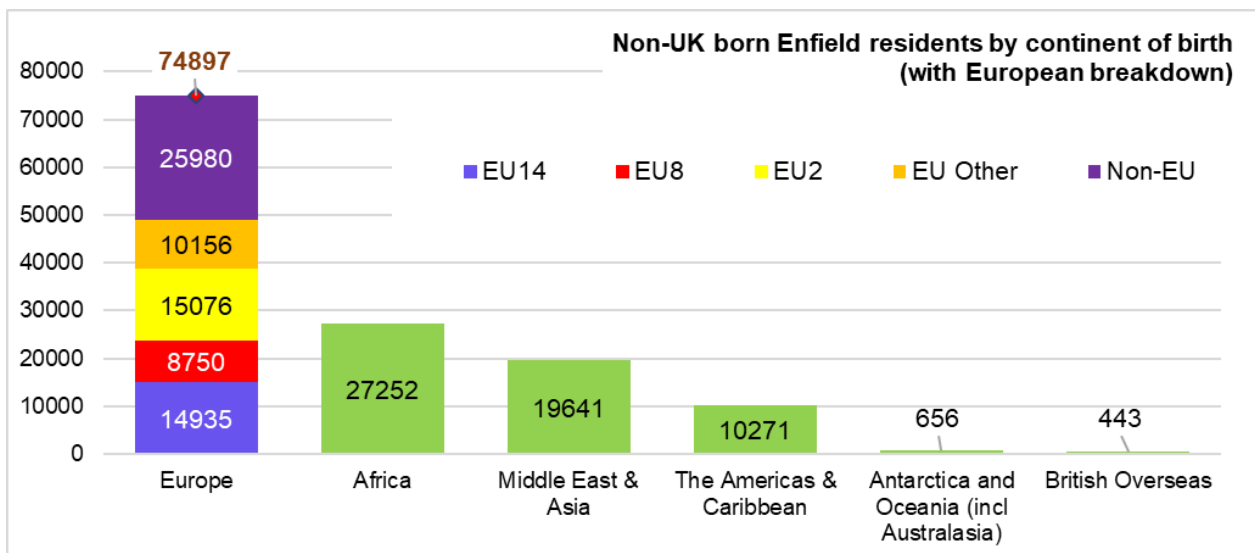
EU14	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Spain and Sweden
EU8	Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia
EU2	Bulgaria and Romania
EU Other	Malta, Cyprus, Croatia

When compared with the rest of London, Enfield has relatively high numbers of people from the EU2 nations (Romania and Bulgaria), non-EU European countries and Africa, and relatively low numbers from the EU14 and the Middle East and Asia.

2021 Census: Population proportions by country of birth all non-UK born residents
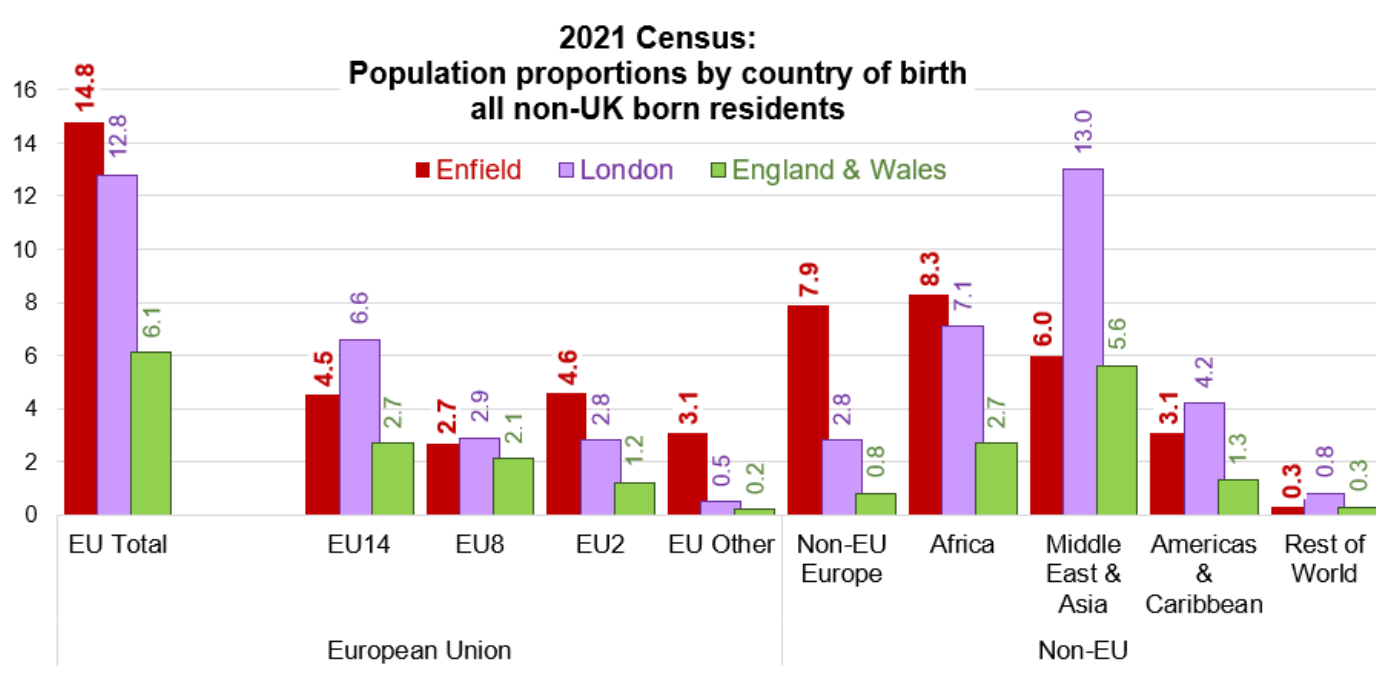
Of the 133,160 Enfield residents who were not born in the UK, the majority (91,954, or 69%) moved to the UK more than ten years ago. Around 8,500 arrived in the country within the two years leading up to the 2021 Census.

Over 20,000 residents (6.2%) were born in one of the EU2 or EU10 countries (not including Poland, Romania or Lithuania)[3]. A further 17,000 were born in Turkey (5.2%) and just under 9,000 in other non-EU European countries (not including Turkey).

Resident population by country of passport held

74% of Enfield's residents hold a UK passport. The next most numerous passport holders are citizens of one of a group of European countries which includes those not specifically listed in the table below. This group includes Bulgaria and Cyprus, which are likely to make up a significant proportion of these 19,284 people. Romania, Poland, Italy, Ireland and Turkey are also the passport-issuing countries of several thousands of residents.

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[3] includes Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia. The exact numbers from each of these nations is not yet available. It is likely the Bulgaria and Cyprus make up the largest proportions. EU10 nations are the EU8 countries plus Malta and Cyprus.

Country of passport held	Number of residents	Country of passport held	Number of residents
UK	243,478	Other Caribbean (not Jamaica)	308
EU14, EU8, EU2 countries (not listed elsewhere) *	19,284	Australia	256
Romania	6,620	Malaysia	252
Poland	5,998	Iran	200
Italy	4,249	Other South-East Asia (not Malaysia, Phillipines, Singapore)	176
Ireland	4,224	Other Middle East (not Iran & Iraq)	169
Turkey	3,734	Japan	164
Other non-EU European countries **	3,066	South Africa	141
Portugal	2,124	Canada	135
Spain	1,996	Zimbabwe	131
Ghana	1,764	Afghanistan	108
Nigeria	1,185	New Zealand	101
France	1,167	Kenya	76
Other South & Eastern Africa (not incl. Somalia, Kenya, SA & Zimbabwe)	1,080	Somalia	56
Lithuania	959	Central Asia	56
Jamaica	897	Other Eastern Asia (not China, Hong Kong, Japan)	51
South America	802	Hong Kong	44
India	791	Central America	43
Germany	728	Iraq	36
Bangladesh	647	Singapore	33
Other Central & Western Africa (not incl. Ghana & Nigeria)	586	Other Southern Asia (not Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan)	31
Sri Lanka	429	Other Antarctica and Oceania (not Australia & NZ)	9
Philippines	388	British Overseas Territories	4
China	377	No passport held	19,828
North Africa	372		
Pakistan	318	Total	329,984
United States	313		

* includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malta

** includes Albania, Switzerland, Norway, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ukraine, Georgia, Montenegro, Russion Federation

Ethnic and Cultural Diversity

2021 Census:

Broad ethnicity data: the nineteen ONS groups

2021 Census data reveal that, compared to the average for London boroughs, Enfield had a smaller White British group (at 31.3% of total population), and relatively large numbers in the 'Other White' group (18.6%) and in Black groups (17.2%).

The 'Other White' group generally includes Greek / Greek Cypriot and Turkish / Turkish Cypriot, Kurdish, Albanian and Bulgarian ethnicities, which are broken down separately in the more detailed ethnicity statistics.[4]   Similarly, the 'Black African' group includes Nigerian and Ghanaian, which are also listed separately later on.

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[4] It should be noted that the ONS categorizes ethnic groups into five main headings of Asian, Black, Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups, White and Other ethnic groups. Each of these is subdivided as shown in the table. For some ethnicities (eg Turkish) some census respondents have classified themselves as White, some as Asian and some as Other Ethnic group. Where more detailed ethnicities are broken down later on, therefore, the total of the aggregated white groups (which has historically included Turkish and Kurdish ethnicities) will not match that given in the more general breakdown (the basic 19 ethnic groups).

2021 Census: Enfield's ethnic profile				London %	England %	England & Wales %
Ethnic Group		Persons	%			
Asian	Bangladeshi	8,123	2.5	3.7	1.1	1.1
	Chinese	2,691	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.7
	Indian	11,870	3.6	7.5	3.3	3.1
	Pakistani	3,674	1.1	3.3	2.8	2.7
	Other Asian	11,615	3.5	4.6	1.7	1.6
Black	Black African	36,463	11.0	7.9	2.6	2.5
	Black Caribbean	16,990	5.1	3.9	1.1	1.0
	Other Black	7,059	2.1	1.7	0.5	0.5
Mixed	Mixed: White & Asian	3,818	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.8
	Mixed: White & Black African	2,994	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
	Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	5,165	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.9
	Mixed: Other Mixed	7,581	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.8
White	White British	103,140	31.3	36.8	73.5	74.4
	White Irish	5,969	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9
	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	374	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Roma	1,121	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
	Other White	61,280	18.6	14.7	6.3	6.2
Other Ethnic group	Arab	2,535	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.6
	Any other ethnic group	37,523	11.4	4.7	1.6	1.6
All residents		329,985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Broad ethnic groups: % of total popualtion - Enfield, London and England

Legend: Asian, Black, Mixed groups, White, Other ethnic group

ENFIELD: Asian 11.5, Black 18.3, Mixed groups 5.9, White 52.1, Other ethnic group 12.1
London: Asian 20.7, Black 13.5, Mixed groups 5.7, White 53.8, Other ethnic group 6.3
England: Asian 9.6, Black 4.2, Mixed groups 3.0, White 81.0, Other ethnic group 2.2

percentage of total population

Ethnicity data: 34 groups

The Census also gives us a more detailed breakdown of the borough's ethnic profile, with around 290 separate classifications. These can be aggregated into 34 categories – an expansion on the 22 we have previously listed, to reflect significant numbers of certain groups.

Ethnicity: 34 categories	Persons (2021)	% of total
White British	103,313	31.3
White Irish	6,184	1.9
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	374	0.1
Greek	3,509	1.1
Greek Cypriot	9,912	3.0
Turkish	17,503	5.3
Turkish Cypriot	7,652	2.3
Kurdish	5,578	1.7
Bulgarian	5,386	1.6
Polish	5,002	1.5
Romanian	4,623	1.4
Albanian	3,324	1.0
Roma / Romany Gypsy	1,146	0.3
White Other	24,720	7.5
Mixed: White / Black Caribbean	5,276	1.6
Mixed: White / Black African	3,084	0.9
Mixed: White / Other Black (incl Black British)	204	0.1
Mixed: White / Asian	4,009	1.2
Mixed: Black / Asian	360	0.1
Mixed: Other	6,543	2.0
Indian	12,015	3.6
Pakistani	3,686	1.1
Bangladeshi	8,142	2.5
Chinese	2,765	0.8
Other Asian	11,641	3.5
Black British	6,015	1.8
Somali	8,089	2.5
Ghanaian	4,836	1.5
Nigerian	4,945	1.5
Other Black African	17,340	5.3
Black Caribbean	16,976	5.1
Other Black	2,784	0.8
Other Ethnic Group: Arab	2,796	0.8
Other Ethnic Group	10,257	3.1

Language

The 2021 Census gives outputs for 94 separate languages (including some marginal languages which are grouped together). Over 90 languages are spoken as a main or only language by Enfield residents aged three years and over.

After English, Turkish was the most widely spoken main language at that time, followed by Romanian, Bulgarian, Greek, Polish and Albanian. Of the 330 districts of England and Wales, Enfield contains the highest numbers of Turkish, Greek, Albanian and Bulgarian speakers (as a main or only language).

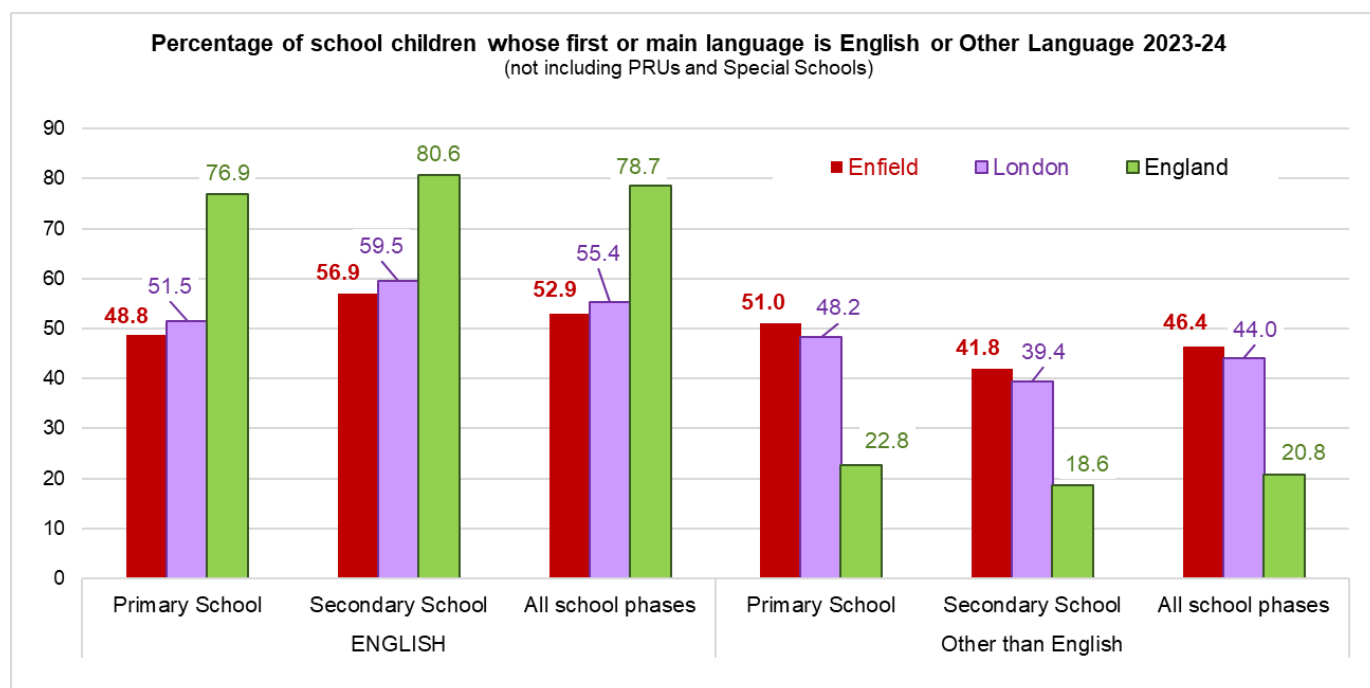The top twenty languages spoken, and their relative coverage, is shown in the table below[5].

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[5] The 3.7% of residents aged under 3 years are not included in the table, but are included in the denominator for the calculation of percentages.

Main language	People aged 3 and over	% of total
English	242,839	73.6
Turkish	18,765	5.7
Romanian	5,734	1.7
Bulgarian	5,569	1.7
Greek	5,116	1.6
Polish	4,804	1.5
Albanian	3,508	1.1
Somali	2,511	0.8
Bengali (with Sylheti and Chatgaya)	2,258	0.7
Kurdish	2,133	0.6
Spanish	2,108	0.6
Portuguese	2,056	0.6
Italian	1,914	0.6
Gujarati	1,636	0.5
Persian or Farsi	1,527	0.5
Arabic	1,242	0.4
Tamil	1,221	0.4
French	1,133	0.3
Hungarian	872	0.3
Akan	853	0.3
Other languages (74 others)	9,847	3.0

Of the 74,801 residents (22.7%) who did not speak English as their main language, around 72% (53,752) could speak English well or very well, leaving 21,049 (28%) who could not.

Schools data from the Department for Education reveal that only just over half of pupils in Enfield's state schools (53%) have English as a first language – a lower percentage than in the London region, and significantly lower than the average for England. Indeed, among primary school children, the majority have a first language believed to be other than English.

Percentage of school children whose first or main language is English or Other Language 2023-24
(not including PRUs and Special Schools)

The Spring 2023 School Census recorded 195 languages or dialects that are spoken by Enfield's pupils.
The top ten non-English languages spoken were:

| Top non-English languages spoken by Enfield school pupils 2023:			
Language	**% of pupils**	**Language**	**% of pupils**
Turkish	13.7%	Bengali	2.2%
Somali	3.6%	Romanian	2.0%
Albanian/Shqip	3.0%	Greek	1.3%
Bulgarian	2.3%	Arabic	1.3%
Polish	2.2%	Akan (Twi/Asante)	1.2%

Religion

Christianity (all denominations) was the most common religion in the borough (46.4%) at the time of the 2021 Census. 19.8% of residents declared No Religion, and 18.6% of residents were of Muslim faith.

Sikhs were the smallest group in the borough, comprising 0.3% of the population.

People of 'Other' faith make up relatively high numbers in Enfield (10,351) and the largest group of these are the Alevi (see table and chart).

Religion	2021	
	Number	**%**
Christian	153,015	46.4
No religion	65,241	19.8
Muslim	61,477	18.6
Not answered	23,041	7.0
Other religion	**10,351**	3.1
Hindu	10,231	3.1
Jewish	3,713	1.1
Buddhist	1,716	0.5
Sikh	1,199	0.4

'Other' religions, 2021
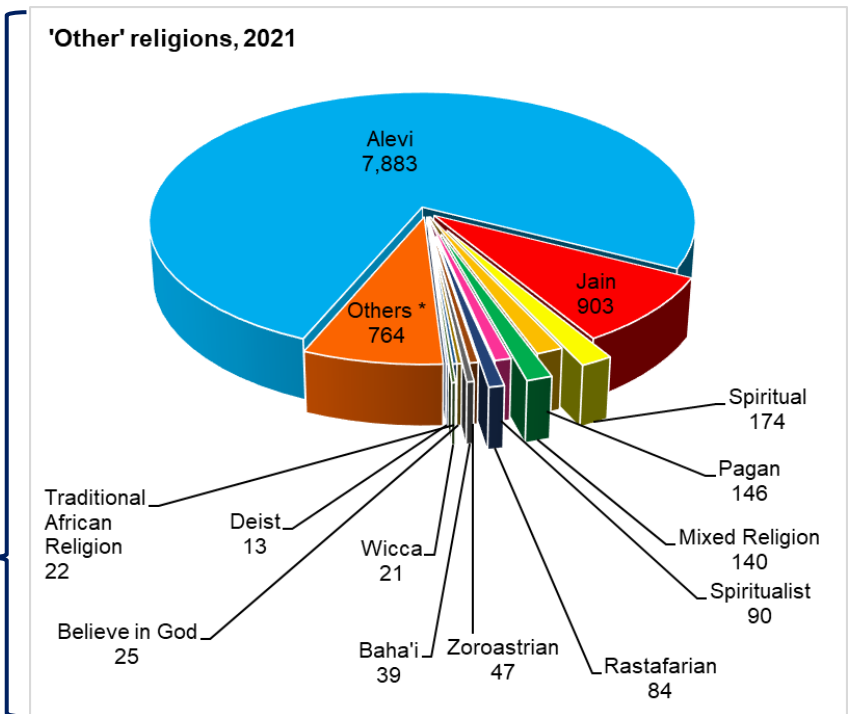
* ('Others' in the chart above includes: Druid, Occult, Witchcraft, Scientology, Yazidi, Taoist, Shamanism, Eckankar, Mysticism, Own Belief System, Shintoism, Pantheism, and others)

There are more Alevi in Enfield than in any other local authority area, and they outnumber Jewish, Buddhist and Sikh residents combined.

Enfield's No Religion group is comparatively smaller than in London and the country as a whole, and the number of Muslims and 'Other Religion' followers relatively large (see chart below).

Percentage of residents by main religion: Enfield, London and England & Wales
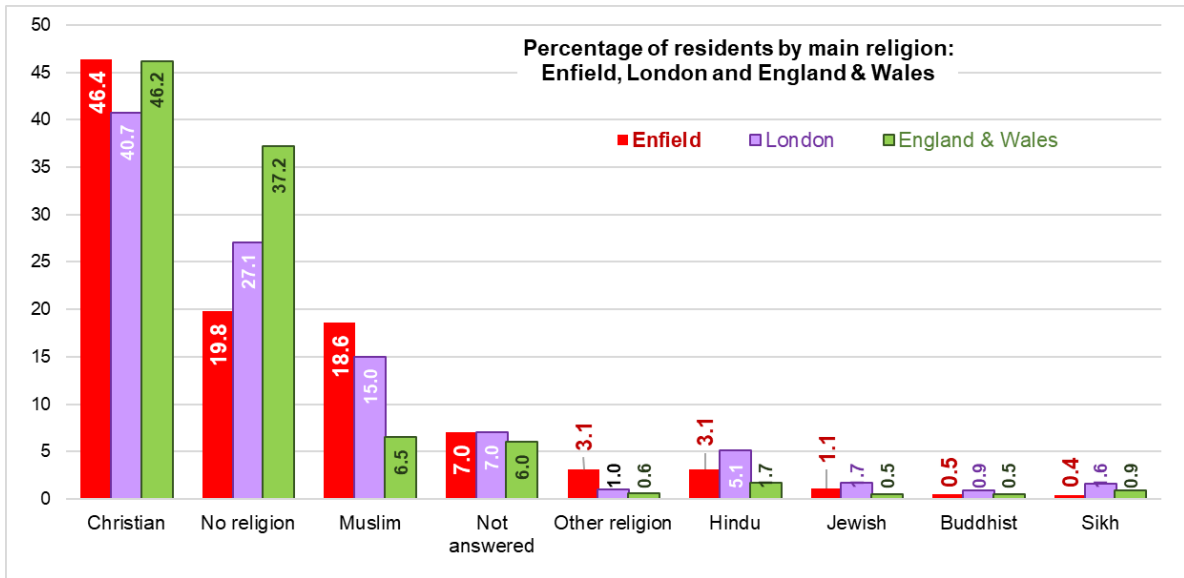
Sexual Orientation

The 2021 Census was the first in which respondents were asked about sexual orientation. It was an optional question for people aged sixteen and over – 9.7% of those surveyed in Enfield chose not to answer it.

Numbers and proportions of people in each group are shown in the table below, with regional and national comparators. In Enfield, the numbers of people who identified a sexual orientation which was other than heterosexual / straight was 2.2% - slightly lower than in London and in the country at-large.

Sexual orientation	Enfield		London		England & Wales	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Straight or Heterosexual	226,705	88.1	6,123,195	86.2	43,403,110	89.4
Gay or Lesbian	2,342	0.9	158,760	2.2	747,805	1.5
Bisexual	2,073	0.8	108,140	1.5	623,504	1.3
All other sexual orientations*	1,204	0.5	37,482	0.5	165,305	0.3
Not answered	24,858	9.7	676,408	9.5	3,626,649	7.5
Total residents aged 16+	257,182	100.0	7,103,985	100.0	48,566,373	100.0
Total non-heterosexual	5,619	2.2	304,382	4.3	1,536,614	3.2

* includes Pansexual, Asexual, Queer, plus all other sexual orientations.

Percentage of residents by reported sexual orientation
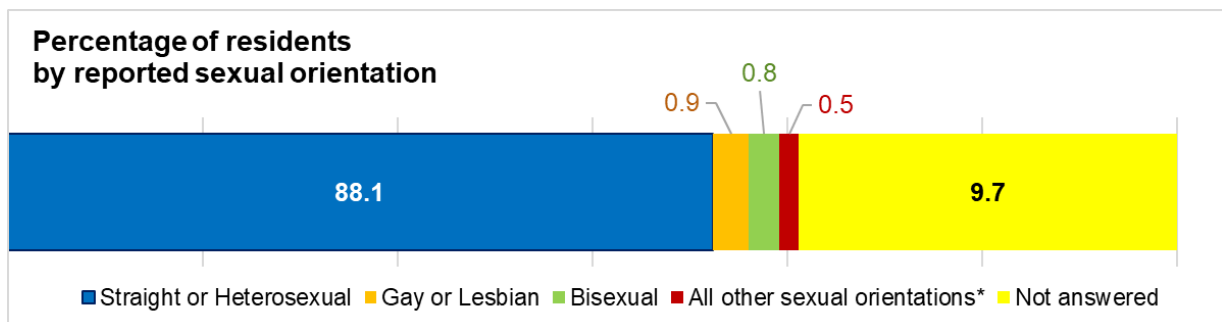
Axis scale changed (starts at 70%) to better show Gay / Lesbian, Bisexual and All Other groups

Gender identity

Again, 2021 was the first time that the Census had asked the population (aged 16+) about their gender identity. 1.1% of Enfield respondents gave their gender identity as other than that registered at birth – a proportion which was slightly higher than in London and England & Wales on average. 8.6% of people declined to answer the question.
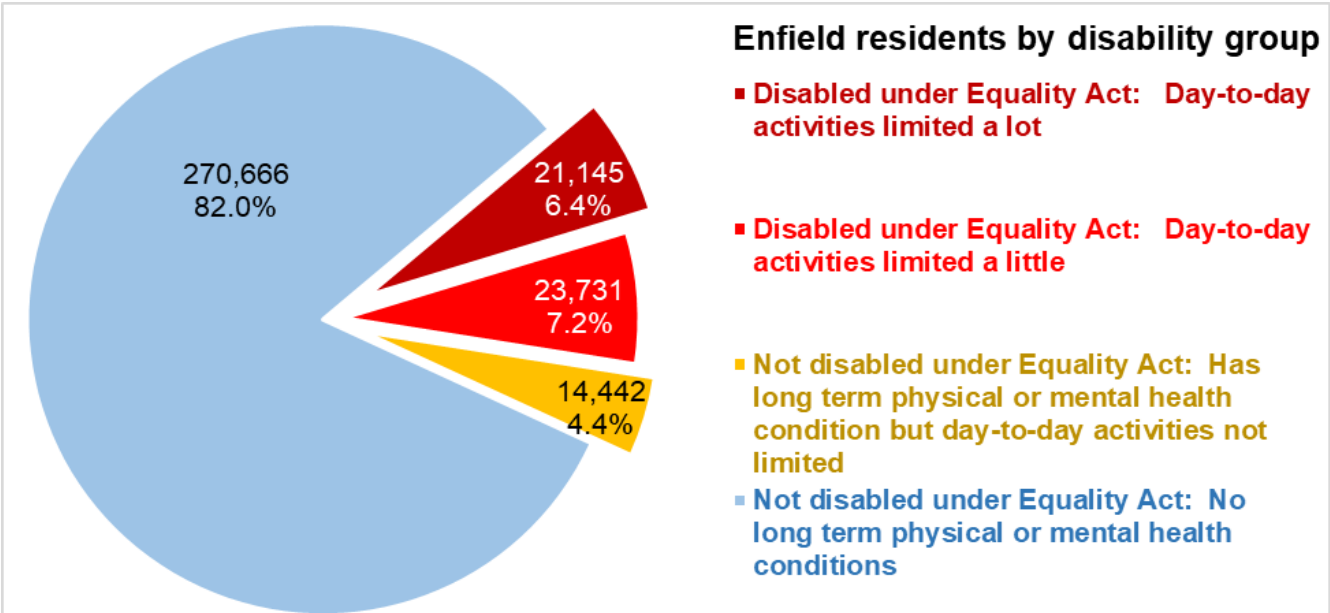
Gender identity	Enfield		London		England & Wales	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	232,329	90.3	6,479,664	91.2	45,389,635	93.5
Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given	1,652	0.6	32,753	0.5	117,775	0.2
Trans woman	518	0.2	11,266	0.2	47,572	0.1
Trans man	486	0.2	11,480	0.2	48,435	0.1
Non-binary	74	0.0	5,407	0.1	30,257	0.1
All other gender identities	58	0.0	3,457	0.0	18,074	0.0
Not answered	22,065	8.6	559,960	7.9	2,914,625	6.0
Total residents aged 16+	257,182	100.0	7,103,987	100.0	48,566,373	100.0
Total residents aged 16 + with gender identity different from sex registered at birth:	2,788	1.1	64,363	0.9	262,113	0.5
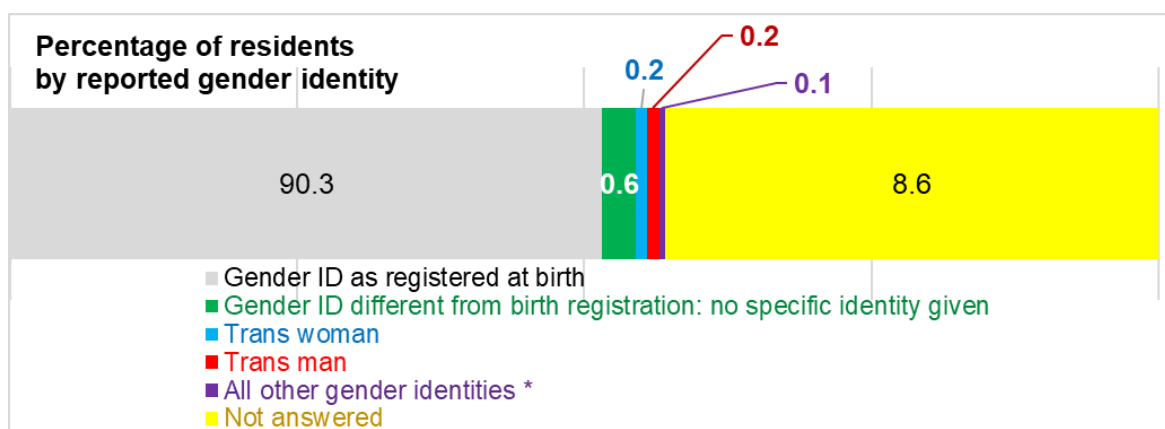
Axis scale changed (starts at 80%) to better show various Trans and All Other groups
* All Other gender identities includes Non-binary in this chart

Disability

Disability is one of the protected characteristics under the Equality Act. At the 2021 Census, 44,876 Enfield residents (13.6% of the total) reported a long-term health problem or disability. Respondents were asked to indicate the level to which their activities were limited. See chart below.

Enfield residents by disability group

- Disabled under Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot
- Disabled under Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little
- Not disabled under Equality Act: Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities not limited
- Not disabled under Equality Act: No long term physical or mental health conditions

Census outputs also publish age-standardised rates of disability. "Age-standardised proportions (ASPs) take into consideration both population size and age-structure, essentially evening them out so that [we] can compare like with like."[6]

Enfield's 'crude' disability rates are higher than the London average (left hand side of chart below), but when Enfield's disability rates are adjusted for age, they are slightly lower (right hand side of chart).

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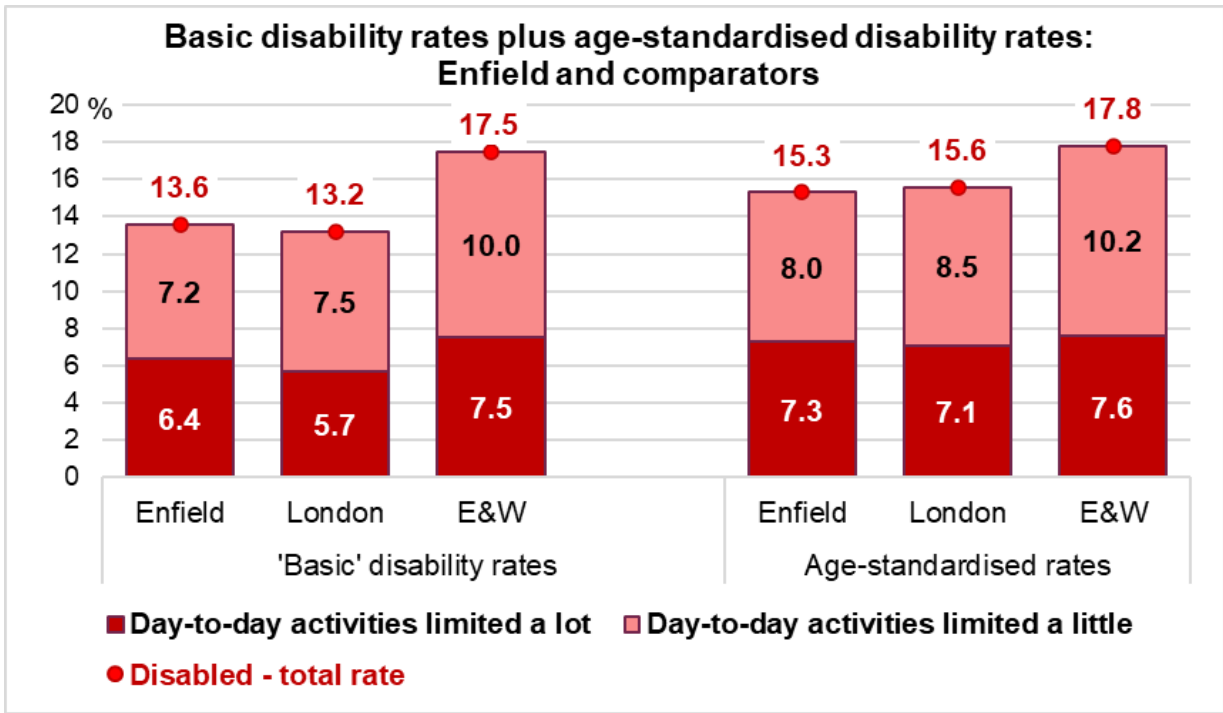
[6] Office for National Statistics: Age Standardising Data: What does it mean and why does it matter?

Households

99.4% of Enfield's residents live in a household, as opposed to a communal establishment (such as university halls, care homes, religious institutions or prisons).

As at March 2021, Enfield had approximately 121,000 resident households[7], according to the 2021 Census. This was a lower number than expected, and could have been a result of a temporary exodus from the borough of a number of resident households in response to the Covid-19 lockdowns. Previous household estimates ranged between 124,500 and 131,000.

The number of officially resident households at the time of the Census grew by around 1,500 (1.25%) from 2011 to 2021.

Household size

Enfield households are larger than average: the average household size in Enfield is 2.7 persons, compared with 2.5 for London, and 2.4 for England and Wales.

Enfield has more two-person households than any other number, and also more household units of three or more people than the regional and national comparators. See charts below left and right.
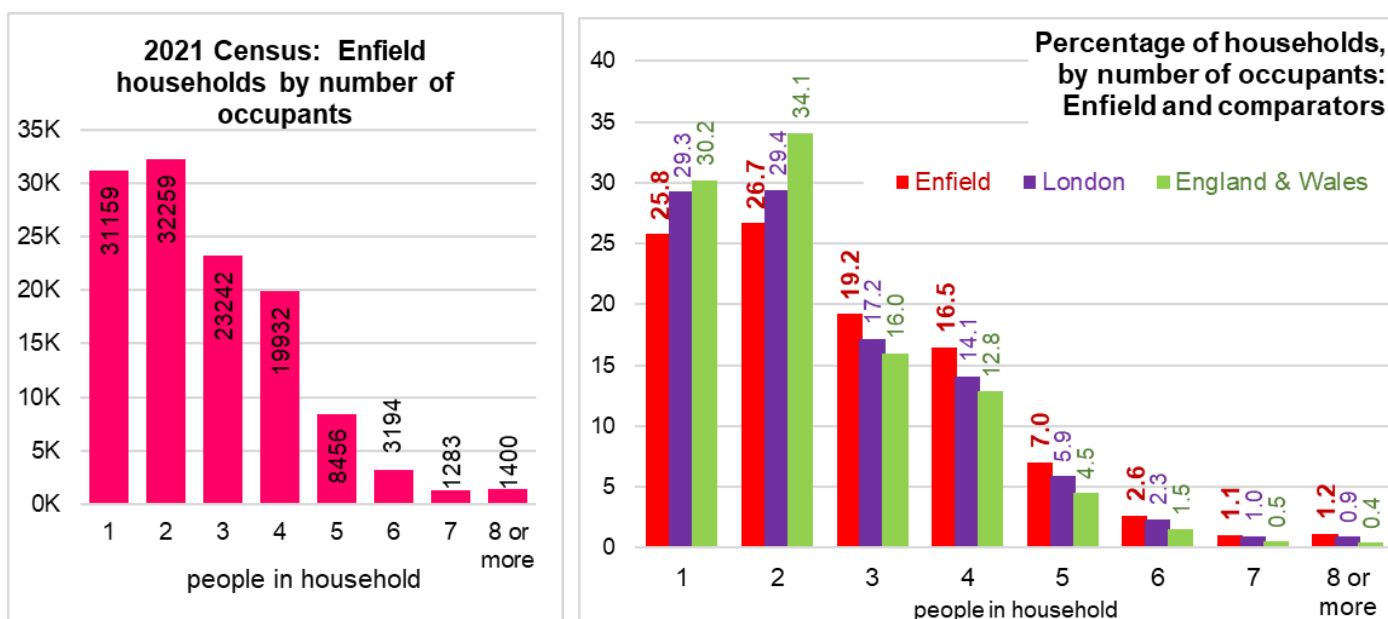
Household composition

A breakdown of Enfield's household profile in 2021, plus a comparison with 2011, is in the table below.

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[7] As with the Census population totals (see footnote 1) , the total number of households varies slightly in accordance with what features are being measured and/or which geographies are being summed together.   So far, totals of 120929, 120925 and 120952 have been produced, depending on the tables used.

Household composition		2011 Census		2021 Census		Increase from	
		Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% increase
One person households	Aged 66 & over	12,108	10.1%	12,251	10.1%	143	⬆ 1.2%
	Aged 65 & under	21,251	17.7%	18,908	15.6%	-2,343	⬇ -11.0%
Single family households	All members aged 66+	6,563	5.5%	6,921	5.7%	358	⬆ 5.5%
	Married/civil partners: No children	9,533	7.9%	8,001	6.6%	-1,532	⬇ -16.1%
	Married/civil partners: Dependent children	20,885	17.4%	20,268	16.8%	-617	⬇ -3.0%
	Married/civil partners: Non-dependent children only	8,176	6.8%	8,976	7.4%	800	⬆ 9.8%
	Cohabiting couple: No children	4,127	3.4%	3,937	3.3%	-190	⬇ -4.6%
	Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	3,562	3.0%	3,937	3.3%	375	⬆ 10.5%
	Cohabiting couple: Non-dependent children only	511	0.4%	788	0.7%	277	⬆ 54.2%
	Lone parent: Dependent children	14,129	11.8%	14,274	11.8%	145	1.0%
	Lone parent: Non-dependent children only	5,849	4.9%	8,150	6.7%	2,301	⬆ 39.3%
	Other family composition	n/a	0.0%	1,642	1.4%	1,642	n/a
Multiple-family households	With dependent children	5,471	4.6%	6,924	5.7%	1,453	⬆ 26.6%
	Other*	7,751	6.5%	5,952	4.9%	-1,799	⬇ -23.2%

* includes all full-time students and all aged 66 years and over

Changes in household composition: 2011 to 2021
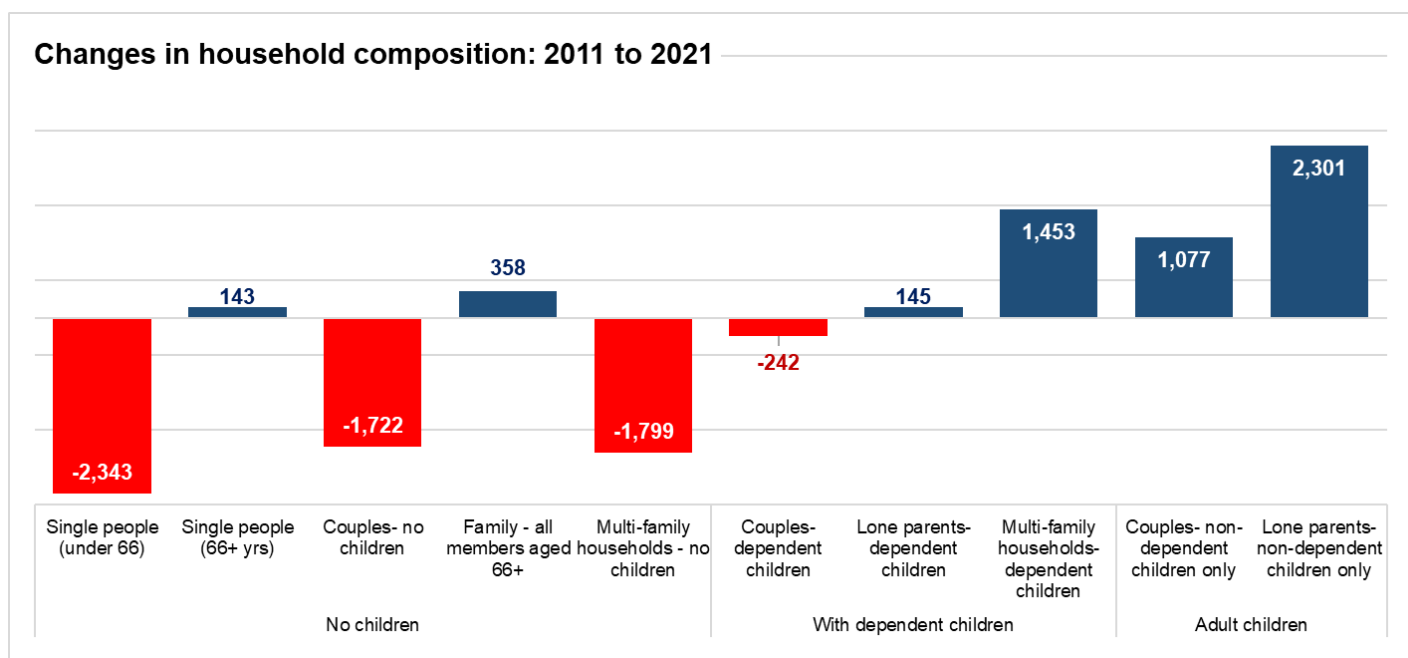
As can be seen, there was growth in the number of households with adult (non-dependent) children still resident in the family home. It appears likely that the prohibitive cost and accessibility of independent housing has been effective in delaying household formation for younger adults.

The number of one-person households among people aged under 65 years fell by 11% - again, likely owing to the high cost of housing for younger households with one income.

Socio-Economic Factors

Deprivation

The Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) released the latest round of the English Indices of Deprivation in September 2019.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an overall measure of deprivation calculated for every Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. It is made up of aggregated indices of deprivation for seven main domains or types (plus two sub-domains), each of which is weighted in accordance with its effect upon overall poverty.   The domains of deprivation examined are:

1. Income, with two supplementary indices -
   a. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), and
   b. Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)
2. Employment
3. Education Skills and Training deprivation
4. Health Deprivation and Disability
5. Crime Deprivation
6. Barriers to Housing and Service
7. Living Environment

The MHCLG also produces borough-level indices of deprivation. This is calculated from the average deprivation scores of all the LSOAs within that borough. Borough level rankings (rank of average score) are compiled from these.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019

Enfield's ranking compared with 317 other local authorities in England dropped from 2015 to 2019: Enfield is the 74th most deprived local authority in England overall (out of 317), so still within the most deprived 25% of all districts. Enfield's average deprivation score has not worsened in those four years. However, Enfield has become relatively more deprived when compared with other **London** boroughs.   In 2015, Enfield was the 12th most deprived borough in London, whereas in 2019 it was the 9th most deprived.

The map below shows the spread of overall deprivation among London boroughs. The very dark red areas are the boroughs in the highest decile of deprivation nationally.
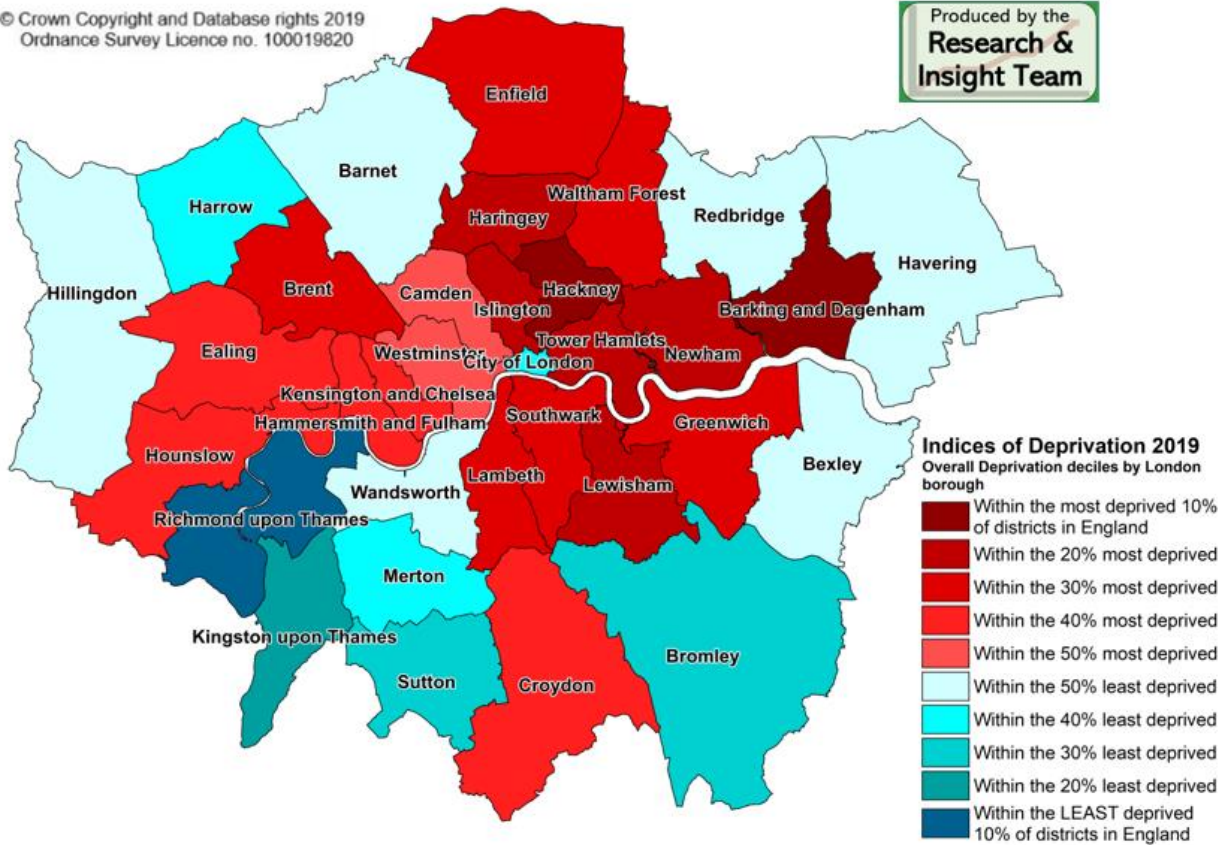
The map below shows the locations of the most and least deprived Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Enfield.   Dark red areas are those with the greatest deprivation levels.
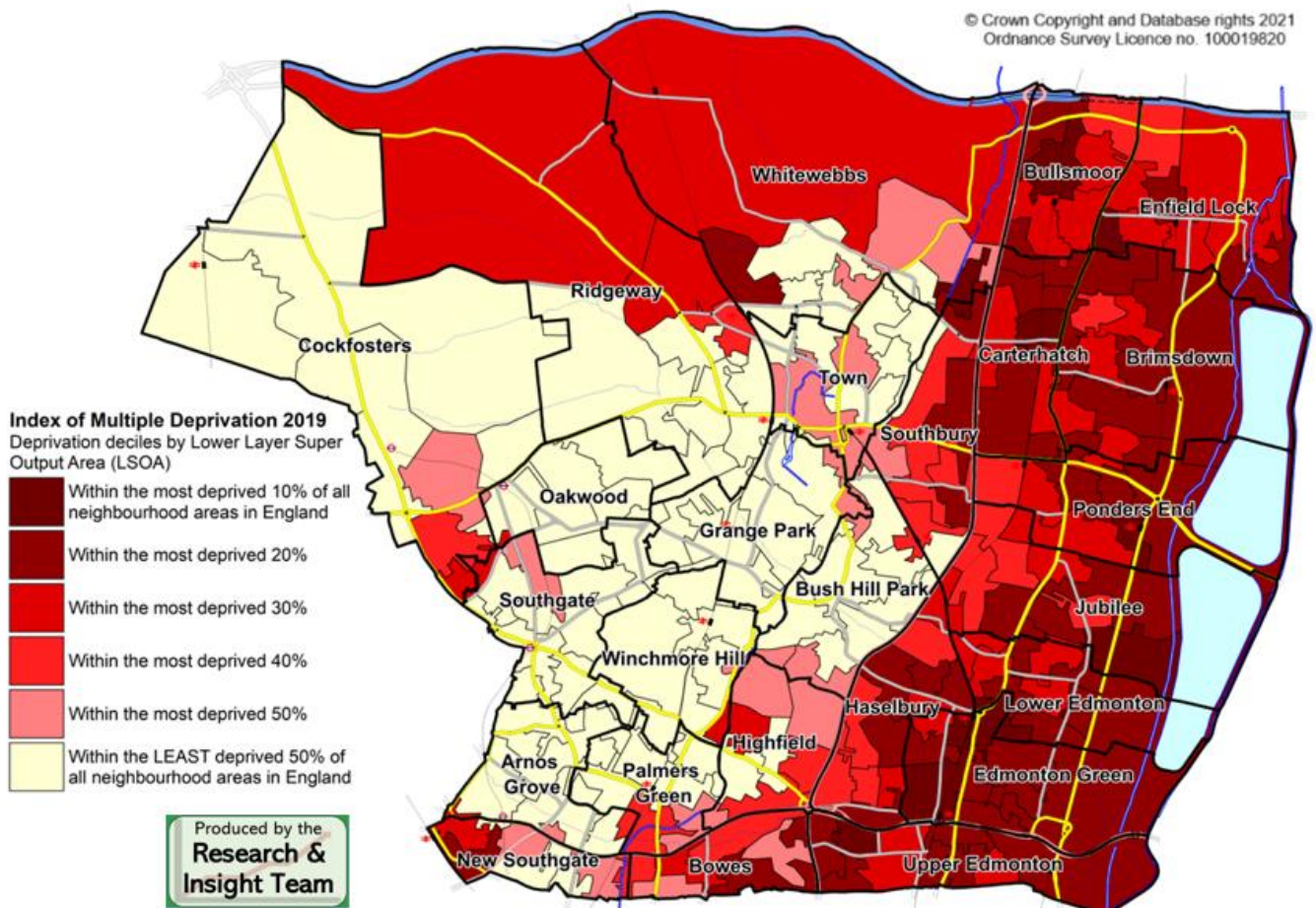
Individual Domains of Deprivation – Enfield and other London boroughs

The chart below shows the levels of deprivation for each of the individual domains for Enfield and other London boroughs. Decile numbers show how deprived a borough is on each measure, with decile 1 being within the 10% most deprived boroughs in England, and decile 9 being within the least deprived 10%.

Enfield is within the most deprived half of English districts in all domains except that of Health and Disability.

Average Deprivation Deciles of London boroughs by Deprivation Domains
### (1= within most deprived 10% of districts, 10= within least deprived 10%)

Local Authority District name (2019)	IMD	INCOME (including Income Deprivation affecting Children (IDACI) and Older People (IDAOPI)			Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing & Services	Living Environment
		Income	IDACI	IDAOPI						
City of London	7	9	10	9	10	10	9	10	1	1
Barking and Dagenham	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	1	1	2
Barnet	6	5	7	3	7	10	10	4	1	3
Bexley	6	6	5	6	7	6	8	5	2	5
Brent	3	3	4	1	4	8	7	2	1	2
Bromley	8	7	6	7	8	9	9	5	2	6
Camden	5	3	3	1	5	9	8	3	5	2
Croydon	4	4	3	3	5	7	6	3	1	3
Ealing	4	3	4	1	5	8	6	3	1	2
Enfield	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**8**	**3**	**1**	**3**
Greenwich	3	2	2	1	4	7	5	2	1	3
Hackney	1	1	1	1	3	8	3	1	1	1
Hammersmith and Fulham	4	3	3	1	5	10	5	2	2	1
Haringey	2	2	2	1	3	6	5	1	1	1
Harrow	7	5	7	3	8	10	10	6	1	5
Havering	6	6	5	5	6	4	8	4	5	6
Hillingdon	6	5	5	4	7	7	7	3	1	5
Hounslow	4	4	4	2	6	8	6	2	1	2
Islington	2	2	1	1	3	9	3	1	2	1
Kensington and Chelsea	4	5	6	2	6	10	10	3	1	1
Kingston upon Thames	9	8	9	5	9	10	10	7	3	3
Lambeth	3	3	2	1	5	9	4	1	1	1
Lewisham	2	2	2	1	4	8	4	2	1	1
Merton	7	6	6	3	8	10	8	5	5	2
Newham	2	2	3	1	5	6	5	2	1	2
Redbridge	6	5	6	2	7	9	9	3	2	3
Richmond upon Thames	10	9	10	8	10	10	10	5	8	3
Southwark	3	2	1	1	4	9	4	2	1	1
Sutton	8	7	7	6	7	9	8	6	5	4
Tower Hamlets	2	1	1	1	4	7	4	2	1	2
Waltham Forest	3	3	3	1	5	7	6	2	1	2
Wandsworth	6	6	5	2	8	10	7	4	2	2
Westminster	5	4	4	1	6	10	9	4	5	1

Children in low-income households

According to official (but provisional) [Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) statistics](#)[8], as of 2022/23 (the latest data available), 10,754, or 15% of all children aged 15 and under were in Relative Low Income households (545 fewer children than in the previous year). The definition of 'relative low income' in this case is receiving 60% or less of the current UK median household income. These measures include families where parents are working, as well as those in receipt of out of work benefits alone.

In the UK as a whole, the proportion of children in relative low-income families is 20.1%. Enfield's proportion is slightly below the London average and is the 18th highest of the 33 London boroughs.

The DWP also measure the number and proportion of children in Absolute low-income households. This means the family has an income below 60% of the UK median as it stood in the financial year ending 2011. According to the data, 11.4% of Enfield's children aged under sixteen live in families with Absolute low income –below the proportion for London (12.3%) and the UK as a whole (15.6%).

Percentage of children aged 0-15 years in households of Relative and Absolute low income: 2023
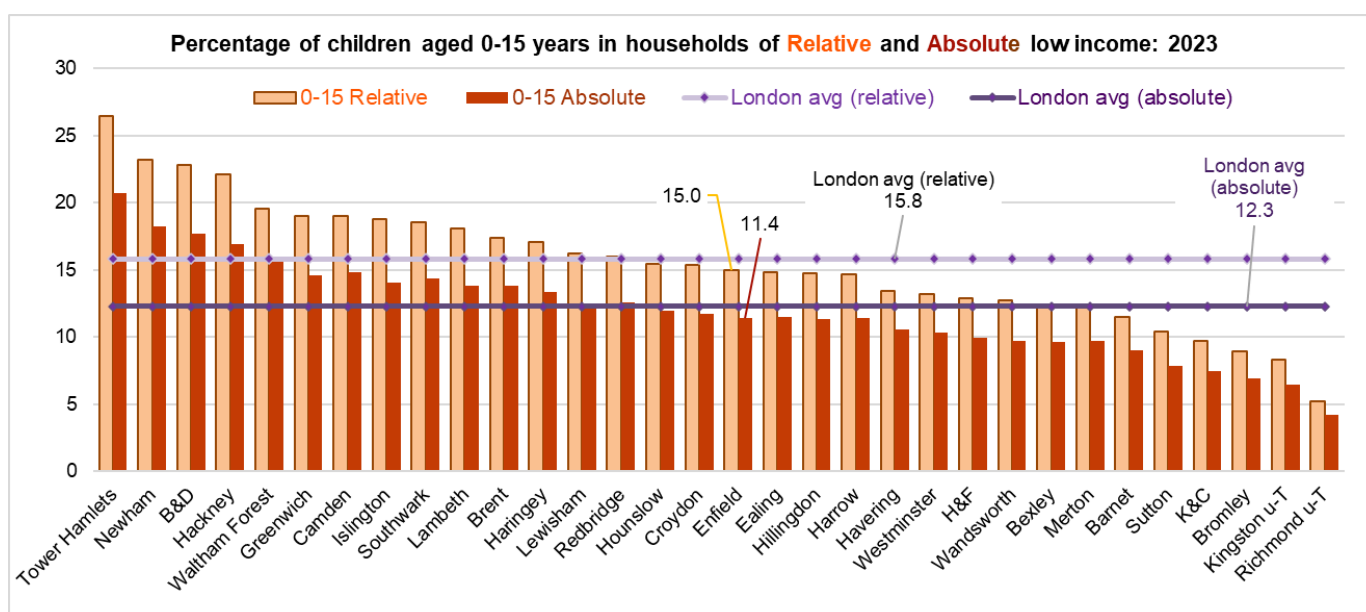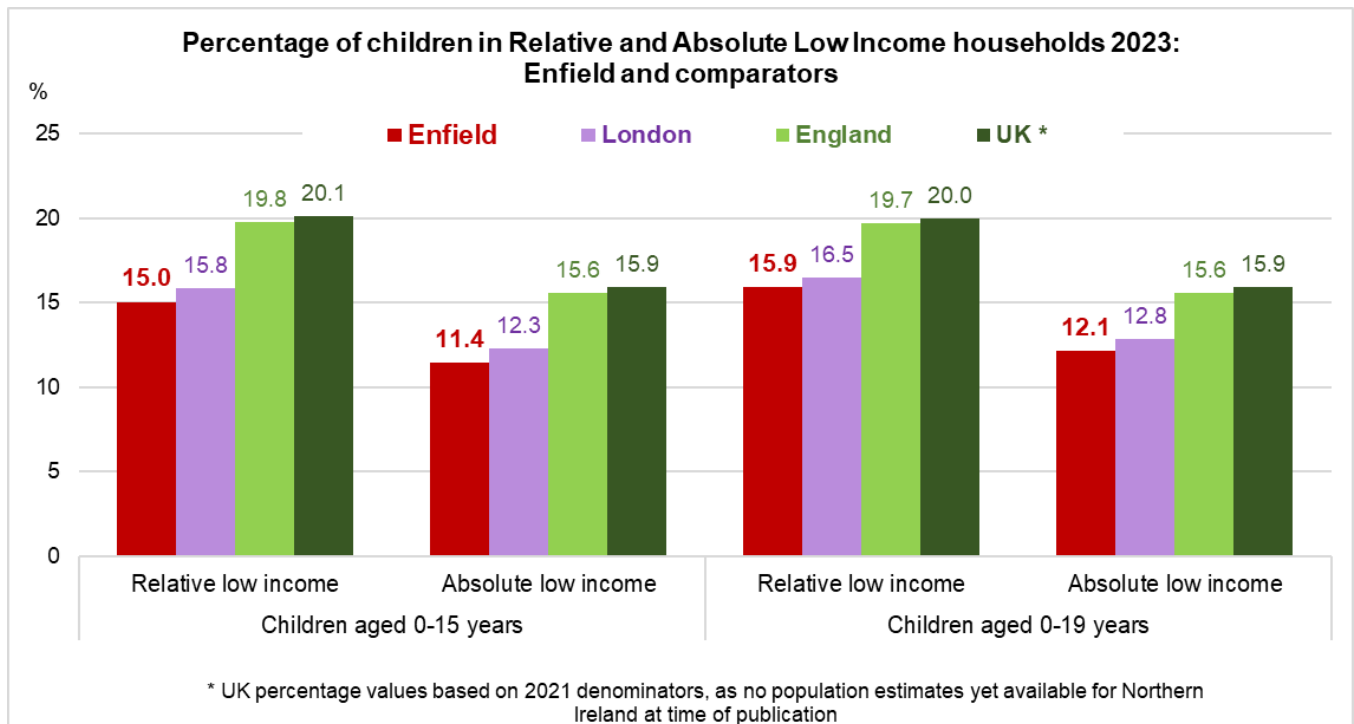
Local Authority abbreviations:
B&D: Barking and Dagenham
H&F: Hammersmith and Fulham
K&C: Kensington and Chelsea
Kingston u-T: Kingston-upon-Thames
Richmond u-T: Richmond-upon-Thames

When children aged up to 19 years[9] are included in the measure, the proportions of children in low-income households is somewhat higher: 15.9% in relative low-income and 12.1% in absolute low income. Both groups of children, and both measures are shown in the chart below with London and national comparators.

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[8] This is a relatively new measure of child poverty, which replaces the Children in low-income households measure used prior to 2018. It measures children in households with equivalised low-income before housing costs. These statistics only count children under 16 years, owing to the difficulty in identifying 16-19 year-olds who are still classed as dependents. However, the DWP also publishes statistics for 16-19 year-olds, which are shown later in this section.
[9] Only those in full-time non-advanced education, or in unpaid training schemes, and for whom Child Benefit would still be payable

Percentage of children in Relative and Absolute Low Income households 2023: Enfield and comparators

Legend: ■ Enfield ■ London ■ England ■ UK *

Children aged 0-15 years:
- Relative low income: Enfield 15.0, London 15.8, England 19.8, UK 20.1
- Absolute low income: Enfield 11.4, London 12.3, England 15.6, UK 15.9

Children aged 0-19 years:
- Relative low income: Enfield 15.9, London 16.5, England 19.7, UK 20.0
- Absolute low income: Enfield 12.1, London 12.8, England 15.6, UK 15.9

* UK percentage values based on 2021 denominators, as no population estimates yet available for Northern Ireland at time of publication

Household Incomes

Estimates supplied by CACI Ltd for 2024 indicate that the mean average gross household income[10] in the borough was around £57,500. This is higher than the UK average of £51,000, but somewhat lower than the London mean of £61,000 (all figures have been rounded).

Enfield's **median** household income (arguably, a more meaningful statistical measure of the average) is around £49,000, which is the 9th lowest of the 33 London boroughs and lower than the London average. Within the borough, there are clear differences in household income between the western and eastern parts. Median incomes in the most affluent neighbourhoods are nearly twice those of the least affluent.

- 20.9% of households in Enfield have an annual gross income under £25,000. This is higher than the London average of 18.6%, and the 7th highest proportion of all 33 London boroughs.
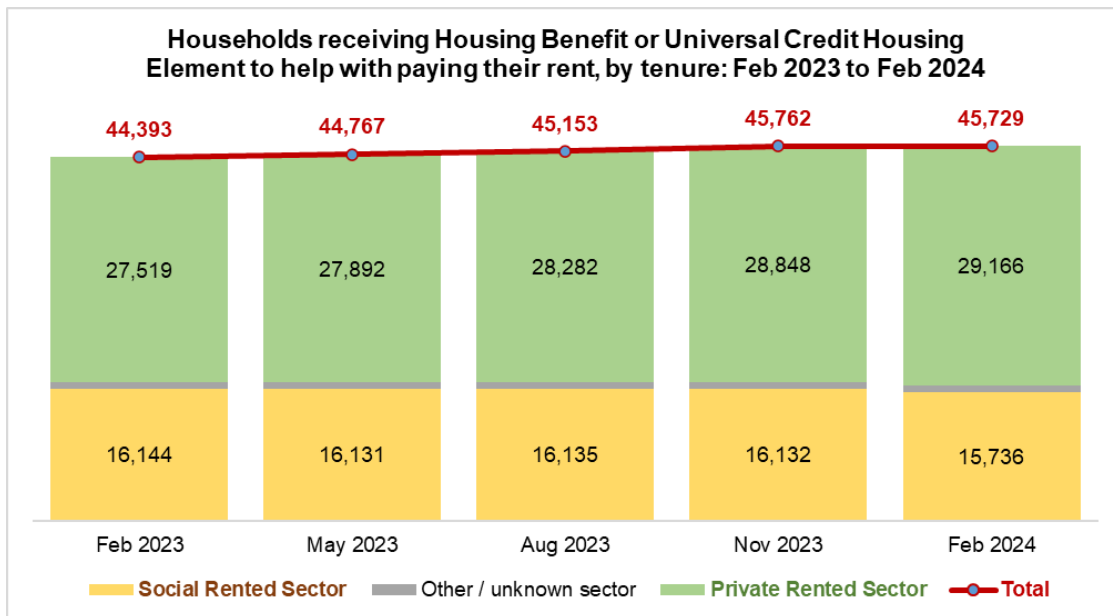
Housing Benefit and Universal Credit

As of February 2024, there were 45,729 resident households in the borough (around 35% of all households) receiving state help with their housing rental costs, in the form of Housing Benefit, or, most commonly, Universal Credit Housing Entitlement:

64% of all benefits for Housing costs are paid to households living in the Private Rented Sector, with 34% going to tenants in social rented accommodation, and 2% to households whose sector is unknown (as well as a small number of owner occupiers who have successfully claimed assistance with housing costs related to home ownership).

The number of households receiving Housing costs support rose by 3% between February 2023 and February 2024.

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[10] Non-Equivalised income (ie not adjusted/weighted for household circumstances)

Households receiving Housing Benefit or Universal Credit Housing Element to help with paying their rent, by tenure: Feb 2023 to Feb 2024

	Feb 2023	May 2023	Aug 2023	Nov 2023	Feb 2024
Total	44,393	44,767	45,153	45,762	45,729
Private Rented Sector	27,519	27,892	28,282	28,848	29,166
Social Rented Sector	16,144	16,131	16,135	16,132	15,736

Legend: Social Rented Sector, Other / unknown sector, Private Rented Sector, Total
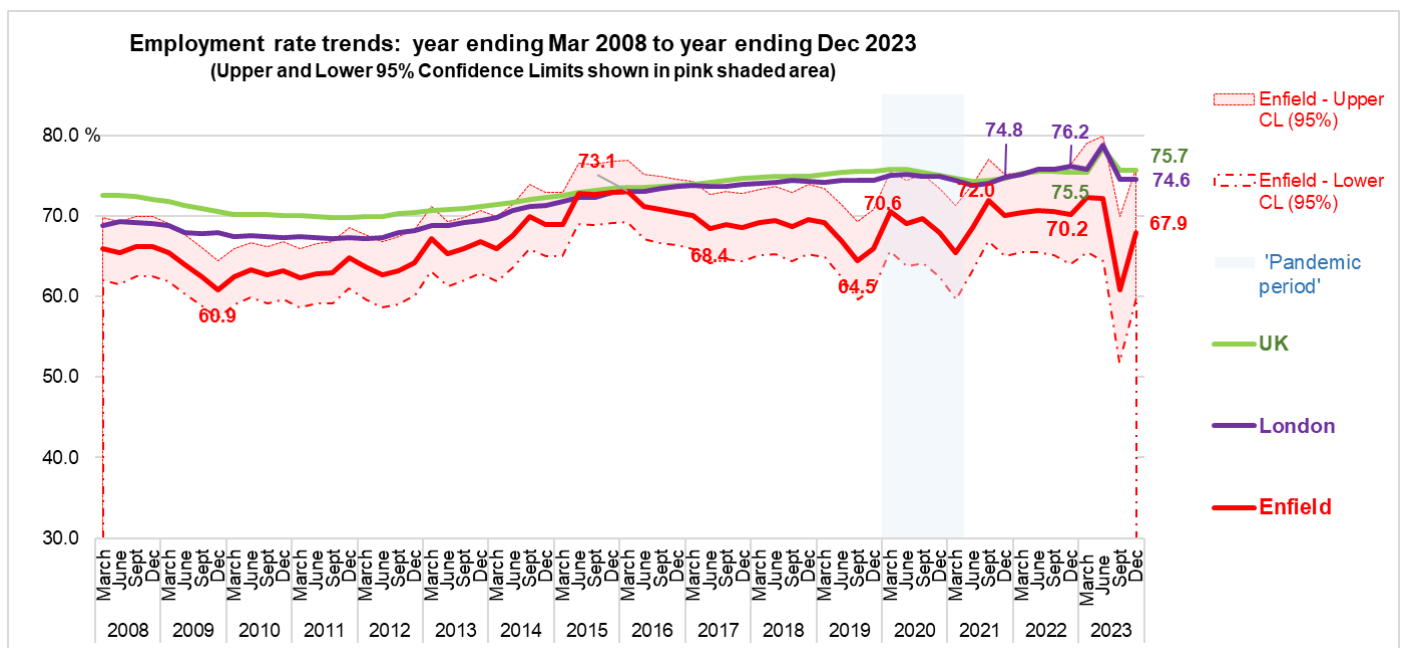
Employment Rates

As at the 2021 Census, 55.9% of all Enfield residents aged sixteen and over (including students) were in employment.

Employment rates are usually defined as the percentage of residents aged between **16 and 64 years** (as opposed to all residents aged over 16), who are working.

In the year to December 2023, the employment rate of working-age people in the borough (ie those aged between 16 and 64 years) was estimated to be 67.9% (representing around 150,500 people)[11]. 13.7% of 16-64-year-olds are estimated to be self-employed (around 30,000 people).

Employment rate trends: year ending Mar 2008 to year ending Dec 2023
(Upper and Lower 95% Confidence Limits shown in pink shaded area)

The employment rate in Enfield was in decline from 2016 to 2019, and remains below that of London and the UK. It has fallen and risen roughly in line with the proportion of economically active adults (people aged 16-64 years who are either working or unemployed and ready to commence work). The proportion of economically inactive[12] people

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[11] Office for National Statistics - Annual Population Survey: Survey-based estimates of economic activity, employment rates and unemployment rates
[12] Economically inactive individuals includes full-time students, people with caring responsibilities, early retirees, the long-term sick, and any other group of people that has voluntarily removed itself from the labour market, or been unable to enter it. It does not include unemployed people who are seeking and ready to commence work.

remains stubbornly higher than national and regional averages, and currently represents nearly a third of working-age adults.

**Employment and Economic Activity time series**
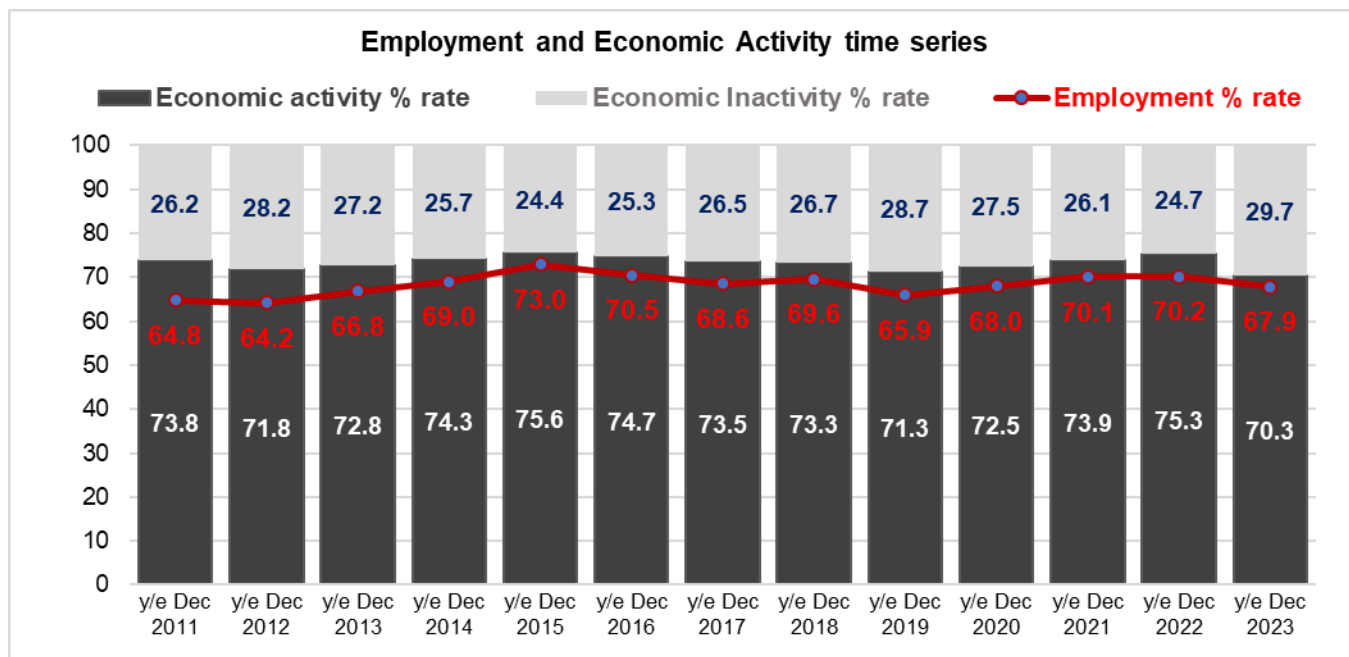
Worklessness / Unemployment

As at July 2024, Enfield's Claimant Count was 17,275 – a rise of 4,590 on the previous July. Joblessness reached its highest level in over thirty years in March 2021 – see chart below.

The Claimant Count represents the number of Enfield residents claiming unemployment benefits in the form of Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit (with a job-seeking conditionality regime).

The Claimant Count percentage rate (ie the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of all residents aged 16-64), having risen to 9.7% in March 2021, fell back to 5.7% in late 2022, before rising again to 8.1%. It is higher than the average rates for both London and the UK.

**Claimant Count and Claimant Count percentage rate:
Enfield, London and UK
(not seasonally adjusted)**
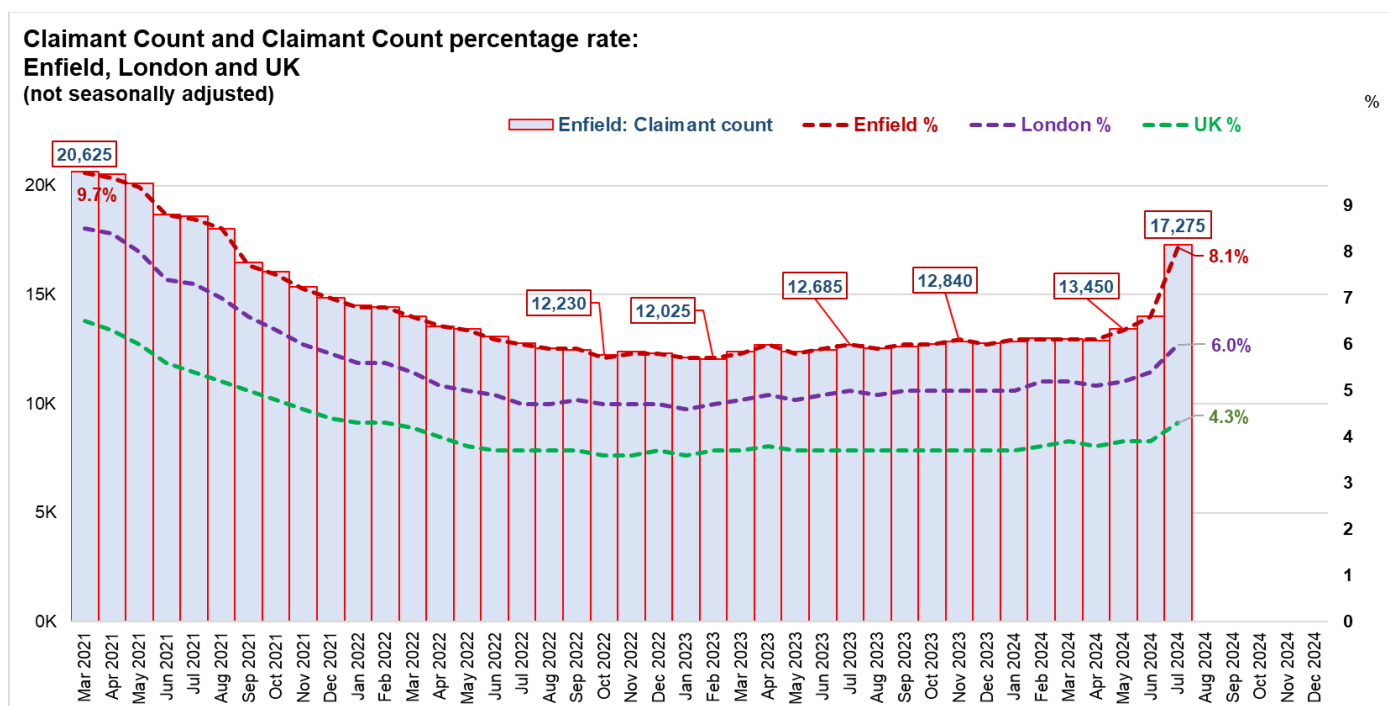
NB Not all non-working people are eligible to claim JSA or Universal Credit[13]. Other household circumstances affect a person's eligibility, such as household income and the existence of other family resources. The official unemployment figures should therefore be seen as a conservative estimate. Furthermore, people who are economically inactive, having removed themselves from the labour market owing to caring responsibilities, being full-time students or early retirees, are not included in the Claimant Count.

Fuel Poverty

Survey data from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero[14] estimate that, at 2022, 15,320 Enfield households were in fuel poverty, representing around 12% of households. This was a higher proportion than in London on average, but lower than the national (England) average.
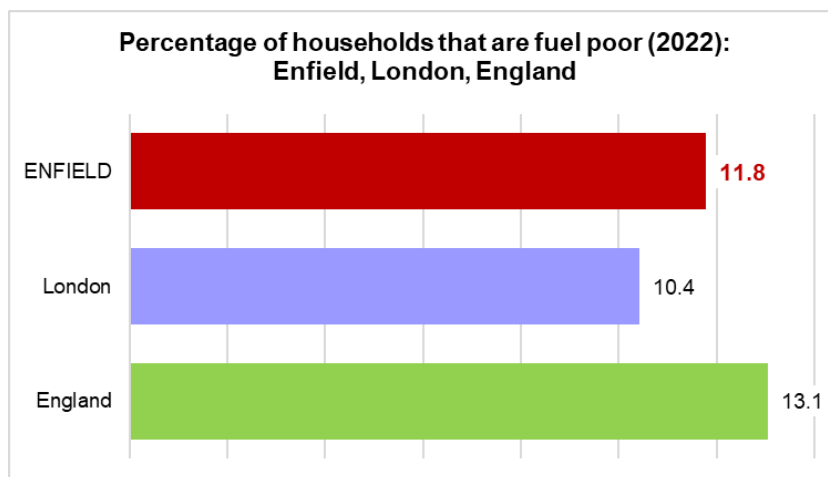
The map below illustrates how Enfield compares with other London boroughs on this measure – the highest proportions of fuel poverty are North and East London, plus Brent and Croydon.
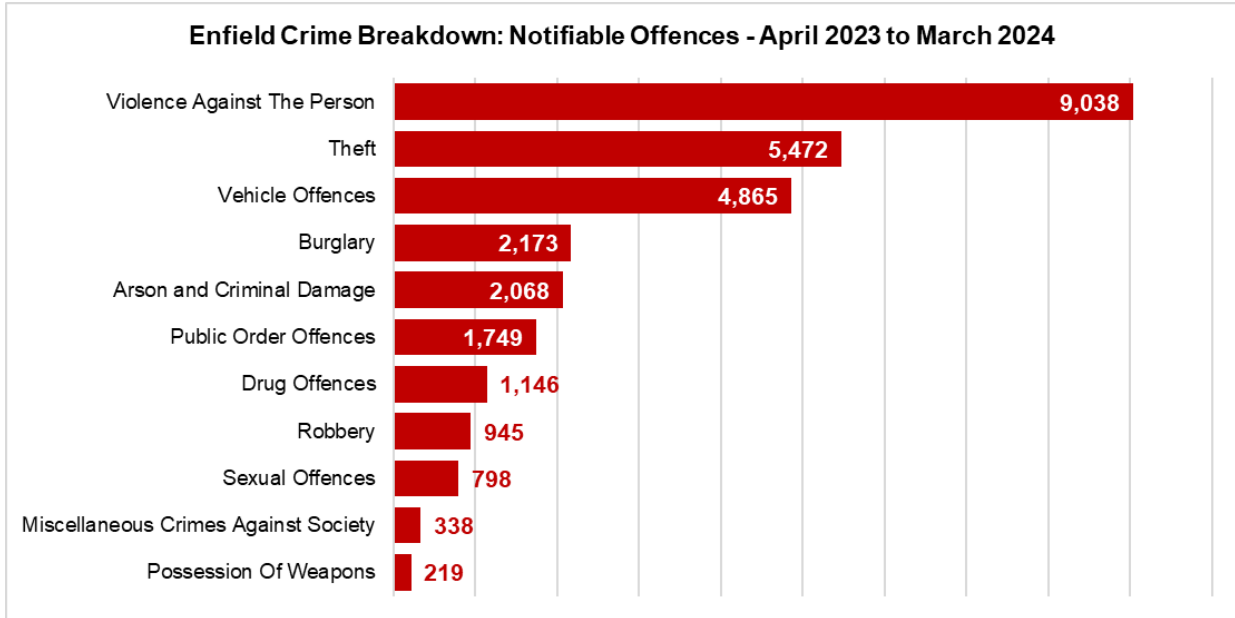

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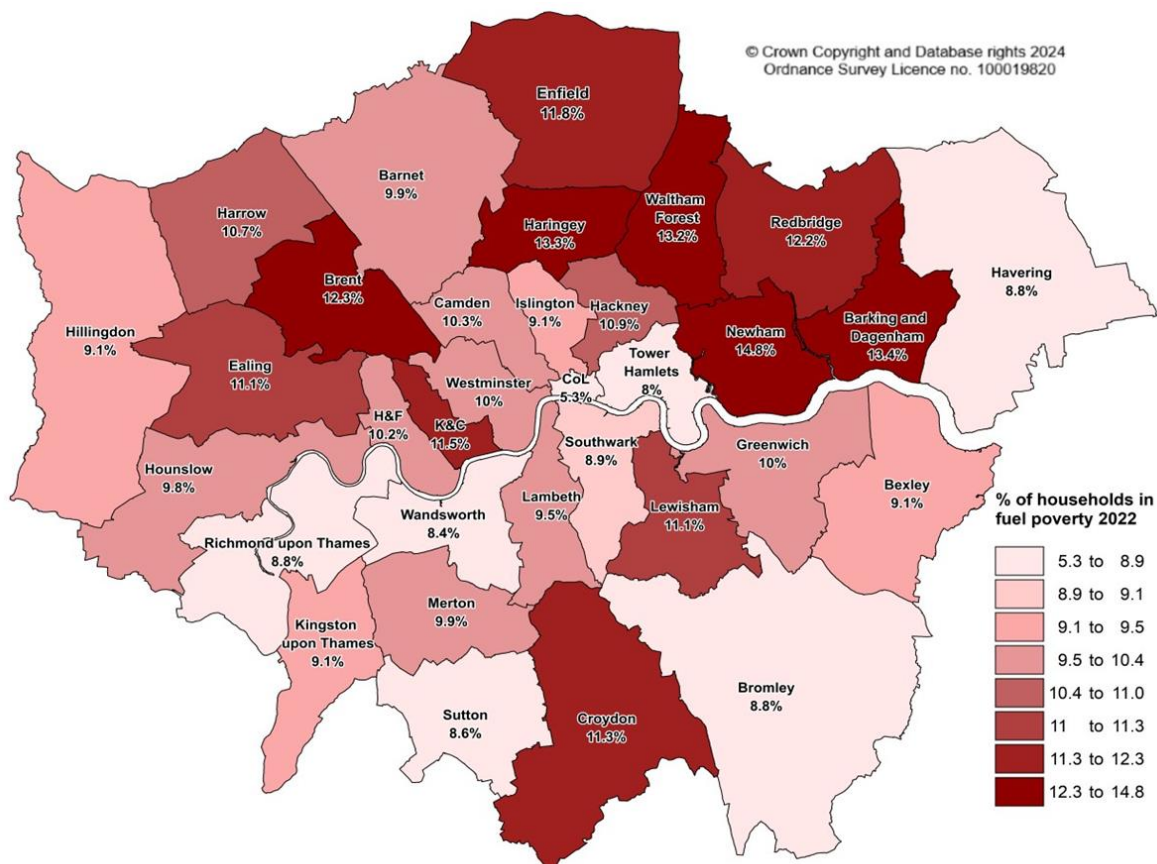
[13] Universal Credit is also paid to working people to supplement low pay. These claimants are not included in the claimant count figure.
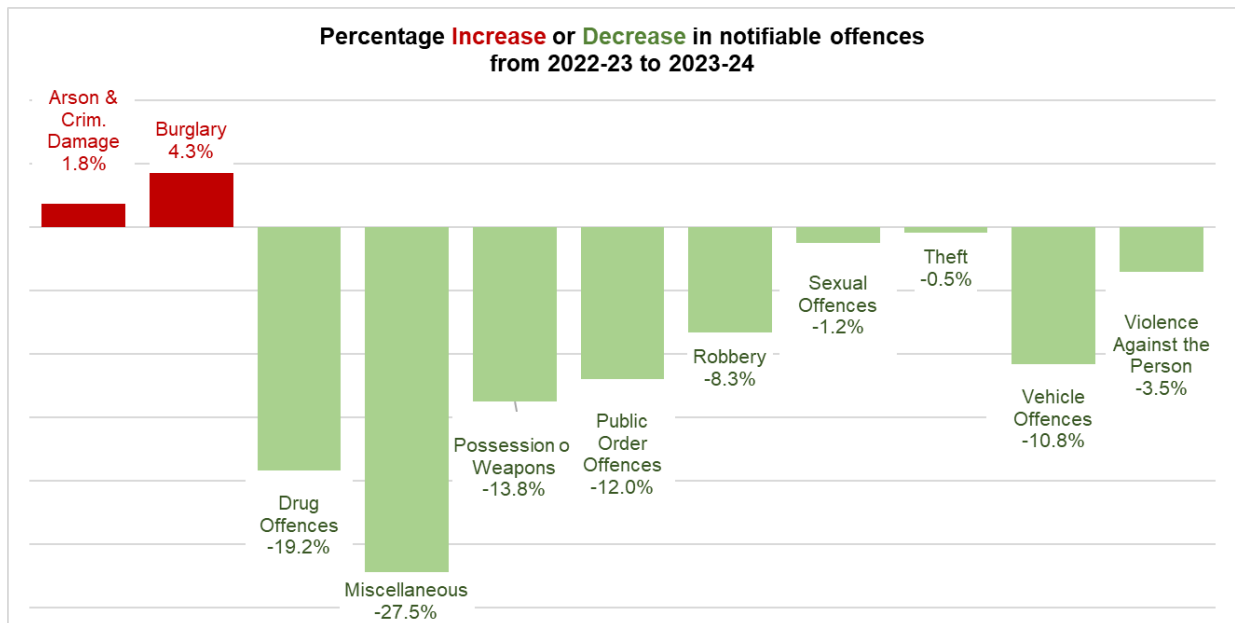[14] Using statistics obtained from the English Housing Survey

Crime

According to official crime summary data published by the Metropolitan Police, the number of **notifiable offences** committed in Enfield between April 2023 and March 2024 was **28,811**[15] – a fall of 5% on the previous 12-month period. Across London, the number of offences rose slightly in the same period. Enfield's official Met Police crime rate[16] for this period was 95 offences per 1000 residents per year.

In Enfield, the three most common types of recorded crime were Violence Against the Person (not including sexual offences), Theft and Vehicle Offences.

Enfield Crime Breakdown: Notifiable Offences - April 2023 to March 2024

Offence	Count
Violence Against The Person	9,038
Theft	5,472
Vehicle Offences	4,865
Burglary	2,173
Arson and Criminal Damage	2,068
Public Order Offences	1,749
Drug Offences	1,146
Robbery	945
Sexual Offences	798
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	338
Possession Of Weapons	219

The largest percentage increase in crime by type of offence was in Burglary, which grew by 4% between 2022/23 and 2023/24. The incidence of most other offences fell, with the exception of Arson & Criminal Damage, which increased by just under 2%.


Percentage Increase or Decrease in notifiable offences from 2022-23 to 2023-24

- Arson & Crim. Damage 1.8%
- Burglary 4.3%
- Drug Offences -19.2%
- Miscellaneous -27.5%
- Possession o Weapons -13.8%
- Public Order Offences -12.0%
- Robbery -8.3%
- Sexual Offences -1.2%
- Theft -0.5%
- Vehicle Offences -10.8%
- Violence Against the Person -3.5%

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[15] Provisional data – may be subject to revision. The Met Police also noted 3,955 incidents of 'Other Accepted Crime' which are not included in the total of Notifiable Offences, but which are included in the official crime rates calculations. These are also referred to as 'Non-Notifiable offences'

[16] The official Met Police crime rate is calculated as number of offences (including non-notifiable offences) in the period, per 1000 residents (using the GLA 2016-based central trend population projections as the denominator, rather than the ONS mid-year population estimate). Our own crime rate calculation gives a rate of 88.0 per 1,000: this only includes notifiable offences, and uses the ONS mid-year estimate as the denominator (arguably a more accurate figure).

The most recent crime statistics are available on the Metropolitan Police's [Crime Mapping Service](#) website. Other police and crime statistics can be viewed via the GLA's London Datastore pages on [crime](#).

At 95, Enfield had a lower official crime rate (per 1,000 residents) than the London average (115 per thousand). It was the 13th lowest of the 33 London boroughs.
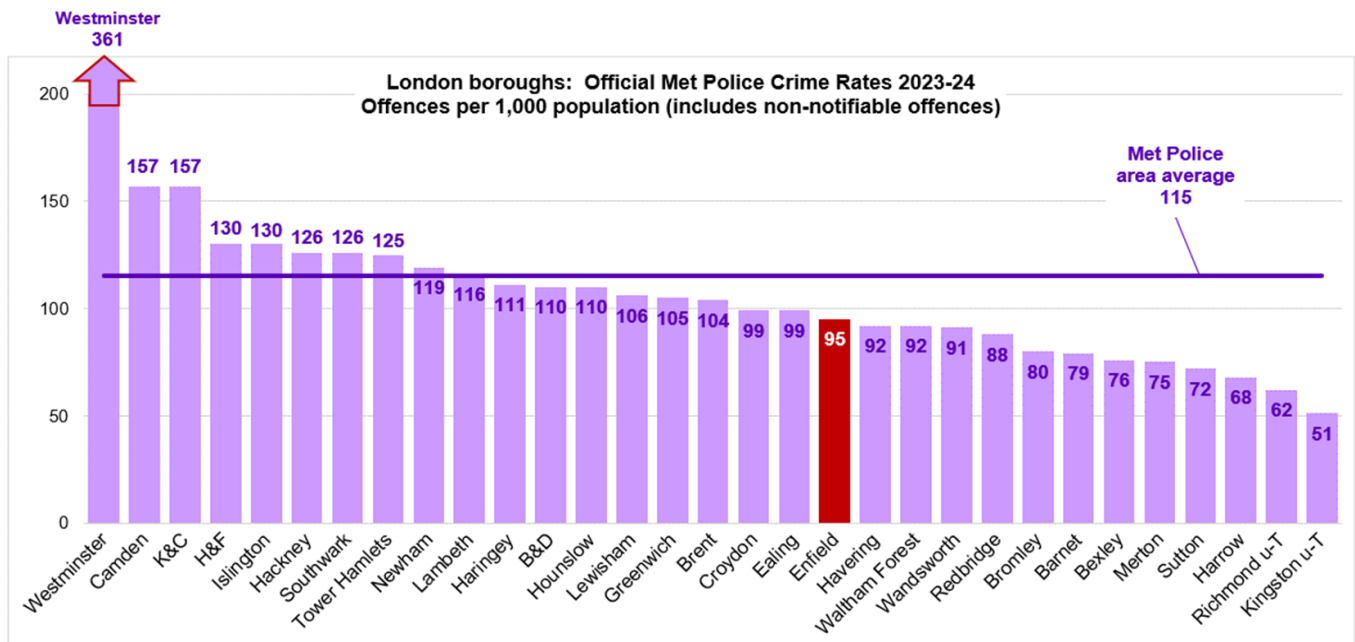
'Positive Outcomes' are akin to the former definition of 'Sanction Detections' - ie when an offence has been resolved through a charge or caution. In 2023/24 there were 1,939 Positive Outcomes for Notifiable Offences. The rate of Outcomes as a percentage of offences reported in the period is broken down below by offence type. The Metropolitan Police also publish Outcome rates on their data dashboard, but these are expressed as a rate per thousand residents, rather than as a proportion of recorded offences.

Health
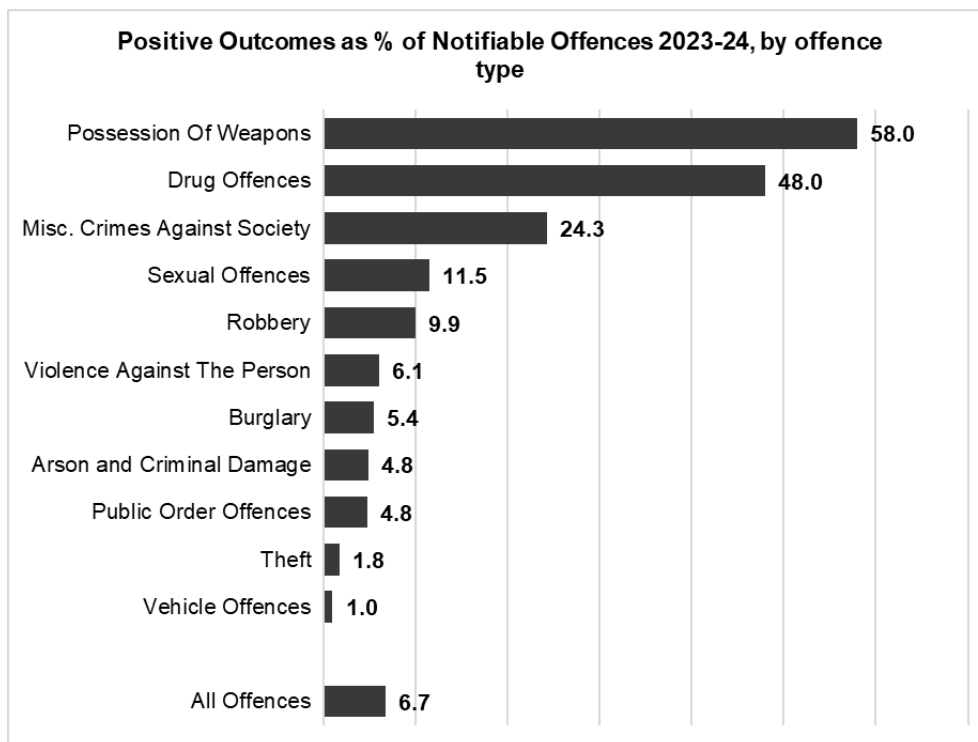
Life Expectancy and Causes of Death

Life expectancy summarises the mortality pattern across all age groups and therefore reflects the overall mortality level of a population. It can be defined as the average number of years a person would live, if he/she experienced a particular area's mortality rates throughout his or her life.

The latest local 3-year estimates from the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (Life Expectancy at Birth 2020-2022) suggest that life expectancy at birth for males born in this period in Enfield is **79.3 years**, which is slightly above the average for England (78.9 years), and the London region (79.1 years)

Female life expectancy in Enfield now stands at **84.1 years**, while the London and England averages are 83.6 years and 82.8 years respectively. The chart below shows comparisons between the 32 London boroughs[17] and the national (England) averages. The range between boroughs is considerable – life expectancy in Barking and Dagenham is 4 to 6 years lower than in Kensington and Chelsea and Richmond upon Thames.
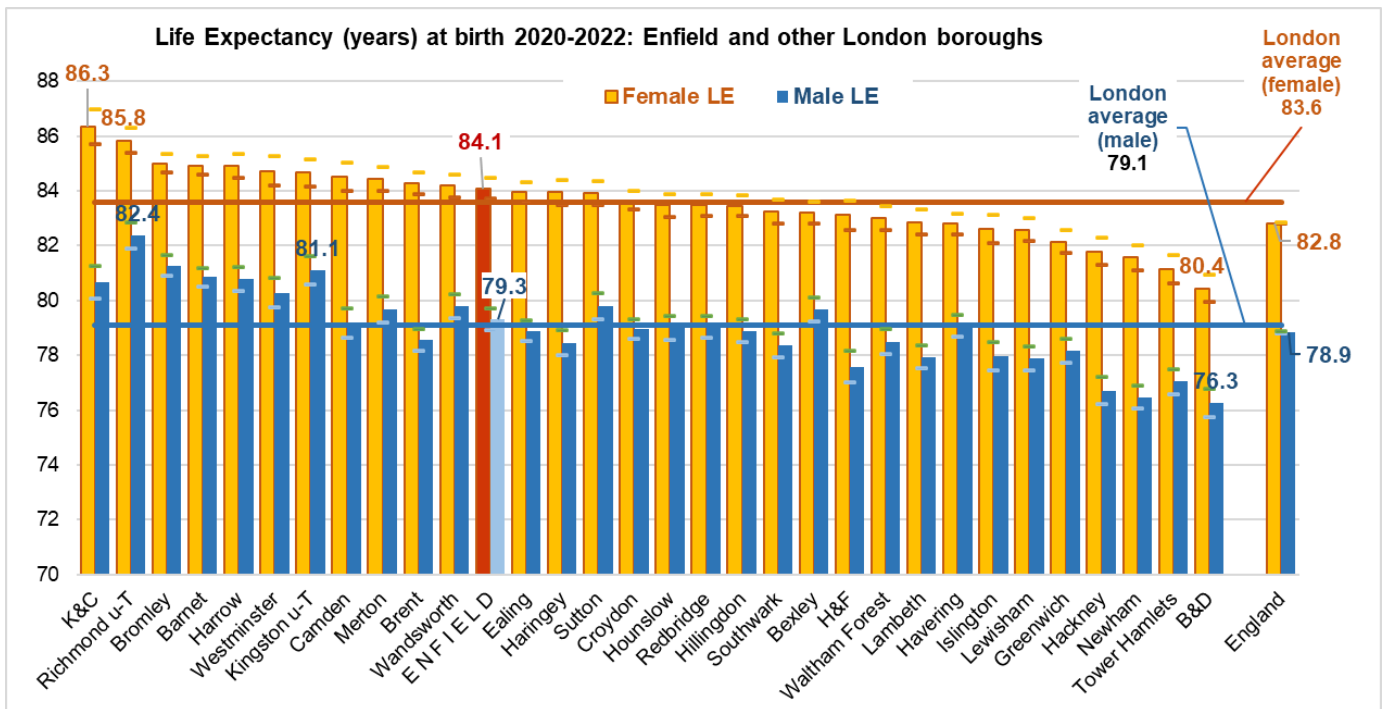
Life Expectancy (years) at birth 2020-2022: Enfield and other London boroughs

Local Authority abbreviations:	
B&D: Barking and Dagenham	Kingston u-T: Kingston-upon-Thames
H&F: Hammersmith and Fulham	Richmond u-T: Richmond-upon-Thames
K&C: Kensington and Chelsea	

Source: OHID

Average Life expectancies (three-year averages) for all areas have been on an upward trend since the turn of the century, but it is notable that longevity appears to have 'topped out' in the 2017-19 period, before falling back from 2018-20. See the chart below.

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[17] No data are available for the City of London, so only 32 boroughs are shown.

Enfield: Female and Male Life Expectancies at birth 2001-2003 to 2020-2022
(with 95% Confidence limits)
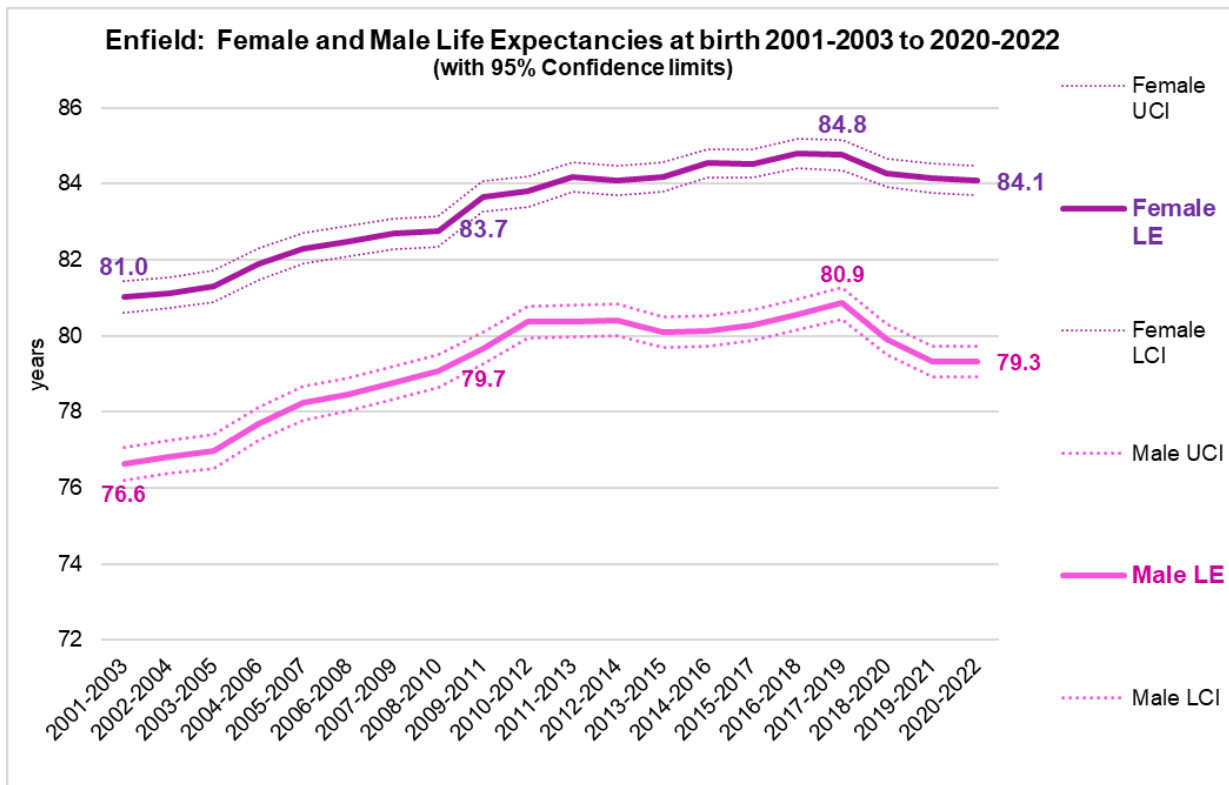
The number of overall deaths in 2023[18] fell by 5% from the previous year, to 1,981. This was below the five-year average for 2018 to 2022.

Deaths in Enfield: Annual numbers 2017 to 2023
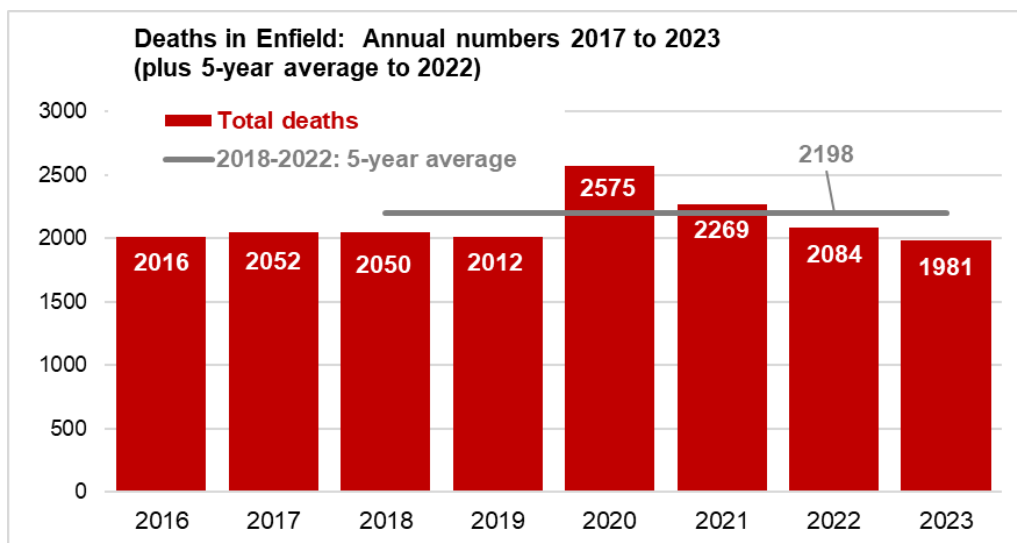(plus 5-year average to 2022)

The Infant Mortality Rate[19] concerns the number of deaths of live born babies within the first year of life. In Enfield, the crude infant mortality rate for 2022 was 3.6 per 1,000 live births, which was higher than the London-wide mortality rate of 3.4 per thousand but lower than the England average of 4.0. These numbers can fluctuate quite widely from one year to another owing to the relatively small numbers of deaths among this age group.

The Age-Standardised Mortality Rate (ASMR) is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 persons, where the weights are the proportions of persons in the corresponding age groups of the standard population.   Enfield's ASMRs for males, females and all persons are shown in the chart below, with regional and national comparators.

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[18] Office for National Statistics: Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and health board
[19] Office for National Statistics: Deaths registered by area of usual residence

Age-standardised Mortality Rates 2022
(per 100,000 people)

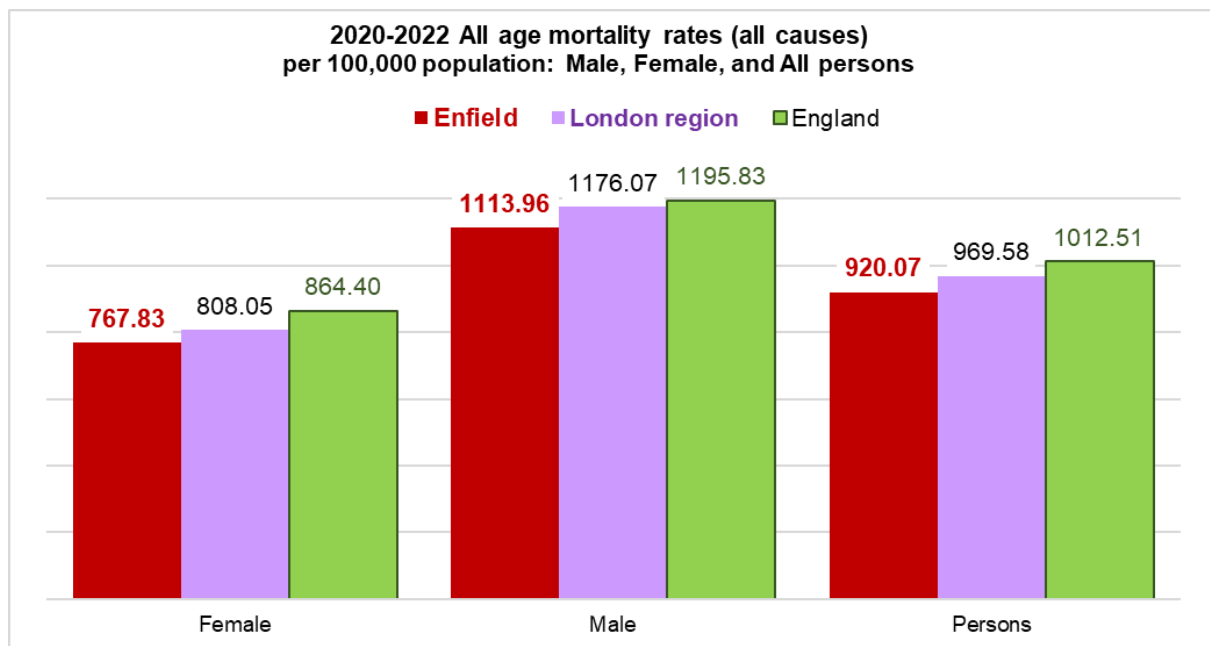■ All persons ■ Males □ Females

	ENFIELD	London	ENGLAND
All persons	822.1	884.6	971.9
Males	975.5	1063.5	1144.1
Females	703.9	746.3	833.2
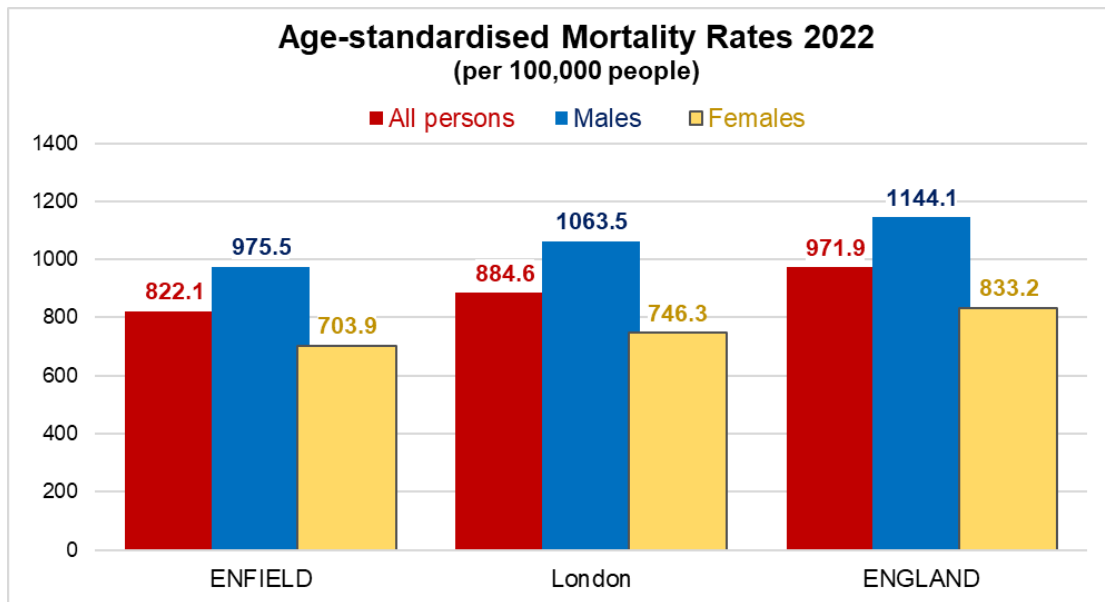
Mortality rates (not age-standardised) for a variety of lethal health conditions are published by the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID - formerly Public Health England), including mortality among the under 75s.

The charts below illustrate how Enfield compares with London and England on a variety of measures, for the period 2020-2022. The rate of deaths among the under 75s from ischaemic heart disease, circulatory diseases and leukaemia and lymphoma are higher than the London average. However, deaths from other preventable causes, other cancers, lung and liver diseases are lower.

2020-2022 All age mortality rates (all causes)
per 100,000 population: Male, Female, and All persons

■ **Enfield** ■ **London region** ■ England

	Female	Male	Persons
Enfield	767.83	1113.96	920.07
London region	808.05	1176.07	969.58
England	864.40	1195.83	1012.51

NOT age-standardised

**2020-2022:
Under 75 mortality rates
(persons)
Enfield and comparators**

■ **Enfield** ■ London ■ England

	All causes	All 'preventable' causes
Enfield	334.80	160.57
London	343.72	167.96
England	355.30	170.13

Under 75 mortality rate from…

Under 75 mortality rates (per 100,000) 2020-2022: from cancers, circulatory disease, respiratory diseases and liver disease

■ **Enfield**
■ **London**
■ **England**

- preventable circulatory diseases — 29.12
- all circulatory diseases — 74.72
- ischaemic heart disease — 39.02
- stroke — 12.85
- respiratory disease — 23.71
- preventable respiratory disease — 12.34
- liver disease — 15.44
- preventable' liver disease — 12.47
- cirrhosis and other liver diseases — 9.75
- preventable cancer — 41.34
- colorectal cancer — 10.44
- lung cancer — 21.67
- leukaemia and lymphoma — 8.64
- breast cancer (Female) — 17.40

Under 75 yrs mortality rates for circulatory diseases and ischaemic heart disease are slightly higher in Enfield than in London as a whole (all circulatory cause rates are lower than the national average, except for Strokes)

Rates of Under 75s mortality for most cancers, respiratory and liver diseases are below regional and national averages.

Long-term Health Conditions

According to a variety of sources, between 15 and 20 million people in England have a long-term health condition (LTC) [20]: a condition that cannot be cured, but can be controlled by medication and/or other therapies. Public Health England publish Health Profiles for all NHS areas in England.

One of the most common LTCs is hypertension, which often presents no symptoms but is a major risk factor for stroke, cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, dementia, and the worst effects of Covid-19. In 2022/23, 48,955 people in Enfield had been recorded as having hypertension – an official prevalence of 13.6%[21], which is higher than the average for London (10.9%) but lower than the prevalence for England (14.4%).
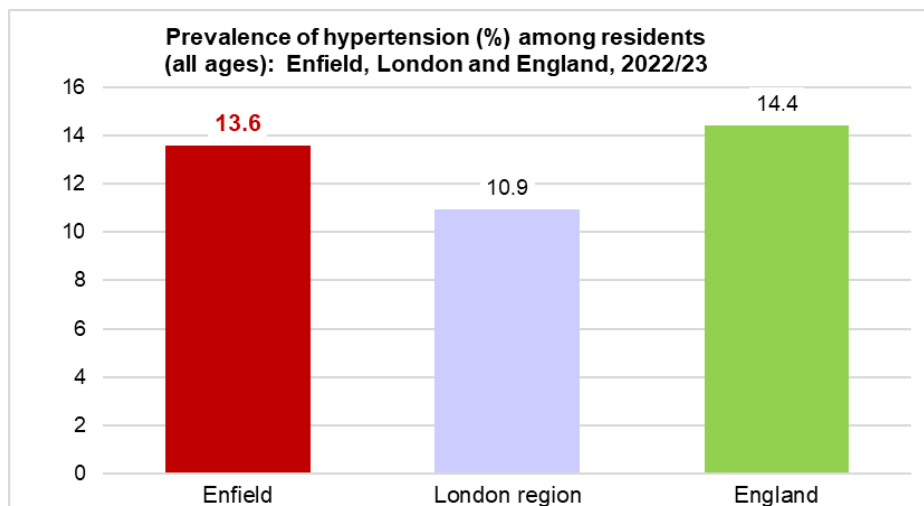
Enfield has the third highest prevalence of the 33 London boroughs, behind Bexley and Havering.

In 2022, 24,335 adults (aged 17 and over) were recorded as having diabetes in Enfield. According to the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, this constitutes a prevalence of 8.6%[22] - the seventh highest in London. It is higher than both the London average of 6.9% and the England average of 7.5%.

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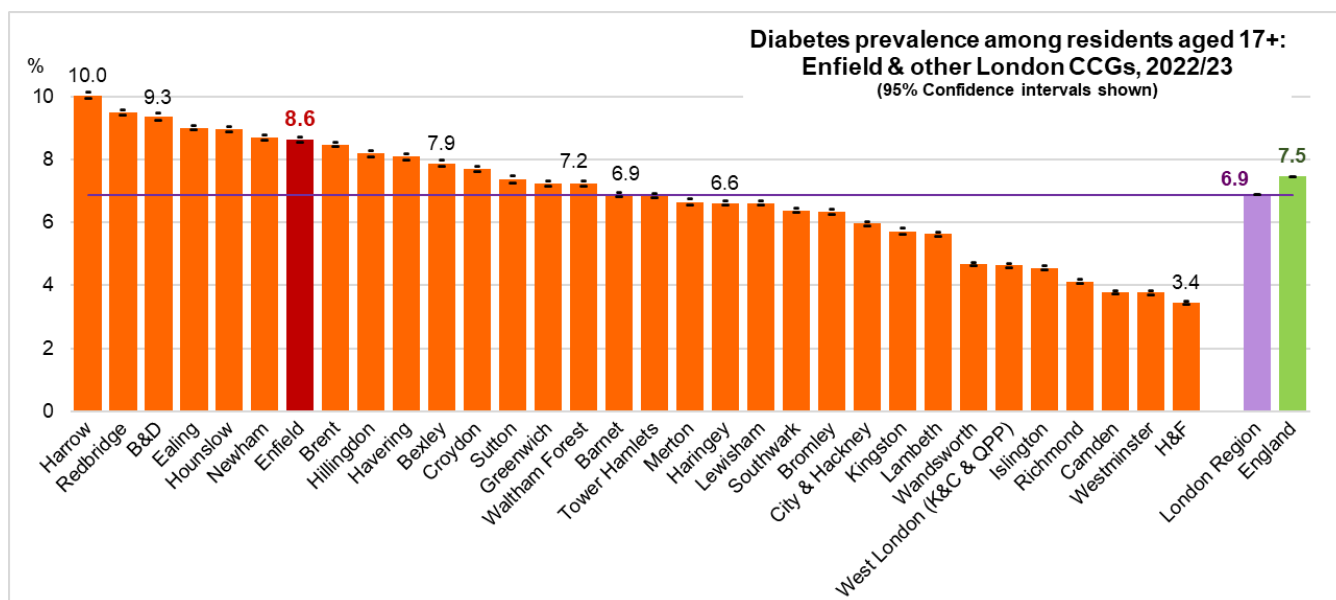
[20] Including the Nuffield Trust and Oxford Population Health. In 2018, NHS England estimated the figure to be 26 million.

[21] Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. OHID has used a population denominator which is far higher than the estimated population of the borough (ONS mid-year estimate): therefore the true prevalence may be nearer 15%.

[22] OHID has based this upon a 17+ population denominator of 282,324. The ONS mid-year population estimate for 2022 puts this number at 250,864, which would give a diabetes prevalence in Enfield of 9.7%.

Lung Conditions

- **Asthma**: In 202022/23, 16,383 people aged six years and over are estimated to have asthma. This represents 4.9% of the 6+ population, according to OHID [23] – higher than the average for the London region, but lower than that for England.

- **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease**: In 2022/23, 3,725 were estimated to be suffering from COPD, giving a lower prevalence than in England as a whole. This may be partly explained by average ages of London residents being somewhat lower than in the rest of the country – COPD risk increases with age.

Prevalence (%) of COPD (all ages) and Asthma (aged 6+) in Enfield and comparator areas, 2022/23 (95% confidence limits shown)

	COPD			Asthma		
Area	Enfield	London region	England	Enfield	London region	England
Value	1.0	1.0	1.8	4.9	4.7	6.5
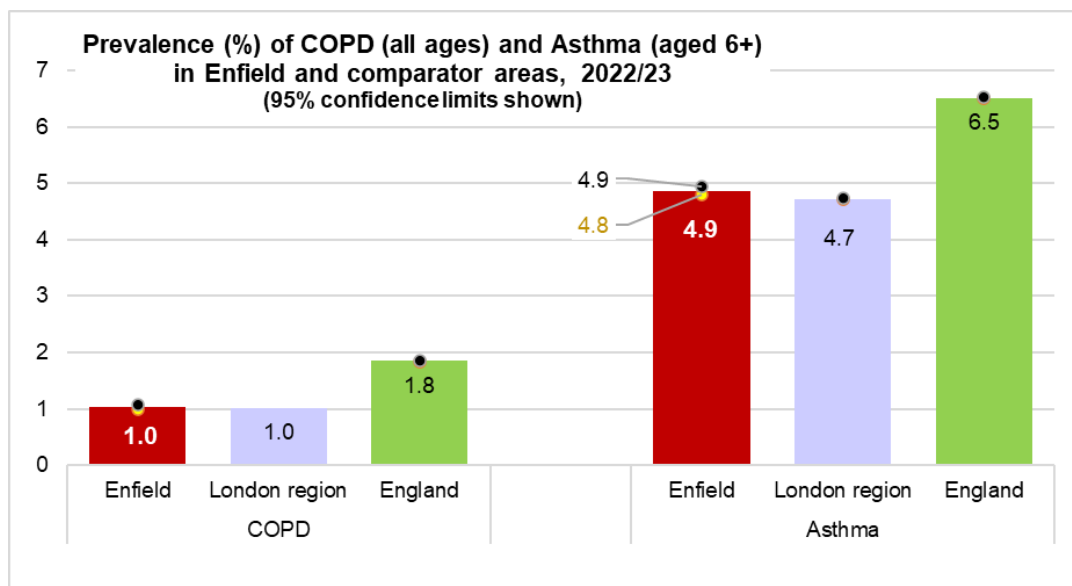
Dementia

In 2020, there were 1,718 recorded cases of dementia among older people (aged 65+).

In 2022/23, 2,058 Enfield residents **of all ages** were afflicted by these conditions, giving an official OHID prevalence[24] of 0.57% - the tenth highest in London. Dementia prevalence is generally higher outside London, as the population is older on average in England as a whole.

To find out more about differences in healthy life expectancy between communities, go to the Public Health Outcomes Framework tool.

Lifestyle factors

It is well documented that being overweight or obese increases the risk of a number of health conditions, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, stroke and certain cancers.

Obesity in childhood is a global and national cause for concern. Data from Public Health England's annual National Child Measurement Programme for the school year 2022/23 estimated that in Enfield:

- 830 (**23.1%** of the total) Reception age children and 1,765 (**42.9**%) Year 6 children were either overweight or obese.
- These percentages were higher than both the London and England averages.
- Enfield had the third highest prevalence of overweight or obese Reception children within the London boroughs, and the fourth highest for Year 6 children.

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[23] Please see earlier notes about population denominators used by OHID. The true prevalence may be nearer 5.4%
[24] See above – the prevalence may be as high as 0.63%

Percentage of children who are Overweight or Obese (2022/23): Reception & Year 6 - Enfield and comparators
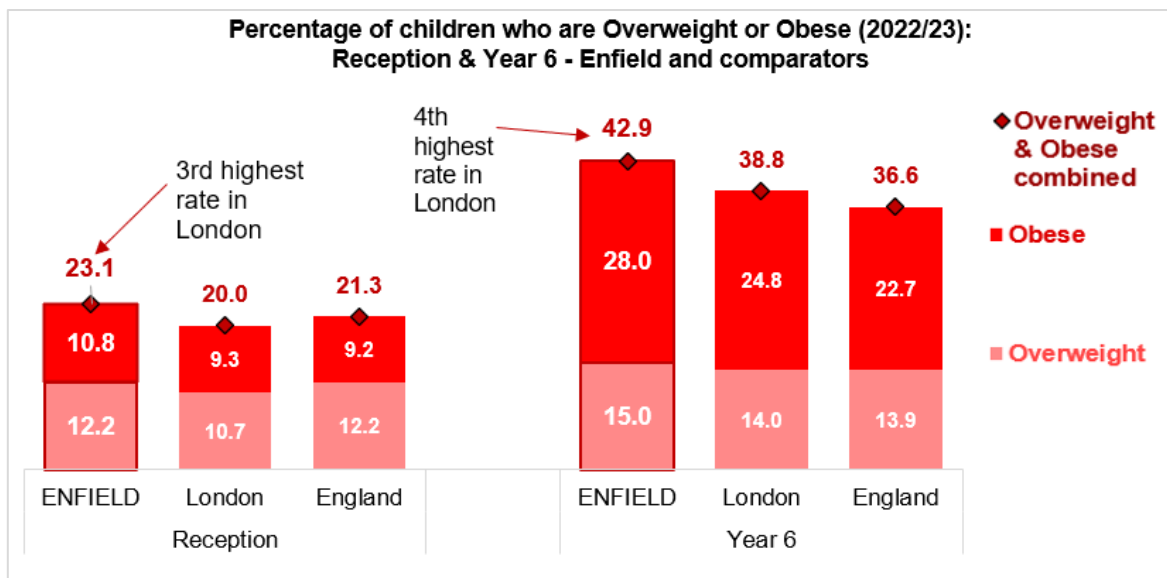
**Excess weight in adults** is another major public health concern, and is accepted as a factor in lower life expectancy: Public Health England's QOF[25] health profile for Enfield estimates that, as at 2022, the proportion of adults who are obese is **10.4%.** This is higher than the London average (8.8%), although lower than the average for England (11.4%). Enfield's is the ninth highest obesity prevalence of the 33 London boroughs.

Obesity prevalence (QOF) among people aged 18 yrs+ (%) 2022 (BMI>=30) (95% confidence intervals shown)
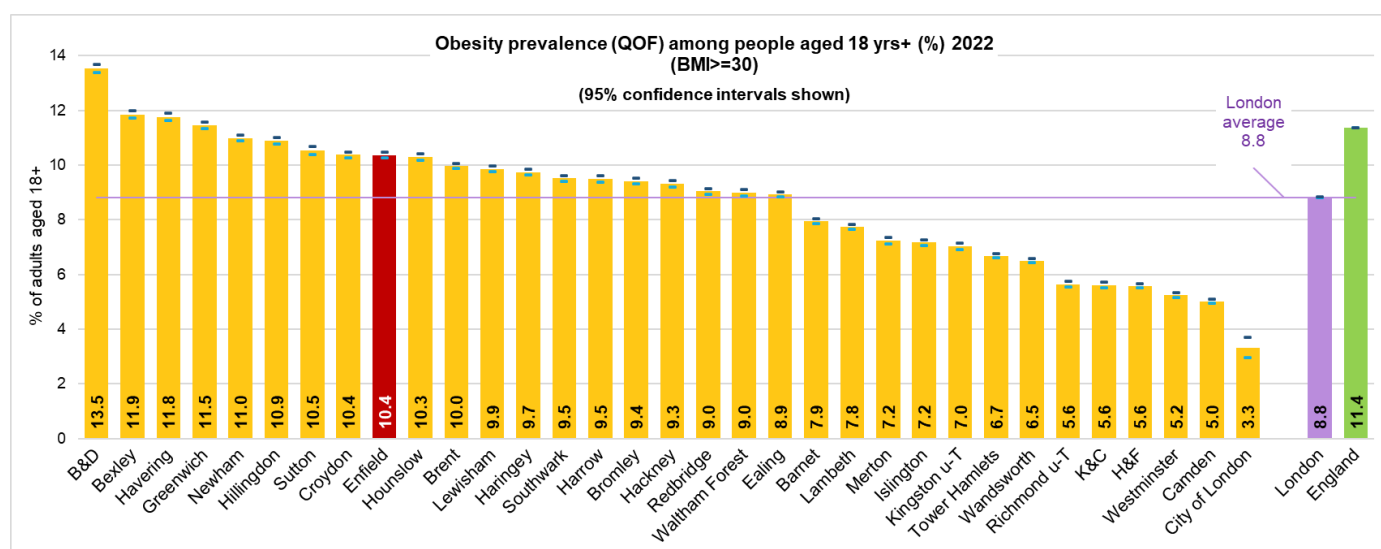
Furthermore, an estimated 59.7% of Enfield adults are overweight (including those in the obese category). Again, this is higher than the London average, but lower than in England overall. Enfield's position and that of its comparators can be seen in the chart below, along with 95% confidence limits for each.

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[25] Quality Outcomes Framework

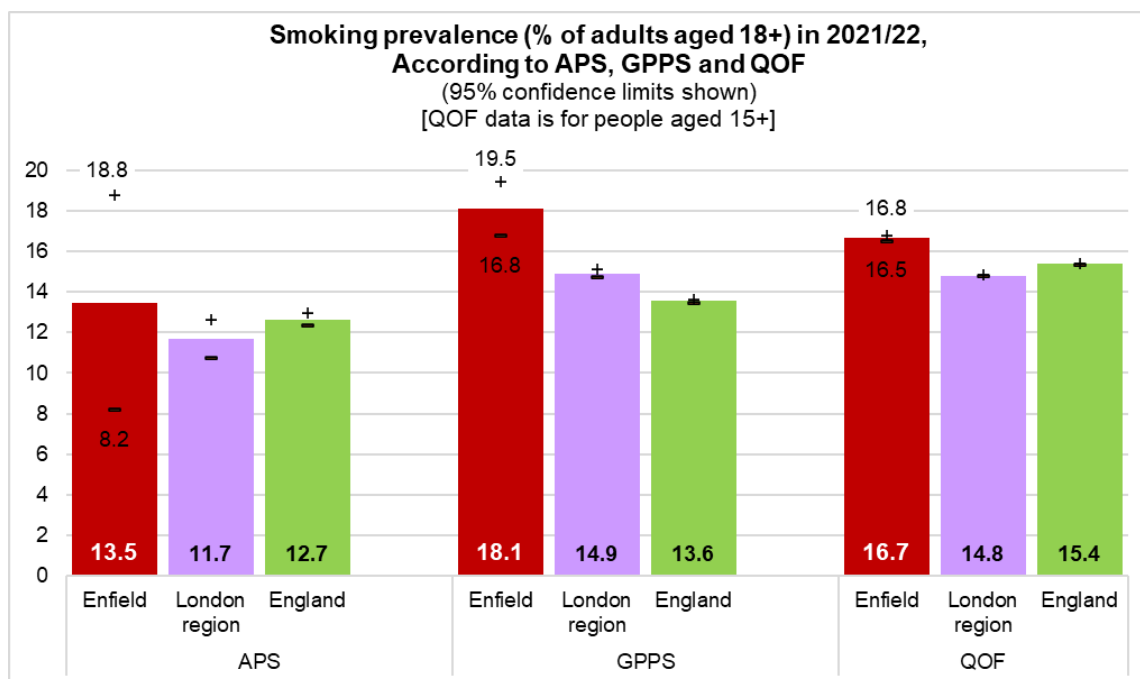Percentage of adults (18+) who are overweight or obese 2021-22
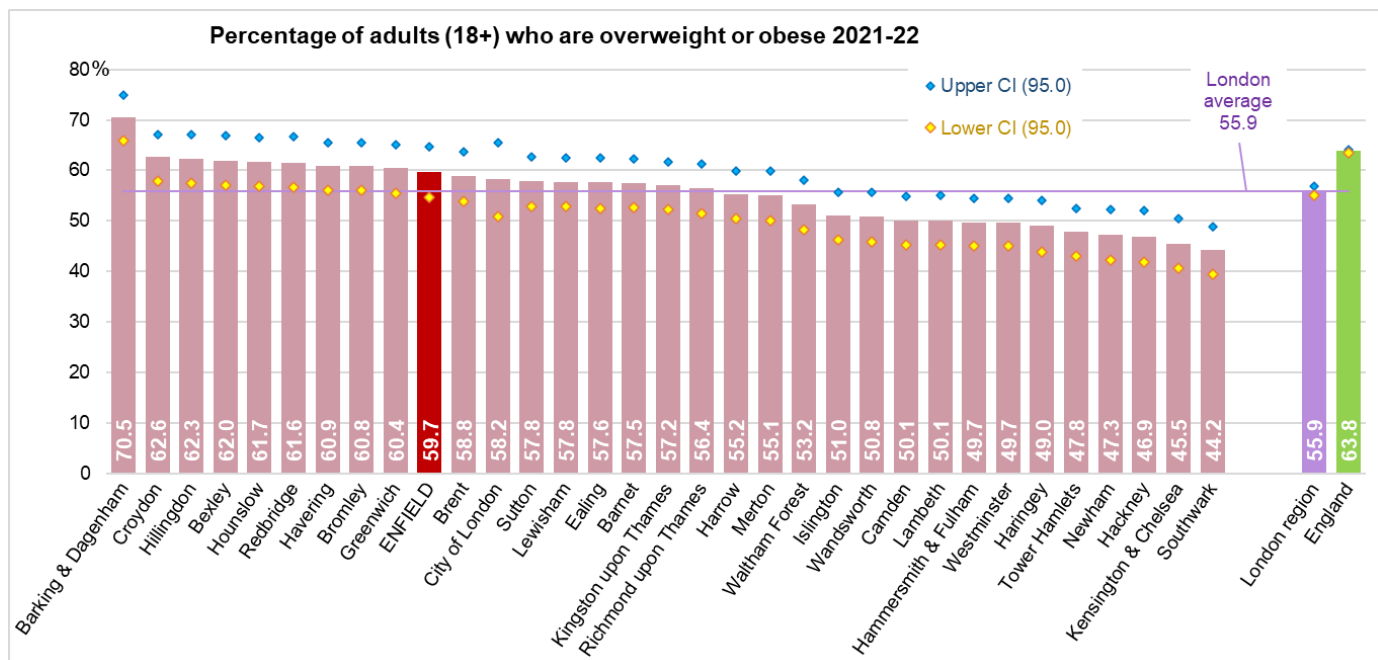
One of the costs of obesity can be found in the number of Bariatric Incidents undertaken by the London Fire Brigade – ie where they are employed to assist other emergency services in moving larger patients. Across London, there were 331 bariatric incidents in 2023[26]. The highest number of incidents were in Lambeth (28), Greenwich (22), Croydon (21) and Lewisham (18). In Enfield there were fifteen.

Smoking is the biggest preventable cause of death in the UK and is a risk factor in over 50 serious health conditions including cancer, heart disease, stroke and COPD. There are various sources of smoking prevalence statistics:

- the Annual Population Survey (APS) 2022,
- the GP Patient Survey (GPPS) 2021, and
- the Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) 2022,

all of which attempt to estimate the number of current smokers and their proportions among the population-at-large. The most recent estimates are shown below, and it appears that smoking is more prevalent in Enfield than in London or England on average, even allowing for the range of possible values within the confidence limits.

Smoking prevalence (% of adults aged 18+) in 2021/22, According to APS, GPPS and QOF
(95% confidence limits shown)
[QOF data is for people aged 15+]

Trends in smoking, according to these sources, are illustrated in the chart shown below (fine lines represent 95% Confidence limits, although these are not visible for the QOF data, as they sit so close to the reported values). The

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[26] London Datastore: Bariatric Incidents attended by LFB

data suggest that smoking prevalence may have fallen slightly since 2014, although the GPPS data show no overall change.

Smoking prevalence trends, 2013/14 to 2021/22, according to
a. GP Patient Survey (GPPS),
b. Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), and
c. Annual Population Survey (APS)
(survey confidence limits shown by fine lines)
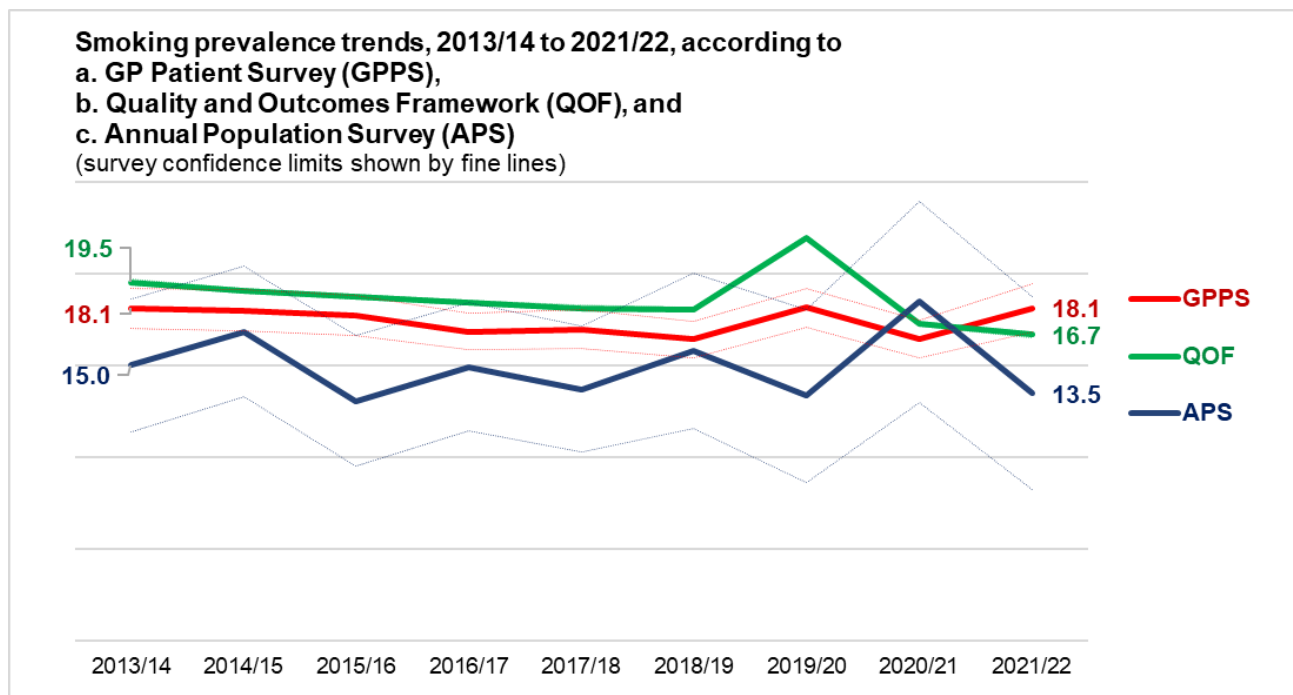
Housing

Enfield contains a variety of housing styles – Victorian terraced houses, 1930s semi-detached houses, council flat blocks and modern houses and flats. Valuation Office data from 2014 estimated the number of dwellings in the borough at 122,740 (rounded numbers), but more recent statistics put the likely value at around 127,500.

A note about housing tenure estimates:

The borough contains around 127,500 dwellings, but at the time of the 2021 Census, only around 121,000 resident households were recorded.[27]

It is important to distinguish between <u>households</u> (made up of people who live together) and <u>dwellings </u>(physical housing units)

Therefore, this section contains data summarised from two sets of statistics: the Subnational estimates of dwellings by tenure, and the 2021 Census data on resident households. Both are published by the ONS.

Tenure

Estimates of dwelling numbers by tenure

The tables below show the Office for National Statistics' estimates of dwellings by Private and Public Sector split for 2015 to 2021 (most recent data at time of publication). In addition, we have ONS estimates for 2021 of the split within Private Sector housing between owner-occupied (or owned and unoccupied) and privately rented dwellings[28].

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[27] This was a phenomenon observed across London boroughs and possibly owing to the fact that the 2021 Census occurred during the coronavirus pandemic, with the Census date falling during the third national lockdown. The Office for National Statistics bulletin on population and household estimates states: "The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic may have affected some people's choice of usual residence on Census Day, for example, students and in some urban areas. These changes might have been temporary for some and more long-lasting for others." Enfield Council's Council Tax Records from 2021 showed that there were 126,300 chargeable dwellings in March 2021, not all of which will have been occupied.

[28] ONS Dwelling Stock estimates replace previous Research Outputs for the periods up to 2018

MHCLG Table 100: Number of dwellings by tenure and district							
Enfield	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	10,408	10,257	10,075	10,189	10,157	10,692	10,501
Private Registered Provider	7,925	8,365	8,435	8,561	8,566	8,636	8,661
Other public sector	90	90	29	38	31	31	0
Total social / affordable rented	18,423	18,712	18,539	18,788	18,754	19,359	19,162
Private Sector (owner occupied and privately rented combined)	105,376	105,759	106,830	106,967	107,501	107,316	**108,310**
Total	**123,799**	**124,471**	**125,369**	**125,755**	**126,255**	**126,675**	**127,472**

ONS Research Outputs: Subnational dwelling stock by tenure estimates				Conf. limits	
Enfield	**2021**			*Lower*	*Upper*
Owner occupied or empty - Total	76,634	71%		53,871	99,397
- Owned Outright	43,341	40%		29,550	57,131
- Owned with mortgage	33,293	31%		24,321	42,266
Privately rented	31,676	29%		26,852	36,500
Total Private Sector dwellings	108,310	100%			

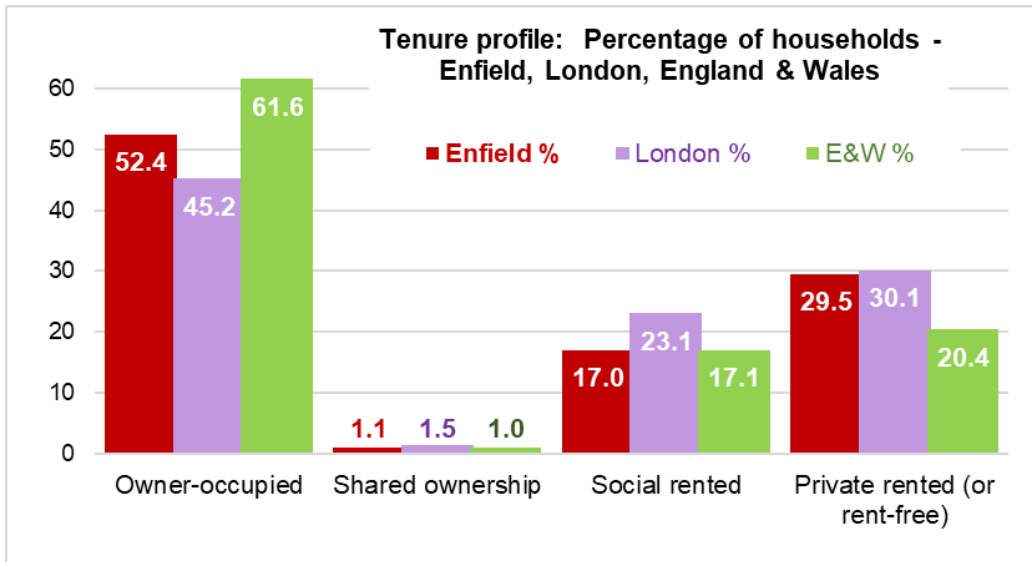If we assume that the ONS estimates are broadly correct, the tenure breakdown of dwellings in the borough would be:

Estimated tenure proportions 2021

Private Sector: Owner occupied or empty	60.1%
Private Sector: Privately rented	24.8%
Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	8.2%
Private Registered Provider	6.8%

Estimates of resident household numbers by housing tenure

The data below are from the 2021 Census releases on household numbers:

Tenure type	number of households		% of total
Owner occupied:	63,347		**52.4**
Owns outright		31,740	26.2
Owns with a mortgage or loan		31,607	26.1
Shared ownership	1,319		**1.1**
Social rented:	20,573		**17.0**
Rents from council		12,530	10.4
Other social rented		8,043	6.7
Private rented:	35,388		**29.3**
Private landlord or letting agency		32,773	27.1
Other private rented		2,615	2.2
Lives rent free	296		**0.2**

Tenure profile: Percentage of households - Enfield, London, England & Wales

Enfield %   London %   E&W %

| Category	Enfield %	London %	E&W %
Owner-occupied	52.4	45.2	61.6
Shared ownership	1.1	1.5	1.0
Social rented	17.0	23.1	17.1
Private rented (or rent-free)	29.5	30.1	20.4

Average household size in Enfield (according to the Census) is 2.7 persons – higher than the London average of 2.5 and the English average of 2.4.

Number of households by accommodation type (2021 Census):

The 2021 Census gives a breakdown of resident households by property type. 61% of households at that time lived in a house, and 39% in a flat. See chart below for more detail.

2021 Census: Accommodation type occupied by Enfield households

Accommodation type	Number
Flat: Purpose-built	36,776
Terraced house	34,911
Semi-detached house	29,986
Flat: Conversion	10,080
Detached house	9,059
Caravan / other	111
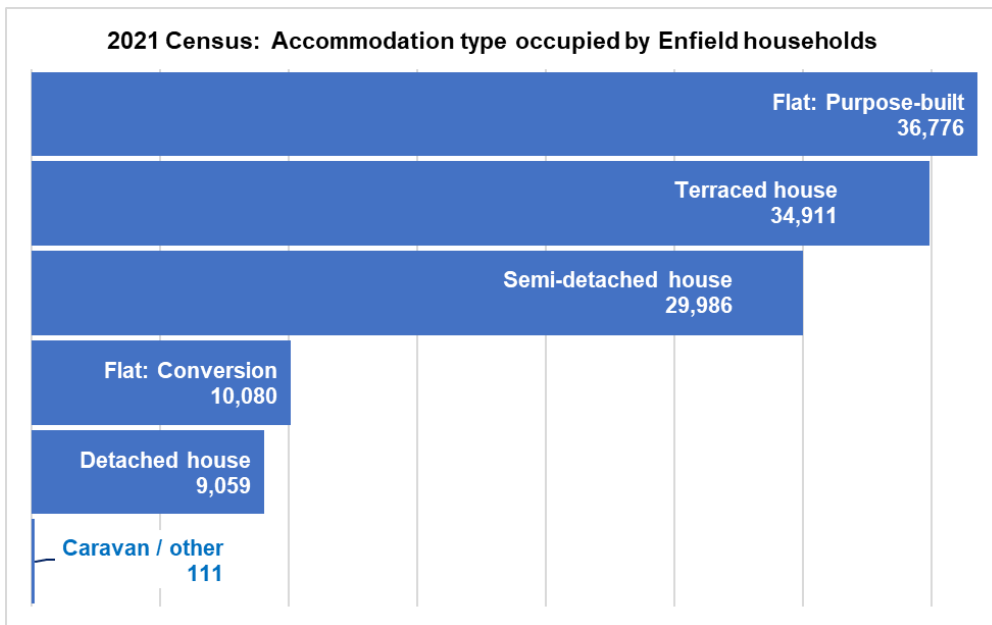
Compared with the averages for London, more Enfield households live in houses, and the proportion in terraced houses are higher than both the regional and national averages – see below.

Accommodation type: % of all households Enfield and comparators
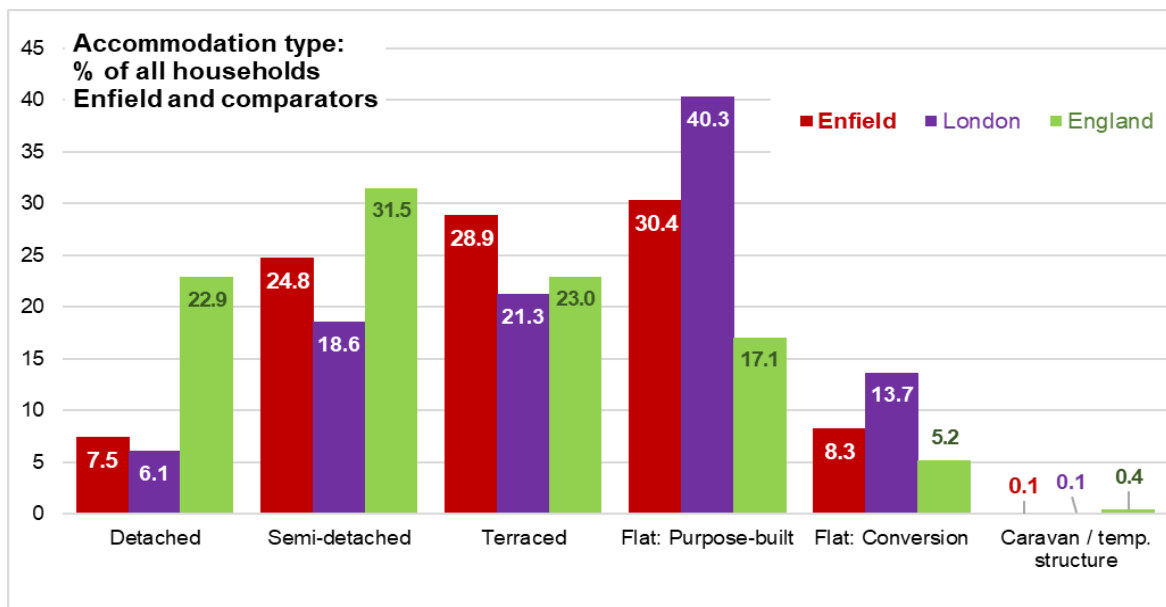
Dwelling Ages

Data from the Valuation Office Agency and the Land Registry reveal the age of Enfield's housing stock, almost up to the present day (2021).

Nearly 60% of Enfield's housing stock was built before the Second World War, and roughly a quarter was constructed before 1918.

| Dwelling vintage		Percentage of total dwelling stock
pre-WWI	Pre-1900	11%
	1900 to 1918	13%
Inter-war period	1919 to 1929	7%
	1930 to 1939	29%
Post-war period	1945 to 1954	4%
	1955 to 1964	6%
	1965 to 1972	7%
	1973 to 1982	5%
Late 20th Century	1983 to 1992	5%
	1993 to 1999	4%
21st Century	2000 to 2009	6%
	2010 to 2015	2%
	2016 to 2021	2%
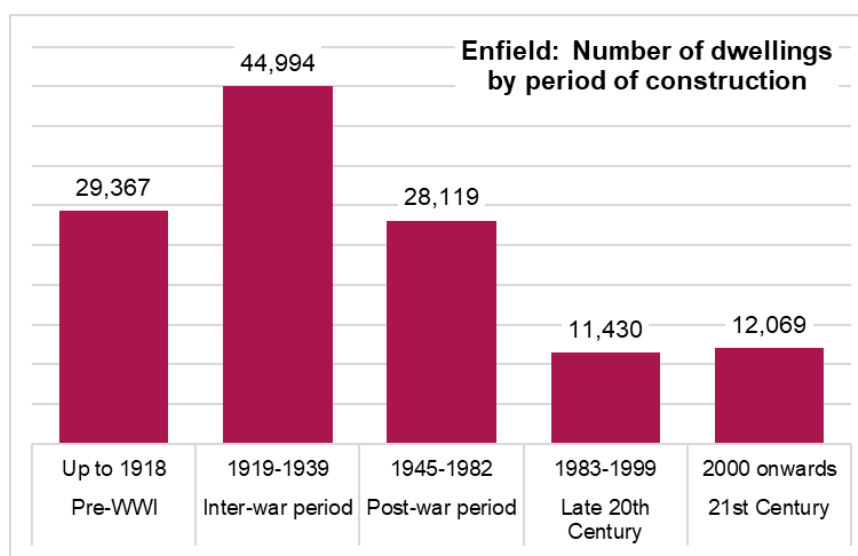
The map below shows the modal period of construction for each neighbourhood area (Lower layer Super Output Area) in Enfield – ie the period during which the highest number of homes was built in that area. This does not necessarily mean that the majority of homes in the area was built during that period – just more than in any other individual period. Ward boundaries are also shown.
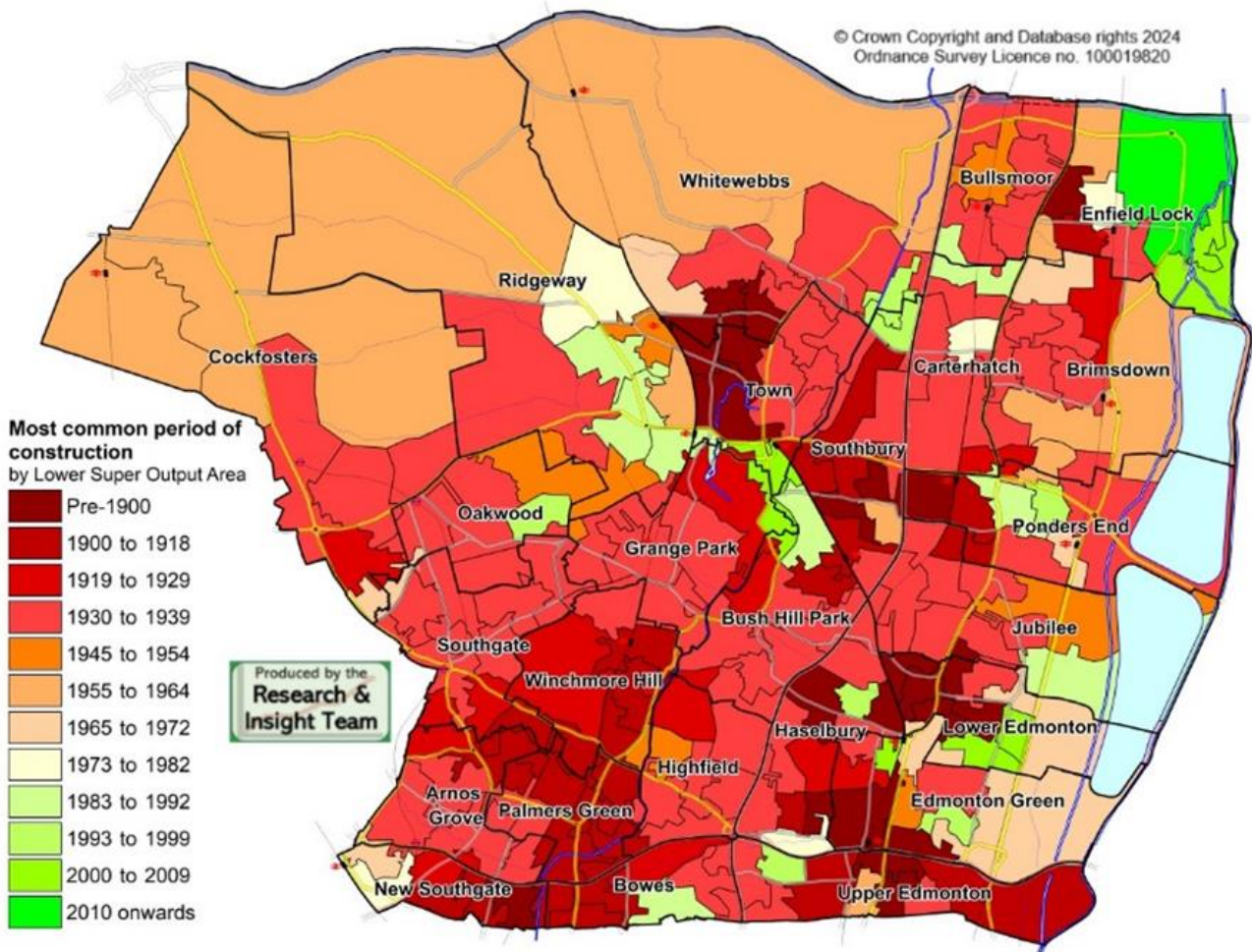
The maps below show the proportions of domestic buildings by each timeband, by Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA). Note that some LSOAs are large areas, owing to low population numbers, particularly in the Ridgeway and Whitewebbs wards, and large parts of these LSOAs have few dwellings or none at all.

Below are areas with the highest proportions of roperties built before the First World War. There are large concentrations in New Southgate, Bowes, Palmers Green, Southbury and Lower Edmonton.

Between the World Wars, there was large-scale development along the Great Cambridge Road, and in Brimsdown, Winchmore Hill, Jubilee, Haselbury and Highfield.
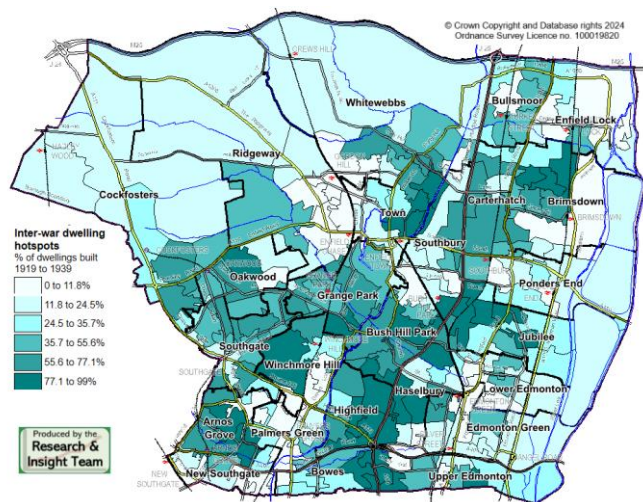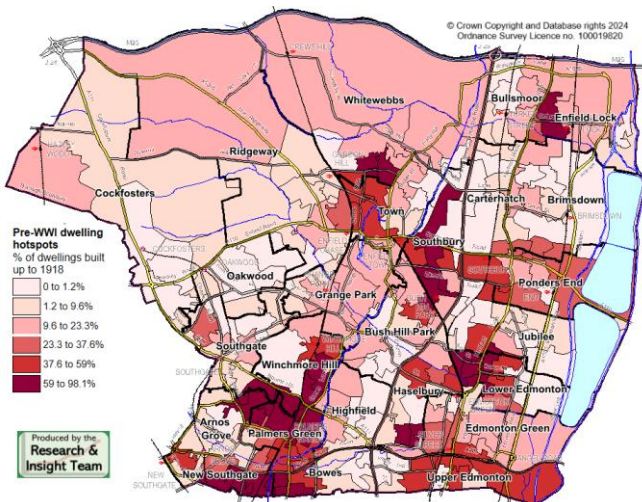
From 1945 to 1982, hotspots of new housing appeared in Brimsdown, Jubilee, Lower Edmonton, Edmonton Green, Oakwood, Ridgeway and Whitewebbs wards, plus Bullsmoor and the western part of Enfield Lock. Much of this was driven by the construction of new council homes.

Dwelling construction slowed down after 1982, with new building spread around the borough.
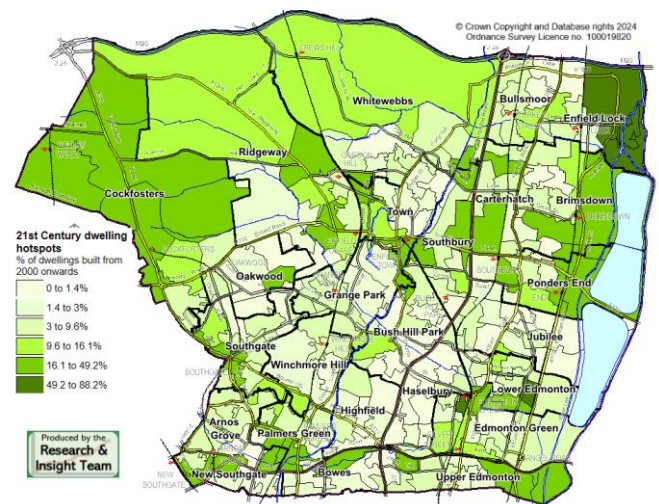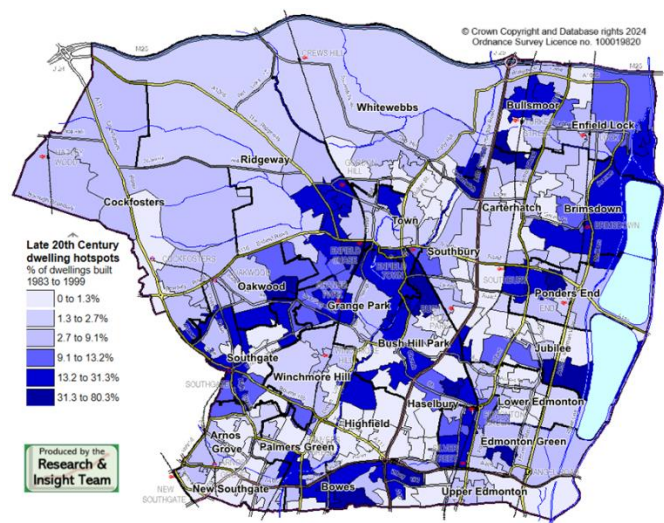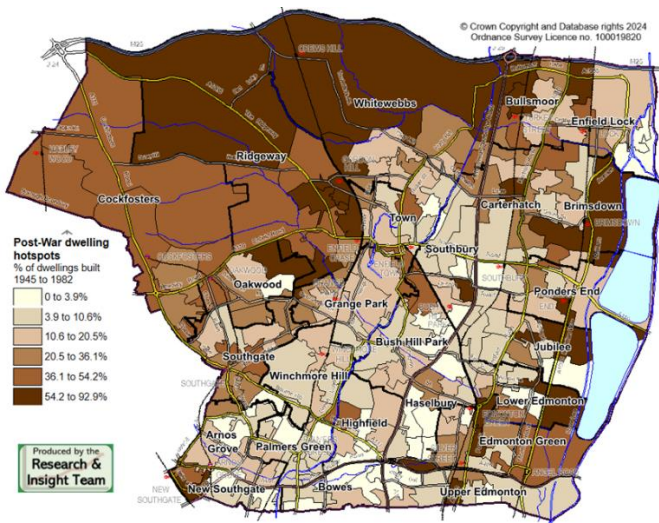
The highest concentration of post-millennial development was in Enfield Island Village (within the Enfield Lock ward) in the far north east of the borough. Enfield Island Village is a brownfield development of the land formerly occupied by the Royal Small Arms Factory. It is a private development, with a quarter of homes designated as social housing.

Other 21st Century developments are to the west of Edmonton Green Station and in Lower Edmonton (off Bounces Road). In addition, pockets of new housing have been delivered throughout the borough, including Meridian Water and Chase Farm hospital.

Provisional figures from the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) indicate that between April 2022 and March 2023, **856** net new dwellings (of all tenures) were completed in Enfield – the highest annual total for six years.

As at October 2023, the number of empty dwellings was estimated at around 3,000 [29] (or 2.4% of dwelling stock).

The supply of social housing in Enfield is very limited. In the period April 2022 to March 2023, 416 social rented (or Affordable rent) properties (a combination of Council and Housing Association homes) were let to households on the council's housing register. Of these, 279 Council lettings were to General Needs applicants (ie those without the need for sheltered nor specially adapted homes). Properties of three bedrooms or more are in particularly short supply. There are around 6,679 households on the council's Housing Needs Register, as at March 2024.

As at December, 3,126 households were in temporary accommodation – the seventh highest number of all English authorities.

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[29] Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government: Table 615 – Vacant Dwellings by LA district

Property Prices

[House Price Index](#) data show that as of April 2024, the average house price[30] of all categories of dwelling in Enfield was £406,161, having fallen by 6% since the previous April. Property in Enfield is more expensive than the average for the UK (£281,373) and less expensive than the London average (£501,880), although property prices have fallen in general since April 2023 - see below.

Average property sale prices at April 2024, plus change from April 2023: Enfield and comparators

Down 6% £406,161 — Enfield
Down 3.9% £501,880 — London
Down 1.1% £281,373 — UK

April 2023 / April 2024

Enfield: Average property sale prices by property type: April 2023 to April 2024

£1,054,302
£670,507
£457,740
£432,016
£299,442

Detached houses £972,442 down 7.8%
Semi-detached houses £632,913 down 5.6%
Terraced houses £431,044 down 5.8%
All property types £406,161 down 6.0%
Flats & maisonettes £281,352 down 6.0%

Apr 2023, May 2023, Jun 2023, Jul 2023, Aug 2023, Sep 2023, Oct 2023, Nov 2023, Dec 2023, Jan 2024, Feb 2024, Mar 2024, Apr 2024


[30] The UK House Price Index uses the geometric mean. This is the arithmetic mean with the weighting given to high value properties reduced to avoid distortion. It is closer to the median than the arithmetic mean. The average given is subject to later revision.

House Prices expressed as Index

The UK House Price Index base was set at 100 for all areas at January 2015[31].
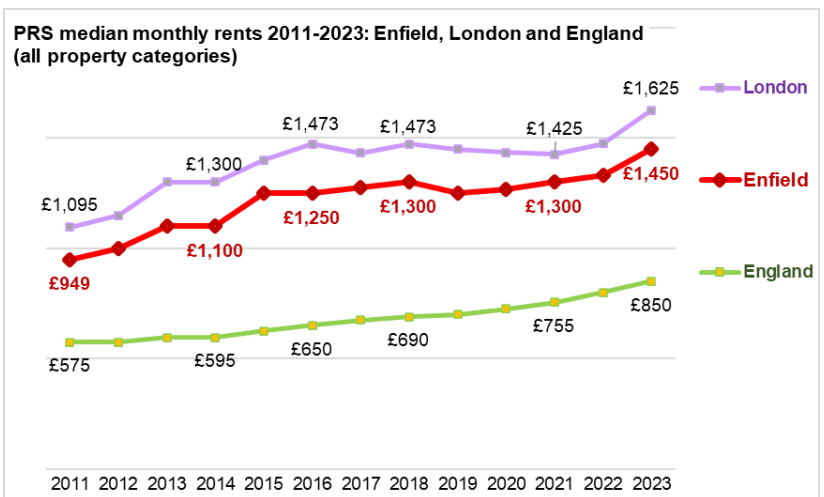
The chart below shows how properties (all types) have increased in value from this time to April 2024, with sale prices expressed as their index value. In Enfield, prices have risen by 28.5%, as compared with 24.6% for London and 47.5% for the UK as a whole.

House Price Index: Enfield, London & UK (Base = 100 at January 2015)
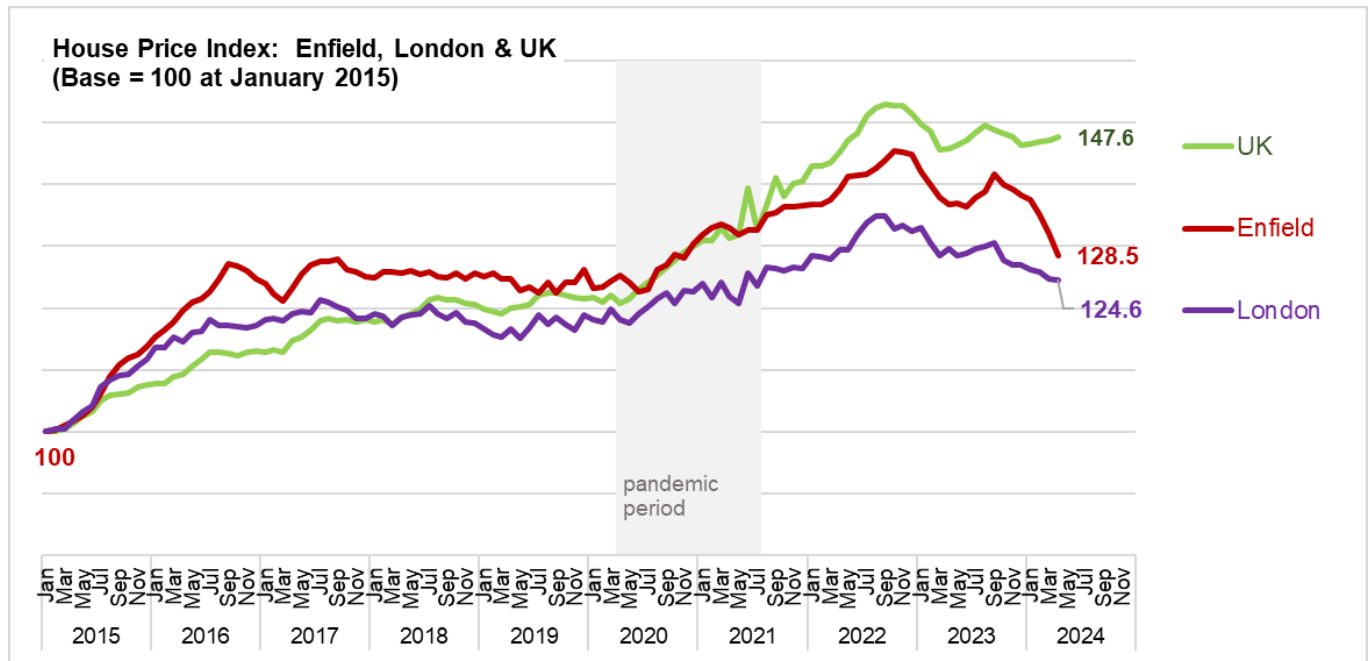
Private Sector Rents

Private Sector rents rose by 8.9% on average (all property categories) between September 2022 and September 2023[32], and by 32% in the ten years from September 2013.. As can be seen in the table below the level of increase varied in accordance with property size - the averages paid for a room in a shared house (Room rate), studio flats and properties with four or more bedrooms grew by more than the overall increase.

Monthly Rents charged in year ending September 2023 (survey-based)		
Property size	**Median rent charge year ending Sept 2023**	**Sept 2022 to Sept 2023: % increase**
Room	£700	9.7%
Studio	£950	13.4%
1 bed	£1,125	7.1%
2 bed	£1,400	3.7%
3 bed	£1,700	3.0%
4+ beds	£2,300	15.0%
All categories	**£1,450**	**8.9%**

PRS median monthly rents 2011-2023: Enfield, London and England (all property categories)

Enfield rents are still higher than the average for England in general, although the gap between the Enfield and all-London average has narrowed slightly. After a period of high increases from 2011 to 2018, rents paid in the capital

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[31] For the UK HPI, the standard average house price is calculated by taking the average (geometric mean) price in January 2015 and then recalculating it in accordance with the index change back in time and forward to the present day.

[32] Valuation Office: Private rental market summary statistics – Median average monthly rent charges. These are survey data of actual rents paid in live tenancies, rather than advertised rents for as yet unarranged occupancy. Advertised rents tend to be noticeably higher, for a variety of reasons.

(and in Enfield) grew more slowly, although inflationary pressure appears to have caused an upward swing since 2022.

Enfield PRS median monthly rent trends by property category: 2013 to 2023
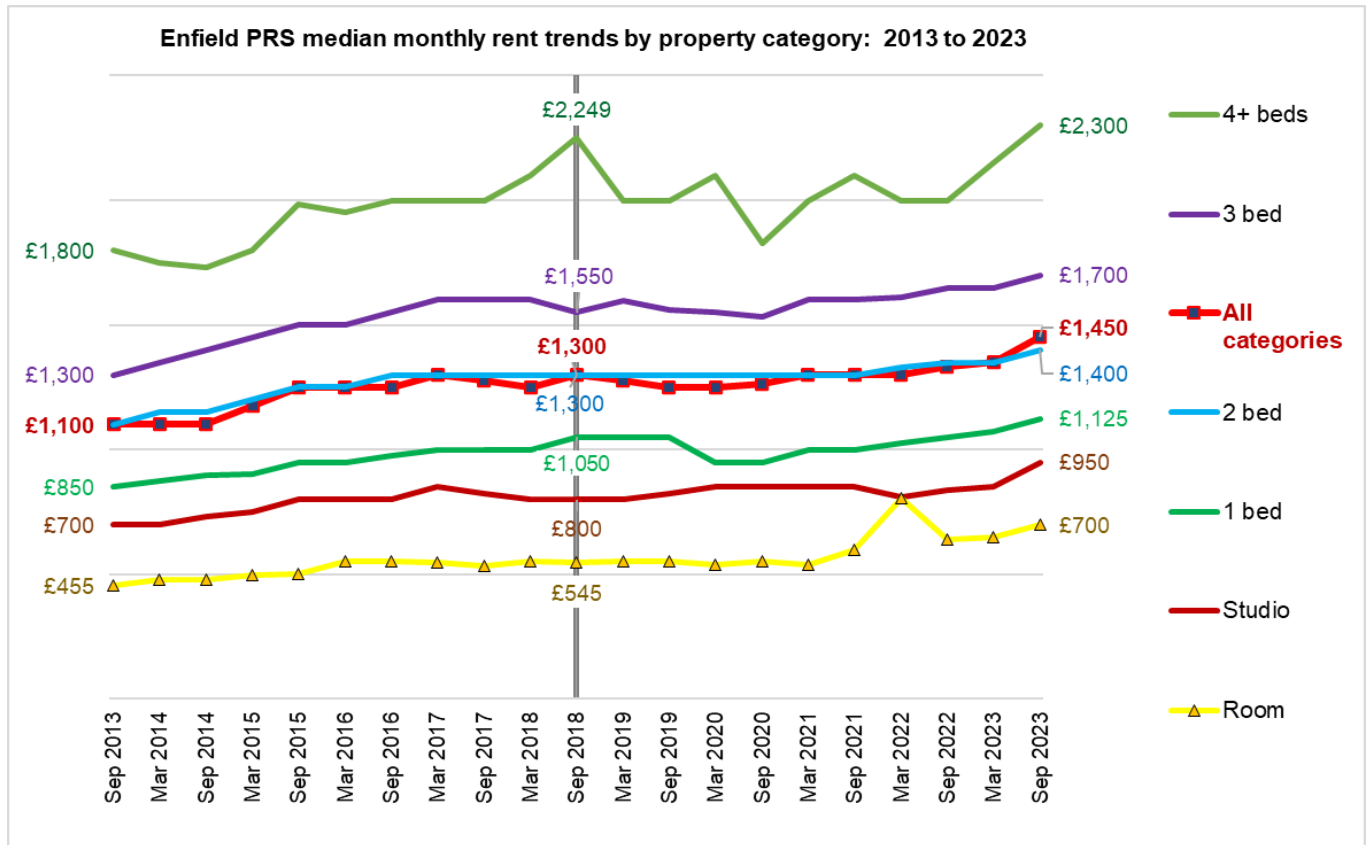
Education

Early years (pre-school) and Primary Education

Foundation level, Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 statistics are published by the Department for Education.

2022/23 data on Early Learning Goals show that Enfield children perform slightly below the regional average on Foundation Stage measures:

Percentage of resident children reaching expected level of early learning goals 2022/23
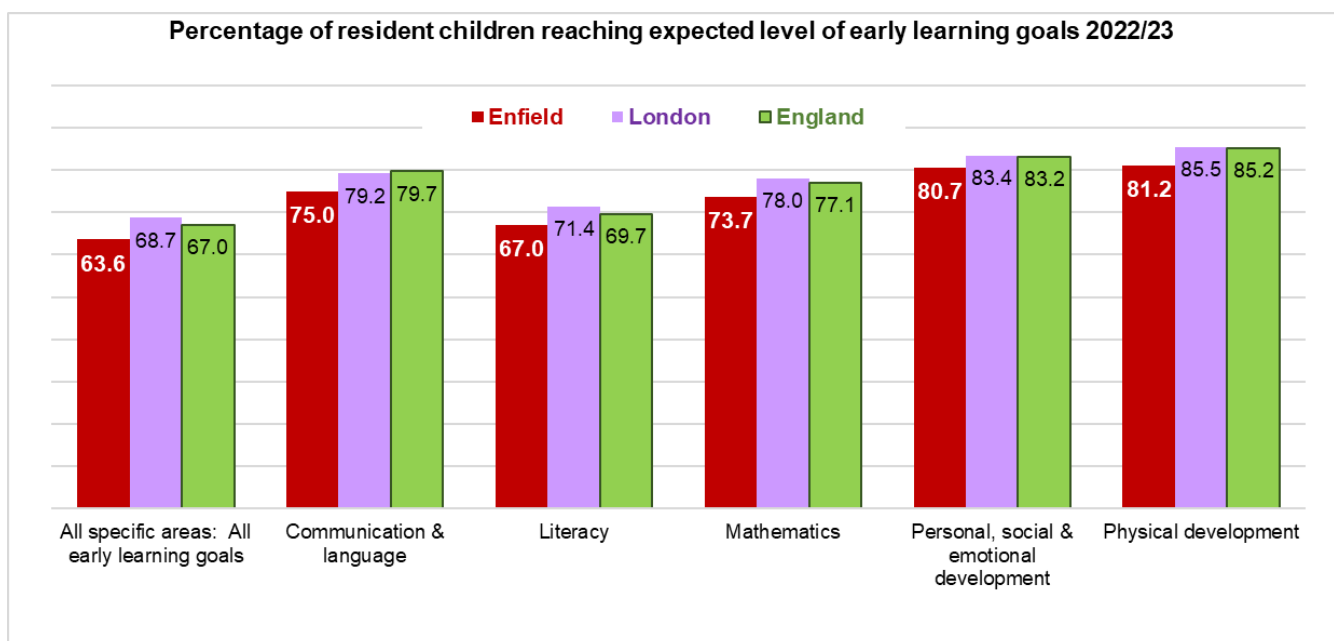
Key Stage 1

Key Stage 1 involves teacher assessments of children aged six or seven (Year 2) in English Reading, English Writing, Mathematics and Science. In Enfield, pupils were a little below national and regional averages in the percentage achieving the expected standard in maths and science, but higher than national average proportions achieved higher level standards in maths.

Key Stage 1 attainment 2022/23: Percentage of children meeting goals (Teacher Assessment)
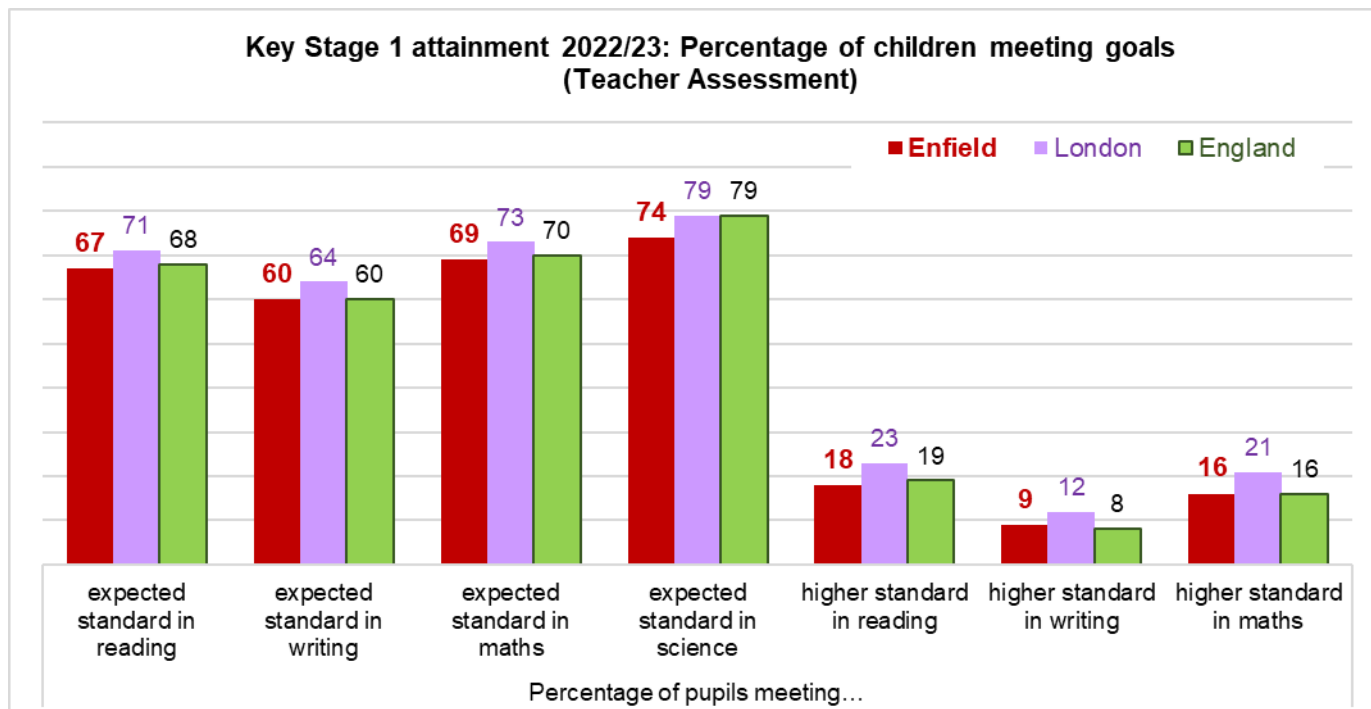
Key Stage 2

At the end of Key Stage 2 (Year 6) Pupils take tests (SATs) in reading, maths and grammar, punctuation and spelling, and receive a teacher assessment (TA) in reading, writing, maths and science. Overall attainment on expected standards for Enfield pupils was above the national average on most measures.

The percentage of children achieving higher standards in the various disciplines was greater than the national averages on all measures except reading – see chart below.

Key Stage 2 attainment 2022/23: Percentage of children meeting goals
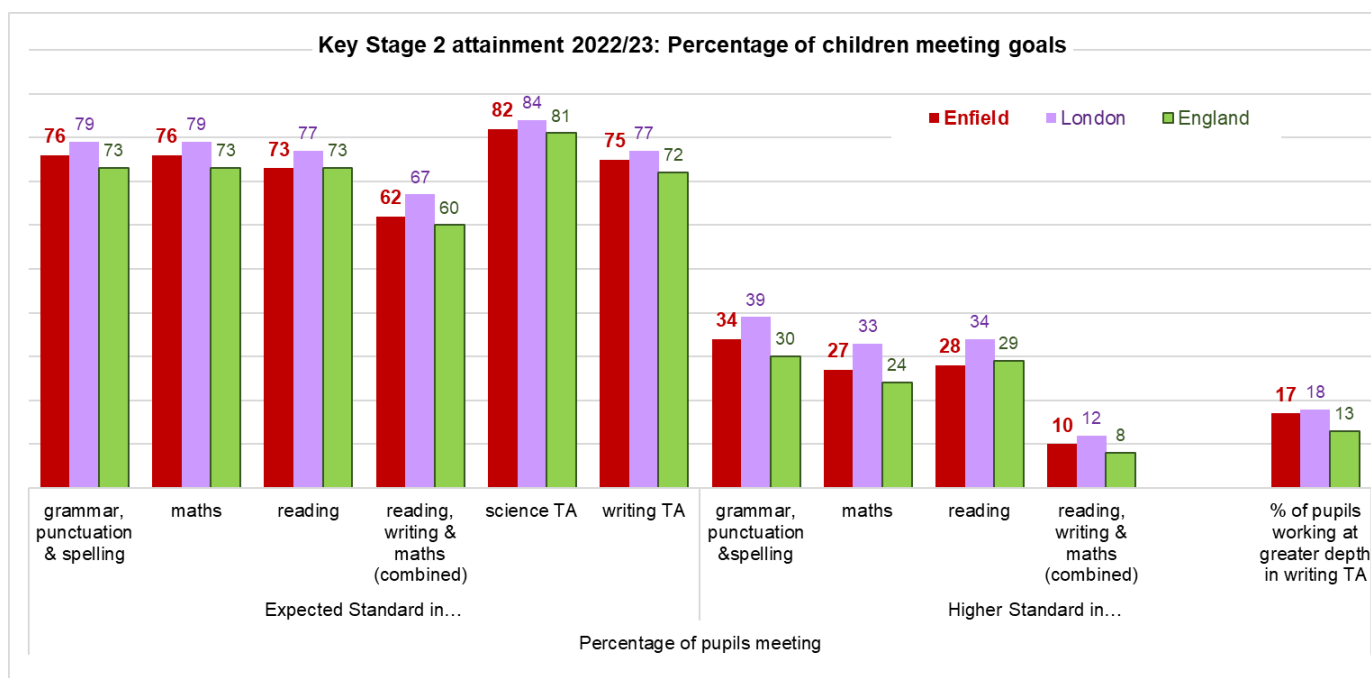
Key Stage 4

Since 2018, the 9-1 marking system has been in force for GCSEs[33]. The government publishes data on the percentage of pupils achieving a 9-5 pass and a 9-4 pass in English and Mathematics.

In 2020, of course, students did not sit examinations and schools were closed for several months. In 2021, there were no national exams once again, but schools determined GCSE attainment via teacher-assessed grades. The usual regime of public examinations recommenced in 2022.

The English Baccalaureate (Ebacc) is a set of subjects at GCSE that keeps young people's options open for further study and future career. It consists of English language and literature, Maths, the sciences, geography or history and a language.

A selection of Enfield's students' attainment measures in 2022/23 are shown in the charts below.

Key Stage 4 attainment 2022/23: Percentage of pupils achieving goals

■ Enfield ■ London ■ England

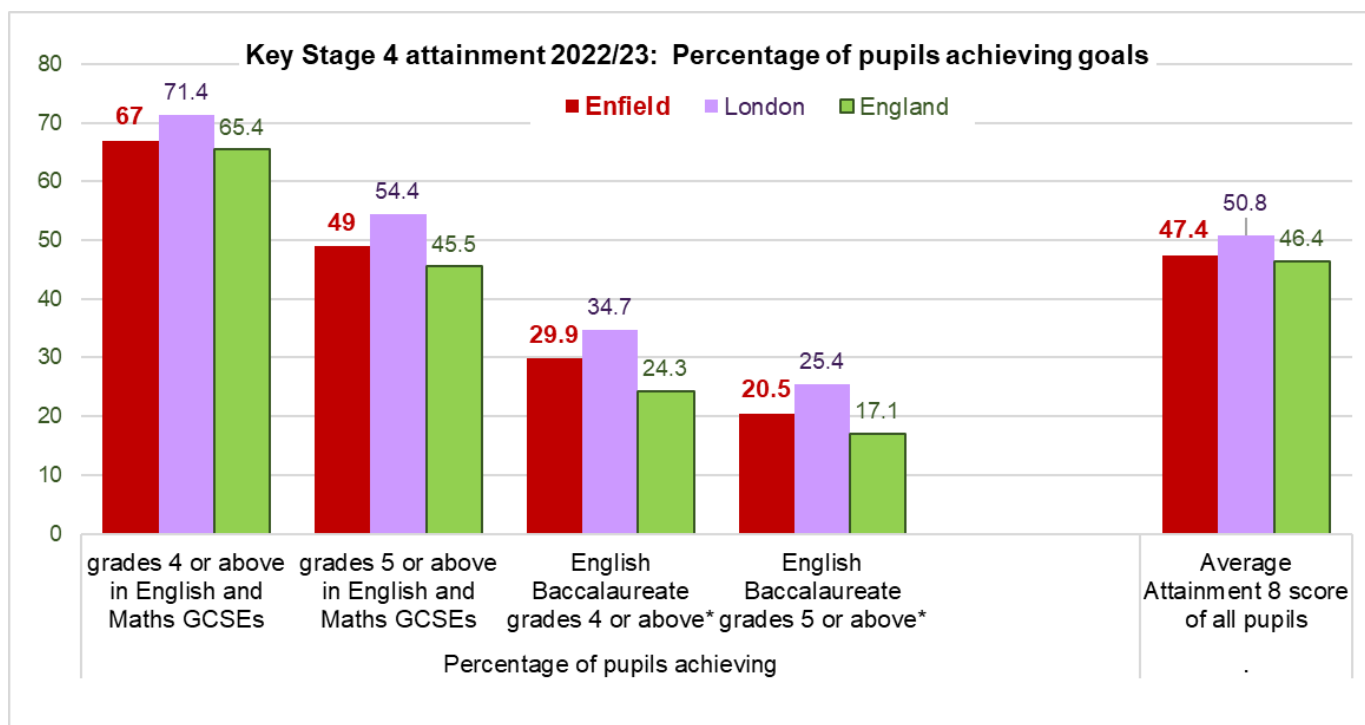|	Enfield	London	England
grades 4 or above in English and Maths GCSEs	67	71.4	65.4
grades 5 or above in English and Maths GCSEs	49	54.4	45.5
English Baccalaureate grades 4 or above*	29.9	34.7	24.3
English Baccalaureate grades 5 or above*	20.5	25.4	17.1
Average Attainment 8 score of all pupils	47.4	50.8	46.4

Percentage of pupils achieving

Level 3 / A Levels

A levels are among a group of regulated qualifications which are classified as Level 3[34]. These also include Tech Level qualifications, such as the BTEC Extended Diploma.

Facilitating subjects at A level are those which tend to give students the best options for further education. These are:

• Mathematics and Further Mathematics
• English Literature
• Physics
• Biology
• Chemistry
• Geography
• History
• Languages (Classical and Modern)

- 83.4% of Enfield's A level entrants achieved at least two A levels, with 24% attaining grades AAB or above.

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[33] Grade 9 is the highest grade and Grade 1 the lowest. No individual grade has a direct equivalent with the former A*-E system. Achieving a Grade 4 or above is a pass and achieving a 5 or above is considered a 'good pass'.
[34] For more information, visit: https://www.gov.uk/what-different-qualification-levels-mean/compare-different-qualification-levels

Enfield pupils' performance in age 16-18 education can be compared with the regional and national averages in the charts below.

A Level and other 16-18 qualification attainment 2022/23: Percentages of students

Legend: Enfield, London, England

Percentage of students achieving	Enfield	London	England
≥ 2 A levels	83.4	88.8	86
≥ 2 substantial level 3 results	93.8	92.9	92.7
≥ AAB	24.0	24.1	22.5
≥ AAB (minimum of 2 facilitating A levels)	19.4	17.7	15.8
3 A* to A	14.8	15.1	13.7
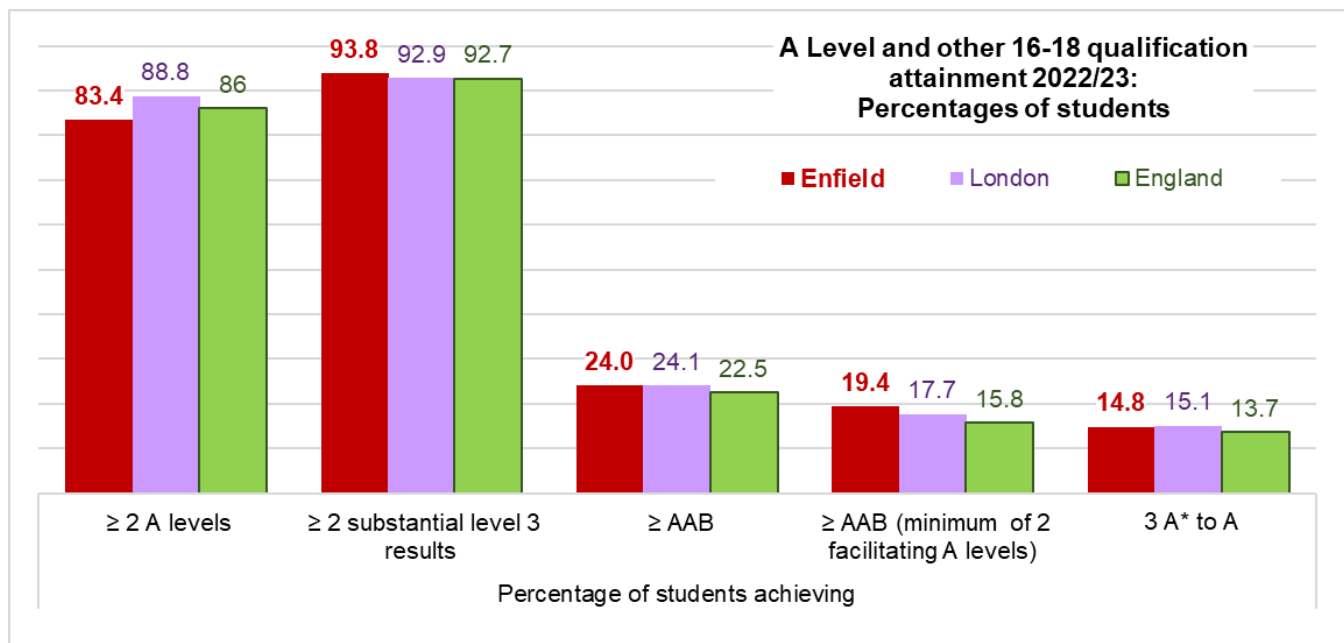
Average Point Scores (APS) [35] are another set of Level 3 performance measures. Enfield students' scores are shown below, with London and England comparators.

Average Point Scores: A Levels & Tech Levels 2022/23

Legend: Enfield, London, England

Average point score per entry (APS)	Enfield	London	England
APS per A level entry	35.03	34.97	34.16
APS per tech level entry	27.67	28.99	28.5
APS per 'Best 3' entries	35.6	35.24	34.68

School and College level performance information is available from the Department for Education's School and college performance tables. The data can be searched in a flexible way on the DfE table builder page.
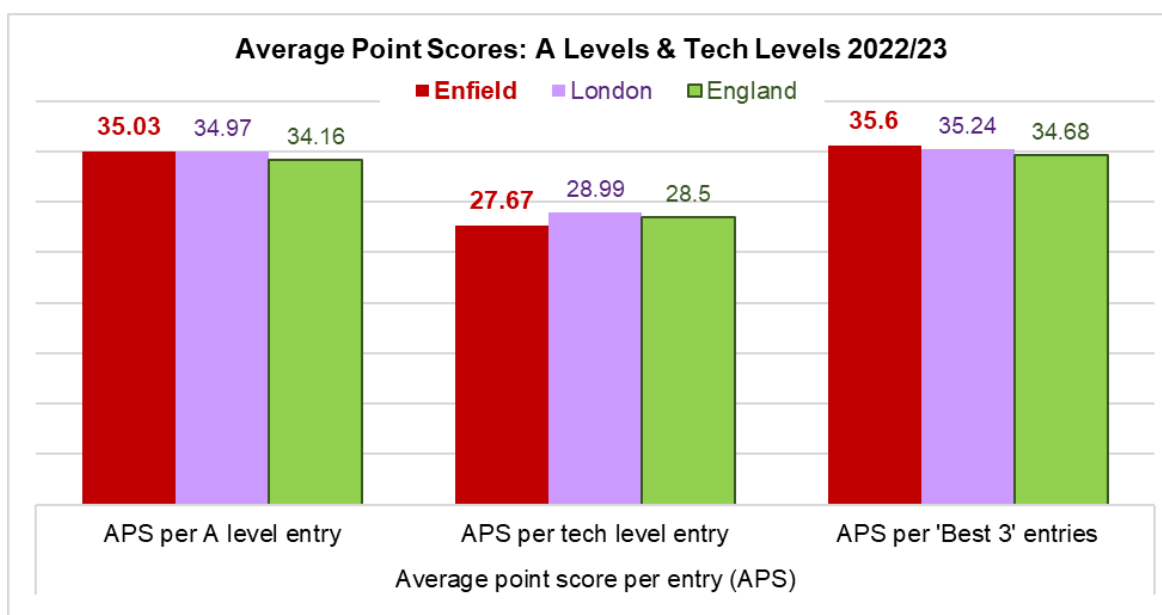
There are three further and higher education colleges in the borough:-

- The College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (CONEL) has a campus at Ponders End

- Barnet and Southgate College has a campus at Southgate

- Capel Manor horticultural college and gardens is nationally known and trains horticulturalists, land managers, and gardeners.

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[35] An average point score per entry is calculated by dividing the total number of points achieved by students in particular qualifications by the total number of entries made in those qualifications.

Qualifications held by adults:

The most accurate assessment of the level of qualifications held by the adult population is the 2021 Census. As of then, 57,813 Enfield adults aged over 16 years (22.5% of the total) had no qualifications compared to a London average of 16.2% and a national average of 18.2%.

At the other end of the scale, the number of adults with Level 4 qualifications or higher was 93,371, or 36.3% - higher than the national average.

Highest level of qualifications held: Percentage of population aged 16+
Enfield, London, England & Wales

Category	Enfield	London	England & Wales
No qualifications	22.5	16.2	18.2
Level 1 / entry level quals	9.4	7.7	9.6
Level 2	11.3	10.0	13.4
Apprenticeship	3.9	3.2	5.3
Level 3	13.4	13.2	16.9
Level 4 and above	36.3	46.7	33.8
Other qualifications	3.2	3.1	2.8

Level 1 and entry level qualifications:	1 to 4 GCSEs grade A* to C , Any GCSEs at other grades, O levels or CSEs (any grades), 1 AS level, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic or Essential Skills
Level 2 qualifications:	5 or more GCSEs (A* to C or 9 to 4), O levels (passes), CSEs (grade 1), School Certification, 1 A level, 2 to 3 AS levels, VCEs, Intermediate or Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First or General Diploma, RSA Diploma
Level 3 qualifications:	2 or more A levels or VCEs, 4 or more AS levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression or Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advance Diploma, NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma
Level 4 qualifications and above:	Degree (BA, BSc), higher degree (MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ level 4 to 5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, professional qualifications (for example, teaching, nursing, accountancy)
Other qualifications:	Vocational or work-related qualifications, other qualifications achieved in England or Wales, qualifications achieved outside England or Wales (equivalent not stated or unknown)

Local Economy

In 2022, London contributed around £520,000 million to the UK's Gross Value Added measure[36], while Enfield itself accounted for £7,886 million. Using current price estimates, this represents an increase of 7% on the previous period (2021).

Of this 2022 figure, Real Estate activities were responsible for around a quarter of total GVA (24%), and Construction and Wholesale and Retail Trade also made a significant contributions (12% and 11% respectively). Most industries' GVA rose between 2021 and 2022, with a few exceptions: Public Administration and Defence, Construction and Activities of Households

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[36] Gross Value Added is a crucial measure in the determination of Gross Domestic Product. The Gross Value Added of an area, or industrial sector is the measure of the value of goods and services that it produces. Gross Domestic Product is calculated by taking GVA and adding net indirect tax (indirect taxes minus subsidies).   2022 figures are the most recent available. The GVA (B) – or balanced – measure is used here.   Source: Office for National Statistics.

Industry Code	Industry description
AB	Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying
C	Manufacturing
DE	Electricity, gas, water; sewerage and waste management
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles
H	Transportation and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service
O	Public administration and defence
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities
T	Activities of households

Enfield: GVA (in £millions) by industrial group - 2021 and 2022 (2022 figures labelled)
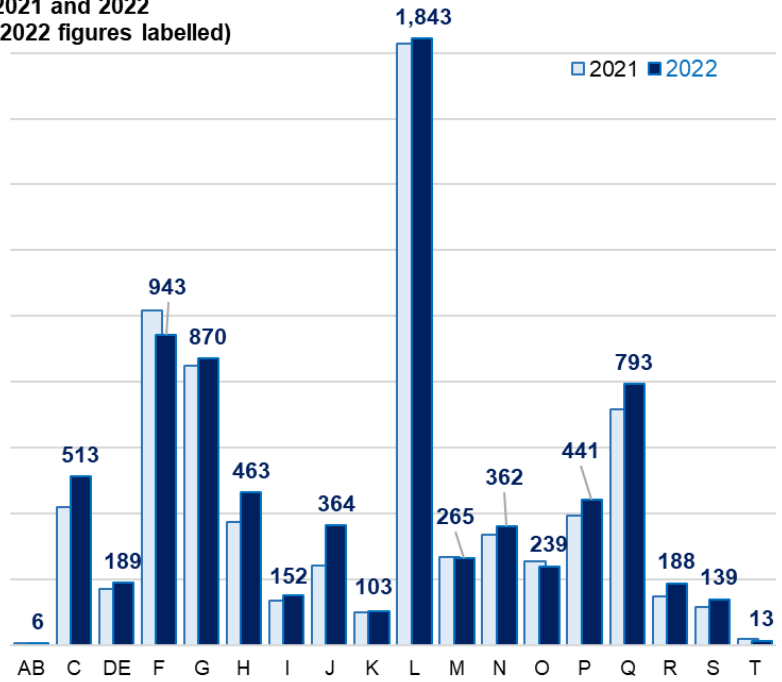
Another comparative measure (although one which can be distorted by the age variation of local populations, and by commuting patterns) is Gross Value Added (GVA) **per head** of the population.

In 2022, Enfield's Gross Value Added (GVA) **per head** was £24,099 – 8% higher than in 2020. This was lower than the UK and London averages, but higher than the average for the Outer London – East and North East Area, of which Enfield is a member [37].

The chart shows how GVA per head for Enfield and comparator areas has changed from 1998 onwards. The economic after-effects of the financial crisis of 2008 can be observed in the period from then to 2013, and the immediate economic impact of the Coronavirus pandemic can be seen in the 2020 outputs.

Gross Value Added (GVA) per head (£): by area, 1998 to 2022

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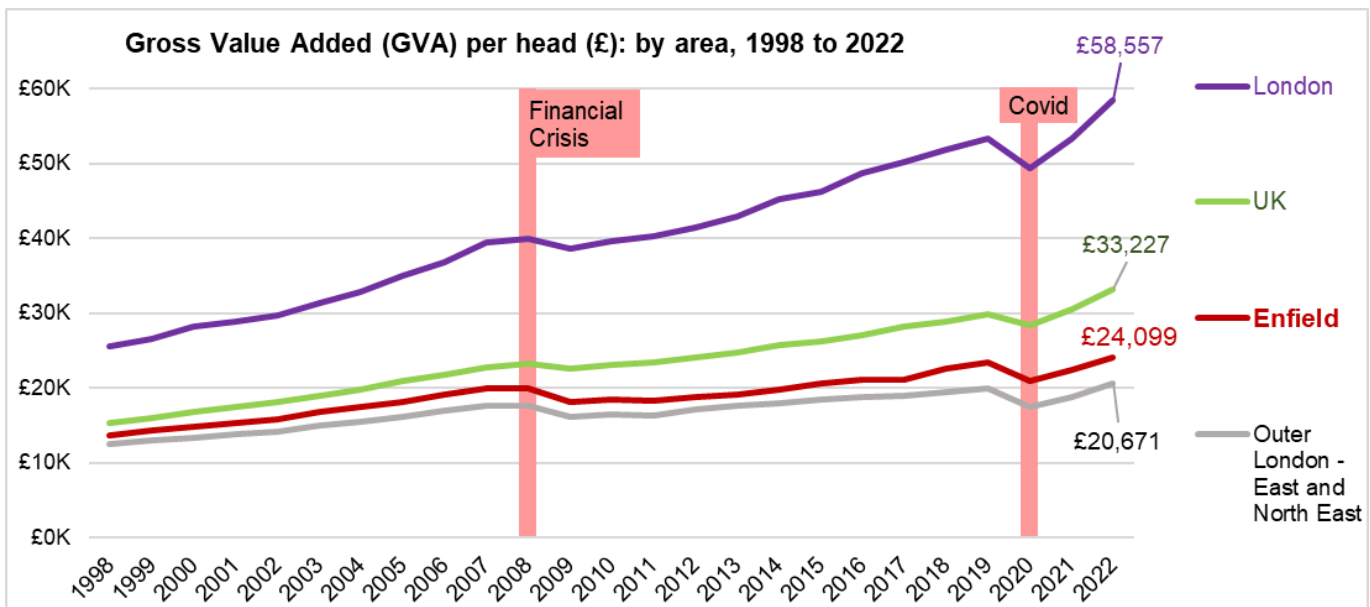
[37] ITL region TLI5: Outer London - East & North East includes Enfield (TLI54), Bexley & Greenwich (TLI51), Barking & Dagenham and Havering (TLI52) and Redbridge & Waltham Forest (TLI53). ITL regions replace the NUTS regions previously used while the UK was part of the European Union.

As a business destination, Enfield offers low cost industrial space and excellent locational benefits with road links into the city, to the M25 and to the main northern trunk routes, the M1 and A1(M). There are four international airports and King's Cross St Pancras all within one hour's journey and new transport projects will make travel even more efficient.

The Upper Lee Valley is a designated Opportunity Area as identified in the London Plan. At 3,900 hectares it is the largest such area in London, and Enfield is a key link in the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth corridor. Central, local and regional government all support the vision for more housing and jobs in the area through targeted and sustainable expansion. Enfield's 85-hectare Meridian Water development is a key part of this Opportunity Area, being a £6 billion investment which will create over 10,000 new homes and 6,000 new jobs by 2035, in addition to a new rail station with upgraded transport links. More information about Meridian Water is available on its dedicated website.

The Lea Valley within Enfield contains several significant industrial and commercial areas, including the Brimsdown Business Area.   A number of businesses are located in the area, covering a variety of industries including food and drink production and catering, retail, warehousing and logistics, manufacturing and recycling.

Enfield Council has made it a key priority to help businesses launch and thrive. The Enfield Business Centre is a one-stop shop for commercial enterprises, providing a range of advice, guidance and resources to support start-up and growing businesses. It has helped hundreds of business organisations to start up and grow in the borough. The centre, located in Hertford Road, accommodates a number of key organisations, including the Let's Go Business Hub and Enterprise Enfield. The North London Business Hub is located at Barnet and Southgate College, Southgate Campus. For more information, see Support for Businesses in Enfield.

The Office for National Statistics' UK Business Count records that as at 2022, the number of business enterprises[38] in Enfield was 14,825 (a fall of 2% on 2022), whereas the number of businesses with local units[39] in the borough was 16,195 (also a decrease of 2%)[40]. Note that when broken down by employment sizeband below, totals may not sum due to rounding.

Businesses in Enfield 2023
(registered as live on the IDBR)
by employment sizeband

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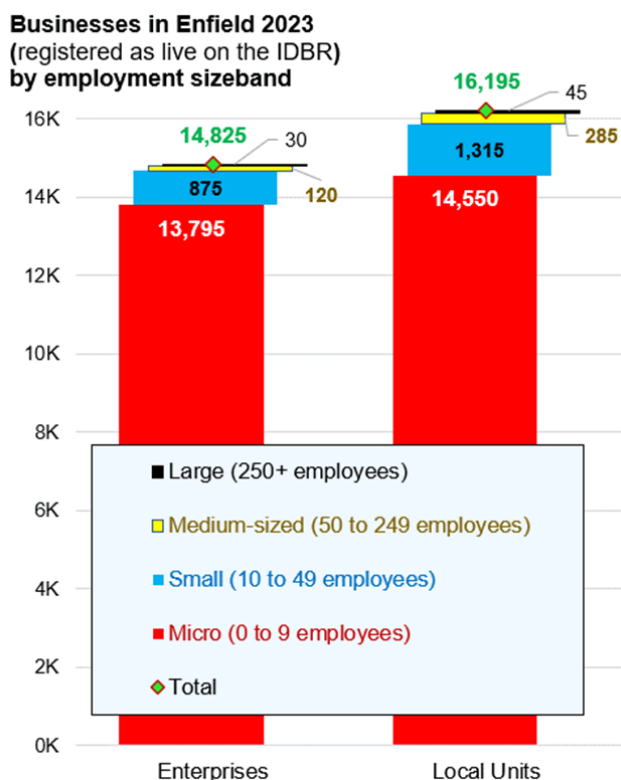
[38] 'enterprises' refers to the number of businesses whose head office is registered in Enfield.
[39] Local Units are individual sites that belong to an enterprise, regardless of location of head office

[40] Both measures include businesses who are registered as live on the Interdepartmental Business Register (IDBR) on the qualifying date. Such businesses are registered for VAT and/or PAYE. Consequently, very small businesses operating below these thresholds will not be included. For context, there are around 40,000 Enfield-based companies registered with Companies House, however the majority of these do not appear on the Interdepartmental Business Register as they fall below the threshold for VAT and PAYE.

93% of Enfield's enterprises are micro-employers with fewer than 10 staff. The number of micro employment enterprises fell by 300 between 2022 and 2023.

Construction accounts for 18% of Enfield's IDBR businesses, followed by Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (14%). Business Administration & Support (9%) and Retail (%) are also strongly-represented local industries.

Enfield-based enterprises registered for VAT and/or PAYE by industry: 2023

Industry	Number
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	40
Mining, Quarrying, Utilities	70
Finance / Insurance	160
Education	275
Motor Trades	380
Manufacturing	520
Health	630
Transport & storage (inc postal)	750
Accommodation & Food services	770
Wholesale trade	790
Property	795
Arts, entertainment, other services	1,010
Information & Comms	1,120
Retail	1,325
Business Admin & Support	1,365
Professional, Scientific & Tech	2,130
Construction	2,700

- 92.8% of all VAT / PAYE businesses based in Enfield have an estimated annual turnover of less than £1million
- This number fell by 420 between 2022 and 2023 while the number of businesses with turnover of £1 million plus rose by 75.

Enfield: Number of business enterprises on IDBR as at 2023: by turnover sizeband

Turnover band	Number
£0k to £49k	2,180
£50k to £99k	3,360
£100k to 199k	4,975
£200k to £499k	2,080
£500k to £999k	1,170
£1m to £1.99m	485
£2m to £4.99m	345
£5m to £9.99m	125
£10m to £49.99m	90
£50m +	15

Increase or decrease in the number of Enfield IDBR enterprises, by turnover sizeband: 2022 to 2023
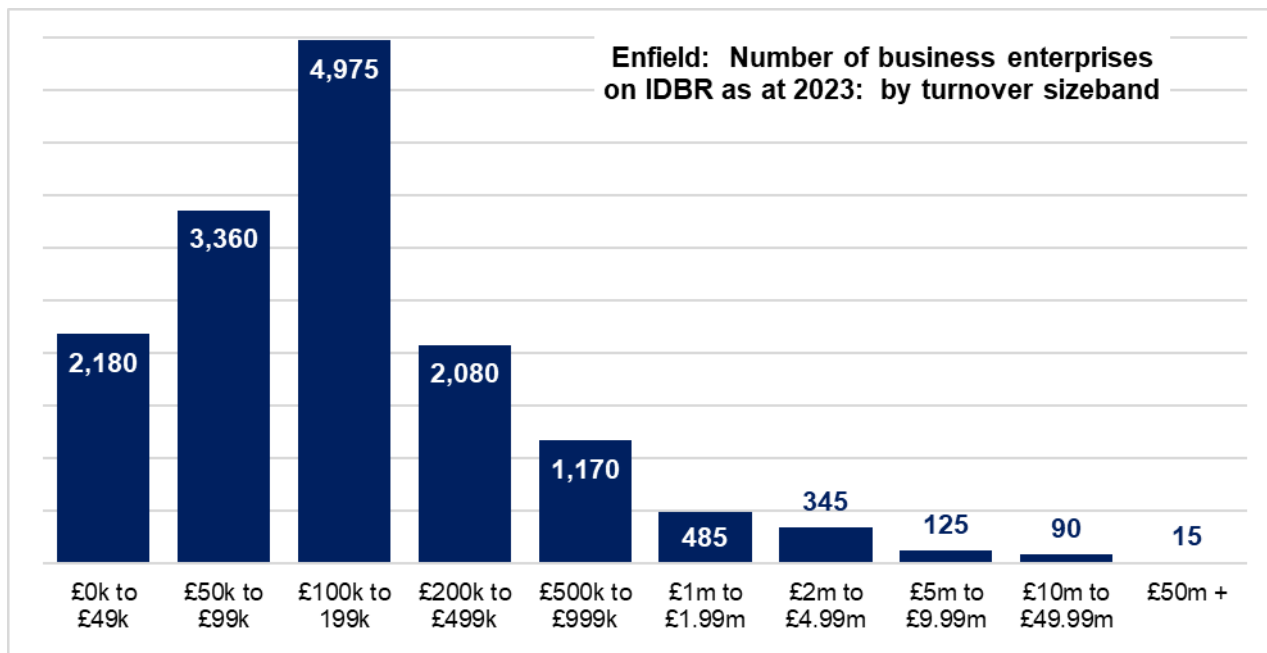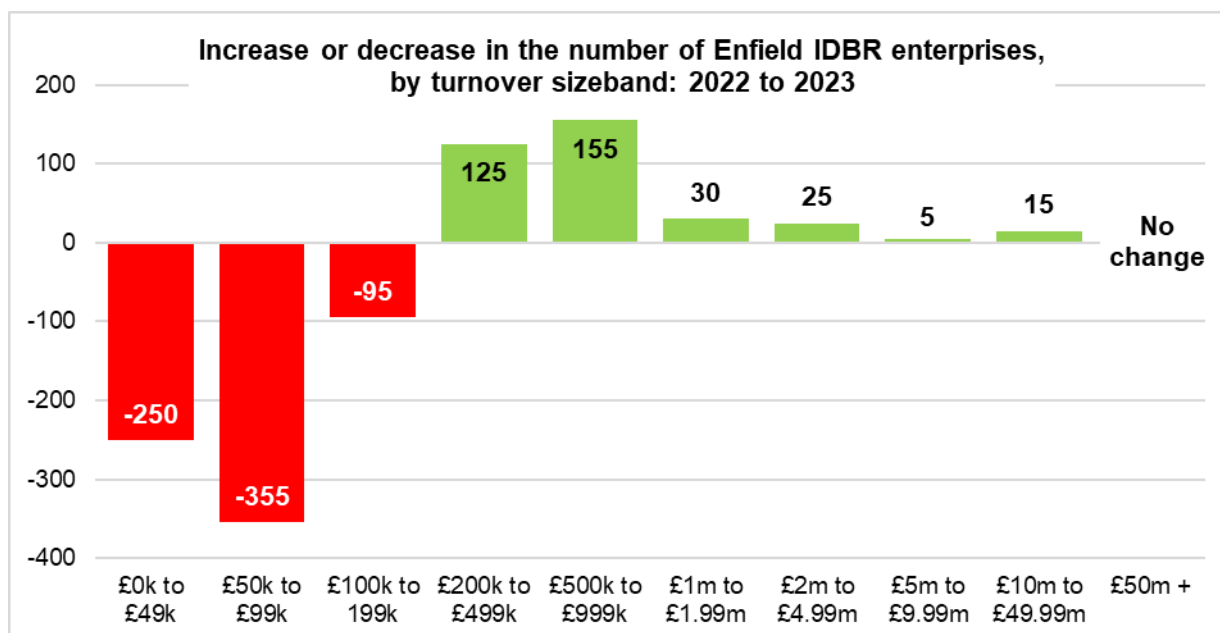
Business Births, Deaths and Survival rates

The Office for National Statistics' Interdepartmental Business Register recorded the inclusion of 2,260 new PAYE / VAT businesses based in Enfield in 2022 (the most recent data available)[41]. This was the lowest number of business 'births' since 2012.

In the same period, 2,390 existing businesses ceased to exist: the first time that business deaths have outnumbered business birt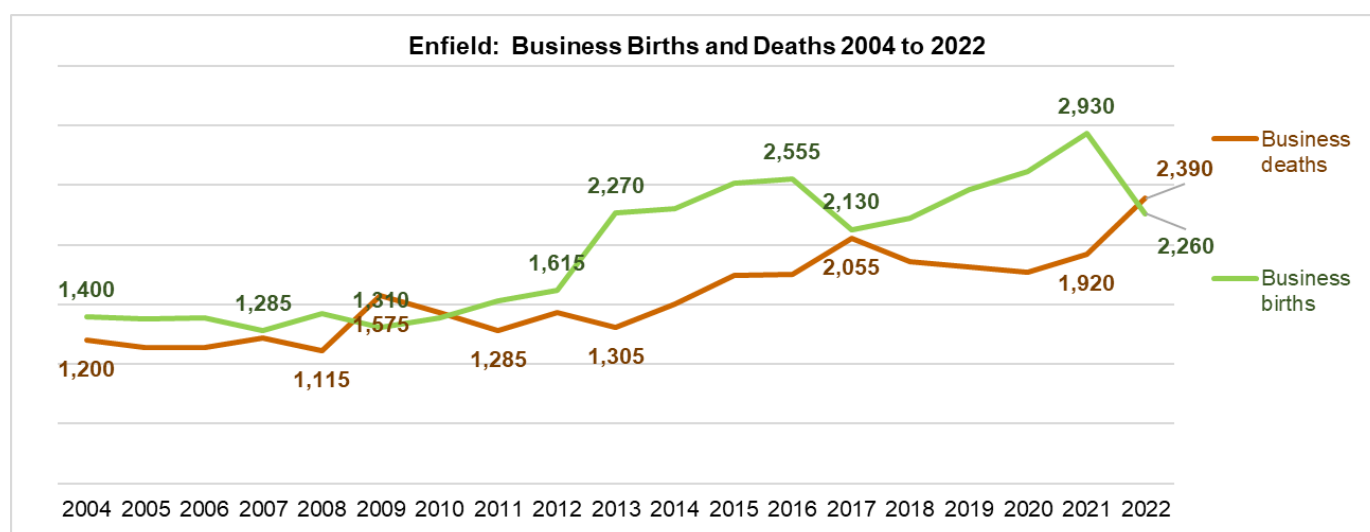hs for twelve year. The trend over the last seventeen years is shown in the chart below. Both the creation and dissolution of enterprises has increased over that time.

Enfield: Business Births and Deaths 2004 to 2022

In 2022, the business start-up rate[42] in Enfield was above that of London and the UK on average - 13% of all active enterprises in the borough were new businesses. The rate of business closures in the same year was, at 13.8%, again, above both the regional and national averages. The Business survival rate in Enfield after one year was comparable with the UK average, and over five years was higher – 41.8% of Enfield businesses which appeared on the register in 2017 were still active in 2022.

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[41] IDBR takes a snapshot of active businesses upon a particular date in that year and looks at businesses formed since the last snapshot date. Again, this measure concerns those businesses who are registered for VAT and/or PAYE, so will not include very small companies operating below these thresholds.

[42] As a percentage of active enterprises. From Office for National Statistics: Business Demography 2021 (from InterDepartmental Business Register).

Area	Business births 2022		Business deaths 2022		% change from 2021		Business Survival Rates	
	Number	Rate *	Number	Rate	Births	Deaths	One-year survival rate **	Five-year survival rate ***
Enfield	2260	13.0	2390	13.8	-22.9	24.5	93.7	41.8
London	76,845	12.7	76510	12.7	-9.9	10.4	94.1	39.2
UK	336,925	11.5	345490	11.8	-7.4	5.2	93.4	39.6

* per 100 active businesses on qualifying date
** per 100 businesses formed in 2021
*** per 100 businesses formed in 2017

Employment

There are a number of ways in which employment levels can be estimated, using different government sources.

Total Jobs and Jobs Density:

Total Jobs (published by the Office for National Statistics) is a workplace-based measure of jobs and comprises:

- employees (from the Business Register and Employment Survey),
- self-employment jobs (from the Annual Population Survey),
- government-supported trainees (from DfES and DWP) and
- HM Forces (from MoD).

Jobs Density is the numbers of jobs per resident aged 16-64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age.

As at 2022 (most recent data available) there were 129,000 Total Jobs in Enfield, giving a Jobs Density of 0.61 – a slight increase on 2021. Jobs Density in Enfield has been lower than that for the UK as a whole for the last twenty years. The average for the London region is higher than one – meaning that there are more jobs than working-age residents, although in 2020, it dropped below 1.00 for the first time since 2015.

The chart below shows total jobs in Enfield (right-hand axis), and the jobs densities of Enfield, London and the UK since 2001.

Enfield: Total Jobs
plus Jobs Density for Enfield, London and UK
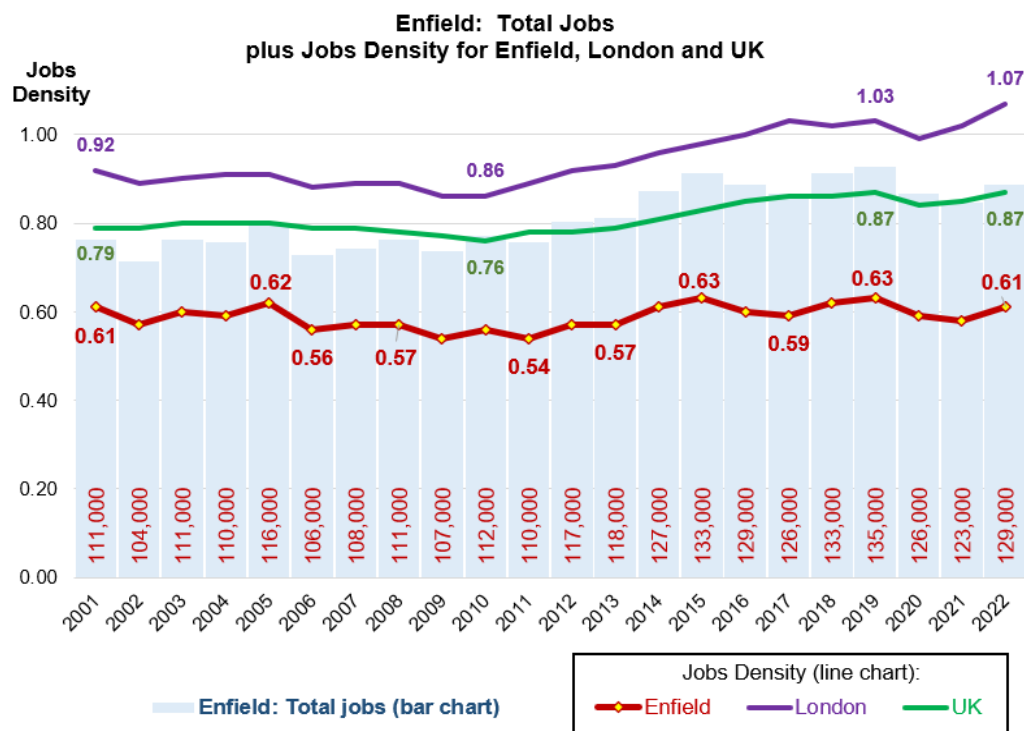
Employees / Employment as measured in the Business Register & Employment Survey[43]

This measure is narrower than 'Total Jobs', as it only includes employees plus the number of working owners. Working owners are typically sole traders, sole proprietors or partners who receive drawings or a share of the profits. Self-employed workers are **only** counted if they are registered for VAT or Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) schemes. Self-employed people not registered for these, along with HM Forces and Government Supported trainees are therefore excluded.

While this measure does not encompass all the employment that the 'Total Jobs' measure does, it does contain more detail and allows us to drill further into the sectors, locations and contract types that make up the overall numbers.

As of 2022, there were estimated to be 110,000 **employee jobs** in Enfield, with the more expansive definition of 'employment' covering 112,000. 65% of employees are full-time, while 35% are part-time.
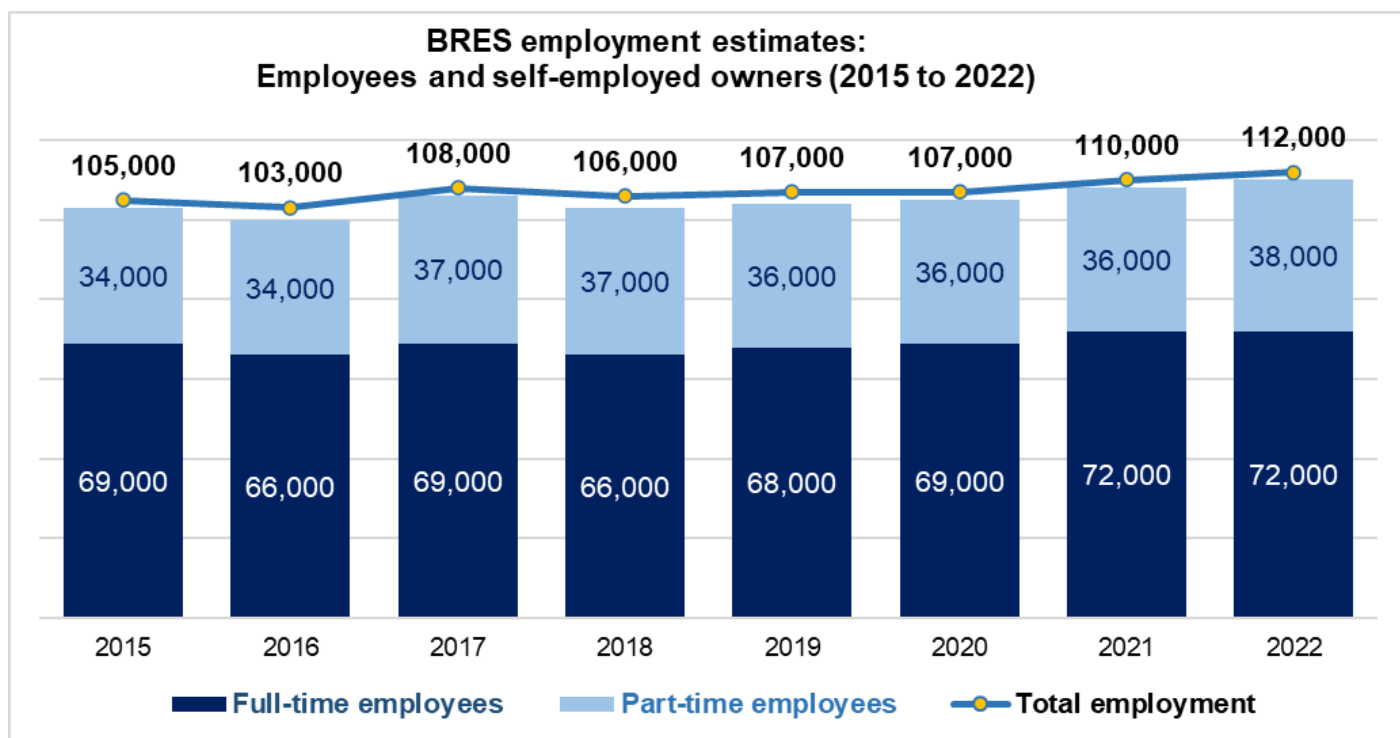
The number of employee jobs is also available at local area level (Lower layer Super Output Area), as shown in the map below.

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[43] Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2022. Totals for full-time and part-time may not sum with Total employees owing to rounding (ie total employees may be 1,000 different from sum of P-T and F-T)
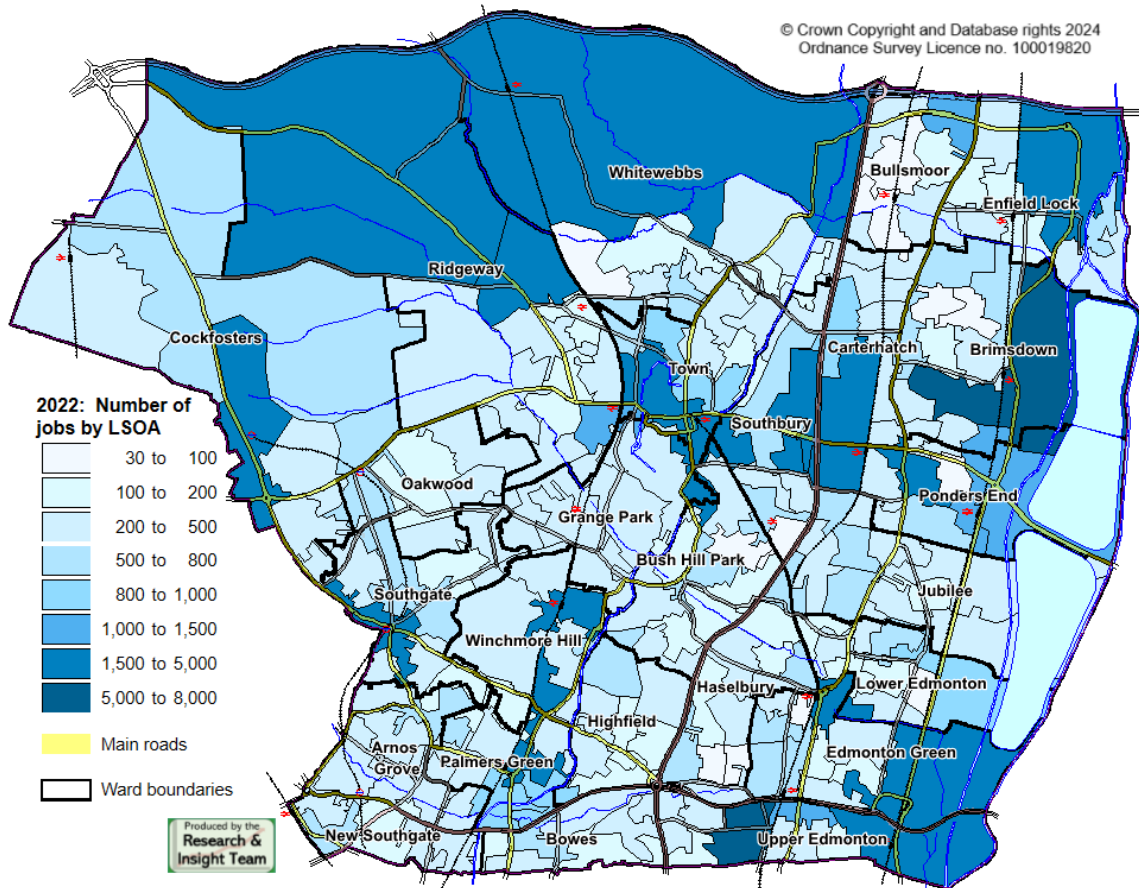
Employment by industry type

As at 2021, Health accounts for 14% of all employment, with 12% being in Retail and 10% in Education.

There was growth between 2020 and 2021 in numbers employed in Health, Education, Business Administration and Support, Information and Communications, Manufacturing, Property, and the Mining, Quarrying and Utilities sectors.

Industry	2022
Health	16,500
Retail	13,000
Education	11,500
Business Admin & Support	11,000
Transport & storage	8,000
Construction	7,000
Wholesale	7,000
Accommodation & food services	7,000
Professional, scientific & tech	6,000
Manufacturing	5,500
Arts, entertainment & recreation	5,000
Information & comms	4,000
Public Administration	3,500
Property	2,250
Motor Trades	1,500
Finance & insurance	1,500
Mining, quarrying & utilities	1,500
Agriculture, forestry/ fishing	250

BRES: Employment by industry 2021 & 2022

2021
2022

Environment

Road Traffic

Local data is collected by the Department of Transport based on the total number of vehicle miles travelled in the borough, (measured in million vehicle miles). All data from 2000 onwards was revised in 2022.

In Enfield, there were a total of 1,114 million motor vehicle miles travelled in 2023. This was an increase of 18 million miles from the previous year, and slightly higher than in 2019.

Of the London boroughs, Enfield had the third highest number of motor traffic miles in 2023, behind Hillingdon and Havering, which is unsurprising, given its physical size, connectivity and location. Enfield contains the sixth highest total road length of the 33 boroughs – 395 miles, which,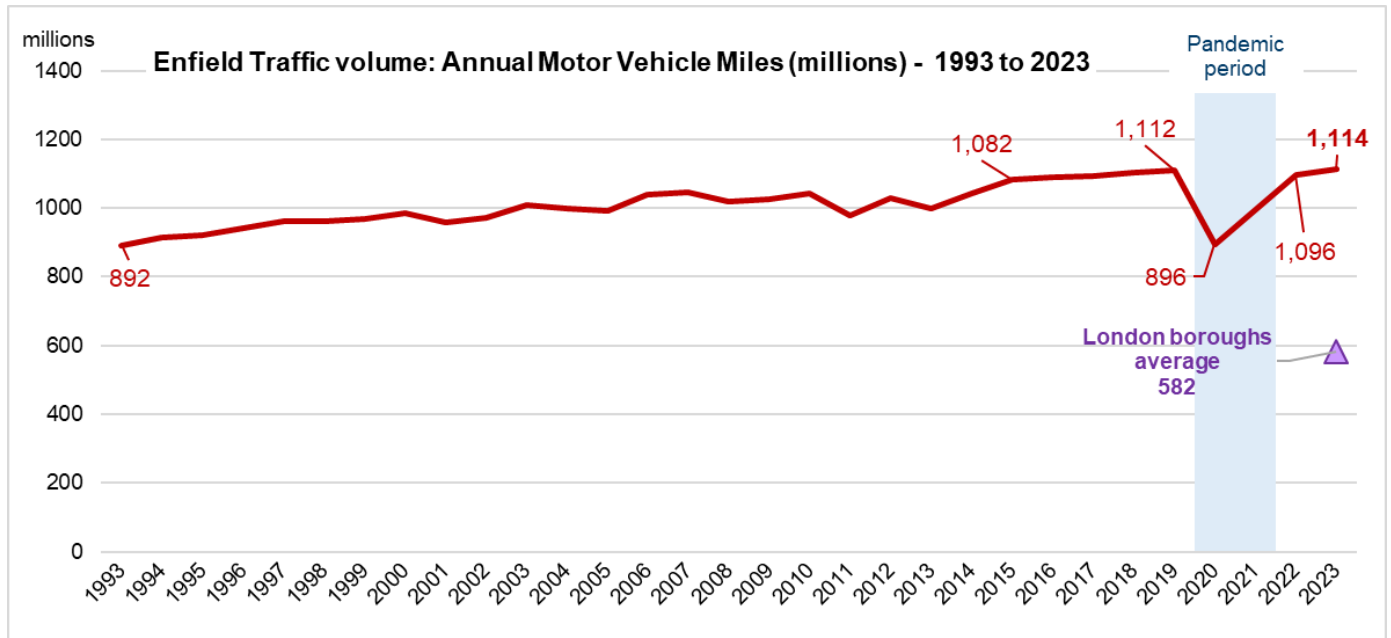 laid end to end would reach from Enfield to Glasgow. Of this road length, 20.2 miles are dual carriageway, and 7 miles are motorway.

Motor Vehicle Flow is the number of vehicles passing in 24 hours at an average point on the road network, providing a measure of how heavily used the roads are. This is calculated by dividing the estimate of annual vehicle miles in each local authority by the length of road in that authority and number of days in the year.

There are more vehicles using Enfield's roads than in all but two of the other London boroughs (Hillingdon and Hounslow). According to the Department of Transport, the annual average daily flow (number of vehicles) for Enfield was 7,740 in 2023. This is significantly higher than the averages for English districts and the other London boroughs (4,124 and 5,712 respectively)..

For Enfield and its regional and national comparators, the average number of vehicles on the roads rose steadily from 2010 onwards, with a sharp drop in 2020, followed by an uptick and continued increases from 2021.

Average daily flow of motor vehicles by area: 1993 to 2023 (number of vehicles)
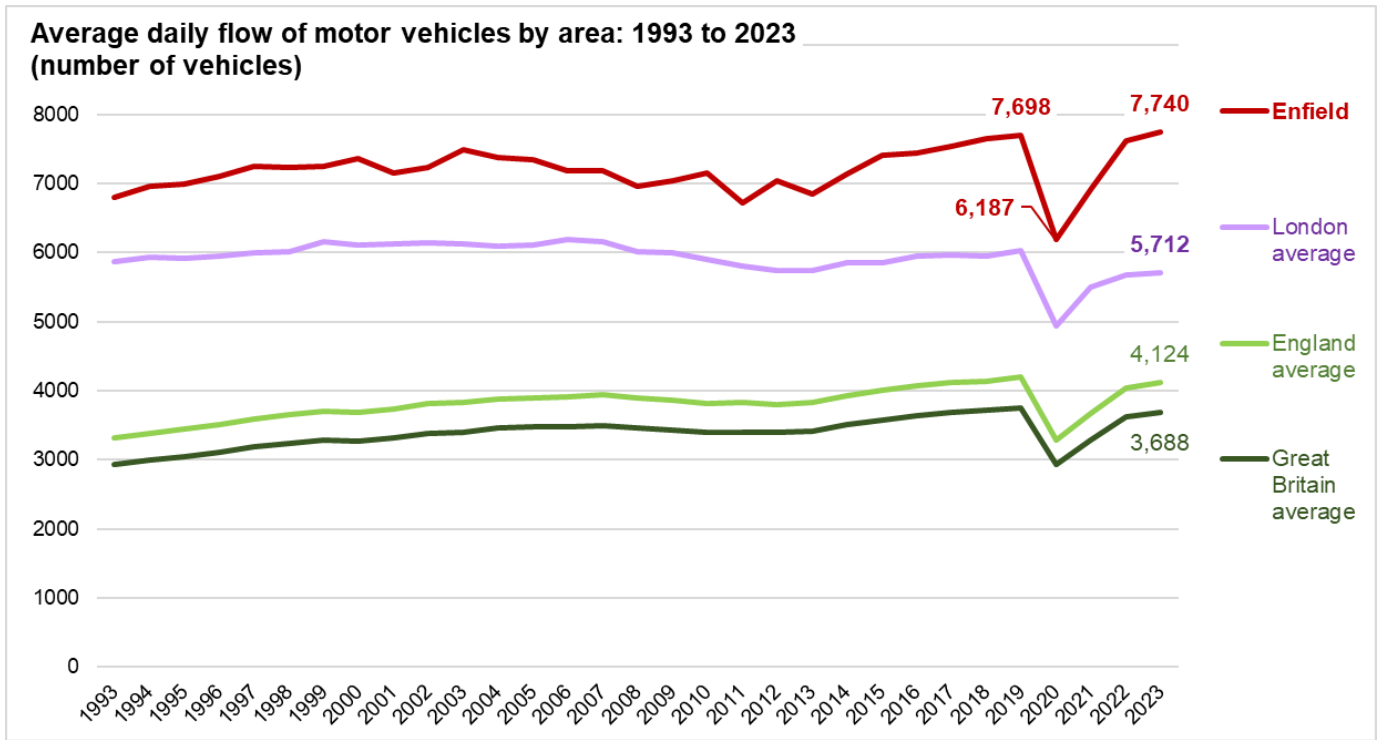
Car ownership

2021 Census data[44] on cars available to Enfield households indicates that car ownership levels have increased since ten years earlier (2011 Census):

- 83,407 of Enfield's 121,000 resident households (at the time of the Census) had access to at least one car or van. See chart below

- Fewer households have no cars or vans, compared with 2011, and more have two or more vehicles at their disposal. This may be related to the general growth in average household size, and the fact that Enfield households now contain more non-dependent adults.

- Compared with national averages (England and Wales), Enfield households are less likely to have two or more cars.

- Compared with the London average, Enfield households are less likely not to have a vehicle at all.

% of households by no. of cars / vans: Enfield, London, England & Wales

- ■ Enfield ● London ● E&W

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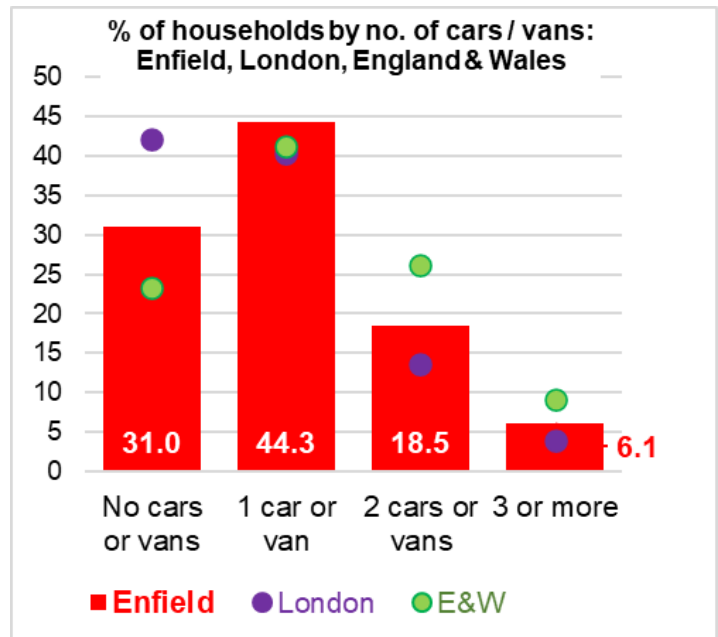
[44] These data deal with households. As mentioned earlier, there were only around 121,000 resident households at the time of the 2021 Census – fewer than expected, probably due to some temporary migration during the Covid-19 period. The true number of resident households as at 2023 is probably significantly higher.

Number of households by car or van availability: 2011 and 2021

- 2011
- 2021

	No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 cars or vans in household	3 or more cars or vans in household
2011	38,933	51,872	21,997	7,114
2021	37,517	53,617	22,358	7,432

Travel to work

Method of travel to work: % of working people (2021 Census)

	Car / van (driving)	Work mainly from home	Bus, minibus or coach	Underground, light rail, tram	On foot	Train	Passenger - car or van	Bicycle	Other (incl moped, taxi)
Enfield	32.5	31.3	10.6	8.7	5.7	5.0	2.2	1.4	2.6
London	20.6	42.1	8.9	9.9	6.4	5.3		3.0	2.4
England	44.5	31.5	4.3	1.9	7.6	2.0	3.9	2.1	2.2

Legend:
- Car / van (driving)
- Work mainly from home
- Bus, minibus or coach
- Underground, light rail, tram
- On foot
- Train
- Passenger - car or van
- Bicycle
- Other (incl moped, taxi)

As at the 2021 Census, 46,721 Enfield residents (32.5% of all working people) drove to work, while a just under a quarter (34,984) use public transport (bus, train or tube).
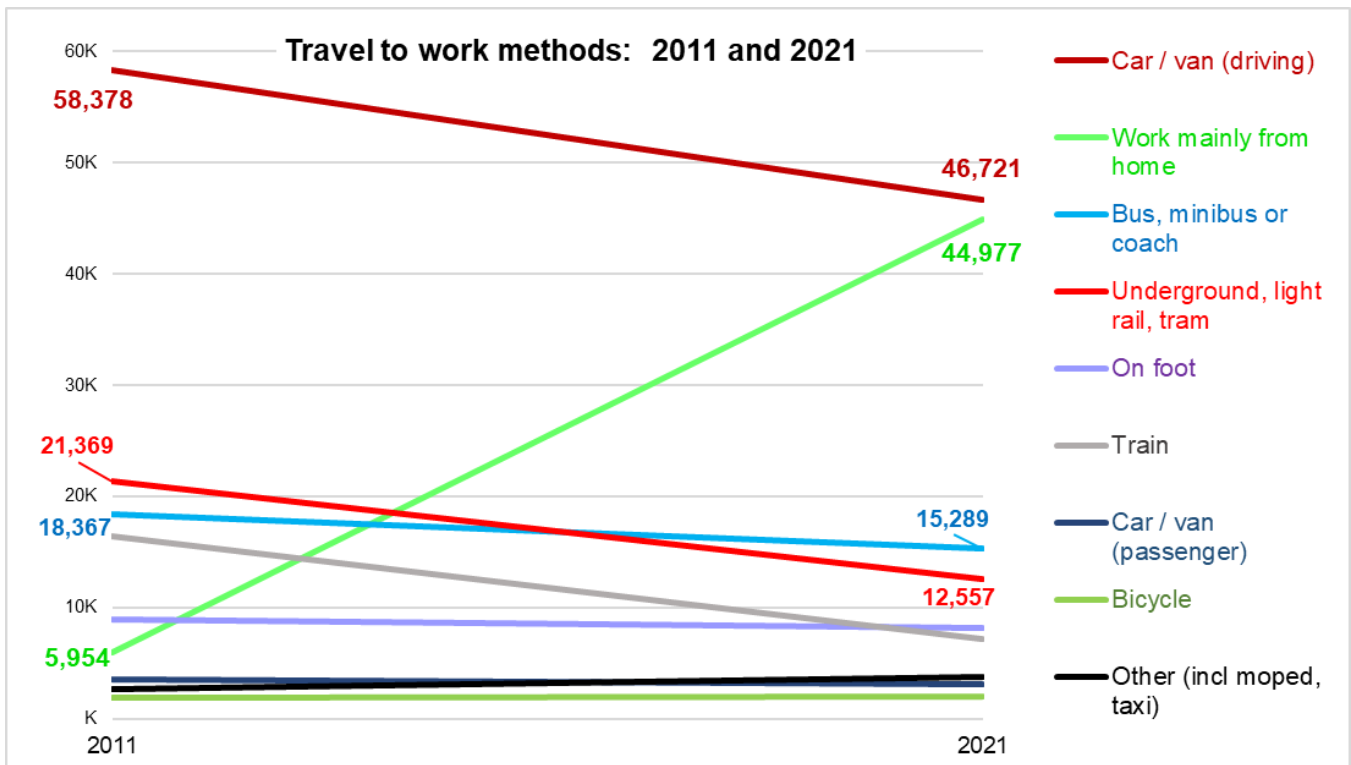
A little over 2,000 people cycle to work and 8,213 travel on foot. Overall, a slightly higher percentage of Enfield residents used private vehicles than the London average.

Around 45,000 people (31.3%) worked from home as at 2021 – a huge increase (39,000, or over 600%) on the number in the previous (2011) Census[45]. Obviously, the move towards home working was prompted by the pandemic, but it seems likely that for many this situation (or one of hybrid working) will continue in future. Rates of working from home are, however, lower than in London in general, and also marginally lower than the England average.

The chart below shows changes in commuting patterns between 2011 and 2021.

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[45] In the 2011 Census, the response 'Work mainly at or from home' produces differing results, depending upon the question posed. The question concerning distance travelled to work elicited a total of 12,362 people who work mainly from or at home. Evidently, this includes everyone who answered 'Work mainly from home' for either the question on workplace address or the question on distance travelled to work. However, in the question about the **mode of travel** to work, the number of 'Work mainly from or at home' was far lower, at 5,954, as one of the above groups is not counted. When comparing commuting methods between 2011 and 2021, this lower figure (5,954) is the baseline total used for the 2011 statistics. When comparing Distance Travelled to Work between the two Censuses, the higher number forms the 2011 baseline (12,362).

Travel to work methods: 2011 and 2021

Legend
Car / van (driving)
Work mainly from home
Bus, minibus or coach
Underground, light rail, tram
On foot
Train
Car / van (passenger)
Bicycle
Other (incl moped, taxi)

Car / van (driving): 58,378 (2011) → 46,721 (2021)
Work mainly from home: 5,954 (2011) → 44,977 (2021)
Underground, light rail, tram: 21,369 (2011) → 12,557 (2021)
Bus, minibus or coach: 18,367 (2011) → 15,289 (2021)

Licensed Vehicles

As at March 2024, there were 134,253 vehicles registered to Enfield addresses – most of which (117,000) were cars. The number of registered cars grew 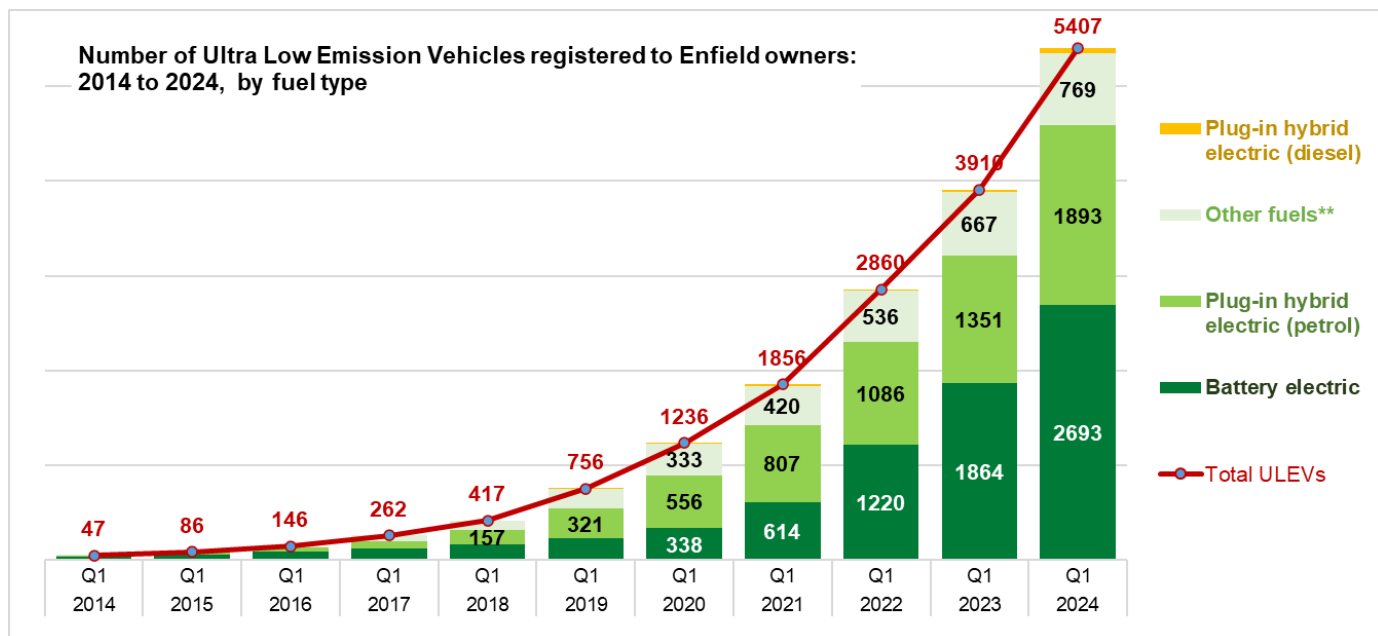by nearly 5,000 between 2011 and 2019, before falling by 3,000 between 2019 and 2024. There may be a number of reasons for this – the introduction of the Ultra Low Emission Zone, the cost of motoring, changes to commuting patterns following the pandemic, an adoption of greener transport alternatives, or a combination of all these factors.

Vehicles registered to Enfield addresses, by vehicle body type: 2012 to 2024
(vehicle numbers in thousands)

Year	Total	Other (incl HGVs)	Motorcycles	Light goods vehicles	Cars
2012 Q1	131.2			10.1	114.2
2013 Q1	131.2			10.2	114.0
2014 Q1	132.8			10.5	115.2
2015 Q1	134.7			10.5	117.0
2016 Q1	138.0			11.0	119.4
2017 Q1	142.0			11.3	120.7
2018 Q1	140.7			11.1	119.8
2019 Q1	140.8			11.3	119.8
2020 Q1	140.8			10.9	119.9
2021 Q1	139.6			11.1	119.0
2022 Q1	138.7			11.1	117.6
2023 Q1	138.3			10.9	117.3
2024 Q1	134.3			10.7	116.8

NB 'Other vehicles' includes HGVs, buses and coaches, rear diggers, lift trucks, rollers, ambulances, Hackney Carriages, three wheelers, tricycles and agricultural vehicles.

Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs) are those which 'are reported to emit less than 75g of carbon dioxide (CO2) from the tailpipe for every kilometre travelled' (Department for Transport definition). Enfield has seen an explosion in the numbers of such vehicles in the last few years: a twentyfold increase from 262 in March 2017 to 5407 in 2024.

Fully electric battery driven cars are now the most common type of ULEV. See chart below.

Number of Ultra Low Emission Vehicles registered to Enfield owners: 2014 to 2024, by fuel type

Plug-in hybrid electric (diesel)

Other fuels**

Plug-in hybrid electric (petrol)

Battery electric

— Total ULEVs
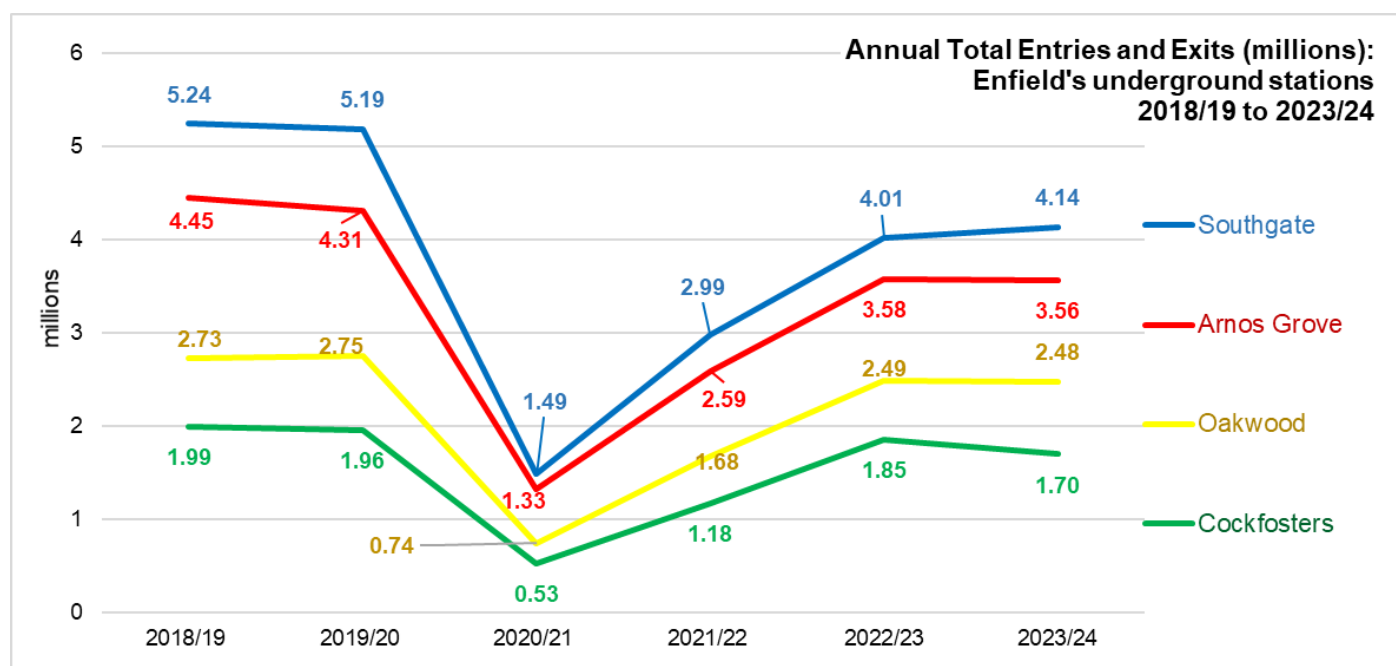
**Other fuels includes fuel cell electric vehicles

72% of all Enfield-registered ULEVs (3,870) are privately owned (so not fleet or company vehicles), representing an ownership rate of around one for every 34 resident households in the borough. For comparison, in Richmond-Upon-Thames, the ownership rate is one ULEV for every 18 households, while in Hackney it is one per 62 households. The highest rates of private ULEV ownership tend to be in the wealthier Outer London boroughs: Richmond, Harrow, Barnet and Bromley, but also in some more central locations, such as Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster.

Rail Travel

Underground Stations

There are four London Underground stations in the borough. Southgate is the busiest: there were 5.2 million Entry and Exit journeys in 2018/19, falling to 1.49 million in 2020/21, before recovering to 4.1 million in 2023/24. Cockfosters was the least busy station in the borough, as it had been in previous years.

The number of journeys from and to Enfield's underground stations fell by over 70% between 2019/20 and 2020/21, before partially recovering to around 17% below the 2018/19 peak.

Annual Total Entries and Exits (millions): Enfield's underground stations 2018/19 to 2023/24

Monthly underground station use: Enfield tube stations, January 2020 to March 2024
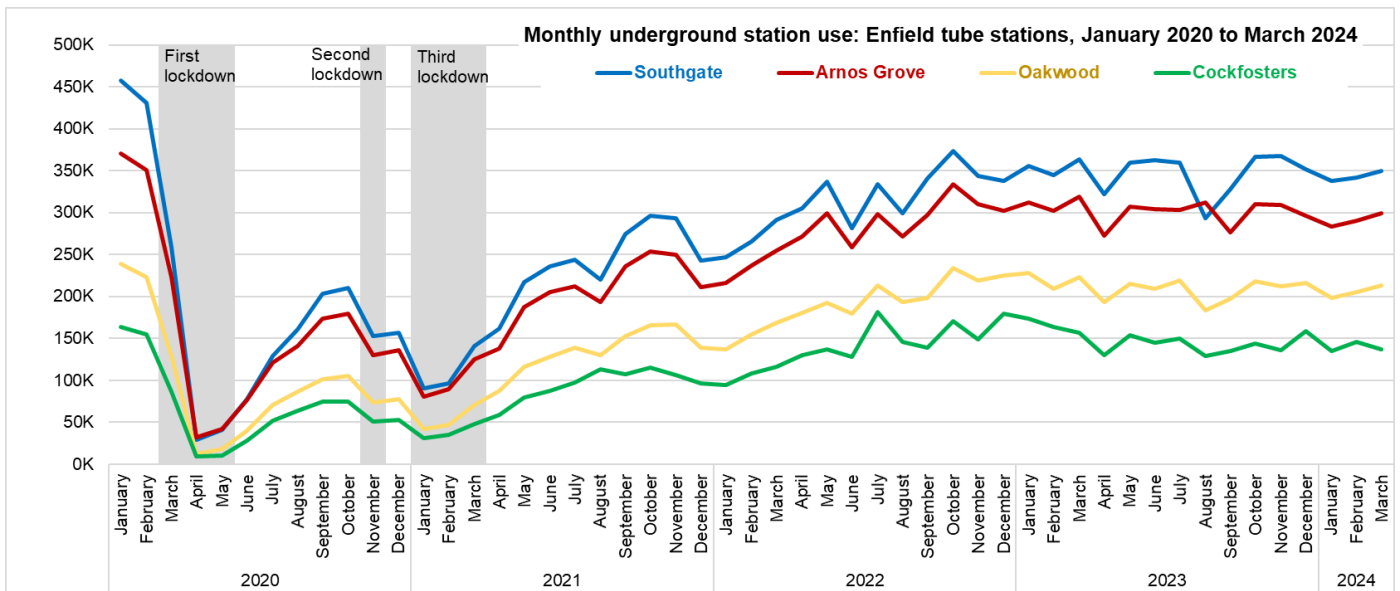
Rail Travel – Overground / National Rail

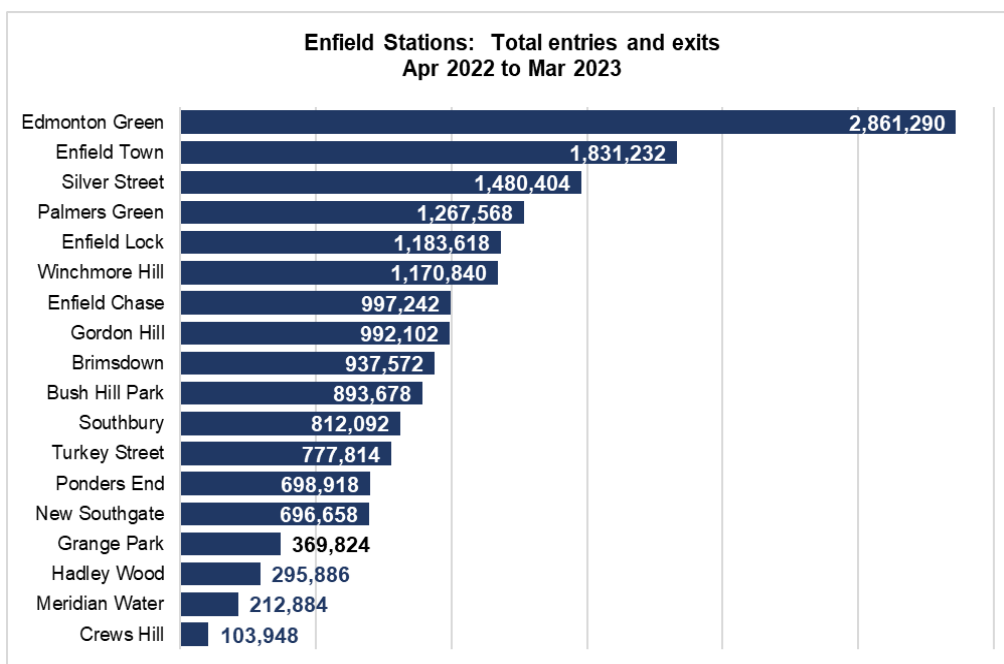Enfield has direct rail links into London Liverpool Street, Stratford and Moorgate stations as well as the London Underground interchanges at Finsbury Park, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Hale.

Rail connections from Enfield:
- Meridian Water to Stratford: 15 mins
- Enfield Chase to Moorgate: 35 mins
- Enfield Town to Liverpool Street: 34 mins
- Brimsdown to Liverpool Street: 22 mins
- Cockfosters Tube to Kings Cross & St Pancras: 30 mins
- Enfield Lock to London Stansted Airport: 53 mins
- Heathrow Airport (direct access on Piccadilly line from Arnos Grove, Southgate, Oakwood and Cockfosters): 1hr 27 mins

There are 18 rail stations currently operating in the borough[46]. Edmonton Green was the busiest in 2022/23, with over a million more entries and exits than the next busiest (Enfield Town). Station usage data for this year are shown below.

Enfield Stations: Total entries and exits Apr 2022 to Mar 2023

Station	Value
Edmonton Green	2,861,290
Enfield Town	1,831,232
Silver Street	1,480,404
Palmers Green	1,267,568
Enfield Lock	1,183,618
Winchmore Hill	1,170,840
Enfield Chase	997,242
Gordon Hill	992,102
Brimsdown	937,572
Bush Hill Park	893,678
Southbury	812,092
Turkey Street	777,814
Ponders End	698,918
New Southgate	696,658
Grange Park	369,824
Hadley Wood	295,886
Meridian Water	212,884
Crews Hill	103,948

Source: Office of Rail and Road

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[46] Angel Road station was closed on 31st May 2019 and Meridian Water Station (situated 600 metres to the south) was opened on the same day.

Across the eighteen stations, overall passenger entry/exit numbers fell drastically in 2020/21, from 21.7 million entries and exits, to 7 million, before recovering in the following two periods.

Enfield Stations:
Combined entries and exits
2004-05 to 2022-23 (in millions)
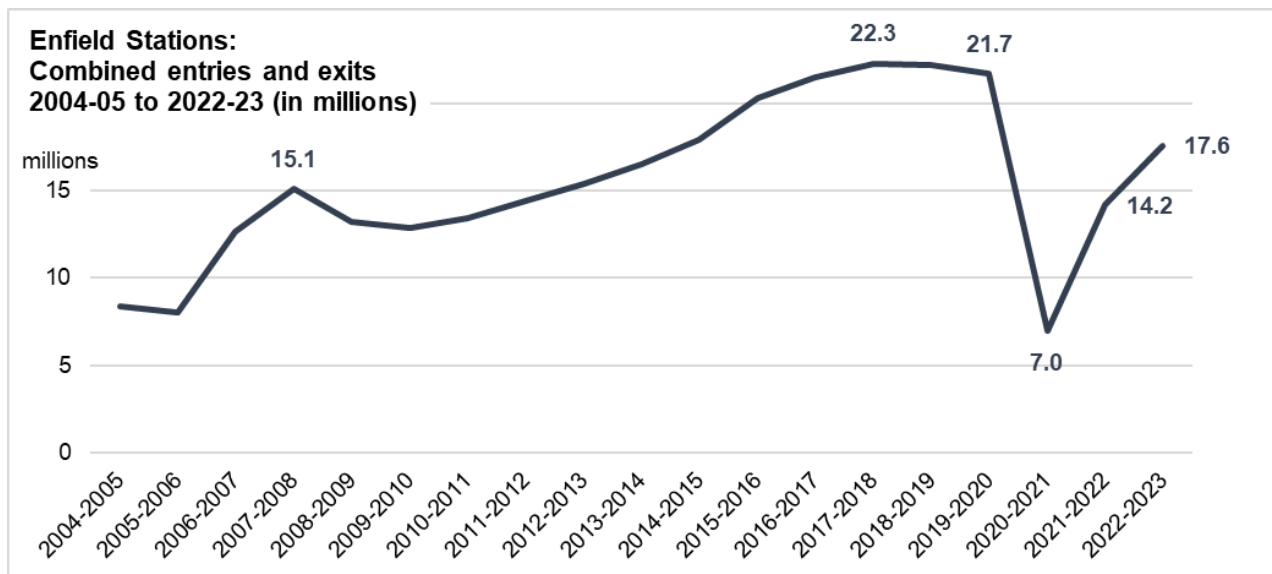
Source: Office of Rail and Road

Indeed, all of Enfield's overground stations, except Meridian Water, conducted more traffic in 2022/23 than in 2021/22, with passenger numbers having increased between 11% and 50%.

Meridian Water is part of the Lee Valley Rail Programme and has been delivered with upgrades to the part of West Anglia line that runs from Stratford to Meridian Water. This includes 5.5km of new track to enable two more trains per hour to run to and from Stratford. The programme also includes the refurbishment or replacement of several rail bridges, upgrading signals, installing power cables and additional overhead power lines.

Bus Travel

Enfield is served by a network of 38 day bus routes, 5 school-day only services and 6 night bus routes, connecting the borough by bus with Central London and the surrounding boroughs as well as neighbouring counties.

The importance of buses is reflected in the fact that 1.9 billion bus journeys were made in Greater London in the year 2023-2024, making up 53% of all journeys taken on the TfL transport network.

Healthy Streets

Enfield Council secured funding from Transport for London (TfL) to implement an ambitious programme of walking and cycling schemes, collectively known as the Healthy Streets programme. Good progress has been made on the delivery of infrastructure and new schemes are at various stages of construction and planning. The council has an ambition to increase the mode share of walking and cycling across all trips originating in the borough with a view to substantially increase the number of trips by active modes.

In 2017, Transport for London identified areas most 'permeable' to cyclists and pedestrians (ie areas most accessible internally to these forms of transport), in order to consider where further investment may be targeted. See the map below.

Town Centres (London Plan)

Permeable Neighbourhoods

Strategic Cycle Network
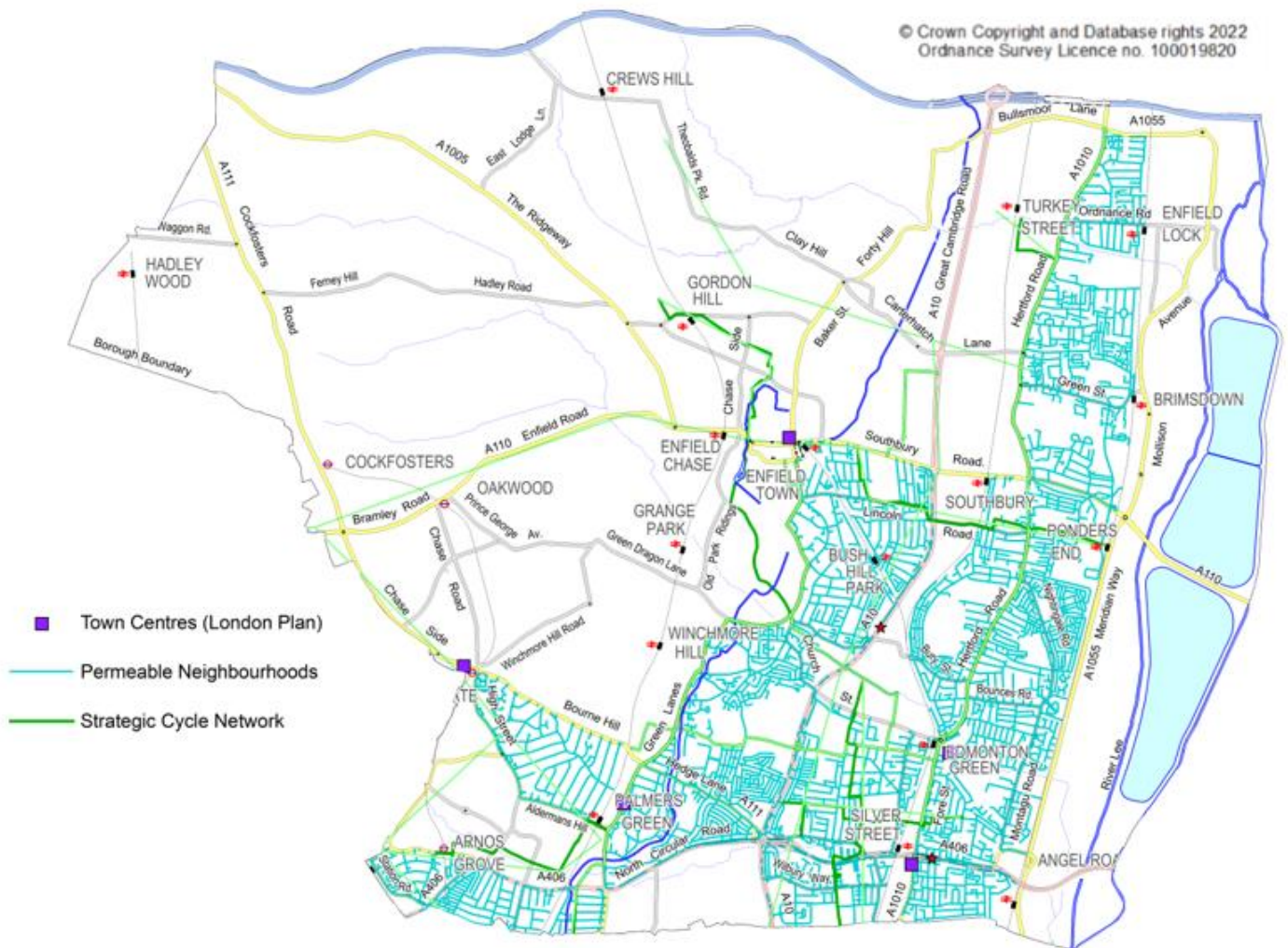
Enfield Healthy Streets is part of the Mayor of London's Healthy Streets agenda to help Londoners use cars less and walk, cycle and use public transport more. The programme aims to create places, streets and neighbourhoods that make walking and cycling feel safer and more convenient and seeks to reduce the number of short car journeys that could instead be cycled or walked easily by those who can.

The Healthy Streets programme originated in 2014 when Enfield was awarded £30m by TfL to deliver schemes to encourage more walking and cycling, as part of the Mayor's aim to create so-called 'mini-Holland' areas in three outer London boroughs (Enfield, Kingston and Waltham Forest). Enfield has since secured additional funding from other TfL sources including the Liveable Neighbourhoods programme, which awarded funding in 2019 to deliver transport and public realm improvements in Enfield town centre.

The scope of the Healthy Streets programme includes:

- Delivering new high-quality Cycleways to create a joined-up and coherent cycling network across the borough linking key destinations.
- Making safer and more attractive neighbourhoods improving the walking and cycling environment in residential areas through the creation of Quieter Neighbourhoods, achieved using measures to reduce traffic speeds and cut the volume of through-traffic.
- Providing enhanced cycle parking facilities in neighbourhoods and at key destinations such as schools, public transport interchanges and major employment centres.
- Improving the quality of public realm in town centres and neighbourhoods to help improve vitality and viability and make sustainable transport the natural choice particularly for short journeys.

Delivery has included the following:

- Cycleway 20 (Enfield Town to Palmers Green) – cycle tracks separated from motor vehicles along the A105.
- Cycleway 1 – segregated cycle tracks on A1010 between Edmonton Green and Freezywater (delivered in two phases).
- Cycleway 21 – a cycle route connecting Cycleway 20 with Cycleway 1 along Salmon's Brook.
- Cycle hubs providing secure cycle parking at Enfield Town and Edmonton Green stations and North Middlesex Hospital.

- Delivery of three Quieter Neighbourhood schemes.
- School Streets at 14 schools across the borough to improve safety at the school gates and encourage walking and cycling to school.
- A range of complementary measures in addition to the infrastructure schemes, including pop-up cycle repair workshops, refurbishment and sale of used cycles, engagement with schools to promote walking and cycling.

As at 2024, 10.7% of Enfield's road network contains protected cycle track.[47] This, and other data about Enfield's performance in promoting active travel, is available from the Healthy Streets Scorecard, which is compiled by an alliance of non-governmental transport, health, road safety and environment campaigners.

For more information and ongoing projects please visit letstalk.enfield.gov.uk.

Air Quality

One measure of air quality is the concentration of pollutants, such as fine particulate matter.   DEFRA publish modelled estimates of background concentrations of PM2.5 particles for each square kilometre in the country (base year – 2018). These estimates have been aggregated up to borough-wide averages as shown in the map below (concentrations are measured in micrograms per cubic metre).
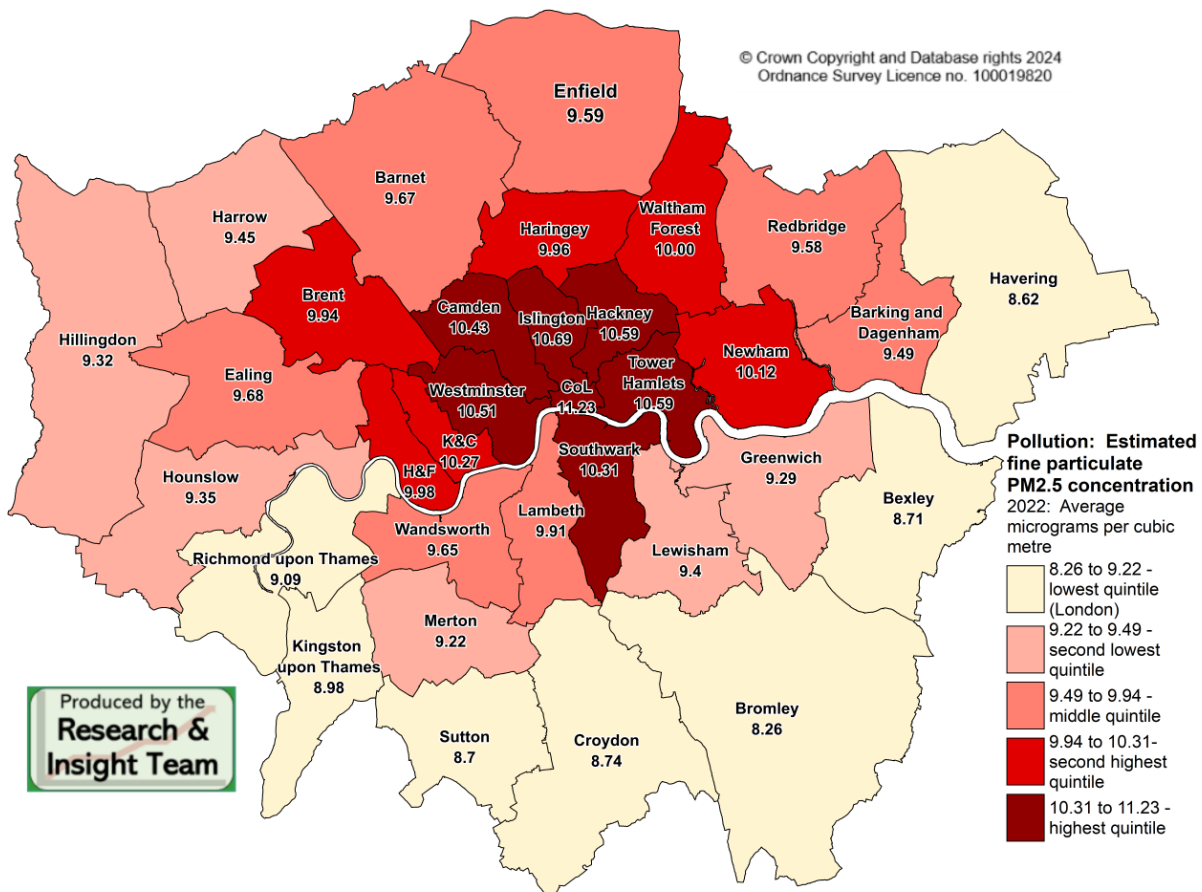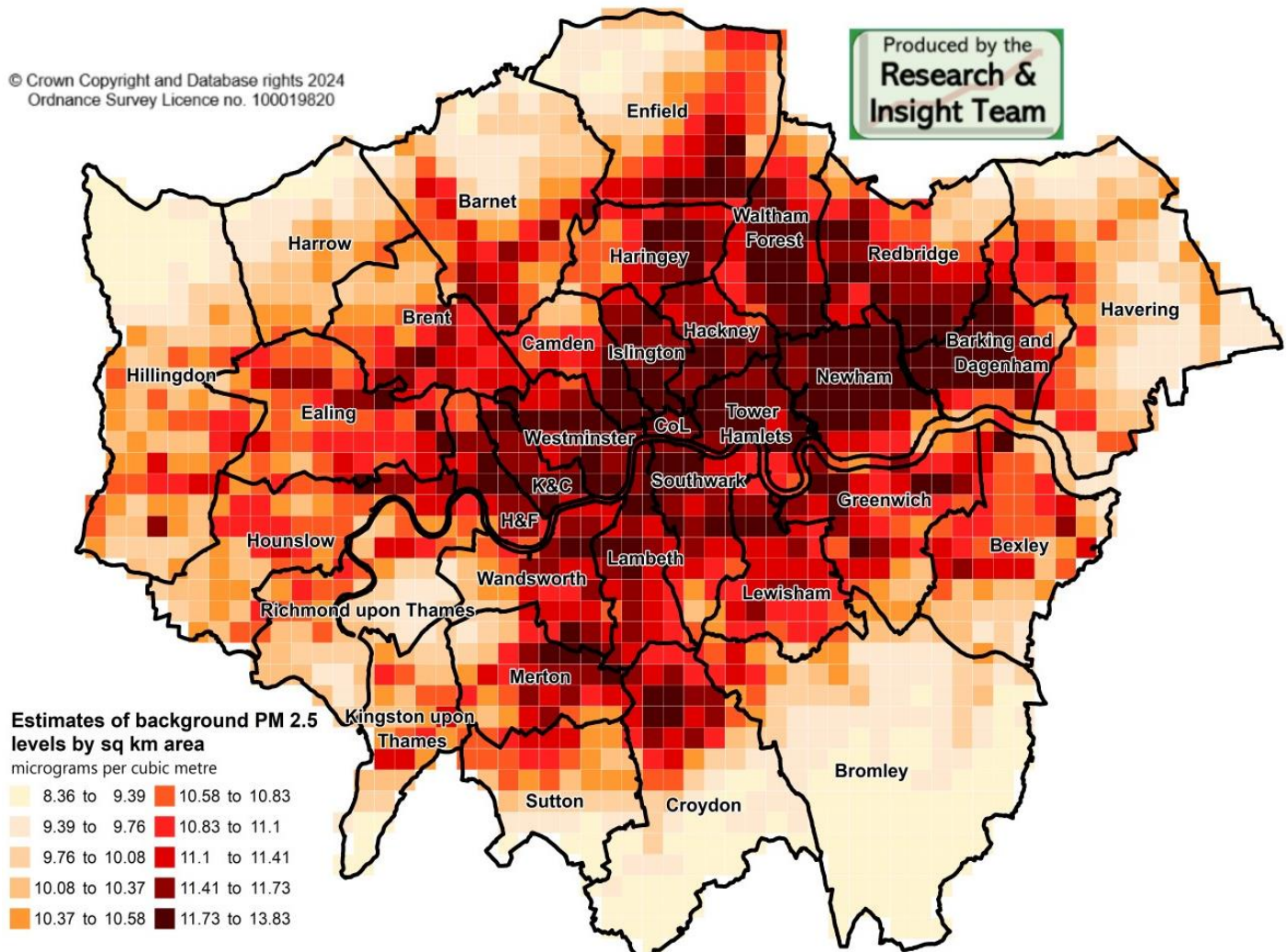

Overall, Enfield's PM2.5 concentrations are slightly lower than the London-wide average of 9.61 µg per m³, but higher than the average for England (7.79). Indeed, all London boroughs have higher levels of PM2.5 concentration than the national average.

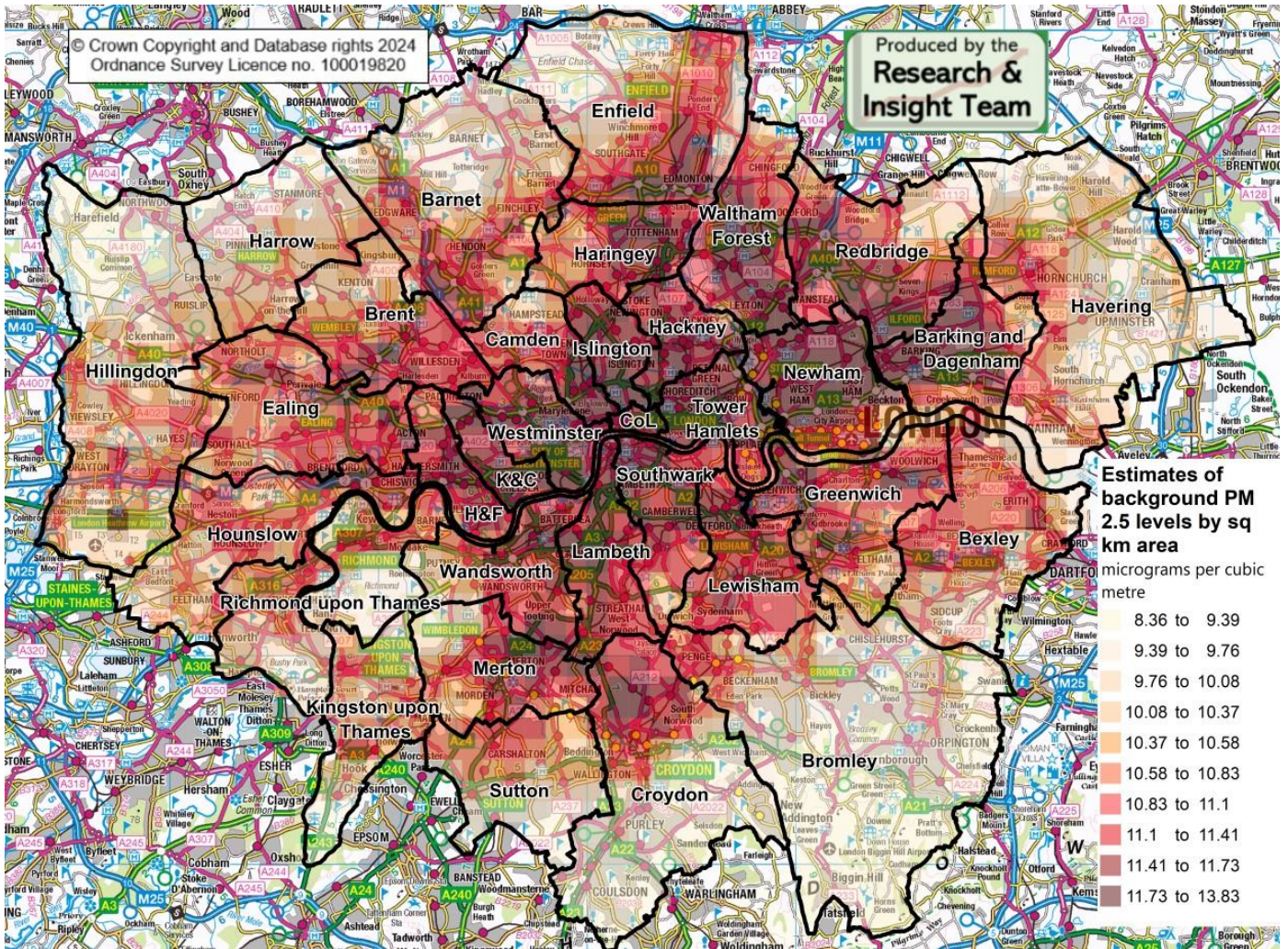[47] Results: input indicators – Healthy Streets Scorecard

Air Quality – small area data

More granular data (the modelled background PM2.5 concentrations for each square kilometre) is illustrated in the maps below.[48]

A second map (see overleaf) contains the same data but the background showing the locations of main roads is also featured.

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Estimates of background PM 2.5 levels by sq km area
micrograms per cubic metre

8.36 to 9.39	10.58 to 10.83
9.39 to 9.76	10.83 to 11.1
9.76 to 10.08	11.1 to 11.41
10.08 to 10.37	11.41 to 11.73
10.37 to 10.58	11.73 to 13.83

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[48] Air pollution background concentration maps are published by Defra and the Devolved Administrations to assist local authorities in carrying out Review and Assessment of local air quality. The main purpose of the background maps is to provide modelled estimates of background concentrations for specific pollutants. These can then be used in air quality assessments to better understand the contribution of local sources to total pollutant concentrations. They provide information on how pollutant concentrations change over time and across a wide area; they also provide an estimated breakdown of the relative sources of pollution. The maps allow for the assessment of new pollutant sources that are introduced into an area and the impact they may have upon local air quality. In addition to PM2.5 particulate concentrations, Defra also publish mappable data for levels of Nitrogen Dioxide, Nitric Oxide, and also larger particulate matter (PM10). For more information, see DEFRA

Estimates of background PM 2.5 levels by sq km area
micrograms per cubic metre

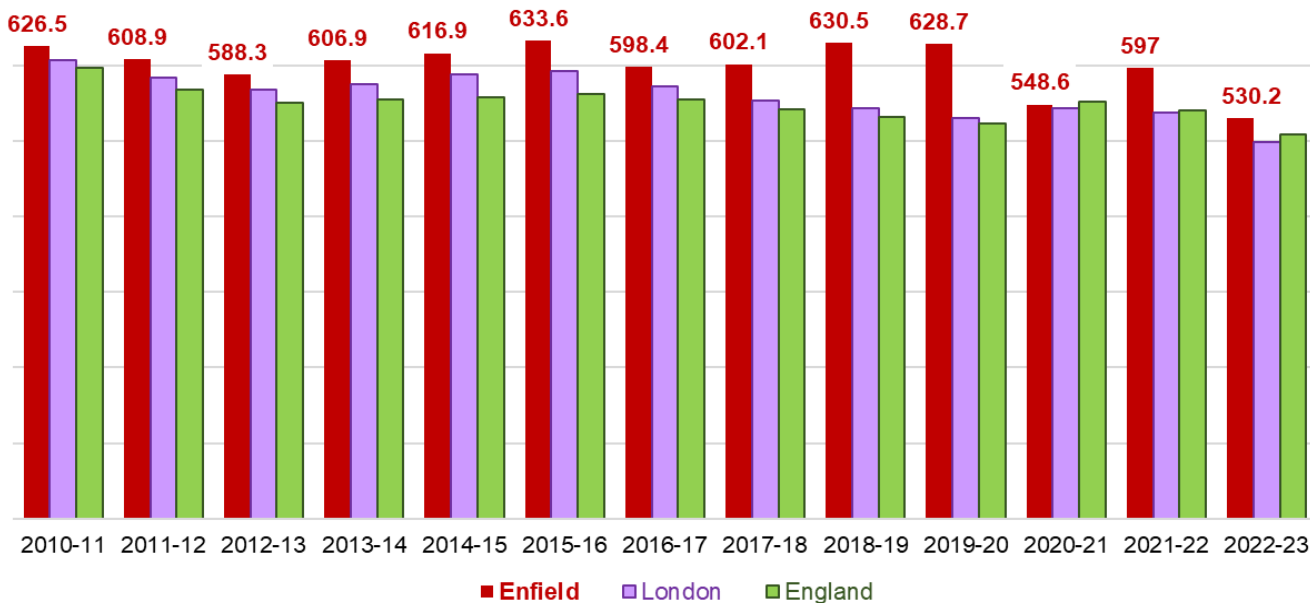|	
	8.36 to 9.39
	9.39 to 9.76
	9.76 to 10.08
	10.08 to 10.37
	10.37 to 10.58
	10.58 to 10.83
	10.83 to 11.1
	11.1 to 11.41
	11.41 to 11.73
	11.73 to 13.83

Resident refuse and recycling collections

From November 2019, Enfield residents have had a weekly food recycling service and an optional paid for garden waste service. The garden service is a fortnightly collection of a small 140 litre or larger 240 litre green lidded garden waste bin. Non-food recycling and non-recyclable household waste are collected on alternative weeks. More information can be found on the Rubbish and Recycling web page.

Nationally, higher levels of deprivation in the community tend to be associated with lower recycling rates, while authorities with higher rural populations are found to be associated with higher recycling rates[49].
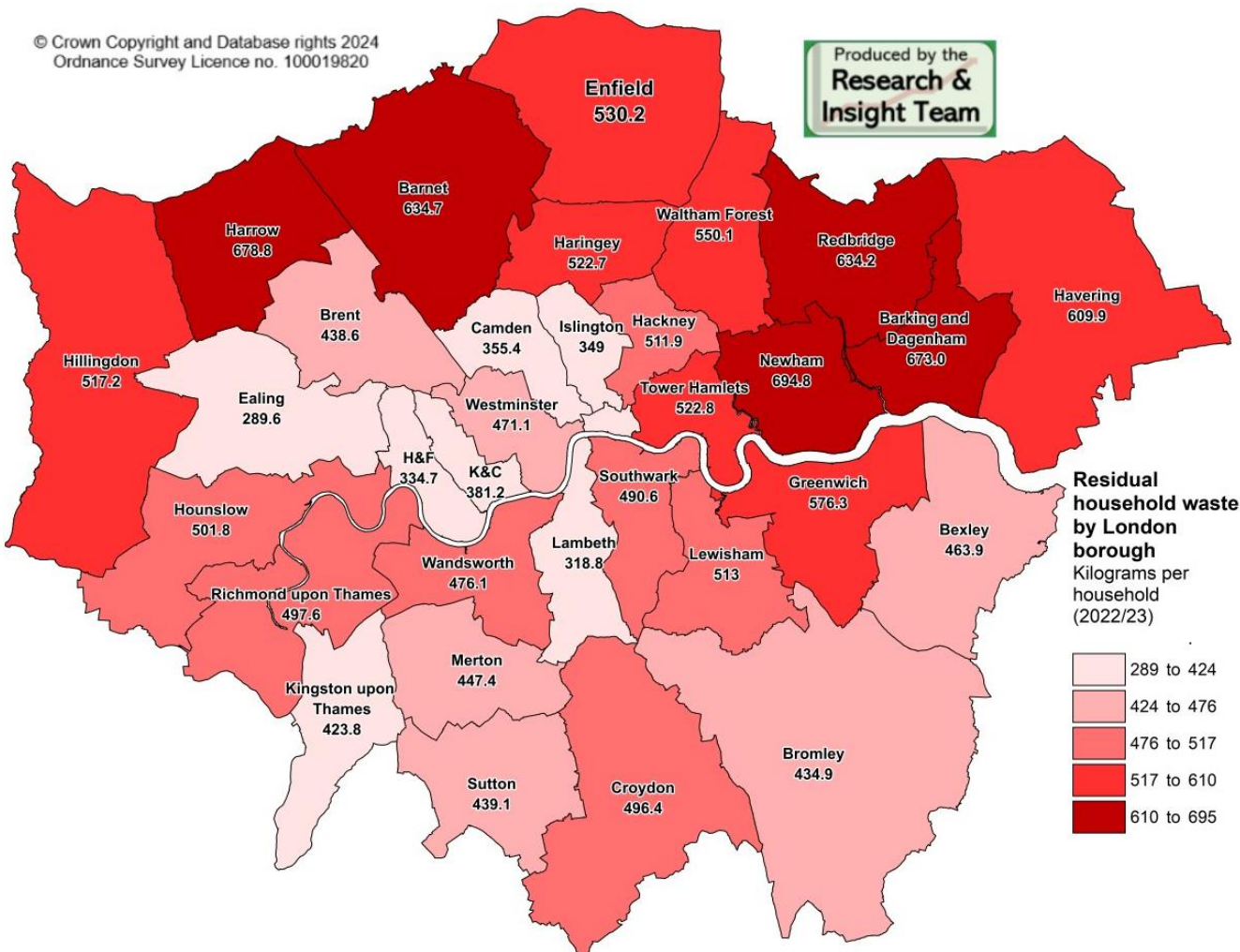
In 2022/23, the average amount of residual waste (ie waste not sent for reuse, recycling or composting) was higher in Enfield than the regional and national averages – at 530.2 kg per household, compared with 498.6kg/hh for London and 509kg/hh for England.

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[49] According to research undertaken by the New Economics Foundation

Residual Household Waste per household (kg per household)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Enfield	626.5	608.9	588.3	606.9	616.9	633.6	598.4	602.1	630.5	628.7	548.6	597	530.2

■ Enfield □ London ■ England

Source: DEFRA

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Produced by the Research & Insight Team

Enfield 530.2
Barnet 634.7
Harrow 678.8
Waltham Forest 550.1
Haringey 522.7
Redbridge 634.2
Havering 609.9
Brent 438.6
Camden 355.4
Islington 349
Hackney 511.9
Barking and Dagenham 673.0
Hillingdon 517.2
Newham 694.8
Ealing 289.6
Westminster 471.1
Tower Hamlets 522.8
H&F 334.7
K&C 381.2
Southwark 490.6
Greenwich 576.3
Bexley 463.9
Hounslow 501.8
Lambeth 318.8
Lewisham 513
Richmond upon Thames 497.6
Wandsworth 476.1
Merton 447.4
Kingston upon Thames 423.8
Sutton 439.1
Croydon 496.4
Bromley 434.9

Residual household waste by London borough
Kilograms per household (2022/23)

- 289 to 424
- 424 to 476
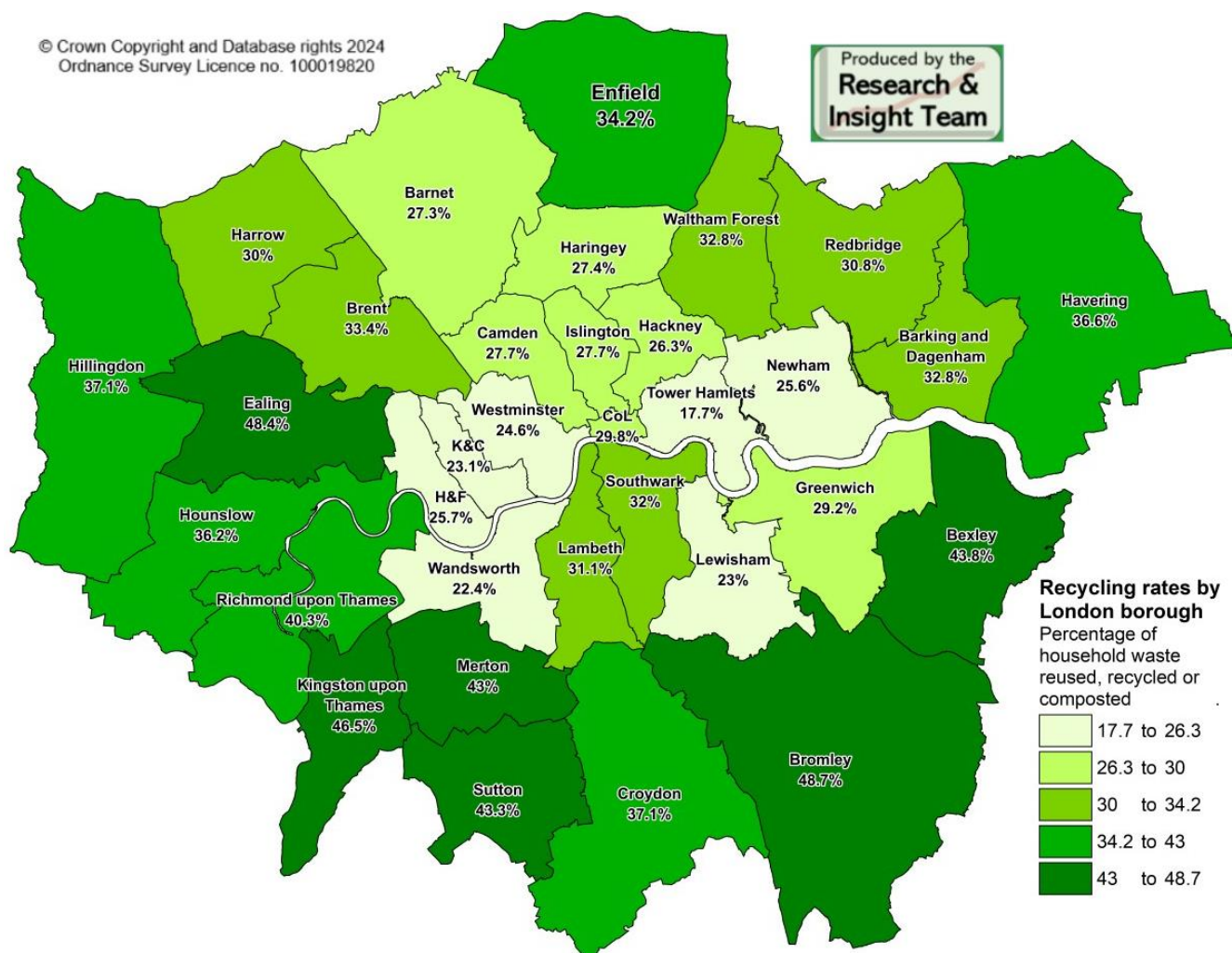- 476 to 517
- 517 to 610
- 610 to 695

The total proportion of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in Enfield during 2021/22 was 34.2% - an improvement on every period since 2017/18.

Household recycling rates:
% of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting

Year	Enfield
2010-11	32.4
2011-12	35.3
2012-13	38.8
2013-14	39.1
2014-15	38.5
2015-16	35.9
2016-17	37.2
2017-18	35.9
2018-19	33.4
2019-20	33.1
2020-21	33.2
2021-22	30.9
2022-23	34.2

■ **Enfield** ☐ London ■ England
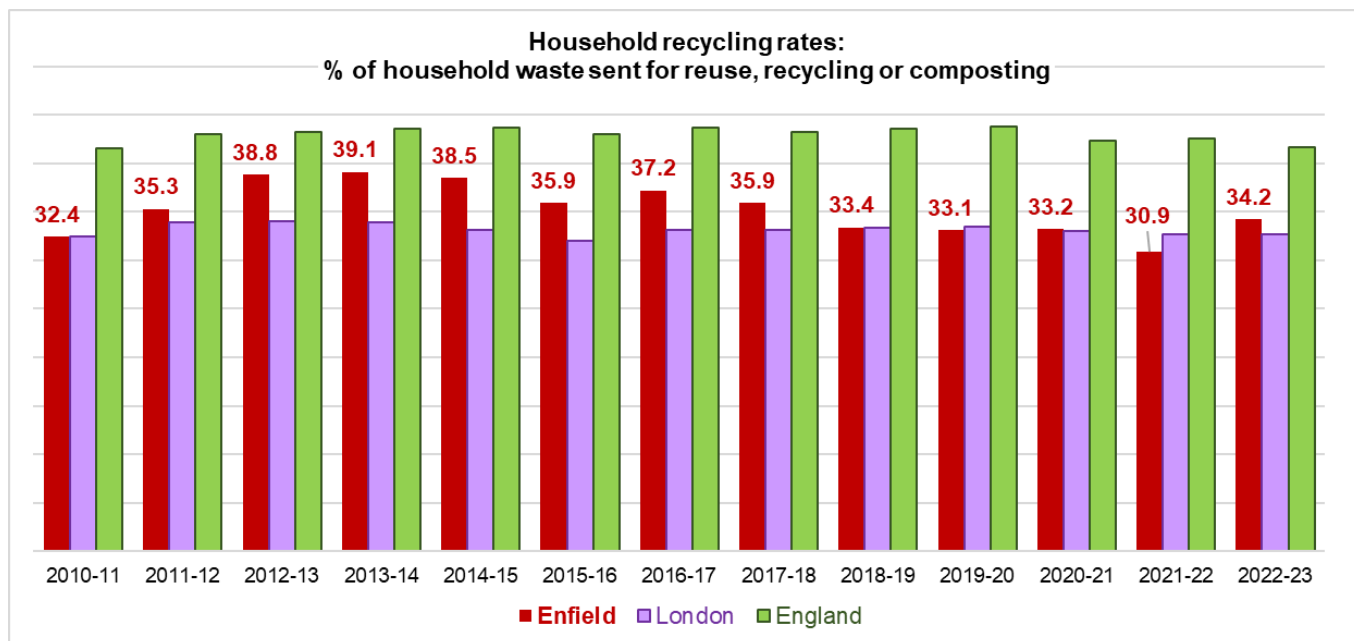
Source: DEFRA

Enfield's recycling rates in 2022/23 were higher than most surrounding boroughs, as can be seen in the map below. Most inner London boroughs had relatively low recycling rates (with the exception of Lambeth and Southwark), with many outer boroughs in South London reporting rates well above 40%.

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Produced by the Research & Insight Team

Enfield 34.2%

Barnet 27.3%

Waltham Forest 32.8%

Harrow 30%

Haringey 27.4%

Redbridge 30.8%

Havering 36.6%

Brent 33.4%

Camden 27.7%

Islington 27.7%

Hackney 26.3%

Barking and Dagenham 32.8%

Hillingdon 37.1%

Ealing 48.4%

Westminster 24.6%

Newham 25.6%

K&C 23.1%

CoL 29.8%

Tower Hamlets 17.7%

Hounslow 36.2%

H&F 25.7%

Southwark 32%

Greenwich 29.2%

Bexley 43.8%

Wandsworth 22.4%

Lambeth 31.1%

Lewisham 23%

Richmond upon Thames 40.3%

Merton 43%

Kingston upon Thames 46.5%

Bromley 48.7%

Sutton 43.3%

Croydon 37.1%

Recycling rates by London borough
Percentage of household waste reused, recycled or composted

☐ 17.7 to 26.3
☐ 26.3 to 30
☐ 30 to 34.2
■ 34.2 to 43
■ 43 to 48.7

Climate Change and Emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO2) is the main greenhouse gas, accounting for over 80 per cent of the UK greenhouse gas emissions in 2022. Other greenhouse gases include methane and nitrous oxide, and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy has now (from the 2023 data release) included them in their total emissions data, with estimated values from 2005 onwards. Data on nitrous oxide and methane have been weighted by their respective Global Warming Potential – expressed as their warming potential in relation to that of carbon dioxide[50].

In recent years, increasing emphasis has been placed on the role of regional bodies and local government in contributing to energy efficiency improvements, and hence reductions in emissions. According to the latest Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy estimates, the per capita greenhouse gas emissions in Enfield was 3.7 tonnes in 2022.[51]

Transport and domestic energy use were the largest contributor of greenhouse gas emissions in Enfield. These sectors account for around 35% and 30% of total emissions respectively.
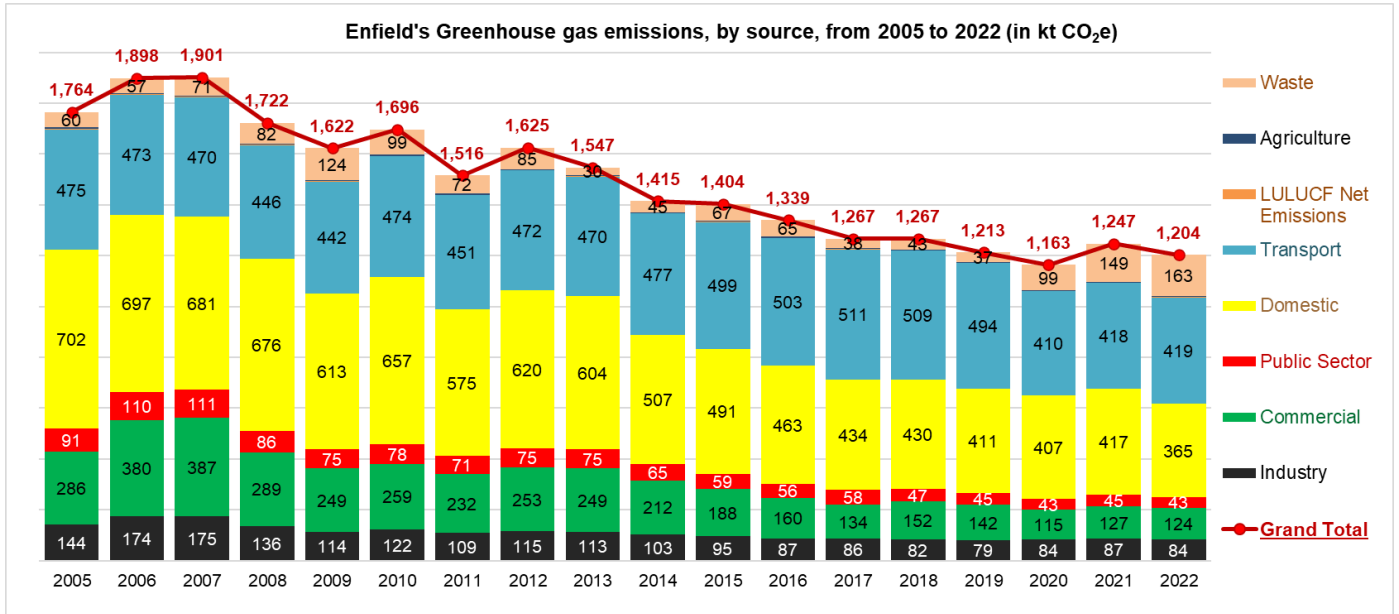
Enfield's greenhouse gas emissions per capita were similar to the London average in 2022, and both areas have lower per capita emissions than the UK as a whole (3.7 and 3.2 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent units per head of population respectively). This is probably owing to lower private vehicle usage. Across the country, however, emissions have fallen since the base year of 2005, with major reductions in industrial, commercial and domestic contributions.

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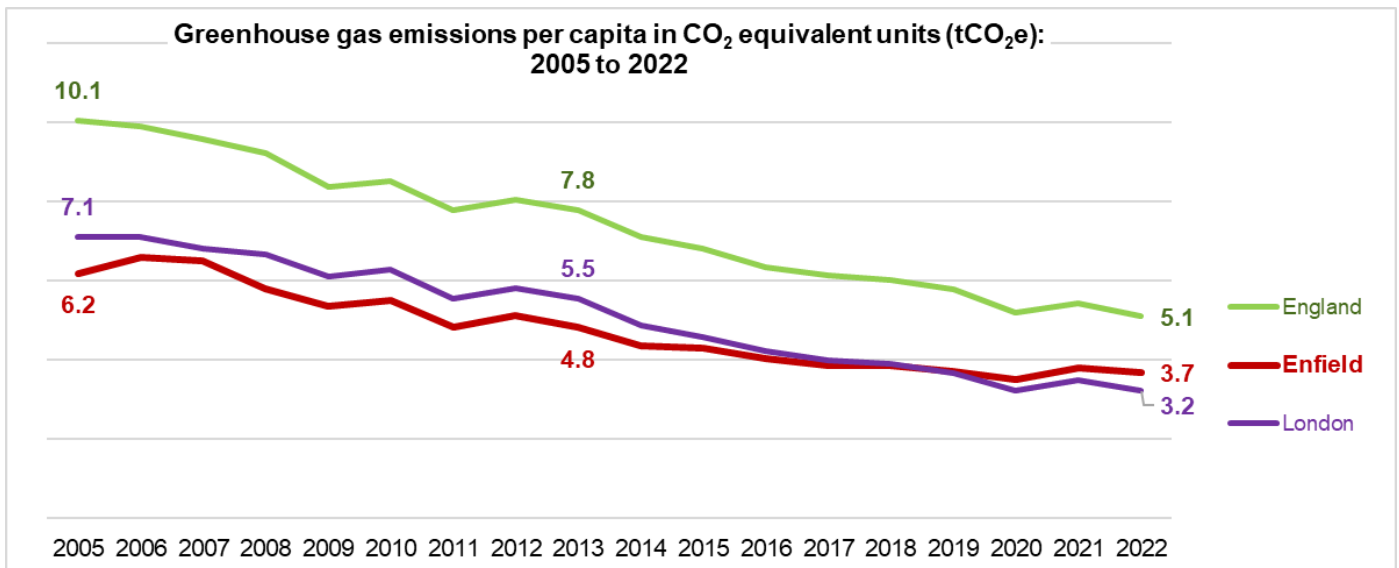
[50] All greenhouse gas emissions data is therefore expressed as Carbon Dioxide equivalent units (CO_2e). Here, it is as tonnes or kilotonnes of CO_2 equivalent warming potential (tCO_2e or $ktCO_2e$)

Green Space

About 40% of the Borough's area is designated Green Belt and there are several sizeable parks within the built-up area. The largest is Trent Country Park with 400 acres of meadow, woodland, and lakes, plus a water garden, animal corner, cafe and a full walks and events programme. Across the borough, outdoor gyms have become very popular over the last few years and Enfield now has 17 free to use sites.

Enfield also has 10 sites that have been protected in partnership with Fields in Trust to ensure their long-term survival as publicly accessible open spaces. The Fields in Trust sites are Enfield Playing Fields, North Enfield, Albany Park, Aldersbrook Park, Tucker's Park, Tatem Park, Bush Hill Park and Delhi Gardens, St George's Field, Jubilee Park, Ponders End Park and Craig Park.

Wetland projects have been completed at Broomfield Park, Albany Park and Firs Farm.

More information on the council's environmental strategy is available in the Enfield Council Plan 2023-26

Heritage and nature conservation

The oldest settled areas are Edmonton and Enfield Town. Market trading in Enfield Market Place dates back over 700 years to 1303. Since the 1870s, Enfield has developed from a modest market town, surrounded by open country and small villages, to a pattern of suburbs on the edge of London. This transformation was triggered by the arrival of suburban railways and took place in a piecemeal manner, with former villages being developed into local shopping centres and industries being developed along the Lea Valley.

Until the early 20th century, Southgate Green was a small rural village set amidst wood and farmland. Despite development during the interwar years that transformed it into the centre of an extensive residential suburb (from 1933 a borough), much of the character of the village remains.

There are 22 officially recognised Conservation Areas including extensive parkland at Trent Park. Some of the smaller designated areas are concentrated on groups of buildings of local importance. Enfield has a strong industrial heritage, giving its name to the Lee Enfield Rifle.

Enfield boasts a wealth of biodiversity, having important populations of nationally and internationally scarce plant and animal species. It also has several important habitats including important grassland habitats and more than three hundred hectares of woodland. There are 41 sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs) and the King George V and William Girling Reservoirs are designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for their nationally important populations of wildfowl and wetland birds.

Enfield in Bloom encourages participation from local people to help improve our environment. The ethos of the scheme is to make lasting improvements to the local environment through horticultural best practice, environmental friendliness, community involvement and sustainability. Each year they run an annual garden competition. The competition is free to enter.

More information can be found on the Enfield in Bloom website.

More Information on the council's services can be found on the Enfield Council website.

You can register on Enfield Connected to receive wide range of newsletters to help keep you informed of local news, events and information in Enfield.

Meridian Water

Meridian Water, a £6 billion regeneration project to deliver 10,000 new mixed-tenure homes development, is aiming to create a 24-hour neighbourhood all year round in Enfield with nightlife, music, theatre, cinema and much more.

The area will be linked by a new boulevard, connecting the train station in the West to the Lee Valley Regional Park in the East, passing over the waterways and through a series of public spaces to create one cohesive neighbourhood. It will provide the opportunity for a high-quality waterside living and working environment.

The public open spaces in Meridian Water will vary in scale and character including family-orientated parks providing play space for younger children and outdoor gym facilities for adults, more naturalistic parks for older children promoting interaction with nature and water, community gardens with spaces to grow, and more formal squares, with food and drink, retail and workspace uses.

More information on Meridian Water is available on its dedicated website.

Glossary

Baccalaureate	The English Baccalaureate (Ebacc) is a performance measure, rather than a qualification, awarded when students achieve A* to C in five core GCSE subjects.
Body Mass Index	An individual's weight divided by the square of his or her height (kg/metres squared). Used as an indicator of healthy or unhealthy weight range.
Brownfield	Previously developed land or land currently built upon, excluding agricultural and horticultural buildings
GCE	General Certificate of Education
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
Indices of Deprivation	Measures of multiple deprivation and aspects of deprivation, including levels of poverty
Looked after children	A child or young person is 'looked after' when they are in local authority care or being provided with accommodation by the local authority
Median	The mid-point, or middle, value in an ordered set of values
Quartile	The lower quartile is the value in an ordered set of values at which a quarter of all values are lower; the upper quartile is the value above which a quarter of all values are higher
Super Output Area (SOA)	As used in this Profile, a Lower Layer SOA – an area covering an average of 1500 population, defined by the Office for National Statistics
VCE	Vocational Certificate of Education
BAME	Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority
EU	European Union
EU14	European Union Nationals from: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.
EU8	European Union Nationals from: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.
EU2	European Union Nationals from: Bulgaria, Romania
ONS	Office for National Statistics
APS	Annual Population Survey