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## Background

Enfield is about 12 miles by road from the centre of London.

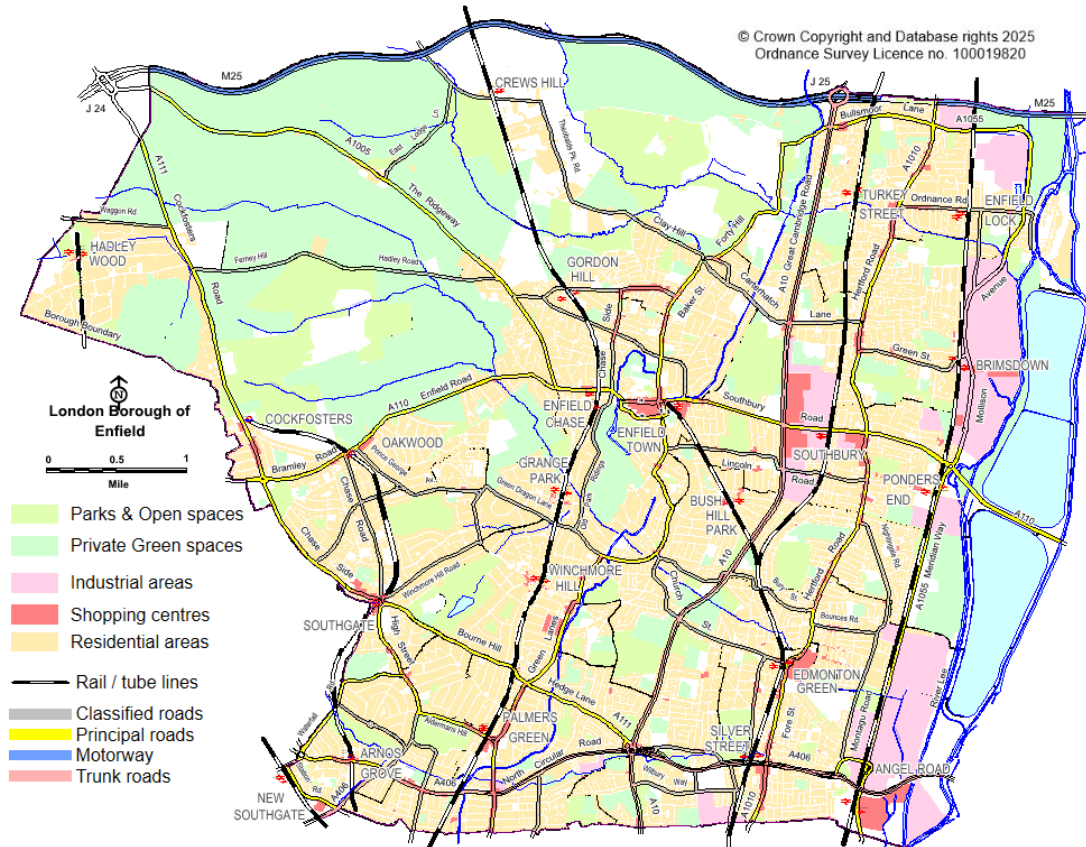
It has good links to the national motorway system with the north of the borough being bounded by the M25, accessed at junctions 24 and 25. It also has two trunk roads – the A10 (London to Cambridge) and A406 (London's North Circular Road).

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).

[www.enfield.gov.uk](http://www.enfield.gov.uk)

email: [researchandinsight@enfield.gov.uk](mailto:researchandinsight@enfield.gov.uk)



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.

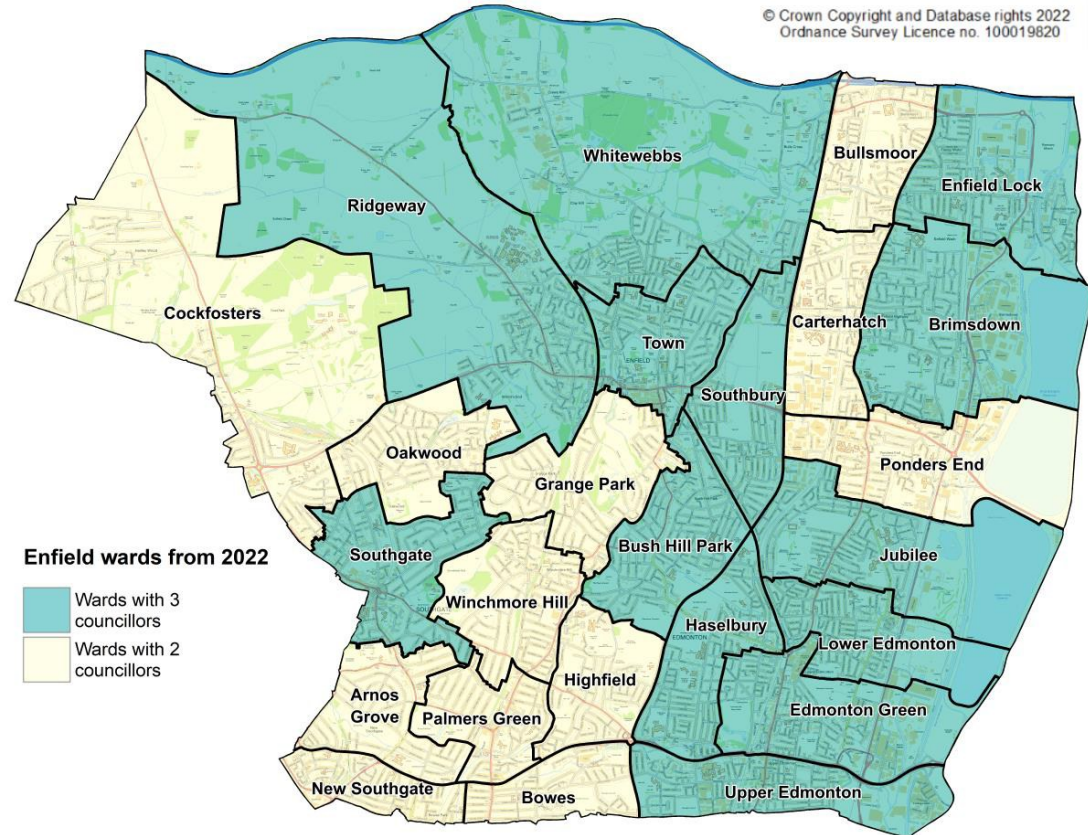
## Electoral wards

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

Enfield is made up of 25 electoral wards. The ward with the largest area is Ridgeway, representing 13.5% of the total borough.

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## Parliamentary Constituencies

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

They are: Enfield North, Edmonton and Winchmore Hill and Southgate and Wood Green, and are shown in the map (right).

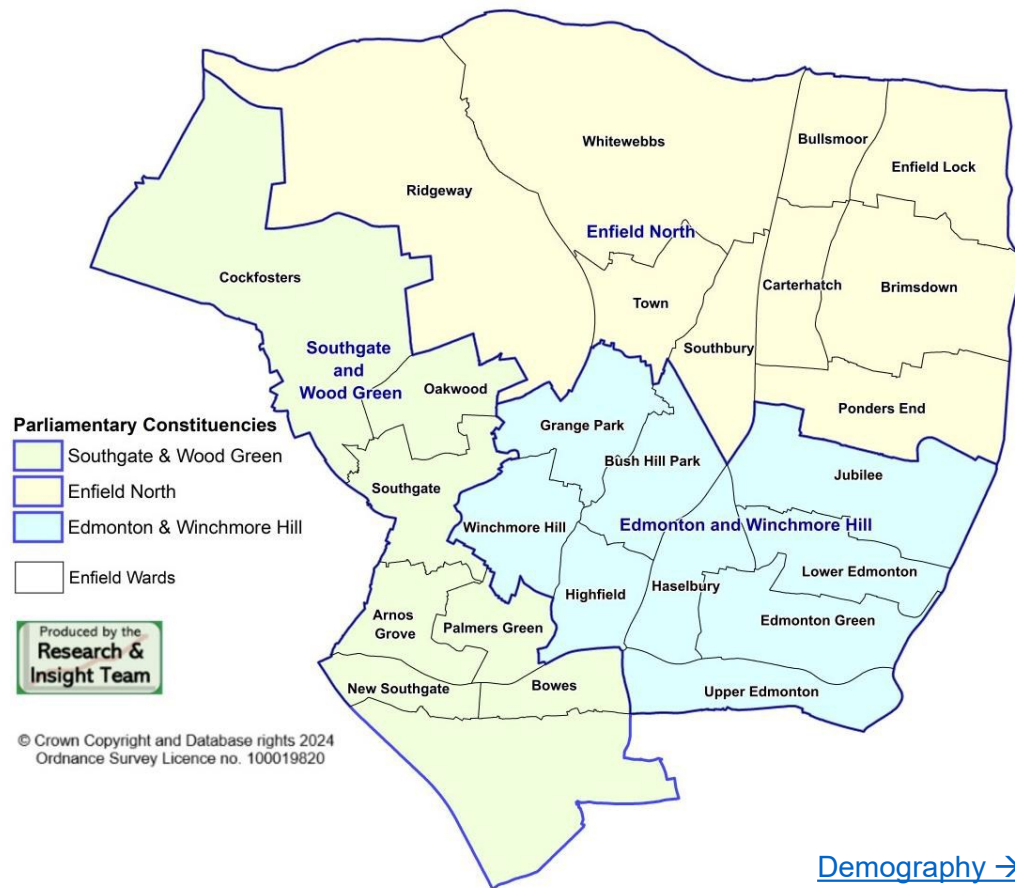
The first two are fully contained within borough boundaries, but the Southgate and Wood Green constituency overlaps with the borough of Haringey, encompassing its Noel Park, Woodside, Bounds Green and White Hart Lane wards.

Members of Parliament are:

[Feryal Clark MP](#) – Enfield North

[Kate Osamor MP](#) – Edmonton and Winchmore Hill

[Bambos Charalambous MP](#) – Southgate and Wood Green





# Demography

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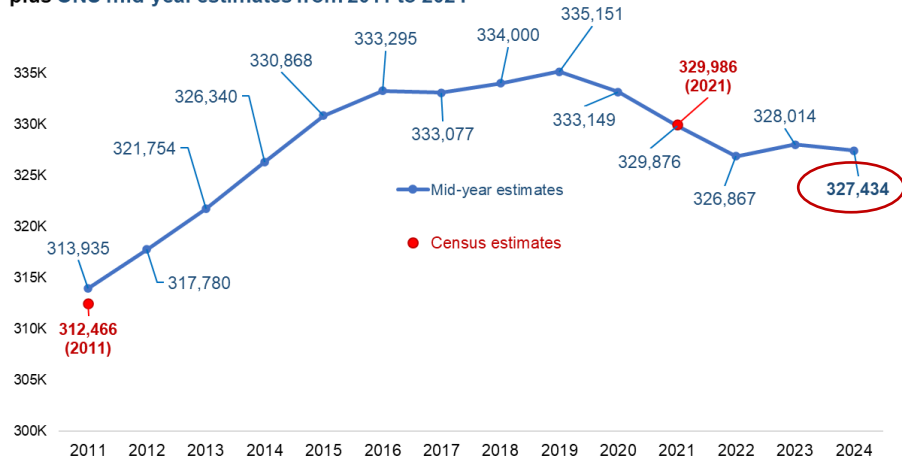
# Population size

2021 was a Census year, and Office for National Statistics (ONS) population estimates from 2022 until 2031 are based on this starting point.

The subsequent ONS mid-year population estimates for 2022 to 2024 have shown lower estimated figures, with the mid-2024 population thought to be **327,434**.

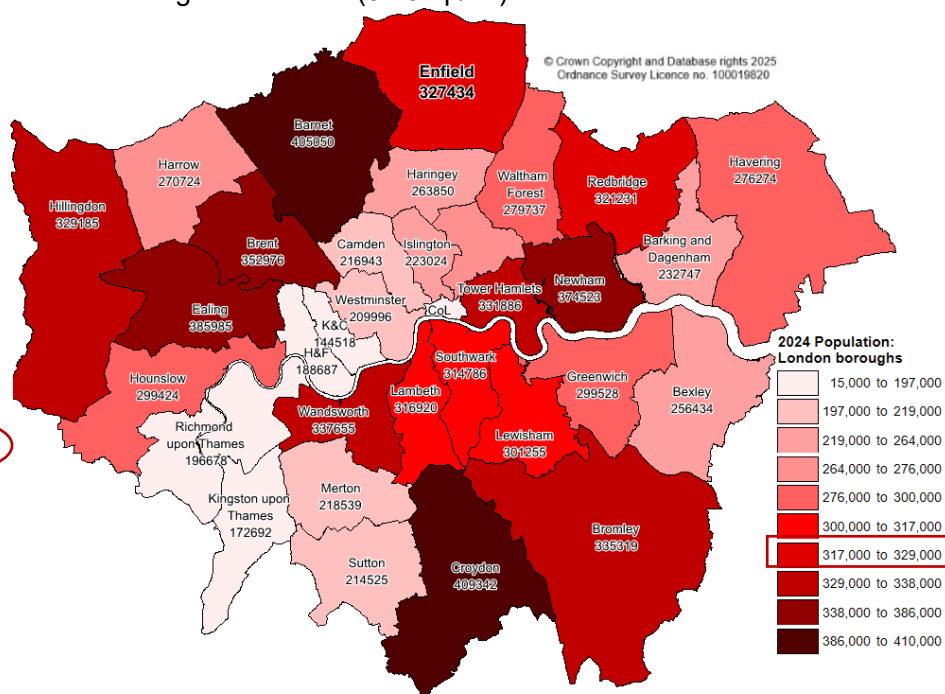
From 2014 to 2024, the number of residents grew by just under 1,100, or 0.3%.

**2011 and 2021 Census population estimates, plus ONS mid-year estimates from 2011 to 2024**



Enfield's total population is the tenth highest of the 33 London boroughs.

With 40.52 people per square hectare, Enfield has lower population density than the average for London (57.82 p/ha)



[Age Profile →](#)

# Demography

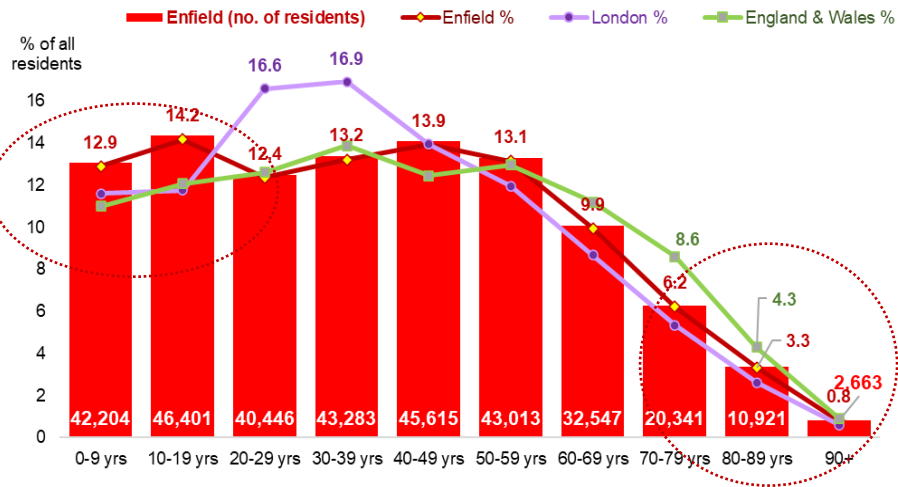
# Age Profile

Enfield has relatively high proportions of children and young people under the age of twenty – higher than both London and England & Wales averages.

The percentage of younger adults - aged 20 to 39 years - is significantly below that of London as a whole.

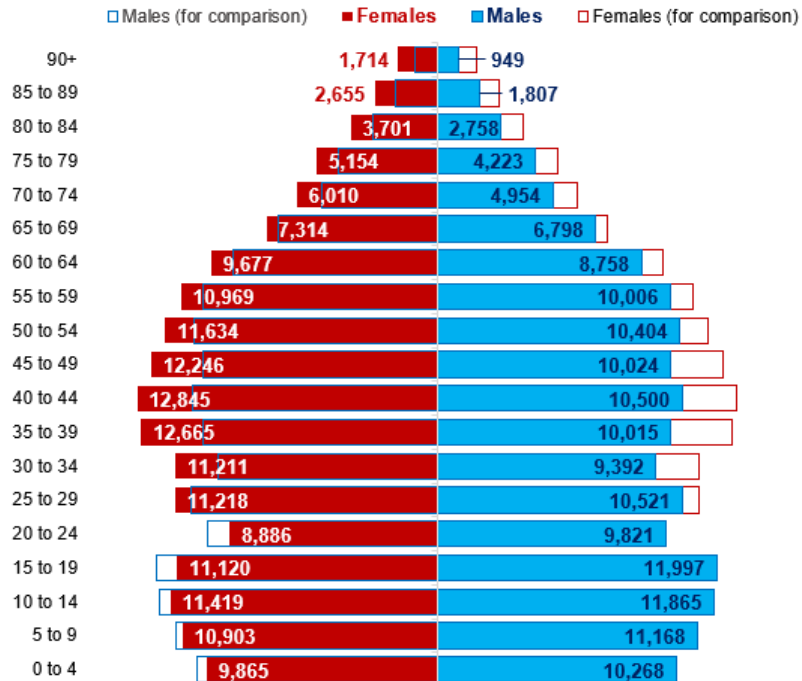
Both the London area and Enfield have proportionately fewer older residents (aged 60 and over) than the national average.

Age Profile of Enfield, London and England & Wales 2024



52.3% of Enfield residents are female, although males outnumber females in the younger age groups (up to 24 years). See below.

Estimated Male and Female residents by 5-year age band, 2024



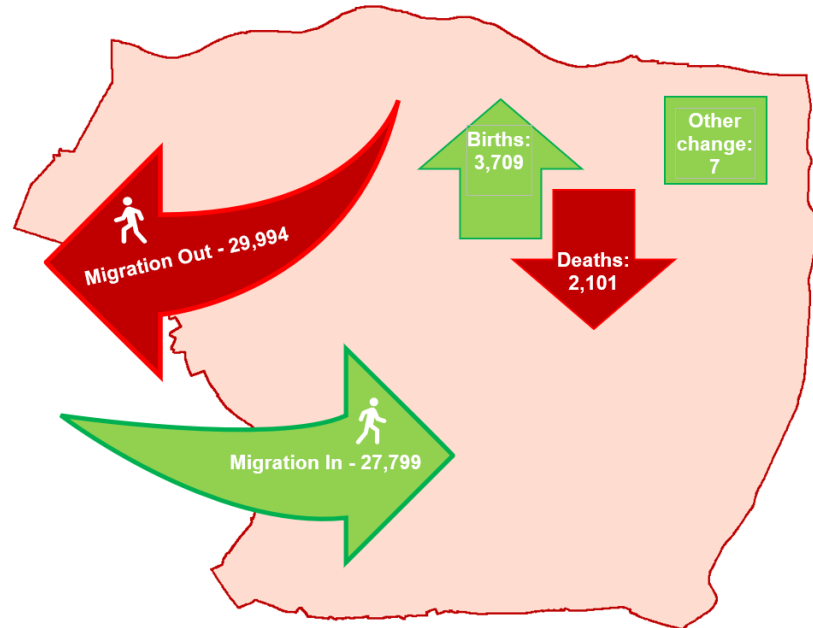
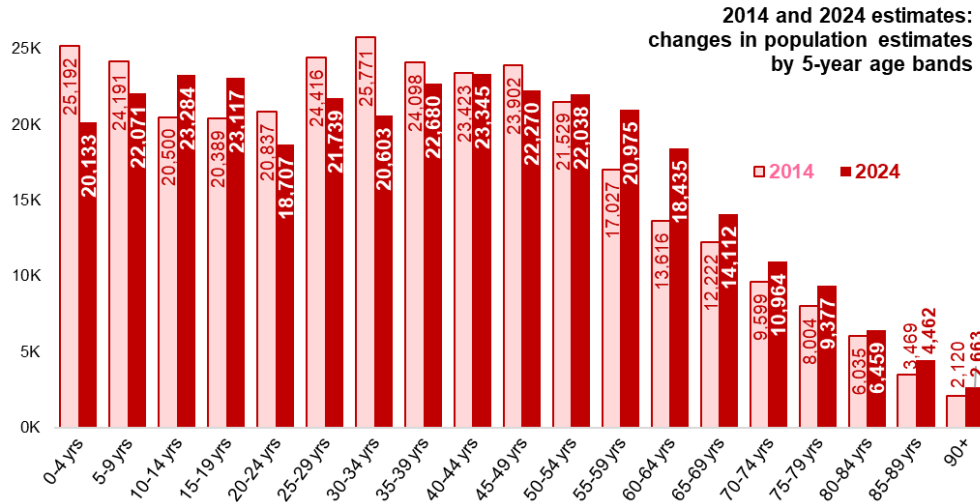
# Demography

# Age Profile and Population Change

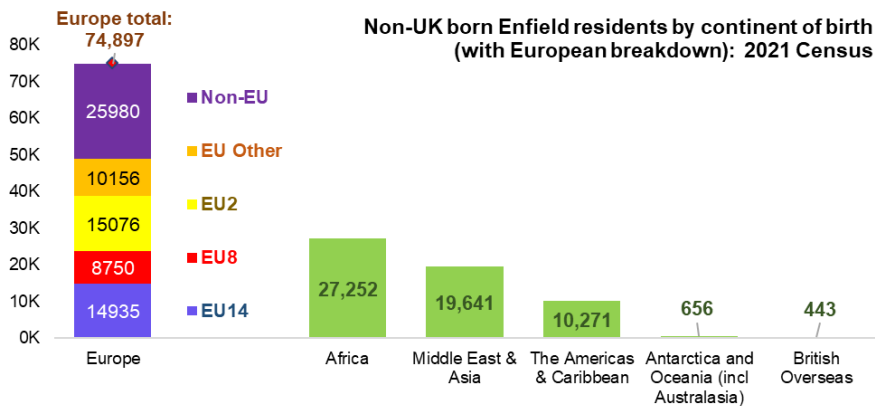
Comparing the ONS 2024 mid-year estimate with those from the revised 2013 iteration reveals that, despite Enfield's relatively youthful population, the numbers of very young children have fallen, whereas the numbers in several older age group have risen, particularly 50- to 75-year-olds.

The number of 60–64-year-olds grew by 35% and the number of 90+ year-olds by more than a quarter (26%).

Between mid-2023 and mid-2024, the overall number of residents in Enfield is estimated to have fallen by 580, through a combination of natural change (births minus deaths) and migration. 'Other change' refers to adjustments/rounding undertaken by statisticians at the ONS.

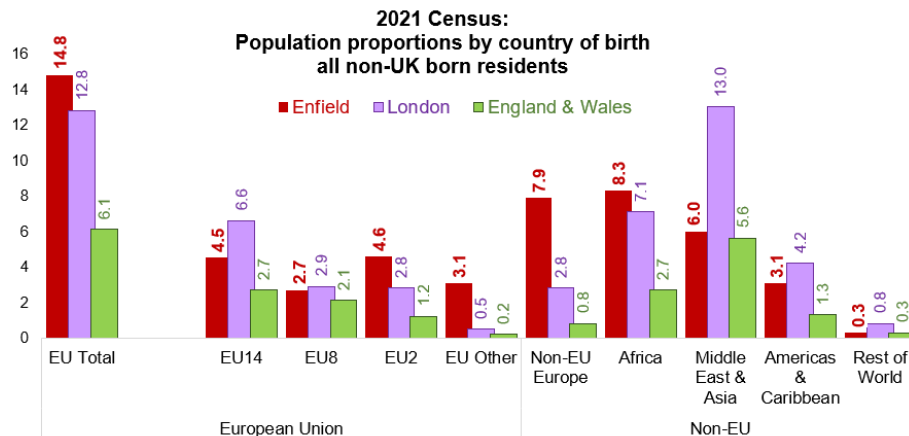


40.4% of Enfield's residents were born overseas, according to 2021 Census data. A breakdown by broad area group is below.



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

The proportion of overseas-born people from EU countries in Enfield is higher than the average for London and England & Wales. The same is true of residents from non-EU Europe.



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)<sup>1</sup>.

A further 17,000 were born in Turkey (5.2%) and just under 9,000 in other non-EU European countries (including Albania, but not including Turkey).

The table (right) details numbers of non-UK-born residents, by their country of birth (of aggregated nations) according to the 2021 Census.

<sup>1</sup>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 birth (or aggregated countries)	Number of residents	% of total
EU10 & EU2 countries (not incl Poland, Romania or Lithuania) *	20,324	6.2%
Turkey	17,053	5.2%
Non-EU Europe (not incl Turkey)	8,929	2.7%
Romania	6,812	2.1%
South & Eastern Africa (not incl Kenya, Somalia, South Africa or Zimbabwe) **	6,325	1.9%
Poland	5,894	1.8%
Ghana	4,738	1.4%
EU14 countries (not incl. France, Spain, Ireland, Germany, Italy & Portugal) ***	4,490	1.4%
Jamaica	4,072	1.2%
Nigeria	3,861	1.2%
Somalia	3,807	1.2%
India	3,730	1.1%
Central & Western Africa (not incl Ghana & Nigeria)	3,690	1.1%
Bangladesh	3,537	1.1%
Ireland	3,283	1.0%
Italy	3,167	1.0%
All South American countries	3,144	1.0%
Caribbean (not incl. Jamaica)	2,505	0.8%
Sri Lanka	2,194	0.7%
Kenya	1,897	0.6%
<i>All Others</i>	19,711	6.0%

\* includes Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia

\*\* includes Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Botswana, Namibia, Angola

\*\*\* includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden

# Demography

## Country of passport held

74% of Enfield's residents hold a UK passport.

The next most numerous passport holders are citizens of a group of European Union nations which includes those not specifically listed in the table (right). This group includes Bulgaria and Cyprus, which are likely to make up a significant proportion of these 19,284 people.

Several thousand residents also hold passports issued by Romania, Poland, Italy, Ireland, and Turkey.

Source: 2021 Census

Country of passport held	Number of residents	
UK	243,478	73.8%
EU14, EU8, EU2 countries (not listed elsewhere) *	19,284	5.8%
Romania	6,620	2.0%
Poland	5,998	1.8%
Italy	4,249	1.3%
Ireland	4,224	1.3%
Turkey	3,734	1.1%
Other non-EU European countries **	3,066	0.9%
Portugal	2,124	0.6%
Spain	1,996	0.6%
Ghana	1,764	0.5%
Nigeria	1,185	0.4%
France	1,167	0.4%
Other South & Eastern Africa (not incl. Somalia, Kenya, SA & Zimbabwe)	1,080	0.3%
Lithuania	959	0.3%
Jamaica	897	0.3%
South America	802	0.2%
India	791	0.2%
Germany	728	0.2%
Bangladesh	647	0.2%
Other Central & Western Africa (not incl. Ghana & Nigeria)	586	0.2%
Sri Lanka	429	0.1%
Philippines	388	0.1%
China	377	0.1%
North Africa	372	0.1%
Pakistan	318	0.1%
United States	313	0.1%

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

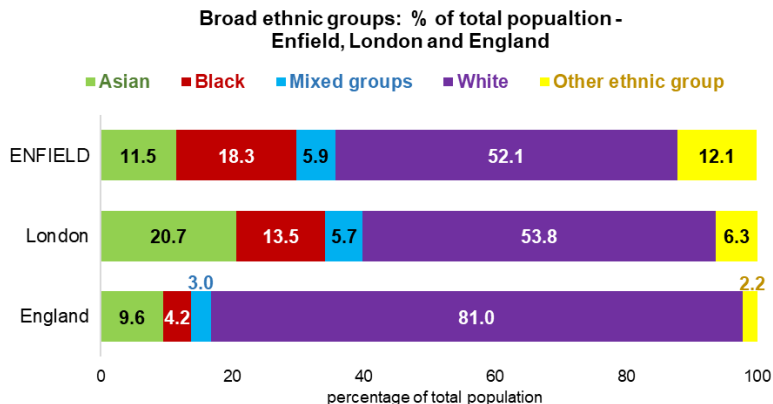
\*\* includes Albania, Switzerland, Norway, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ukraine, Georgia, Montenegro, Russian Federation

Country of passport held	Number of residents	
Other Caribbean (not Jamaica)	308	0.1%
Australia	256	0.1%
Malaysia	252	0.1%
Iran	200	0.1%
Other South-East Asia (not Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore)	176	0.1%
Other Middle East (not Iran & Iraq)	169	0.1%
Japan	164	0.0%
South Africa	141	0.0%
Canada	135	0.0%
Zimbabwe	131	0.0%
Afghanistan	108	0.0%
New Zealand	101	0.0%
Kenya	76	0.0%
Somalia	56	0.0%
Central Asia	56	0.0%
Other Eastern Asia (not China, Hong Kong, Japan)	51	0.0%
Hong Kong	44	0.0%
Central America	43	0.0%
Iraq	36	0.0%
Singapore	33	0.0%
Other Southern Asia (not Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan)	31	0.0%
Other Antarctica and Oceania (not Australia & NZ)	9	0.0%
British Overseas Territories	4	0.0%
No passport held	19,828	6.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>329,984</b>	

## 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.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, the 'Black African' group includes Nigerian and Ghanaian, which are also listed separately later on.



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

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that the ONS categorises 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).

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

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).

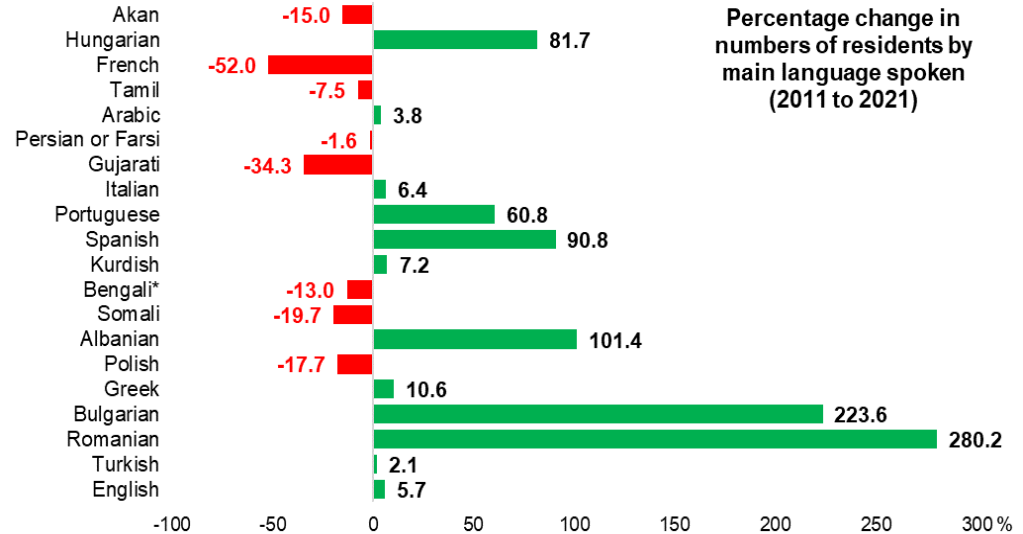
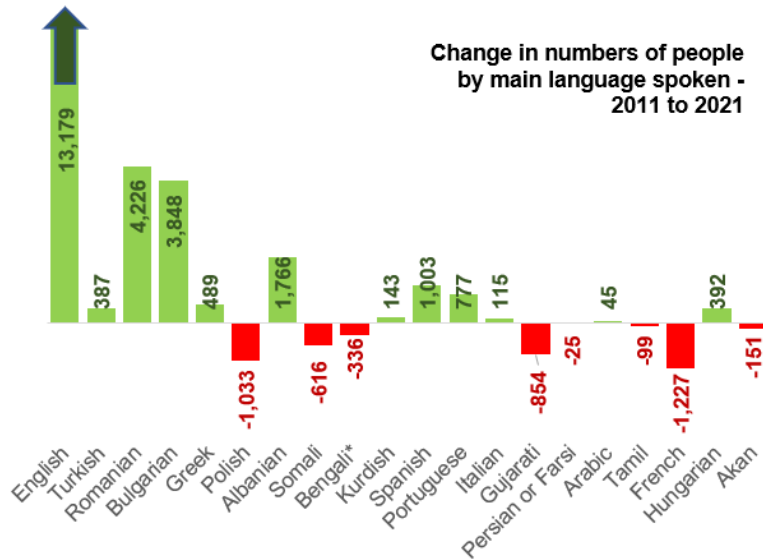
The top twenty languages spoken, and their relative coverage, is shown in the table (right).

93% of respondents aged three and over, regardless of their main or only language, reported that they spoke English well or very well.

Main language	People aged 3yrs 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

Changes in the linguistic profile of Enfield (ie the numbers and percentages of residents by their main or only language) are shown in the charts below. The left-hand illustration shows the change in numbers, with the other demonstrating the percentage increase or decrease when compared with the 2011 Census.

[NB: the increase in numbers of English speakers in the left-hand chart is not to scale, in order to better show changes among the other languages]



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.

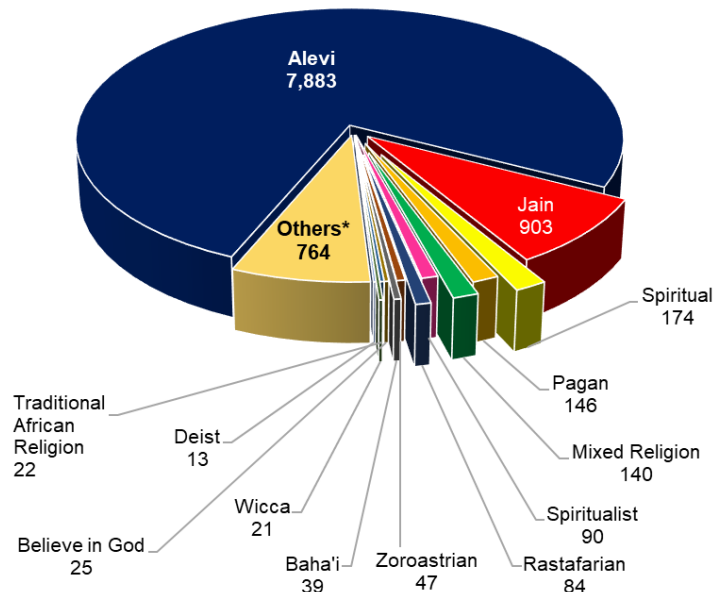
Sikhs were the smallest group in the borough (of the major religions), comprising 0.3% of the population.

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).

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

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	<b>10,351</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Hindu	10,231	3.1
Jewish	3,713	1.1
Buddhist	1,716	0.5
Sikh	1,199	0.4

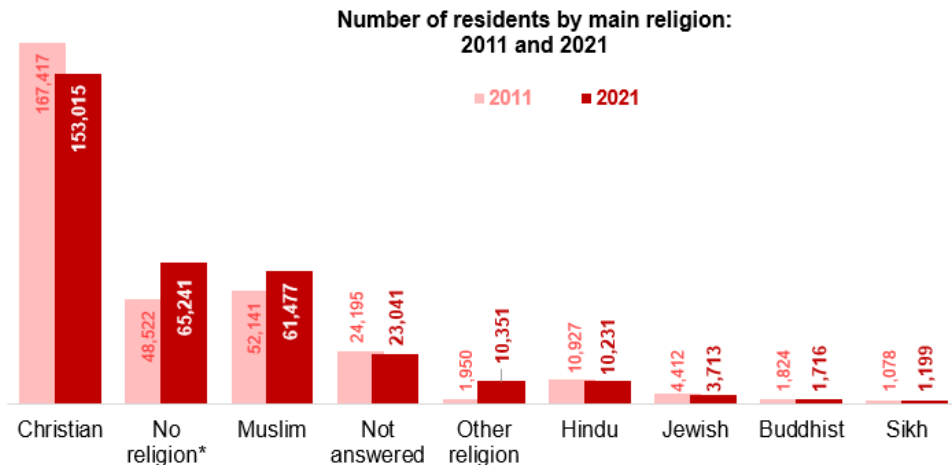
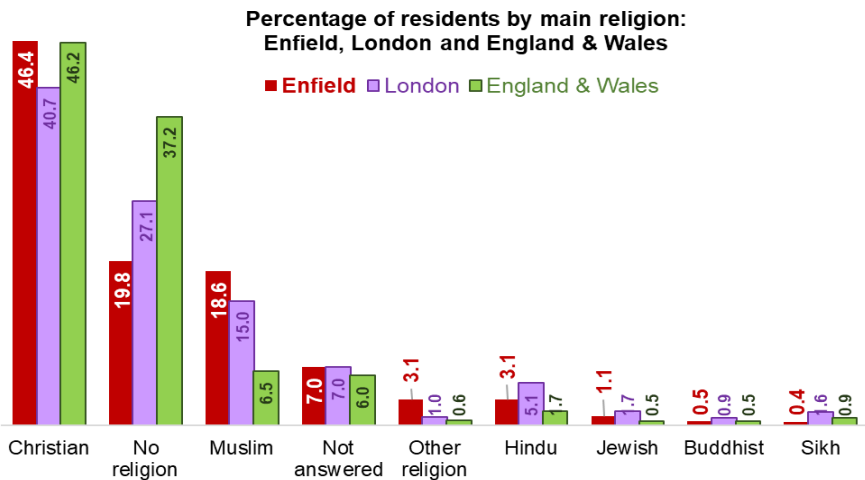
'Other' religions, 2021



\*('Others' in the chart above (764) includes: Druid, Occult, Witchcraft, Scientology, Yazidi, Taoist, Shamanism, Eckankar, Mysticism, Own Belief System, Shintoism, Pantheism, and miscellaneous others)

Between 2011 and 2021, there was a 34.5% increase in the number of residents of No Religion, and also rises in the number of Muslims (17.9%) and followers of 'Other religion' (see previous page for breakdown). 2021 was the first Census to include Alevi as a discrete category within 'Other Religion'.

The number of Christians fell by 8.6%, Hindus by 6.4% and Jewish people by 15.8%. See chart (right).



## Comparing Enfield's religious profile with the regional and national averages

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 left).

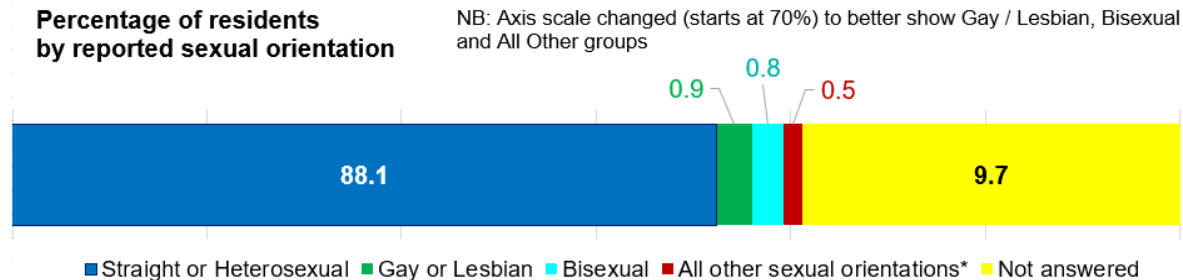
The 2021 Census was the first in which respondents were asked about sexual orientation. It was an optional question for people aged sixteen and over – 9.7% of those surveyed in Enfield chose not to answer it.

Numbers and proportions of people in each group are shown in the table (right), 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.



The 2021 Census was also the first to include a question on gender identity, which was voluntary, and for respondents aged sixteen and over.

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, a slightly higher proportion than the regional and national averages.

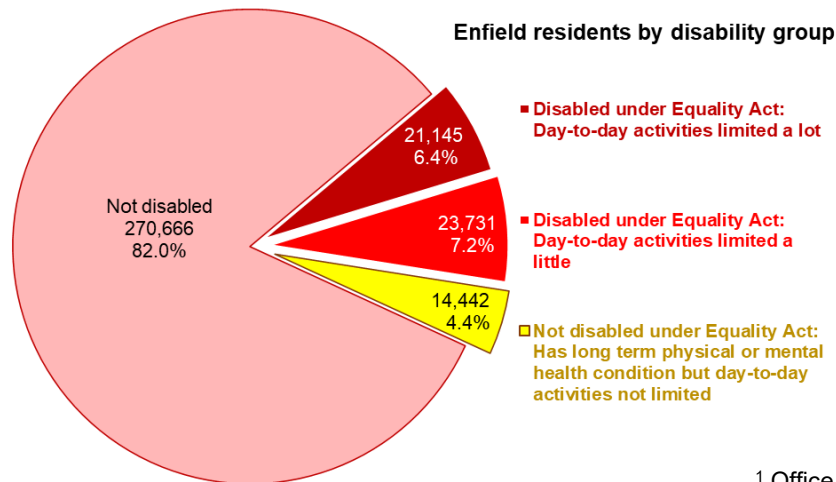
Gender identity	Enfield		London		England & Wales	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	232,329	90.3	6,479,664	91.2	45,389,635	93.5
Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given	1,652	0.6	32,753	0.5	117,775	0.2
Trans woman	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

***NB: Since the publication of 2021 Census results, problems have been identified with the gender identity question, following analysis of the patterns of response. This has led to these data being redesignated, from accredited official statistics to [official statistics in development](#). ‘This change in designation better reflects the innovative nature of the estimates, the limitations arising from potential question misinterpretation, and the evolving understanding of measuring gender identity.’ [Office for National Statistics, 26 March 2025]***

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, with a further 14,442 reporting a long-term health condition which did not impact their day-to-day activities.

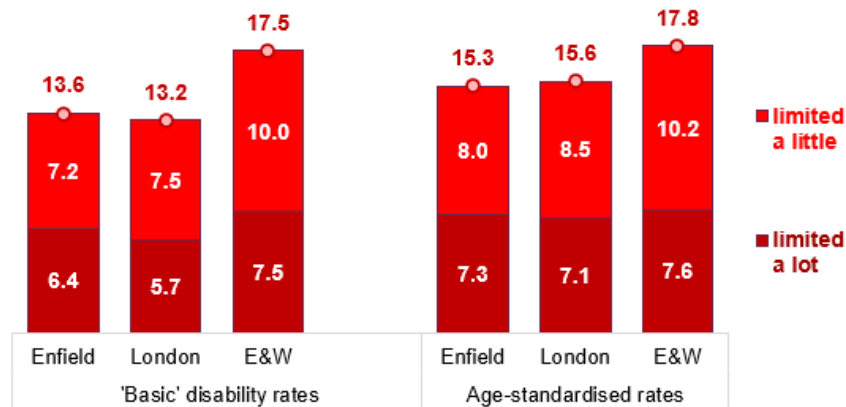
Respondents were asked to indicate the level to which their activities were limited. See chart below.



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.”<sup>1</sup>*

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).

**Basic disability % rates plus age-standardised disability % rates, by level of disability: Enfield and comparators**

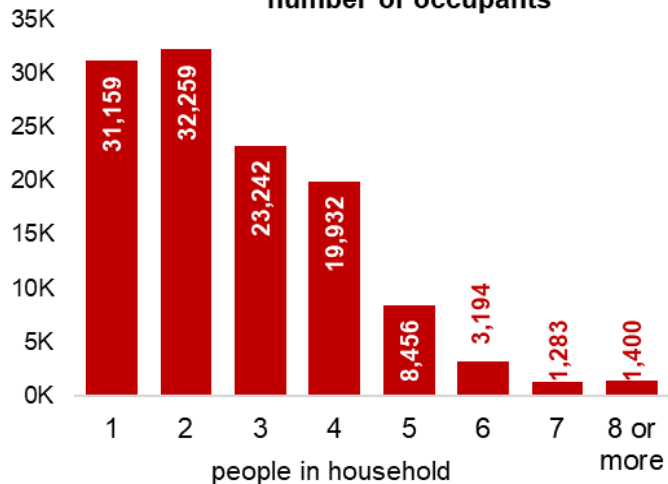


<sup>1</sup> Office for National Statistics: [Age Standardising Data: What does it mean and why does it matter?](#)

**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<sup>1</sup> resident households, 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. Our own estimates place the number in the region of 130,000.

**2021 Census: Enfield households by number of occupants**



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.

Although, Enfield has more two-person households than any other number, 14,333 households (11.9% of the total) contain five or more people.

<sup>1</sup> As with the Census population totals, 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.

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

The numbers of households with non-dependent children, and multiple family households with dependent children saw significant increases. Conversely, the number of one-person households containing younger adults (under 66 years), and couples without children both fell.

Household composition		2011 Census		2021 Census		Increase from 2011 to 2021	
		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

**Deprivation  
Crime  
Health  
Housing  
Education  
Business**

The Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) released the latest round of the [English Indices of Deprivation](#) in October 2025.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an overall measure of deprivation calculated for every **Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA)**<sup>1</sup> in England.

It is made up of aggregated indices of deprivation for seven main domains or types (plus two sub-domains or supplementary indices), each of which is weighted in accordance with its effect upon overall poverty. The domains of deprivation examined are:

## Income Deprivation



## Employment Deprivation



## Education, Skills & Training Deprivation



## Health Deprivation & Disability



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi)

## Crime Deprivation



## Barriers to Housing & Services



## Living Environment Deprivation



Supplementary Income indices

<sup>1</sup> Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are census geographies used for small-area analysis. Each contains between 1,000 and 3,000 people, and between 400 and 1,200 households. There are 33,755 LSOAs in England.

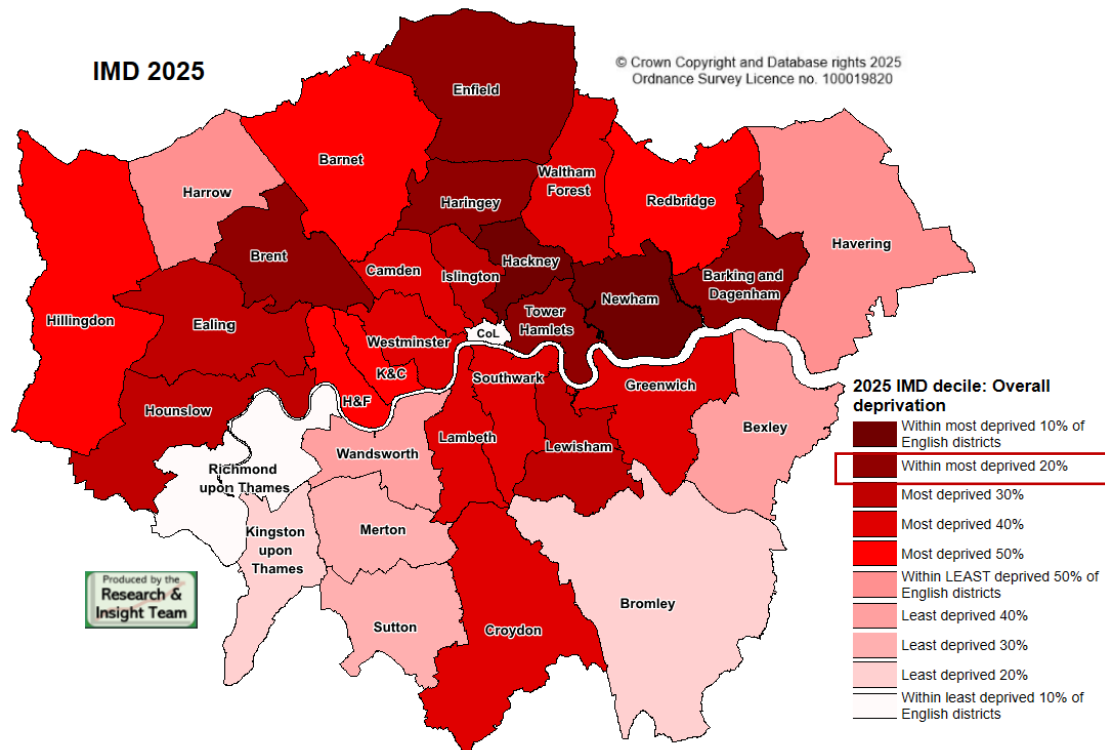
The MHCLG also produces borough-level indices of deprivation, calculated from the average deprivation scores of all the LSOAs within that borough. Borough level rankings (rank of average score) are compiled from these.

## Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2025

There are 296 districts in England -

- Enfield is the 42<sup>nd</sup> most deprived district in England overall, based on Rank of Average Score,
- When an alternative measure – Rank of Average Rank – is used, Enfield is the 37<sup>th</sup> most deprived district,
- Using either measure, Enfield is within the most deprived 20% of all English districts,
- Enfield is the seventh most deprived of the 33 London boroughs.

The map (right) shows the spread of overall deprivation among London boroughs. The very dark red areas are the boroughs in the highest decile of deprivation nationally.

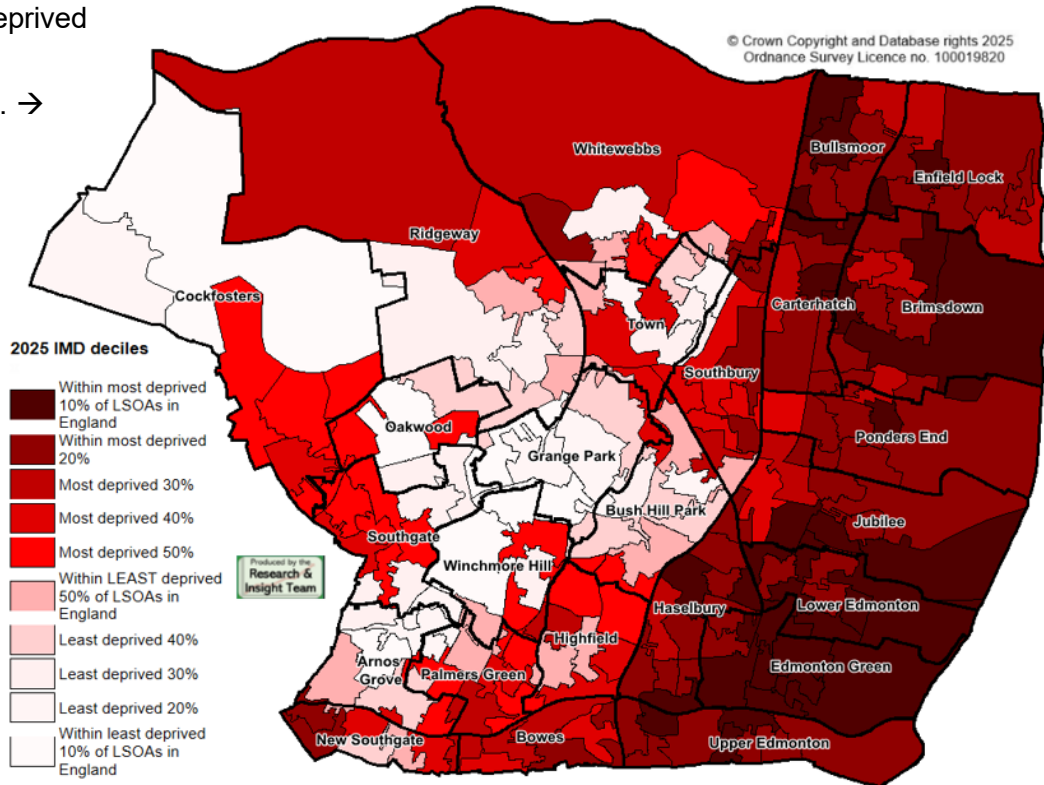


The map (right) shows the locations of the most and least deprived Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Enfield.

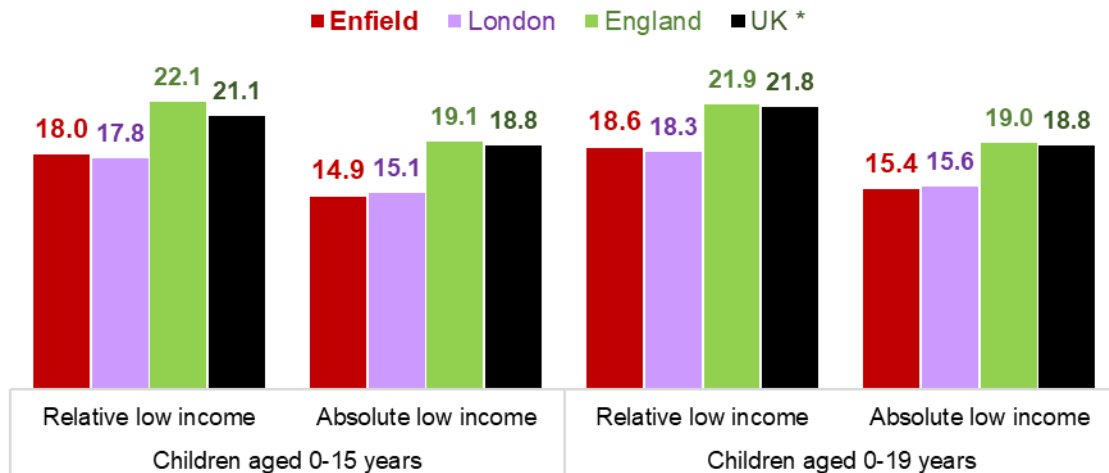
Dark red areas are those with the greatest deprivation levels. →

The table below shows borough-level deprivation by IMD domain:

Average Deprivation deciles of Enfield local authority area, by IOD Domain:		
(1=within most deprived 10% of English districts, 10= within least deprived 10%)		
<b>IMD Overall</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Income</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Income: Supplementary indices</b>	<b>IDACI</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>IDAOP1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Employment</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Education</b>		<b>3</b>
<b>Health</b>		<b>6</b>
<b>Crime</b>		<b>3</b>
<b>Barriers</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Living Environment</b>		<b>2</b>



Percentage of children in Relative and Absolute Low Income Households 2024: Enfield and comparators



As of March 2024, 16,515 children aged 0-19 years (18.6% of the total), and 12,782 aged 0-15 years (18%) were in Relative Low-Income households, according to Department for Work and Pensions data.<sup>1</sup> This is the 18<sup>th</sup> highest rate of childhood income inequality of the 33 London boroughs (including City of London).

**13,675** 0–19-year-olds and **10,528** 0–15-year-olds were considered to be in households of Absolute Low Income as of the same date.<sup>2</sup>

Comparisons with the regional and national averages for these figures can be seen in the chart (left).

<sup>1</sup> The definition of 'relative low income' is: receiving 60% or less of the current UK median gross household income (before housing costs). These measures include families where parents are working, as well as those in receipt of out of work benefits alone. Income is equivalised to adjust for household size.

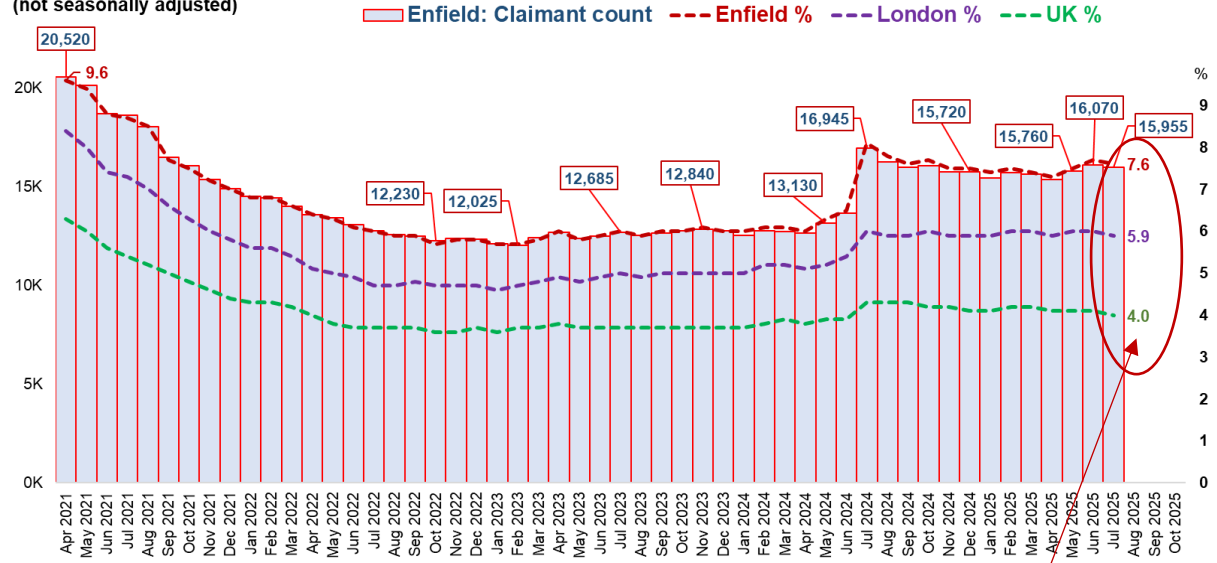
<sup>2</sup> 'Absolute Low Income' is defined as a family income below 60% of the UK median as it stood in the financial year ending 2011.

The Claimant Count is the 'narrow' measure of unemployment, encompassing people claiming Job Seekers' Allowance, and unemployed claimants of Universal Credit who are required to seek work (or, in some cases, to increase their existing working hours).

It is a conservative measure of unemployment, since it does not include individuals seeking work who do not qualify for means-tested benefits. Nor does it encompass the many people who do not work but are not required to look for work, as a condition of their benefits. Examples of this latter group are people with disabilities and full-time carers.

As of July 2025, **15,955** Enfield residents were officially unemployed, representing **7.6%** of all working age adults (16-64 years).

Claimant Count and Claimant Count percentage rate:  
Enfield, London and UK  
(not seasonally adjusted)



The claimant count in Enfield has been persistently higher than the regional and national averages for several years. The chart above illustrates the monthly numbers of unemployed individuals (columns) since April 2021, plus the Claimant Count percentage rates for Enfield, London and the UK for the same period.

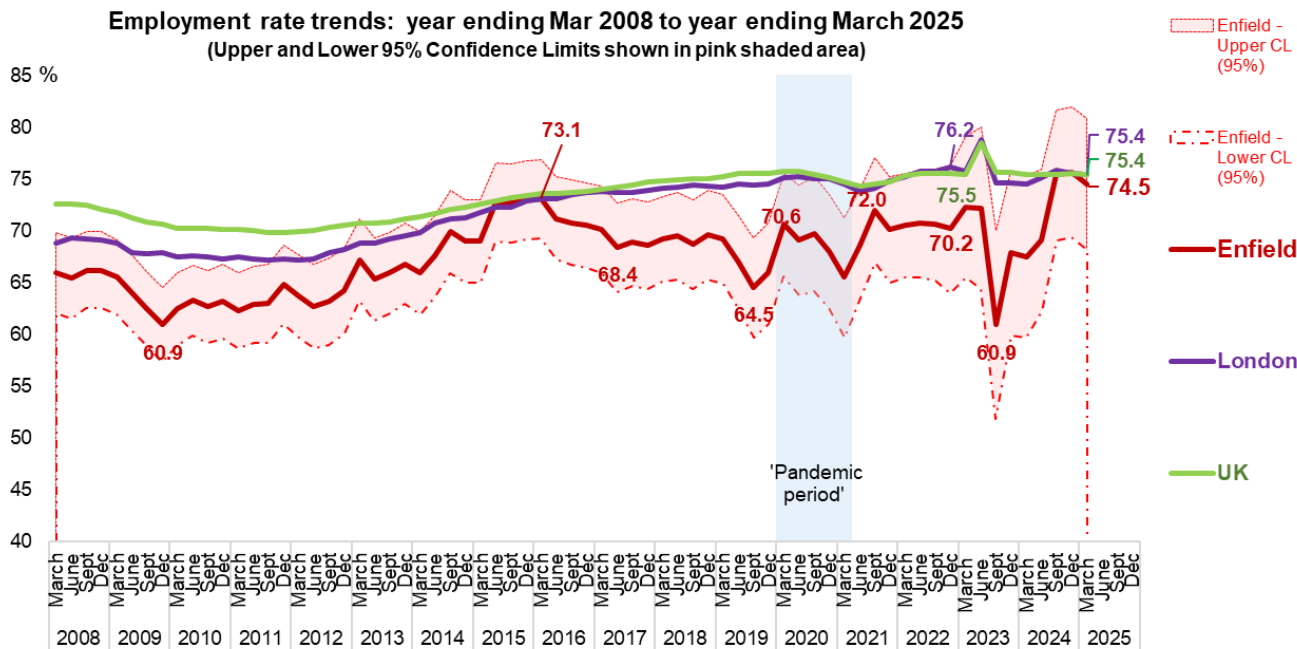
As at the 2021 Census, 55.9% of all Enfield residents aged sixteen and over (including students) were estimated to be in employment.

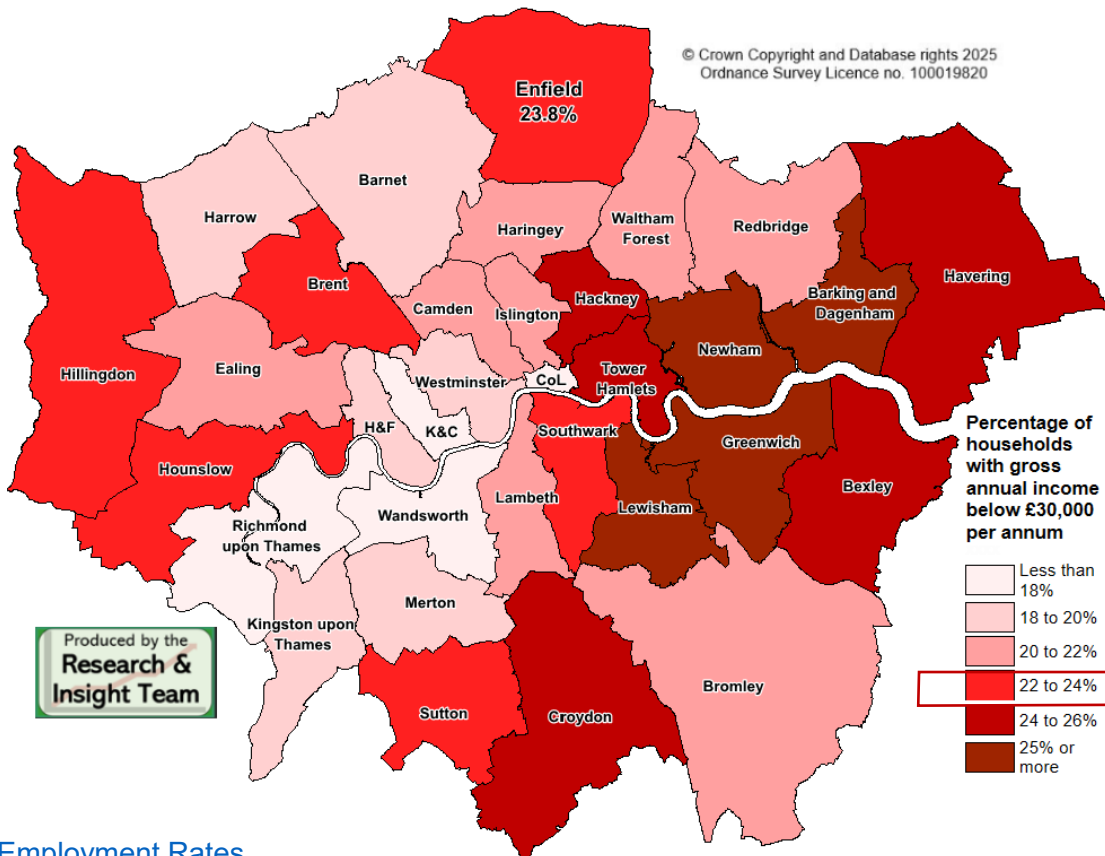
Employment rates are usually defined as the percentage of residents aged between 16 and 64 years (as opposed to all residents aged over 16), who are working.

Statistics from the Annual Population Survey<sup>1</sup> indicate that, in the year to March 2025, the employment rate of working-age people in the borough (ie those aged between 16 and 64 years) was estimated to be **74.5%** (representing around 169,000 people).

13.4% of 16-64-year-olds are thought to be self-employed (around 30,500 people).

<sup>1</sup>Conducted by the Office for National Statistics





Annual household incomes (non-equivalised) in Enfield are lower, on average, than in London as a whole.

The median gross income of Enfield households is the 10<sup>th</sup> lowest of the 33 London boroughs in 2025, according to estimates from CACI Ltd.

**31,102 households in Enfield (23.8% of the total) have a gross annual income of less than £30,000 per year.** This is the tenth highest proportion in London. Percentages of these lower income households by borough are shown in the map (left).

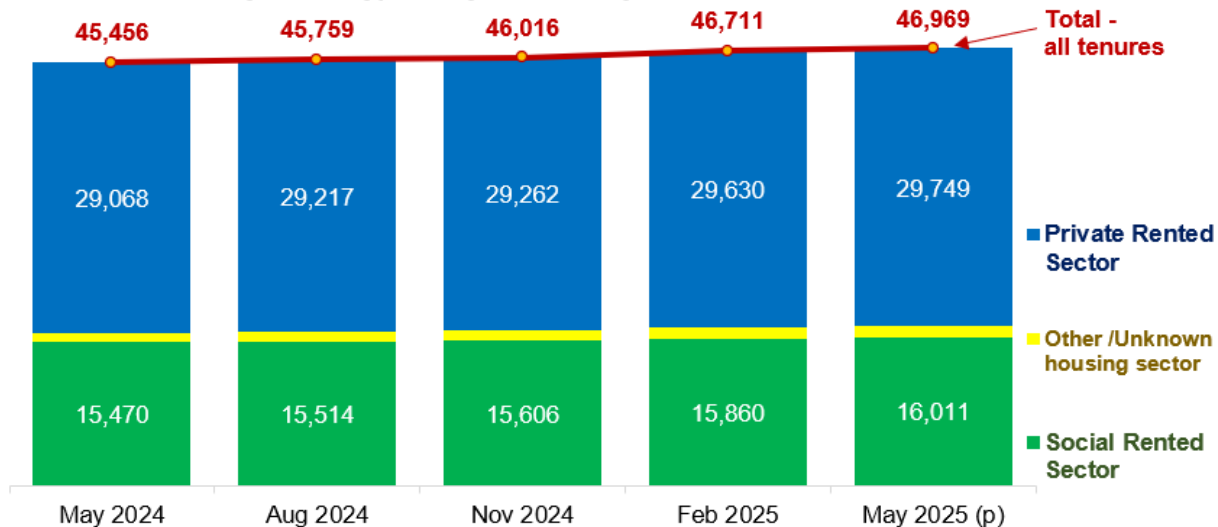
In the UK as a whole, 32% of households have less than £30,000 per year.

As of May 2025, there were 46,969 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.<sup>1</sup>

63% 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 3% 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).

<sup>1</sup> Department for Work and Pensions.  
Figures subject to revision

**Households receiving Universal Credit or Housing Benefit for rental costs, by tenure type: May 2024 to May 2025**



The number of households receiving Housing costs support rose by 3% between May 2024 and May 2025.

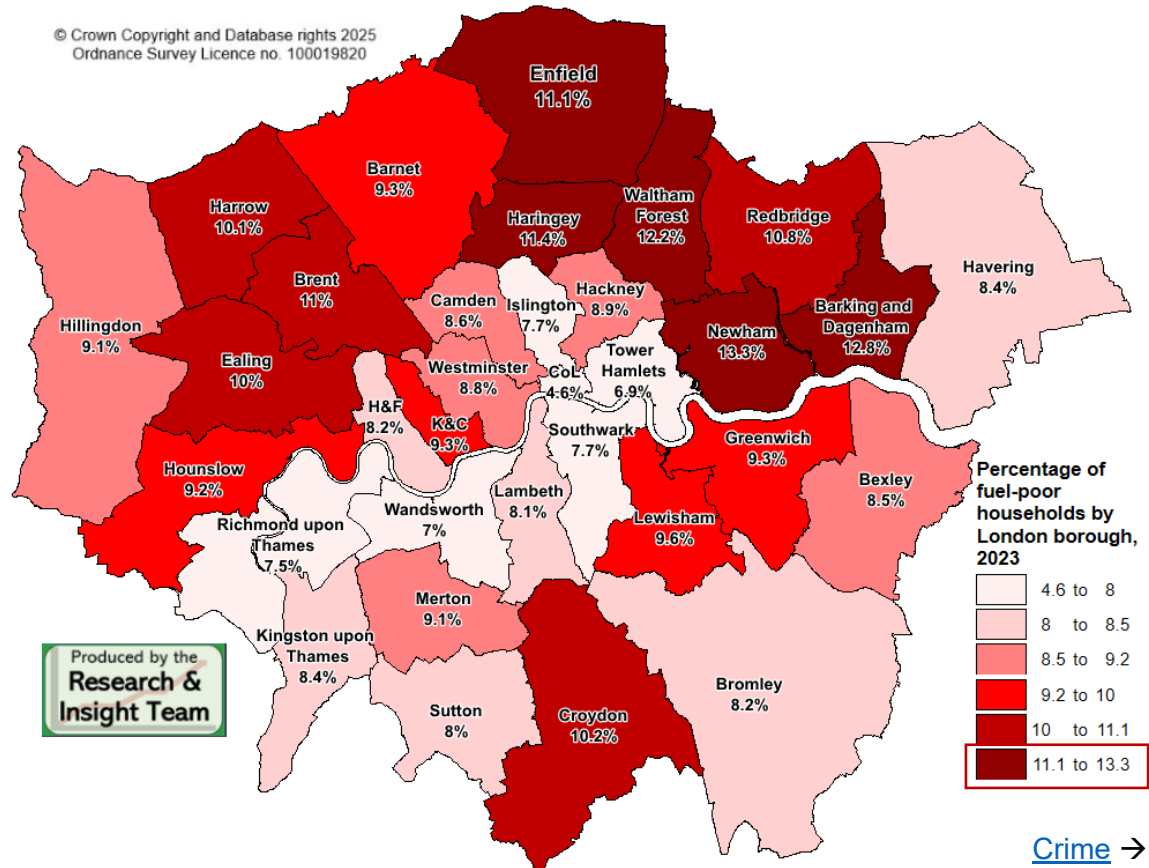
Survey data from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero<sup>1</sup> estimate that, at 2023, 14,557 Enfield households were in fuel poverty, representing around 11% of households.

This was a higher proportion than in London on average (9.3%), but lower than the national (England) average (11.4%).

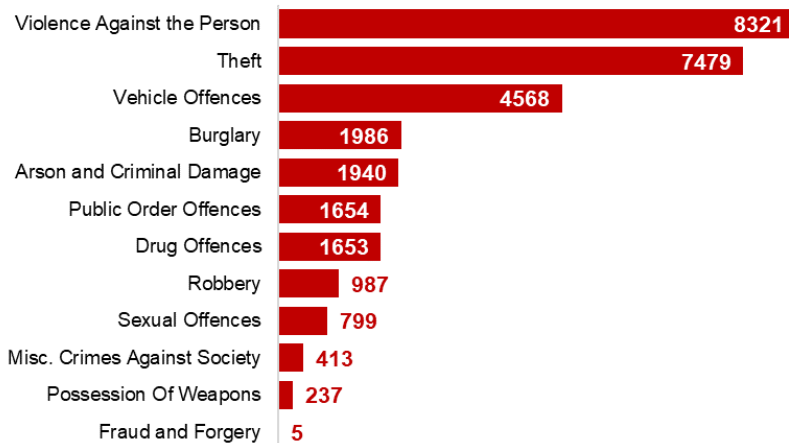
**Percentage of households that are fuel poor, 2023:**  
**Enfield, London, England**  
 [source: Dept for Energy Security and Net Zero]



<sup>1</sup> Using statistics obtained from the English Housing Survey



**Enfield Crime Breakdown: Total Notifiable Offences 2024/25**  
(subject to revision)

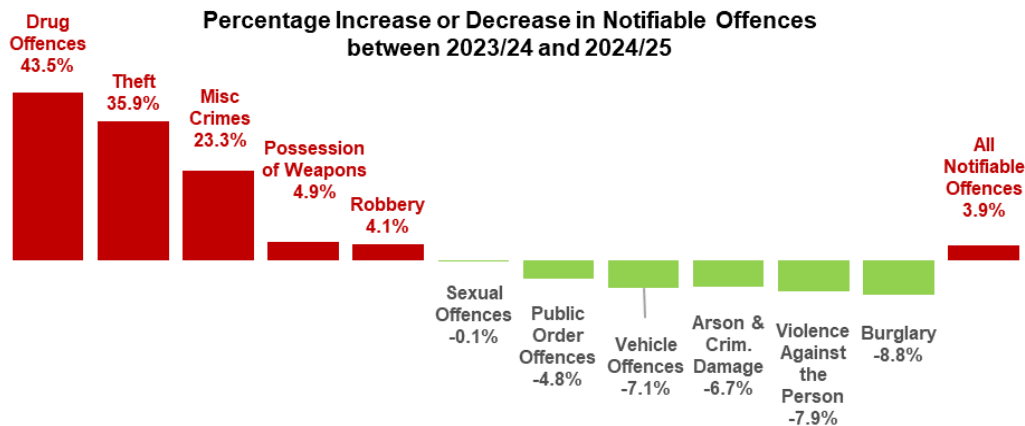


Between 2023/24 and 2024/25, the number of Fraud and Forgery offences rose from zero to five.

Drug offences increased by 43.5%, and Theft by 36.4%, although reports of violent crimes (including sexual offences) Arson and Burglary all fell slightly.

Metropolitan Police crime data reveal the number of notifiable offences committed in Enfield between April 2024 and March 2025 was **30,042** – a rise of 3.9% on the previous 12-month period. Across London, the number of offences rose slightly (less than 1%) in the same period.

In Enfield, the three most common types of recorded crime were Violence Against the Person (not including sexual offences), Theft and Vehicle Offences. A breakdown is shown in the chart (left).



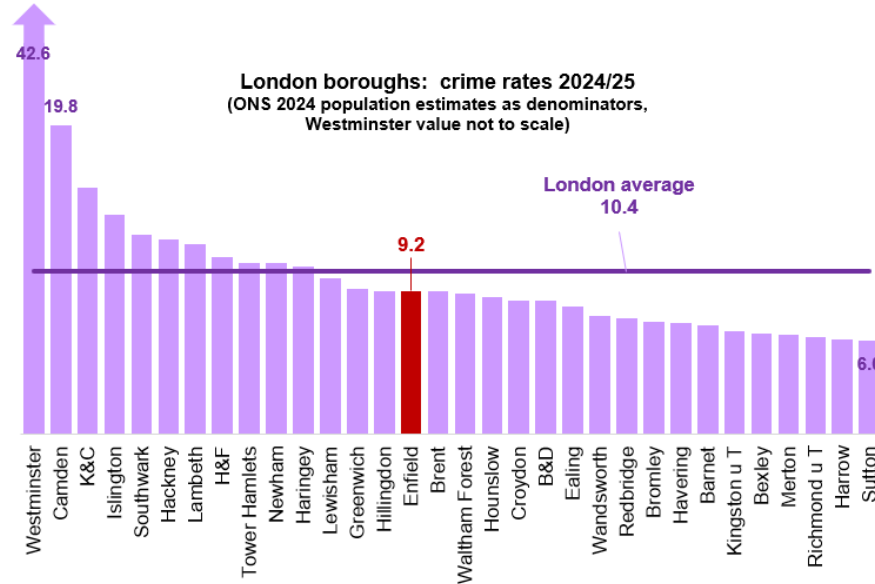
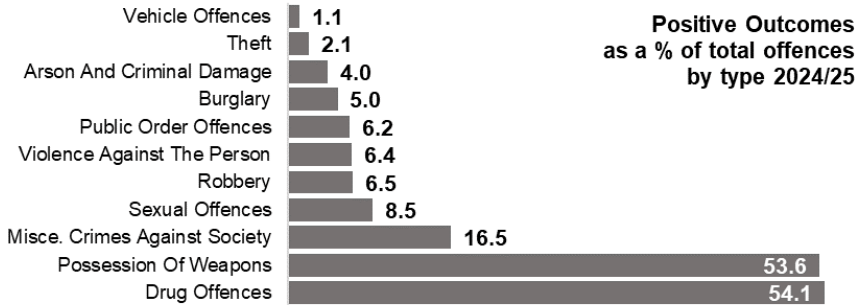
# Socio-economic factors

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# Crime Rates and outcomes

In 2024/25, Enfield had a lower crime rate<sup>1</sup> than the London average (9.2 offences per 100 residents vs 10.4 per 100). It was the 15th highest of the 33 London boroughs. See chart (right) →

'Positive Outcomes' are akin to the former definition of 'Sanction Detections' - ie when an offence has led to a charge or caution. In 2024/25 there were 2,246 Positive Outcomes for Notifiable Offences. The number of Outcomes as a percentage of offences reported in the period<sup>2</sup> is broken down below by offence type.



**Abbreviations used above:**

B&D: Barking and Dagenham  
 K&C: Kensington and Chelsea  
 H&F: Hammersmith and Fulham  
 Kingston u T: Kingston Upon Thames  
 Richmond u T: Richmond Upon Thames

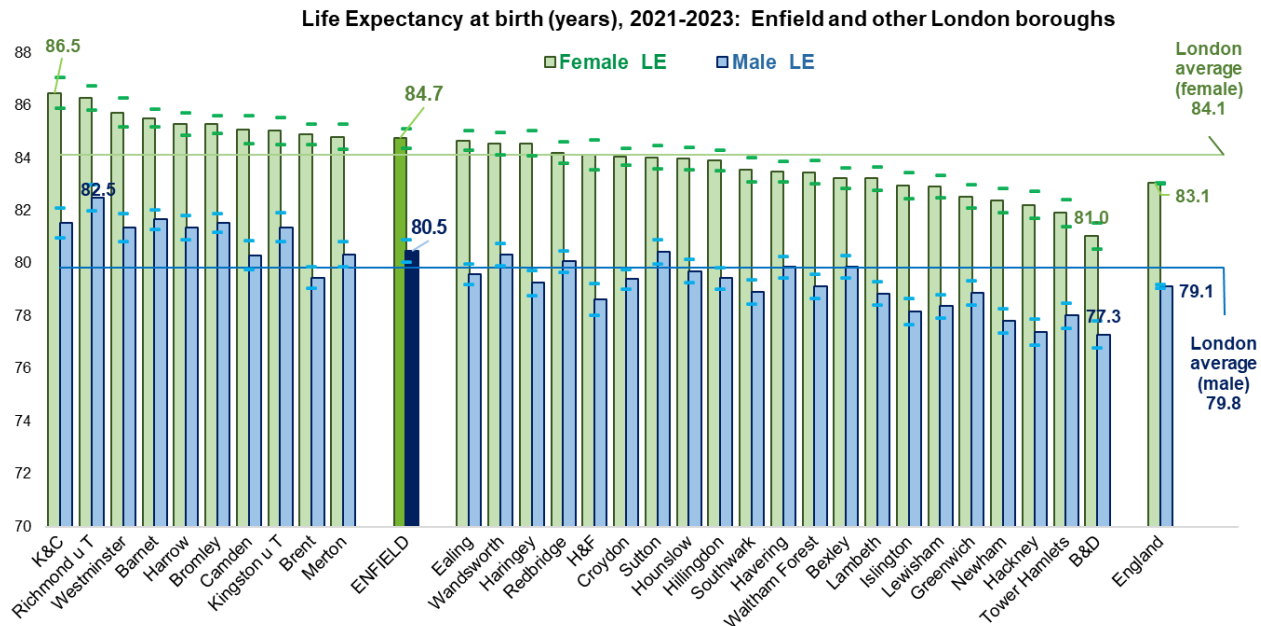
<sup>1</sup> The official Met Police crime rate is calculated as number of offences (including non-notifiable offences) in the period, per 1000 residents. The Met Police use the GLA's own population projections as the denominator, rather than the ONS mid-year population estimate. Our own crime rate calculation only includes notifiable offences, and uses the ONS mid-year estimate as the denominator (arguably a more accurate figure). It is expressed per 100 residents. Consequently, it will not match that given by the Met Police Crime Data Dashboard.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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 2021-2023) suggest that life expectancy at birth for males born in this period in Enfield is 80.5 years, which is slightly above the average for England (79.1 years), and the London region (79.8 years)

Female life expectancy in Enfield now stands at 84.7 years - the London and England averages are 84.1 years and 83.1 years respectively. The chart shows comparisons between the 32 London boroughs and the national (England) averages. The range between boroughs is considerable – life expectancy in Barking and Dagenham is 5 years lower than in Kensington and Chelsea (female) and Richmond upon Thames (male).



**Abbreviations:**

B&D: Barking and Dagenham  
 Kingston u T: Kingston Upon Thames

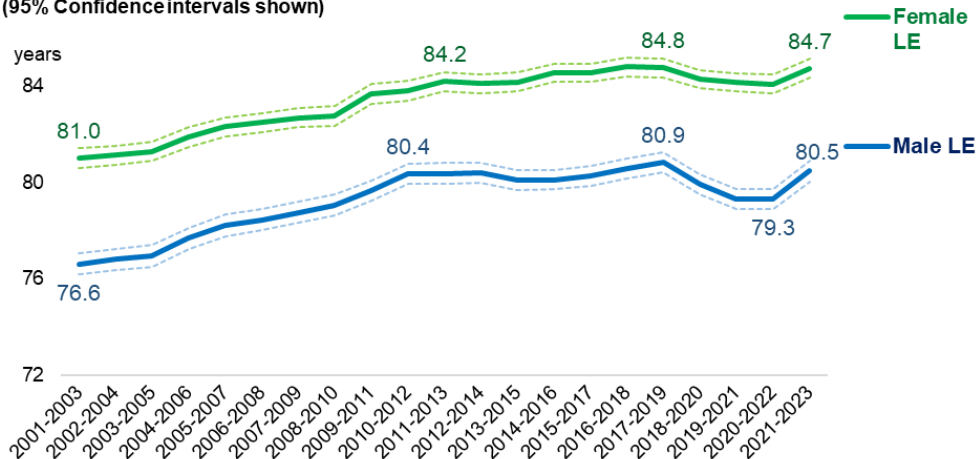
K&C: Kensington and Chelsea  
 H&F: Hammersmith and Fulham  
 Richmond u T: Richmond Upon Thames

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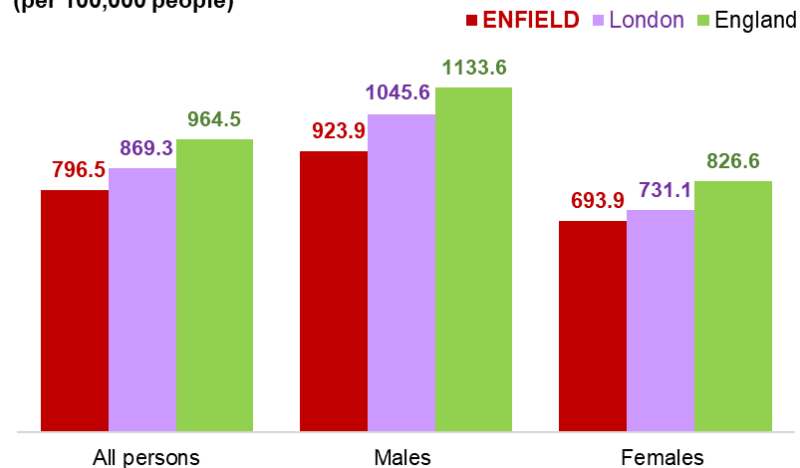
# Health: Life Expectancy

**Enfield: Male and Female Life Expectancies at birth (in years): 2001-2003 to 2021-2023**  
(95% Confidence intervals shown)



Average Life expectancies (three-year averages) for all areas have been on an upward trend since the turn of the century. It is notable, however, that longevity appeared to have 'topped out' in the 2017-19 period, before falling back and recovering in 2021-23. See the chart (left).

**Age-standardised Mortality Rates: 2023**  
(per 100,000 people)



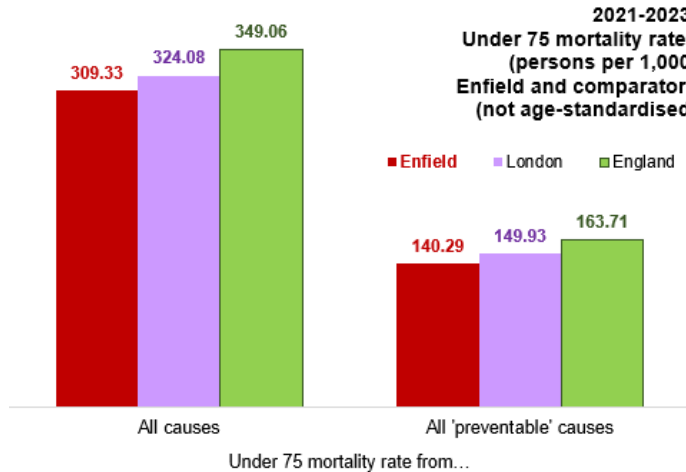
The Age-Standardised Mortality Rate (ASMR) is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 persons, where the weights are the proportions of persons in the corresponding age groups of the standard population. Enfield's ASMRs for males, females and all persons are shown in the chart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

# Socio-economic factors

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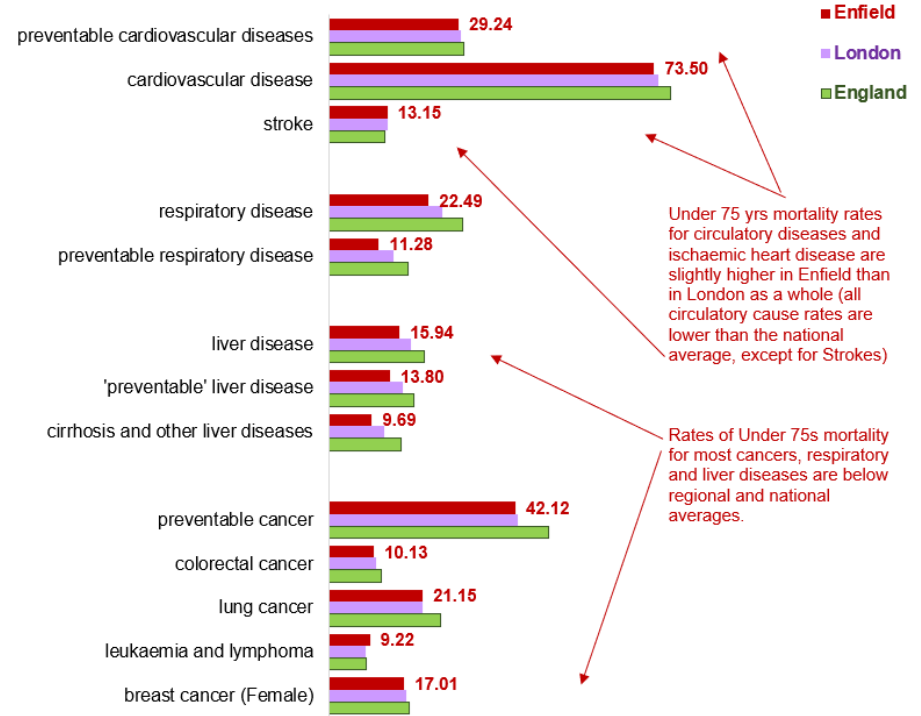
Mortality rates (not age-standardised) for a variety of lethal health conditions are published by the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID - formerly Public Health England), including mortality among the under 75s.

The charts below and right illustrate how Enfield compares with London and England on a variety of measures, for the period 2021-2023. The rate of deaths among the under 75s from stroke and blood cancers are higher than the London average. However, deaths from most preventable causes, other cancers, and lung and liver diseases are lower.



# Health: Under 75 Mortality Rates & Causes

**Under 75 yrs** mortality rates (per 100,000) 2021-2023: from cancers, circulatory disease, respiratory diseases and liver disease



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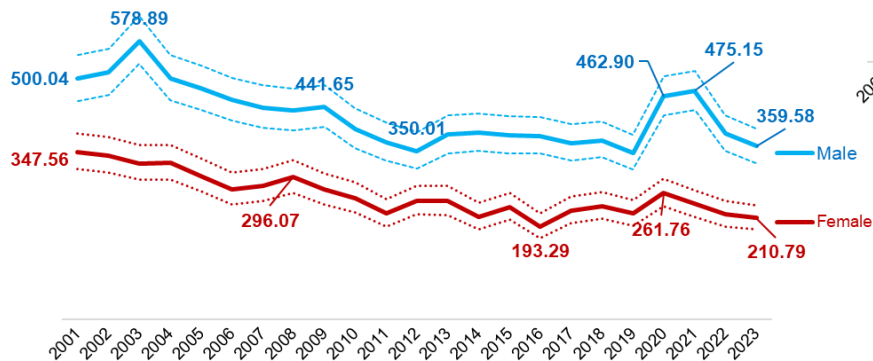
# Health: Under 75 Mortality Rate Trends

Mortality rates among the under 75s have been on a downward trend in the last quarter of a century, both locally and nationally. See chart (right).

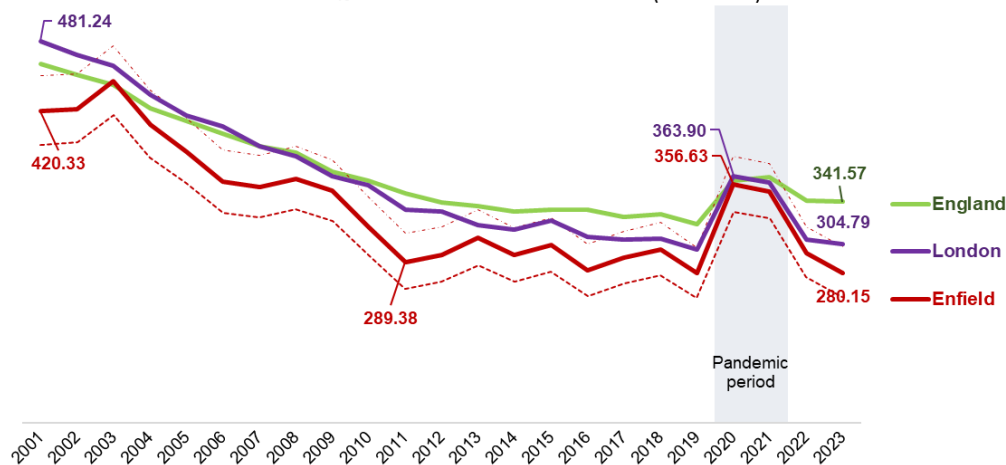
Enfield's Under 75s mortality rate has tended to be below that of both the regional and national comparators.

For most of this period, Enfield's lower mortality appears to have been statistically significant: the chart shows 95% confidence intervals represented by the dotted lines.

**Enfield - Under 75 Mortality rates per 100,000 population: Male and Female with 95% confidence intervals**



**Under 75 Mortality Rates (all causes), per 100,000, 2001 to 2023 (single-year data)**  
95% Confidence Limits shown for Enfield (dotted lines)



← Women aged under 75 years have significantly lower mortality rates than their male counterparts, and the gap closed only slightly in the period from 2001 to 2023.

Source: OHID

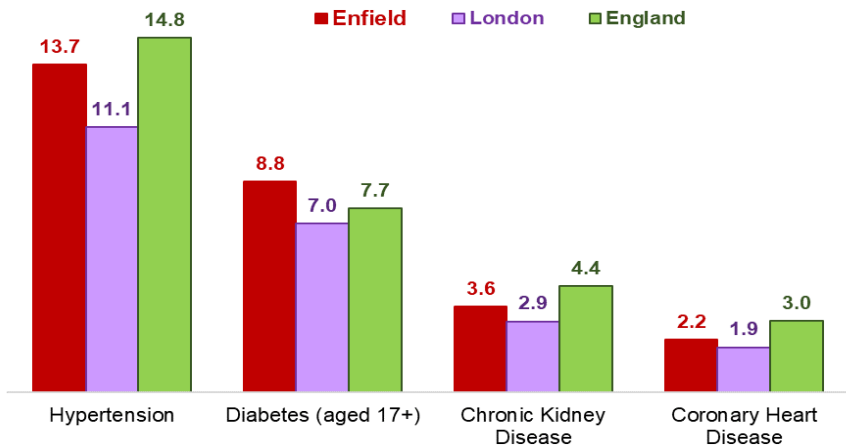
# Socio-economic factors

# Health: Long-term health conditions

A long-term condition (LTC) is a health problem that cannot be cured but can be managed with medication or other treatments. According to the Office for National Statistics 40% of people aged 16 or over had at least one long-standing health condition as at 2021. Examples include hypertension, diabetes, arthritis, asthma and COPD.

Prevalence<sup>1</sup> in Enfield of certain LTCs are shown in the chart below.

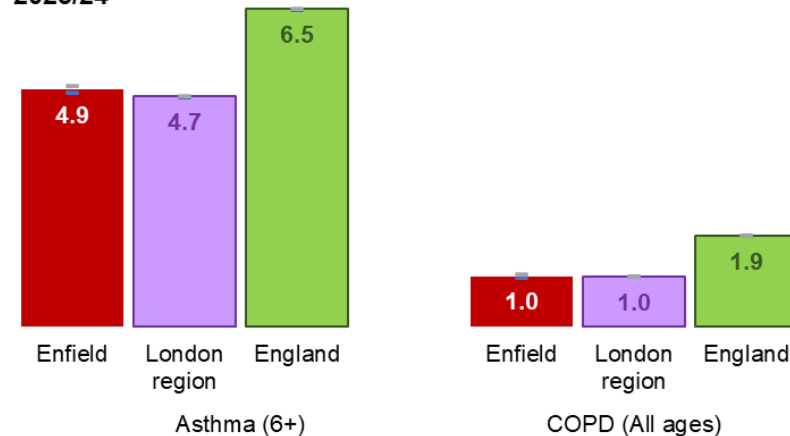
Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF): prevalence (%) of long-term health conditions, 2023/24



**Asthma:** In 2023/24, 16,647 people aged six years and over are estimated to have asthma. This represents 4.9% of the 6+ population<sup>1</sup>, according to OHID – higher than the London average.

**Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD):** In 2023/24, 3,733 Enfield residents were estimated to be suffering from COPD – a lower prevalence than the English average. NB: COPD risk increases with age, and the average age in the London area is lower than in the nation as a whole.

% Prevalence<sup>1</sup> of respiratory conditions: Enfield and comparators 2023/24



<sup>1</sup> Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. OHID has used population denominators for all areas which are higher than the current official population estimates (ONS mid-year estimate), therefore the true prevalence of these conditions is likely to be somewhat higher in all geographies.

# Socio-economic factors

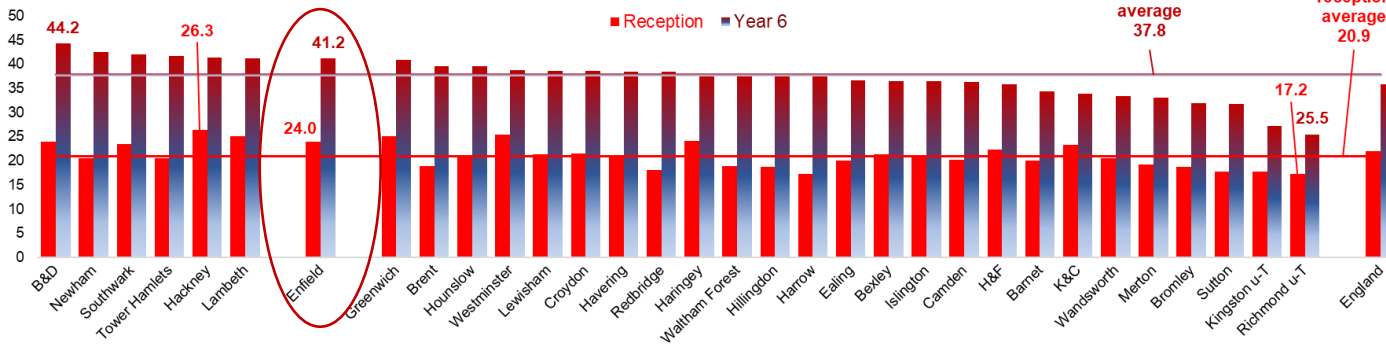
# Health: Lifestyle Factors - Obesity

## Obesity and excess weight

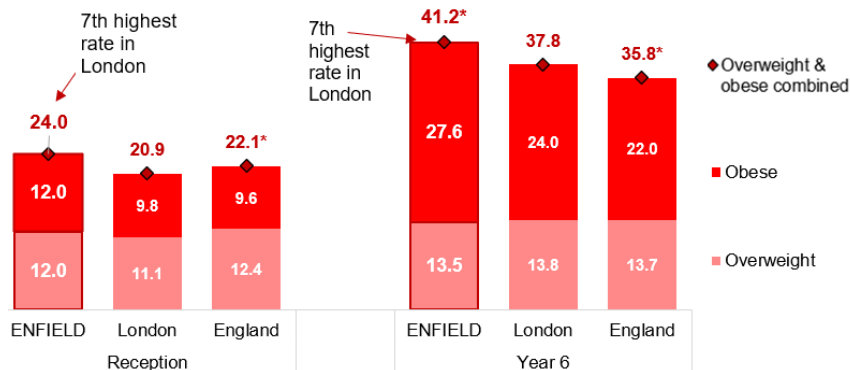
Being overweight or obese increases the risk of a number of health conditions, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, stroke and certain cancers. High obesity rates tend to be associated with areas of high deprivation.

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 2023/24 estimated that in Enfield, 810 (24%) Reception age children and 1,585 (41%) Year 6 children were either overweight or obese - higher percentages than both the London and England averages.

% Prevalence of Excess Weight in children: London boroughs, 2023/24



Percentage of children who are Overweight or Obese (2023/24): Reception & Year 6 - Enfield and comparators



\* Total does not sum perfectly, owing to rounding

Enfield had the 7th highest prevalence of overweight children in the capital, in both age categories.

However, even in the comparatively affluent borough of Richmond Upon Thames, over a quarter of 11-year-olds have excess weight.

# Socio-economic factors

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# Health: Lifestyle Factors – Obesity in Adults

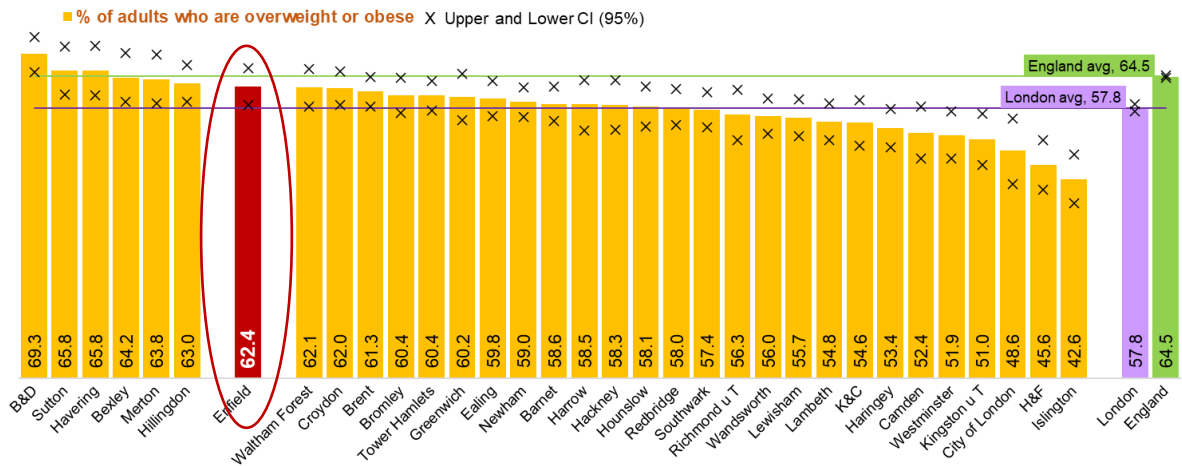
## Obesity and excess weight

Excess weight among adults is more difficult to estimate (there is no national measurement programme as there is for children).

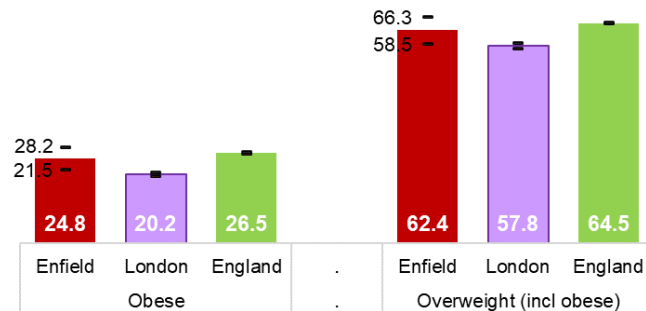
OHID publish estimates based on adjusted self-reported height and weight measurements. The sample sizes are small, so confidence intervals are quite broad.

24.8% of Enfield's adults are estimated to be obese (a BMI of 30 and above), and 62.4% to be overweight (including obese).

Excess Weight among adults (18+): Estimated prevalence in London boroughs, 2023/24



% prevalence of obesity & excess weight among adults, 2023/24 (Upper and lower 95% confidence intervals shown - dashed line)



Enfield's excess weight rates are the 7<sup>th</sup> highest in London, and higher than the London average, even allowing for the degree of statistical error.

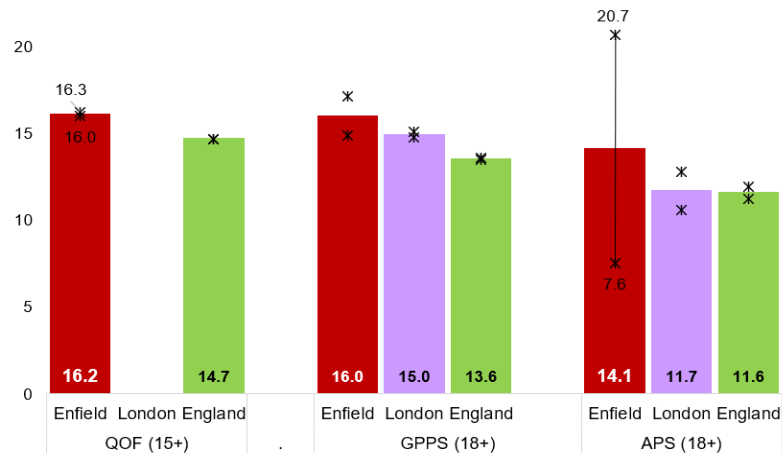
London residents in general are less likely to be overweight than the English average. Only three boroughs have excess weight prevalence above this.

[←Lifestyle factors](#)

[Smoking prevalence →](#)

The proportion of smokers among Enfield’s adults is estimated to be around around 16%, as of 2022/23 data from a number of sources<sup>1</sup> – see chart below. Smoking rates in Enfield are likely to be higher than the London and England averages.

**Smoking prevalence (% of adults aged 18+) in 2022/23, According to APS, GPPS and QOF** (95% confidence limits shown  $\times$ )  
 [QOF data is for people aged 15+]

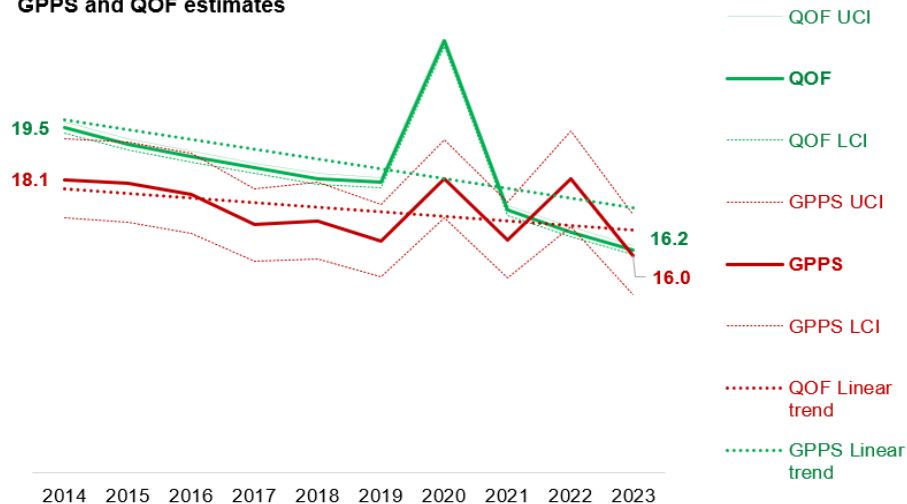


<sup>1</sup>Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF), GP Patient Survey (GPPS). Also shown here is the Annual Population Survey (APS), which is not delivered via healthcare providers, but is a general public survey. There is a higher level of statistical uncertainty in the APS (see large confidence limits in chart) owing to small local sample sizes. The QOF and GPPS only measure individuals who are known to primary care providers, although, in theory this should include most of the population.

## Smoking prevalence - trend

Smoking rates have declined overall in the last decade, from 18-20% in 2014, notwithstanding a brief upwards spike in 2020. See below.

**Smoking prevalence (%) trend: 2014 to 2023 GPPS and QOF estimates**



Enfield contains a variety of housing styles – Victorian terraced houses, 1930s semi-detached houses, council flat blocks and modern houses and flats. There were **130,419 dwellings** in the borough as of April 2024<sup>1</sup>.

A note about housing tenure estimates:



## Dwellings and Households

It is important to distinguish between **households** (made up of people who live together) and **dwellings** (physical housing units). A dwelling usually contains one household, but may contain none, or more than one.

The borough contained over 128,000 dwellings in March 2021<sup>1</sup>. However, at the 2021 Census, also in March 2021, only around 121,000 resident households were recorded. See footnote.<sup>2</sup>

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. It is important to remember that the two measures are not interchangeable.

<sup>1</sup> MHCLG Dwelling Stock estimates, Table 100

<sup>2</sup> 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. During the same period, MHCLG estimated the overall number of dwellings at 128,056.

# Socio-economic factors

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## Housing Tenure: Dwellings

### Tenure estimates by Dwellings

The ONS provide detailed tenure estimates for Enfield dwellings up to 2023. See the table (below).

110,516 (85.3%) of Enfield's 129,609 dwellings are privately owned, while 19,093 (14.7%) are owned by social or affordable housing bodies.

55% of dwellings are owned and either occupied by the owner, or empty<sup>1</sup> (including second homes).

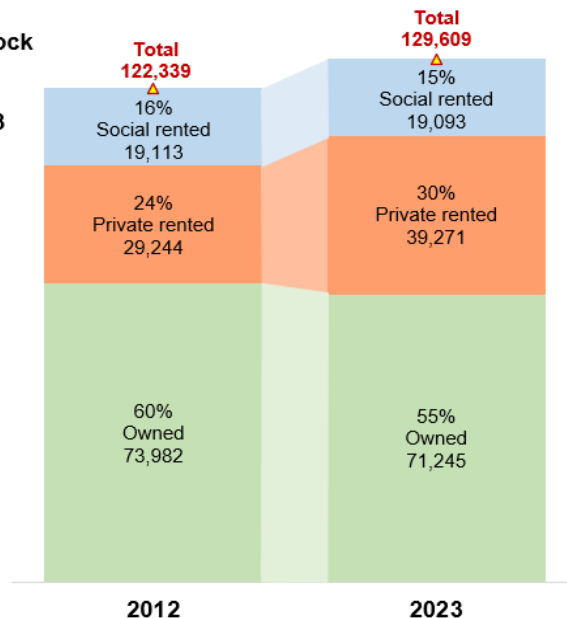
Estimated tenure proportions 2023	Number		% of all dwellings
Private Sector: Owned outright	34,980		27.0
Private Sector: Owned with mortgage	36,265		28.0
<b>Private Sector: Owned (occupied or empty) total</b>	<b>71,245</b>		<b>55.0</b>
<b>Private Sector: Privately rented</b>	<b>39,271</b>		<b>30.3</b>
Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	10,424		8.0
Private Registered Provider	8,641		6.7
Other public sector	28		0.0
<b>Social / Affordable Rented Sector total</b>	<b>19,093</b>		<b>14.7</b>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>129,609</b>		<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Latest estimates from MHCLG (2024) suggest 3,600 dwellings are vacant. In 2023, this was 3,029.

[← Housing \(introduction\)](#)

### Dwelling Stock estimates by tenure: 2012 to 2023

(source: ONS)



Since 2012, the tenure profile has changed in favour of private rented units, which now make up over 30% of all dwellings. Social housing and owner-occupied dwellings have declined in the same period. See chart above.

[Housing Tenure: Households →](#)

## Tenure estimates by Household numbers: 2021 Census

As stated earlier, the Census returned a lower-than-expected number of households (around 121,000). Those who were resident at the time and responded indicated the tenure breakdown as in the table below.

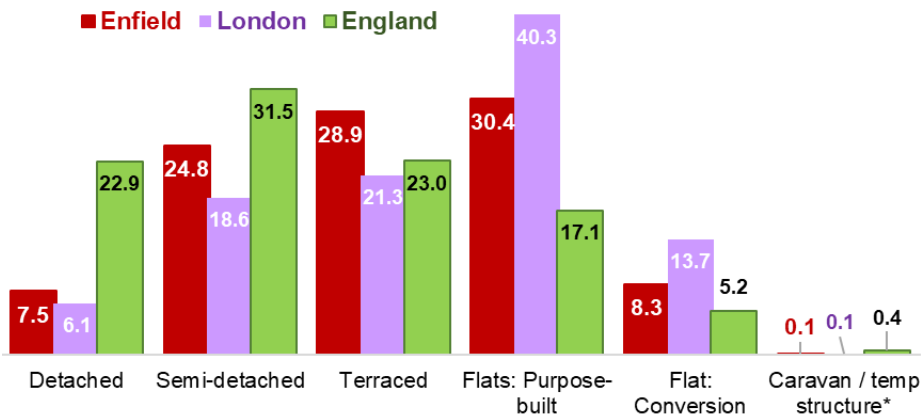
2021 Census: Household Tenure estimates:	Number	% of all households
Owned: Owned outright	31,740	26.2
Owned: Owned with mortgage	31,607	26.1
<b>Owner-Occupier total</b>	<b>63,347</b>	<b>52.4</b>
<b>Shared Ownership total</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	32,773	27.1
Private rented: Other private rented	2,615	2.2
Private "rented": Lives rent free	296	0.2
<b>Private Sector: Privately rented</b>	<b>35,684</b>	<b>29.5</b>
Social rented: Rents from council or Local Authority	12,530	10.4
Social rented: Other social rented	8,043	6.7
<b>Social / Affordable Rented Sector total</b>	<b>20,573</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>Total households</b>	<b>120,923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 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 Accommodation type: Enfield and comparators



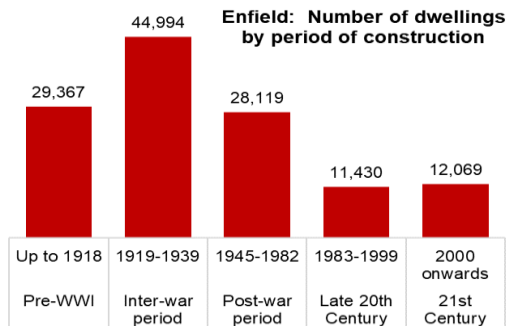
\* includes converted non-domestic buildings, commercial buildings, caravans, temporary structures

# Socio-economic factors

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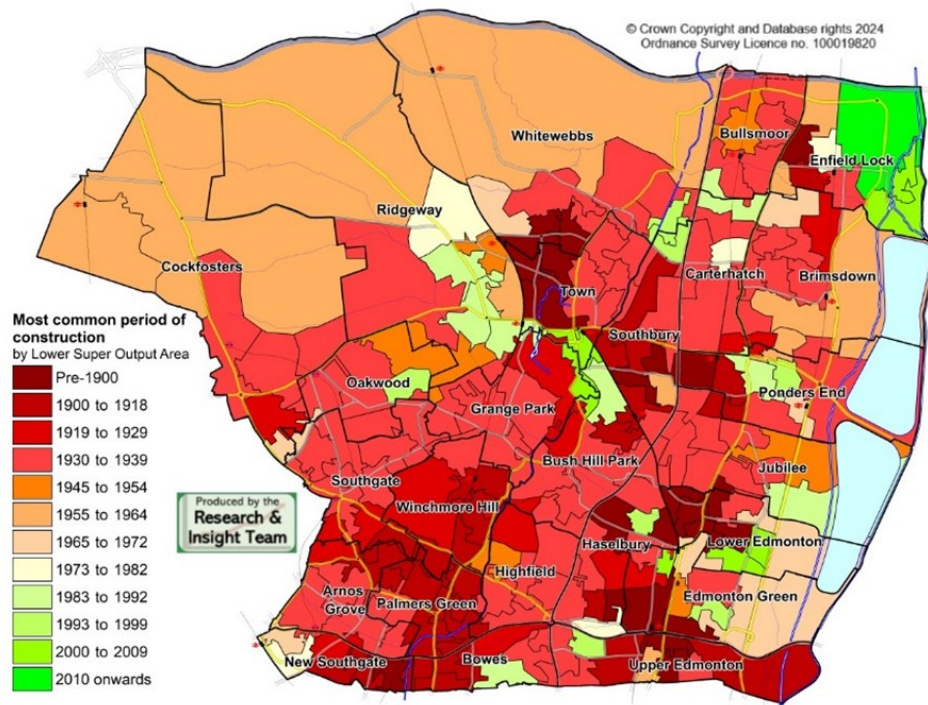
## Dwelling Ages

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%



Valuation Office data reveal the age of Enfield's housing stock, almost up to the present day (2021). 60% of Enfield's housing stock was built before the Second World War, and roughly a quarter was constructed before 1918. See table and chart (left).

The map (right) 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.

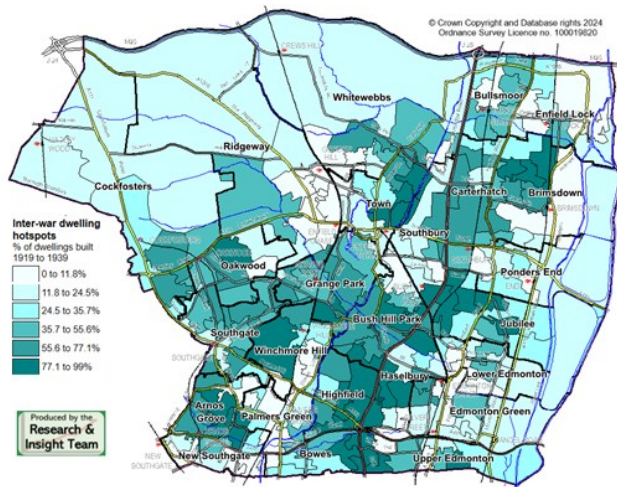
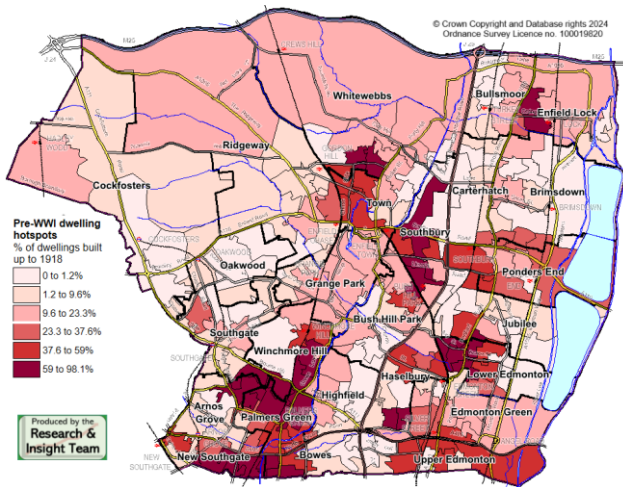


The modal period does not necessarily mean the majority of homes in the area was built during that period – just more than those built in any other individual period. Ward boundaries are also shown.

## Pre-war Development

Below are areas with the highest proportions of properties built before the First World War.

There are large concentrations in New Southgate, Bowes, Palmers Green, Southbury, Whitewebbs and Lower Edmonton.

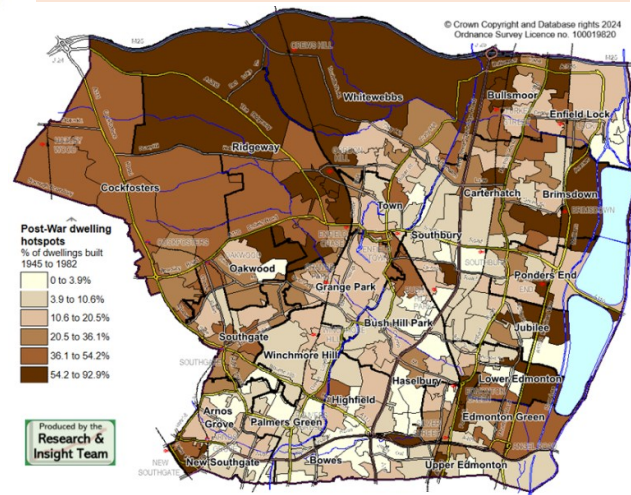


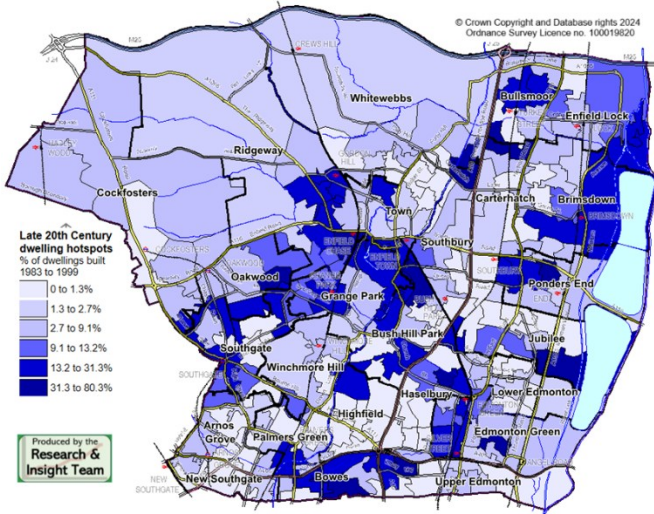
## Inter-war period

Between the World Wars, there was large-scale development along the Great Cambridge Road, and in Brimsdown, Winchmore Hill, Jubilee, Haselbury and Highfield. See map above

## Post-war recovery and mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> Century

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.





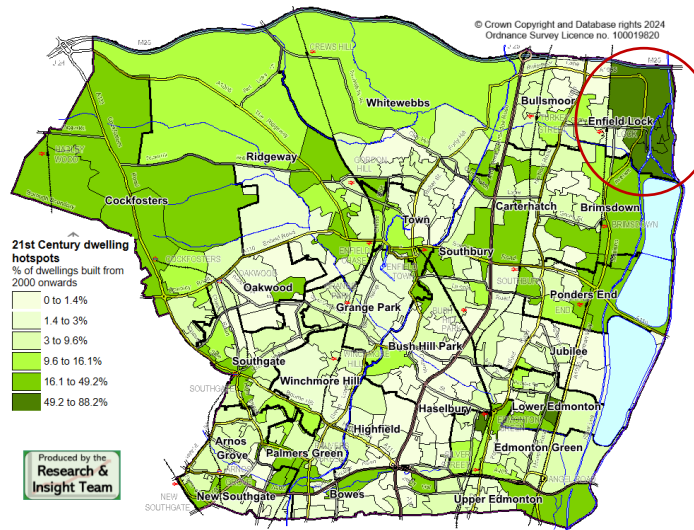
## 1983 to the end of the century

Dwelling construction slowed down after 1982, with new building spread around the borough. The Right to Buy council properties, introduced in 1980, was followed by a period of reduced local authority housebuilding.

## 21st Century dwellings

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, new housing sites have been delivered throughout the borough, including Meridian Water and Chase Farm hospital.

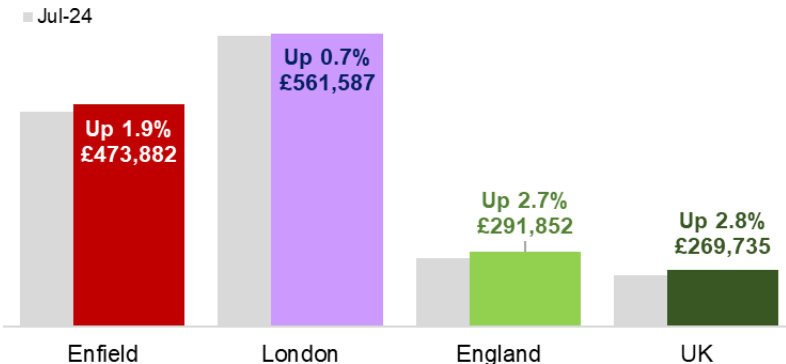
NB: Provisional figures from the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) indicate that **810** net new dwellings (of all tenures) were completed in Enfield between April 2023 and March 2024.

[House Price Index](#) data show that as of July 2025, the average house price<sup>1</sup> of all categories of dwelling in Enfield was £473,882 having risen by around 2% since the previous July.

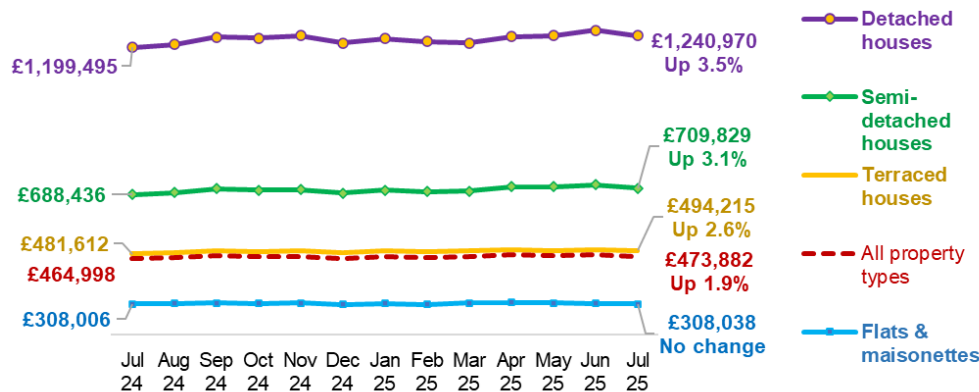
Property in Enfield is more expensive than the average for the UK (£269,735) and less expensive than the London average (£561,587) – see chart below.

Detached houses increased in value by the greatest proportion during this twelve months. Flats and maisonettes saw no significant change – see chart (right).

**Average sales price (all property categories), plus % annual increase (July 2024 to July 2025): Enfield and comparators**



**Enfield: Average property price by type: July 2024 to July 2025**



Despite price increases in the year to July 2024, property prices in Enfield since January 2023 (when the UK House Prices Index was rebased) have fallen slightly overall. House prices are nearly 1% lower than in the base year. In the UK as a whole, however, prices rose by over 3%.

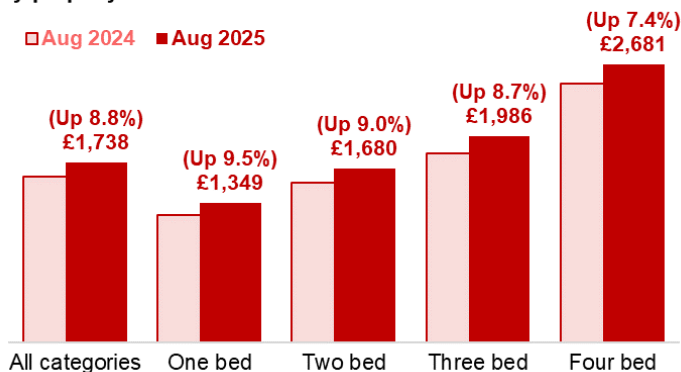
Area	House Price Index (All property types)	
	Jan 2023	Jul 2025
Enfield	100	99.1
London	100	98.4
England	100	102.1
UK	100	103.4

<sup>1</sup> 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.

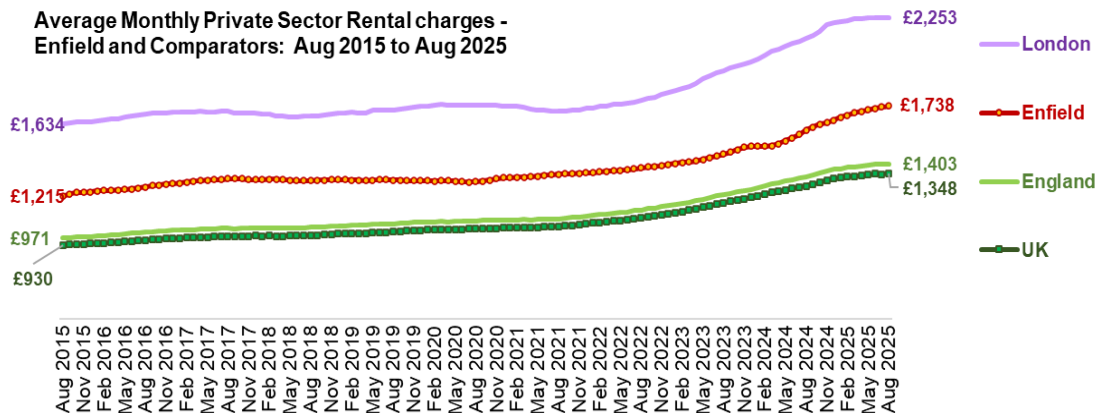
Private Sector rents rose by 8.8% on average (all property categories) between August 2024 and August 2025, and by 45.3% in the ten years from August 2015.

The average<sup>1</sup> paid by Enfield's private tenants was £1,738 as of August 2025: more than the national average, but less than the average for London.

**Enfield: Average monthly rent charge August 2024 and August 2025 by property size**



**Average Monthly Private Sector Rental charges - Enfield and Comparators: Aug 2015 to Aug 2025**



The level of increase in the year to August 2025 varied in accordance with property size - the average one-bedroom and two-bedroom property rents grew by more than the overall increase. See chart left.

<sup>1</sup> Office for National Statistics: ONS statisticians use a hedonic regression model to calculate the Price Index of Private Rents (PIPR), rather than a simple average. This method accounts for variations in property characteristics to more accurately measure price changes over time for a representative "average" rental property. They state: "This is a more robust method than simply taking the median or mean of all properties, as it avoids inflation being skewed by changes in the quality or type of properties on the rental market."

There are 114 schools and sixth form colleges in the borough of Enfield (including independent schools), plus three further and higher education establishments:-

- [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.

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.

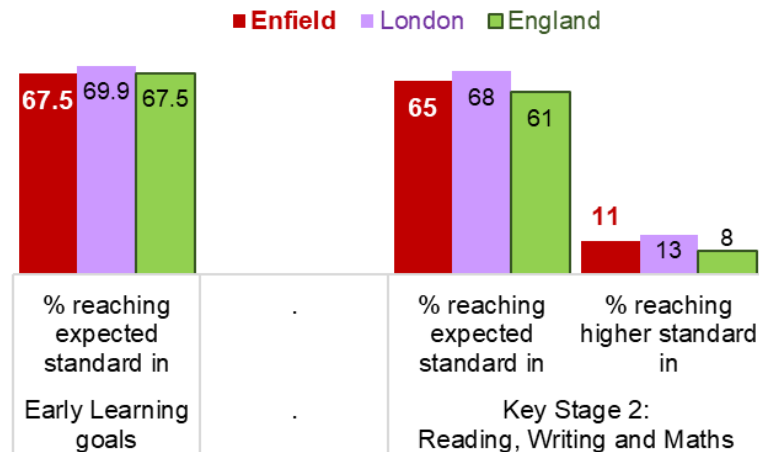
### Early years (pre-school) and Primary Education:

Foundation level and Key Stage 2 statistics are published by the Department for Education. Key Stage One assessments are no longer compulsory, so these statistics have been discontinued.

2023/24 data on Early Learning Goals show that Enfield children perform slightly below the regional average on Foundation Stage measures.

At Key Stage 2, a greater percentage of Enfield schoolchildren reach the expected and higher standards in Reading, Writing and Maths, when compared with the national average, although London as a whole outperforms the borough. See chart (right).

Early years and Primary school attainment 2023/24:  
Enfield and comparators



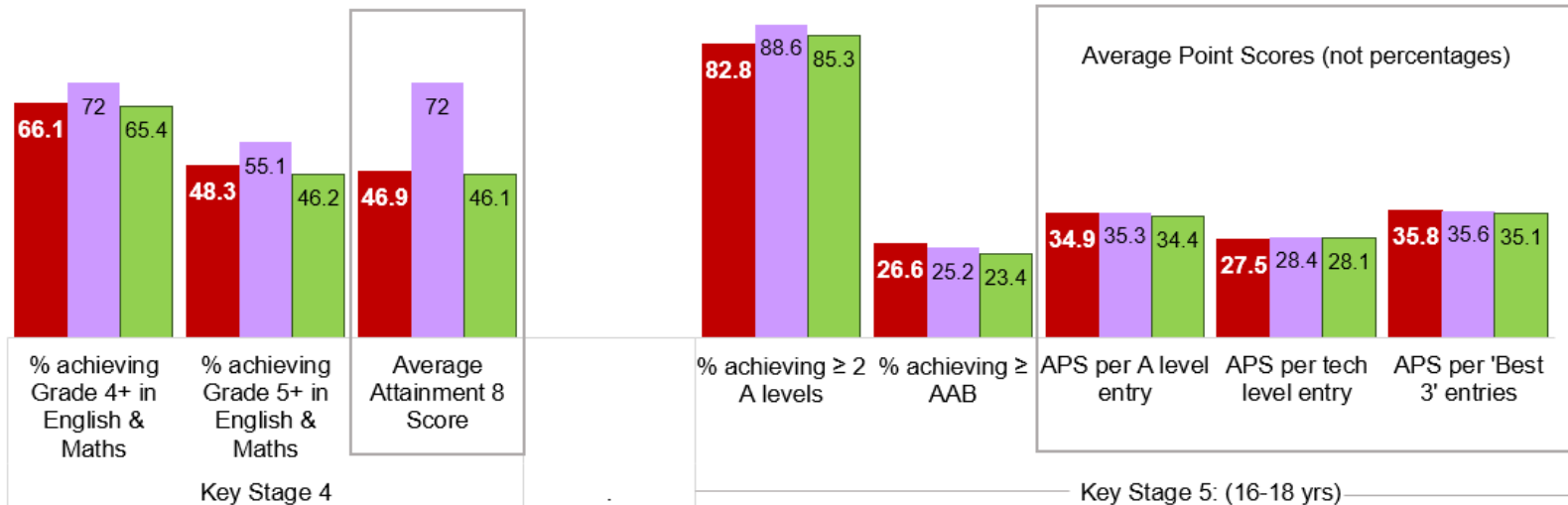
## Secondary Education attainment:

At Key Stages 4 and 5 (GCSEs and A levels / Tech levels), Enfield's students perform comparatively well against the national averages.

The percentages of students achieving the highest grades at A Level (AAB or better) are slightly above those for the both region and England as a whole. See chart below.

**Secondary school attainment 2023/24: Enfield & comparators**

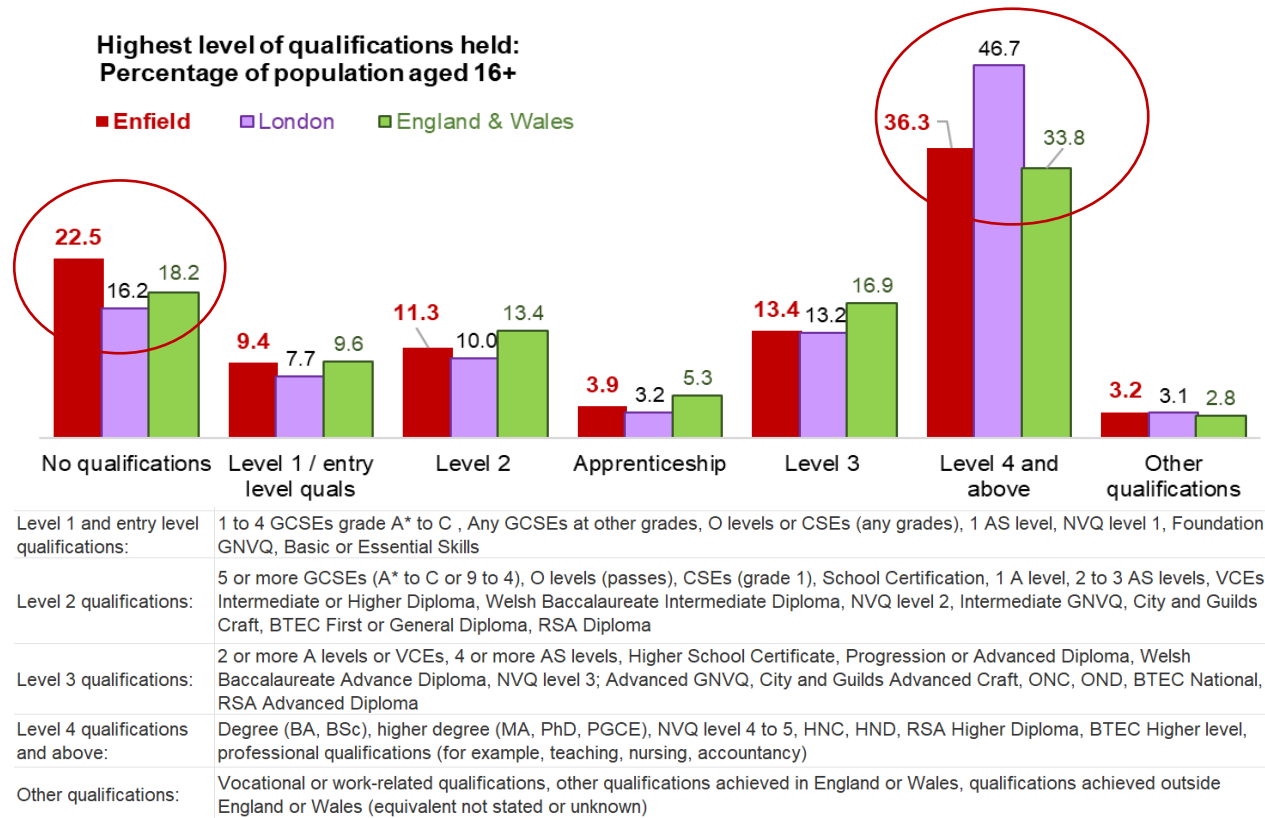
■ Enfield ■ London ■ England



The most accurate available assessment of the level of qualifications held by the adult population is the [2021 Census](#).

As of that time, 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%. This was higher than the national average, although significantly lower than in London generally, as the capital tends to attract large numbers of graduates.



In 2023, London contributed around £577,000 million to the UK's Gross Value Added (GVA) – a crucial measure in the determination of Gross Domestic Product.<sup>1</sup> Enfield itself accounted for £8,499 million GVA based on **current price estimates**.<sup>2</sup>

Of this 2023 figure, Enfield's service industries contribute 81% to the total, and Real Estate activities were responsible for a quarter. Wholesale and retail trade (including vehicle repair) accounted for 12% and Construction for 10%.

See chart (right) for industrial breakdown.

<sup>1</sup> 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). The GVA (B) – or balanced – measure is used here at current price estimates. Source: Office for National Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Current price estimates, also known as 'nominal' GVA, provides a snapshot measure of the economic value of the area to the economy at the current moment of time. It is not adjusted for inflation, so is not useful for comparing GVA for different years.

### 2023: GVA by industry (£millions) - at current prices



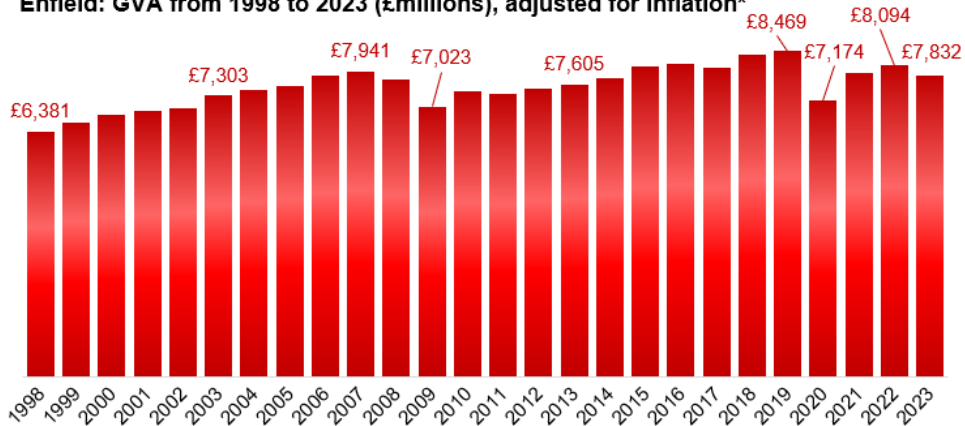
# Socio-economic factors

## Local Economy – Gross Value Added

To compare Enfield's GVA over time, it is better to use the **chained volume** measure. This adjusts the figures for inflation, so increases in GVA represent real increases in value, rather than rising prices.

The chart (right) shows Enfield's chained volume GVA in 2022 money value. GVA fell slightly between 2022 and 2023, despite an otherwise gentle upward trend. See chart below.

**Enfield: GVA from 1998 to 2023 (£millions), adjusted for inflation\***



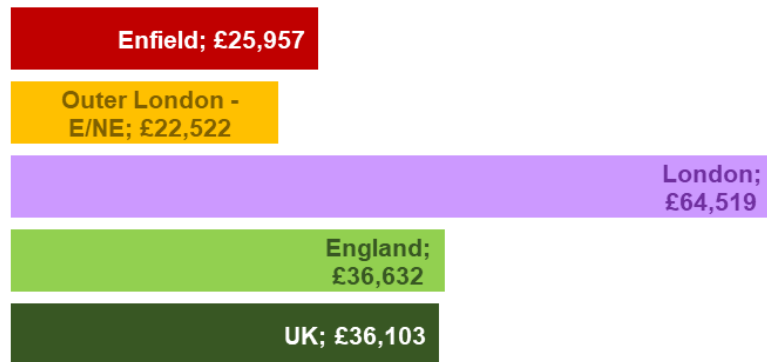
\* ITL3 chained volume measures (adjusted for inflation)

<sup>1</sup> ITL2 area: made up of Enfield, Bexley & Greenwich, Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Redbridge and Waltham Forest

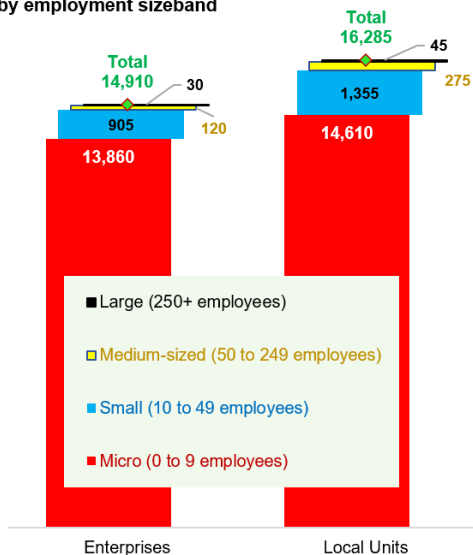
A reasonable comparative measure (although one which can be distorted by the age variation of local populations, and by commuting patterns) is Gross Value Added (GVA) per head of the population.

In 2023, Enfield's Gross Value Added (GVA) **per head** was £25,957. This was lower than the London, England and UK averages, but higher than the average for the Outer London – East and North East Area<sup>1</sup>, of which Enfield is a member.

**GVA per head (current prices), 2023: Enfield & comparators**



**Businesses in Enfield 2024**  
(registered as live on the IDBR)  
by employment sizeband

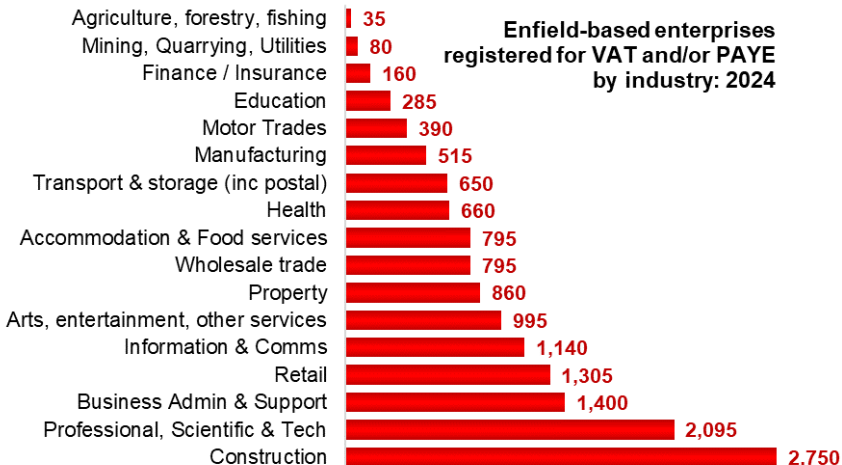


The ONS' [UK Business Count](#) records that as of 2024, the number of business enterprises<sup>1</sup> in Enfield was 14,910 (an increase of 1% on 2023), whereas the number of businesses with local units in the borough was 16,285 (also a 1% rise). Note that when broken down by employment sizeband below, totals may not sum due to rounding.<sup>2</sup> See chart (left).

93% of Enfield's enterprises are micro-employers with fewer than 10 staff. The number of micro employment enterprises grew by 65 between 2023 and 2024.

Construction accounts for 18% of Enfield's IDBR businesses, followed by Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (14%).

Business Administration & Support (9%) and Retail (9%) are also strongly-represented local industries.



<sup>1</sup> 'Enterprises' refers to the number of businesses whose head office is registered in Enfield. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an enterprise, regardless of location of head office

<sup>2</sup> 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.

### Number of businesses by annual turnover

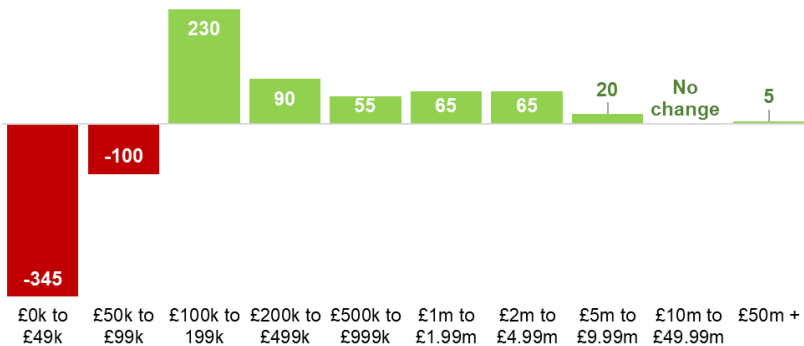
92% of all VAT / PAYE businesses based in Enfield have an estimated annual turnover of less than £1million.

This number fell by 70 between 2023 and 2024, while the number of businesses with turnover of £1 million plus rose by 155.

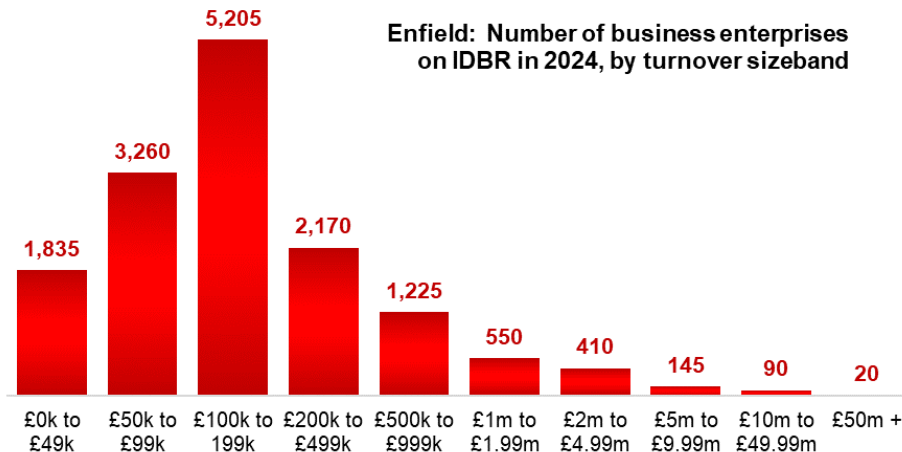
75% of all £1 million plus turnover businesses in 2024 were operating in the Service sector, including Wholesale and Retail trade (385) and Business Administration & Support Services (115).

225 Construction sector businesses also had £1 million plus turnover.

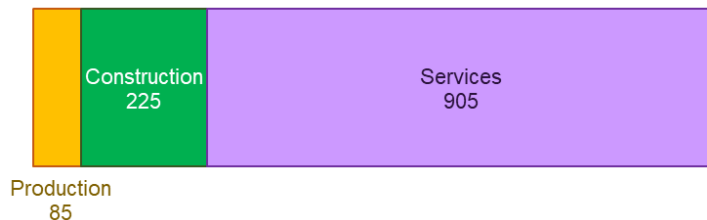
Increase or decrease in number of Enfield's IDBR businesses, 2023-2024, by turnover



Enfield: Number of business enterprises on IDBR in 2024, by turnover sizeband



No. of businesses with £1 million turnover, by sector, 2024



## Business Births, Deaths and Survival rates

The ONS' Interdepartmental Business Register<sup>1</sup> recorded the inclusion of 2,205 new PAYE / VAT. businesses based in Enfield in 2024. In the same period, 1,865 existing businesses ceased to exist.

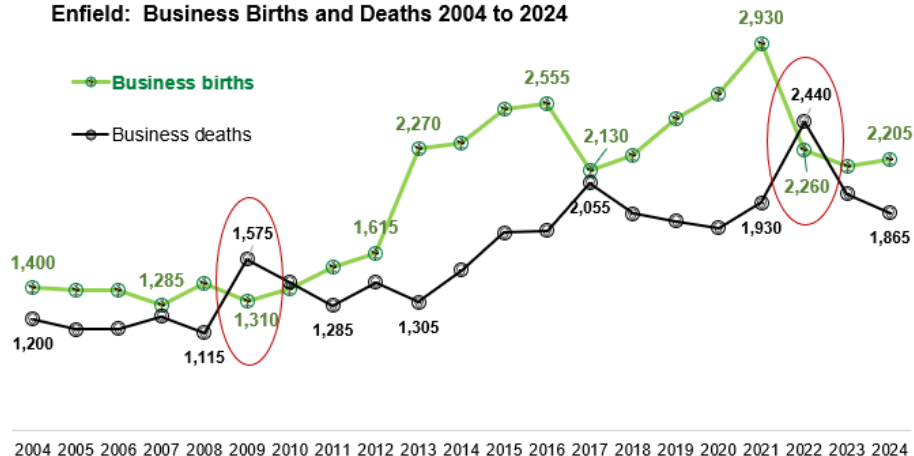
The trend over the last 20 years is shown in the chart (right). Both the creation and dissolution of enterprises has increased over that time. Business deaths have tended only to outnumber births during times of recession.

In 2024, the business start-up rate in Enfield was above that of London and the UK on average – 12.9% of all active enterprises in the borough were new businesses. The rate of business closures in the same year, at 10.9%, was also above both the regional and national averages, although an improvement on the previous period.

The Business survival rate in Enfield after one year was lower than the UK average, but after five years was higher – 42.5% of Enfield businesses which appeared on the register in 2019 were still active in 2024.

<sup>1</sup> 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. Data from [Office for National Statistics: Business Demography 2023 \(from InterDepartmental Business Register\)](#).

Enfield: Business Births and Deaths 2004 to 2024



Area	Business births 2024		Business deaths 2024		% change from 2023		Business Survival Rates	
	Number	Rate *	Number	Rate	Births	Deaths	One-year survival rate **	Five-year survival rate ***
Enfield	2,205	12.9	1,865	10.9	2.1	-6.0	93.5	42.5
London	75,550	12.7	61,245	10.3	0.0	0.0	93.6	38.2
UK	317,440	11.1	280,370	9.8	0.0	0.0	93.4	38.4

\* per 100 active businesses on qualifying date

\*\* per 100 businesses formed in 2022

\*\*\* per 100 businesses formed in 2018

There are a number of ways in which the amount of employment provided locally<sup>1</sup> can be estimated, using various government sources.

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

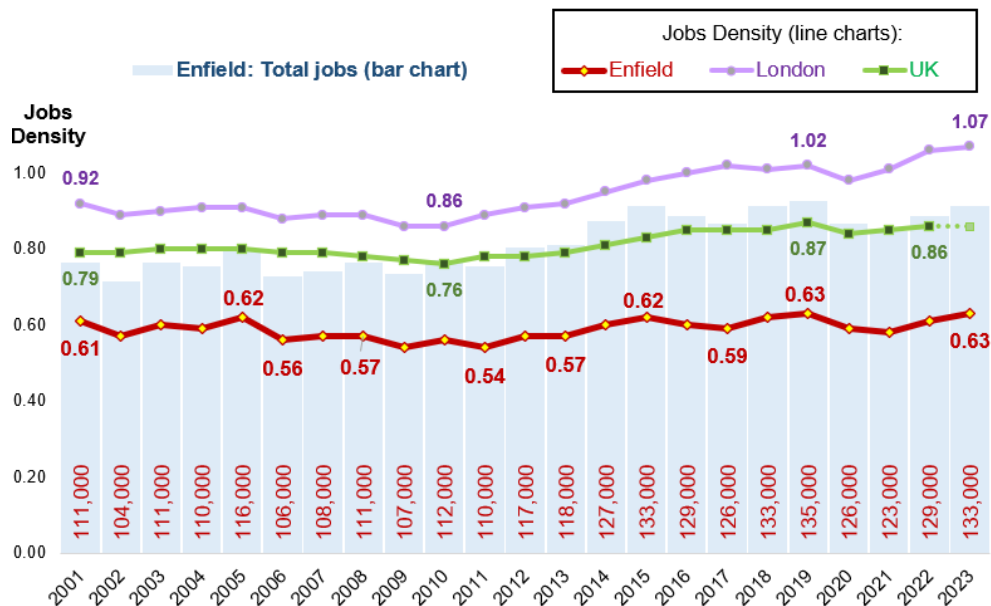
- employees (from the Business Register and Employment Survey),
- self-employment jobs (from the Annual Population Survey),
- government-supported trainees (from DfES and DWP) and
- HM Forces (from MoD).

❖ **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 2023 (most recent data available) there were 133,000 Total Jobs in Enfield, giving a Jobs Density of 0.63 – a slight increase on 2022. 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.

The chart (right) shows total jobs in Enfield (bar/column chart), and the jobs densities of Enfield, London and the UK since 2001 (line charts).

Enfield: Total Jobs, plus Jobs Density for Enfield, London and UK



<sup>1</sup> As opposed to the employment rate of the local population (see earlier slide)

### Employees / Employment as measured in the Business Register & Employment Survey<sup>1</sup> – including 2024 data

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.

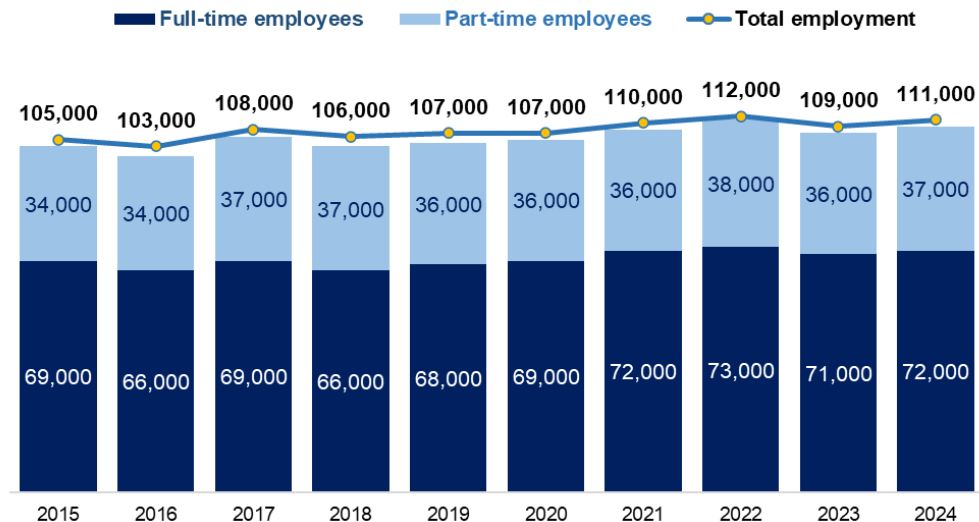
Self-employed workers are **only** counted if they are registered for VAT or Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) schemes. Self-employed people not registered for these, along with HM Forces and Government Supported trainees are therefore excluded.

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 2024, there were estimated to be **109,000 employee jobs** in Enfield, with the more expansive definition of ‘employment’ covering **111,000**. 66% of employees are full-time, while 34% are part-time.

<sup>1</sup> Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2024. 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)

**BRES employment estimates:  
Employees and self-employed owners (2015 to 2024)**



# Socio-economic factors

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## Local Economy – Employment by industry

As of 2024, Health accounts for over 15% of all employment (17,000 jobs), with 11% being in Retail and 10% in Education. See chart below.

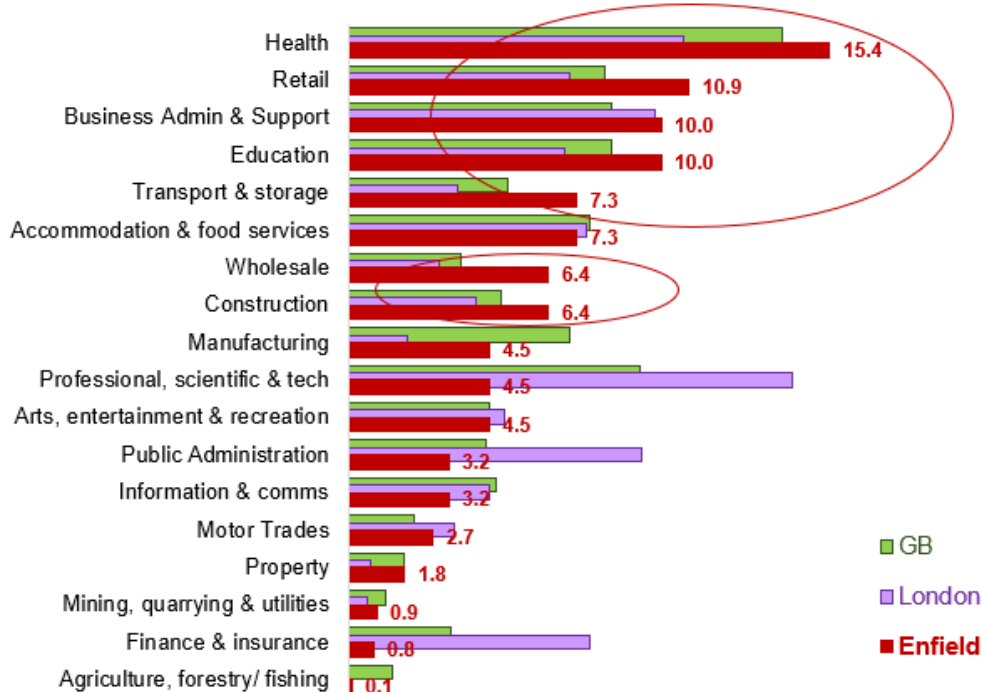
**BRES: Employment by industry, 2024**



[← Employment \(BRES\)](#)

Compared with the London region, and the country in general, there are relatively high numbers of jobs in the Health, Retail, Wholesale trade, Education, Construction, and Transport & Storage sectors.

**% of jobs/employment by area and industry, 2024: Enfield, London & GB**



[Environment →](#)



Around 40% of the borough currently lies within green belt and Metropolitan Open Land. Enfield also contains 10,000 hectares of open water – more than any other London borough.

The Council Plan's Clean and Green Spaces strategy aims to:

- Enhance biodiversity and protect parks, open spaces, woodlands, watercourses, wetlands, trees and shrubs
- Keep local streets and public spaces clean and welcoming
- Enable active and low carbon travel
- Facilitate reuse of materials, reduce waste and increase recycling rates
- Reduce carbon emissions from buildings, street lighting, fleet and the goods and services we procure.



To this end, the Council's award-winning Watercourses team created a new wetland at Albany Park which opened in October 2021, creating wildlife-rich spaces for local communities to enjoy, and reducing flood risk to homes

The Enfield Chase Landscape Restoration Project has delivered over 80 hectares of new woodland, through the planting of 150,000 new trees, and created 4km of new walking and cycle paths connecting Trent Park with Hilly Fields Park. The scheme, as well, as providing new leisure space and access to nature, will also reduce flood risk.

The Whitewebbs beaver enclosure now hosts a growing family of beavers, while cattle have been reintroduced at Forty Hall and Trent Park to improve biodiversity through conservation grazing.

The council has created 26 School Streets over the last four years to create safer and healthier environments around schools for children and the community.

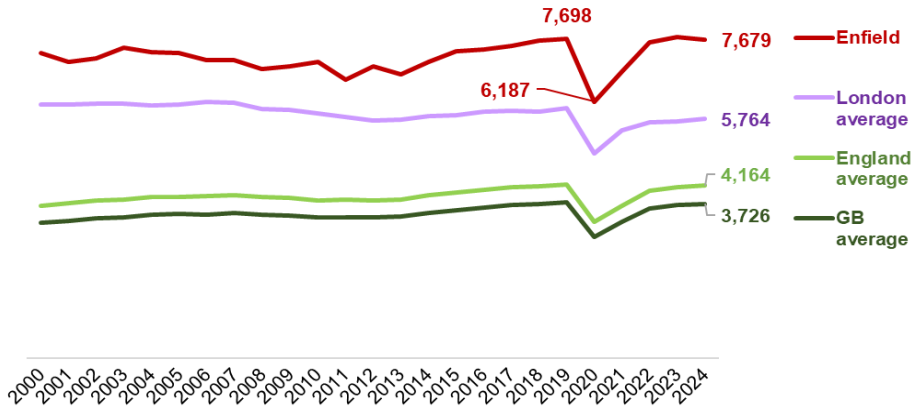
In July 2022, the Council launched an innovative digital platform to allow materials coming out of demolition projects to be reused, supporting our commitments to reduce carbon emissions and promote the circular economy.

Council buildings and communal Council housing areas are now supplied by 100% certified renewable electricity.

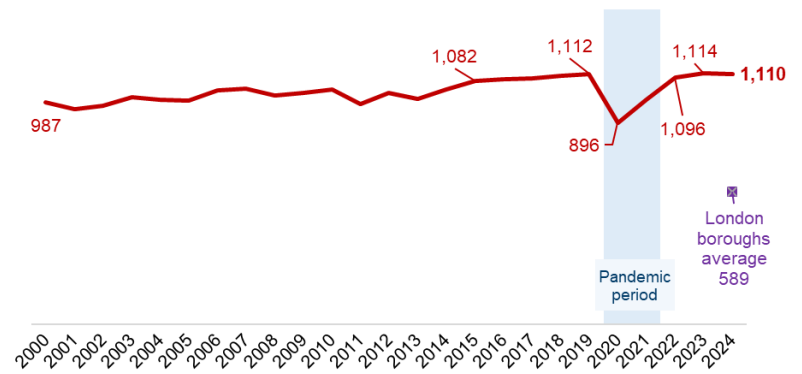
According to Department for Transport data, there were a total of 1,110 million motor vehicle miles travelled in Enfield in 2024. This was an fall of 4 million miles from the previous year, and lower than in 2019.

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.

Average daily flow of motor vehicles by area: 1993 to 2024 (number of vehicles)



Enfield Traffic volume: Annual Motor Vehicle Miles (millions) - 2000 to 2024



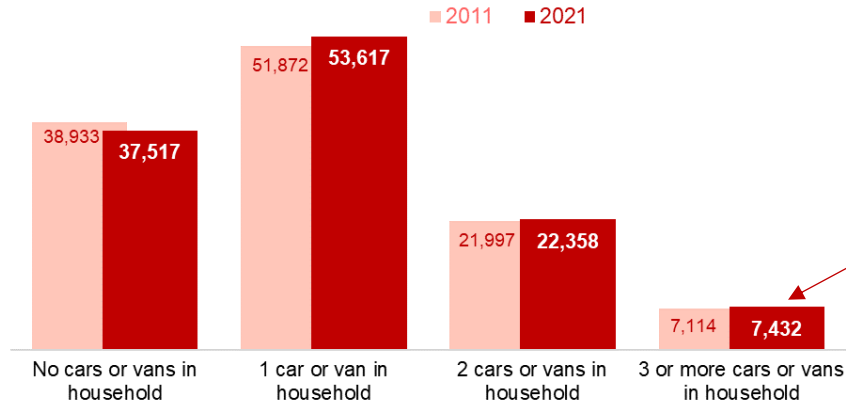
**Motor Vehicle Flow** is the average number of vehicles passing in 24 hours at an average point on the road network, providing a measure of how heavily used the roads are. There are more vehicles using Enfield's roads than in all but two of the other London boroughs (Hillingdon and Hounslow).

Annual average daily flow (number of vehicles) for Enfield was 7,679 in 2024. This is significantly higher than the averages for English districts and the other London boroughs (4,164 and 5,764 respectively).

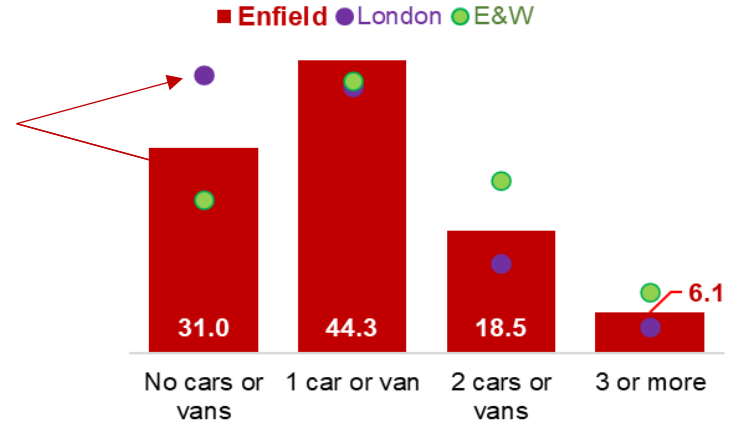
2021 Census data on cars available to Enfield households indicates that car ownership levels have increased since ten years earlier (2011 Census):

- 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
- Compared with the London average, Enfield households are less likely to have no vehicles at all.
- Compared with national averages (England and Wales), Enfield households are less likely to have two or more cars.

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



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



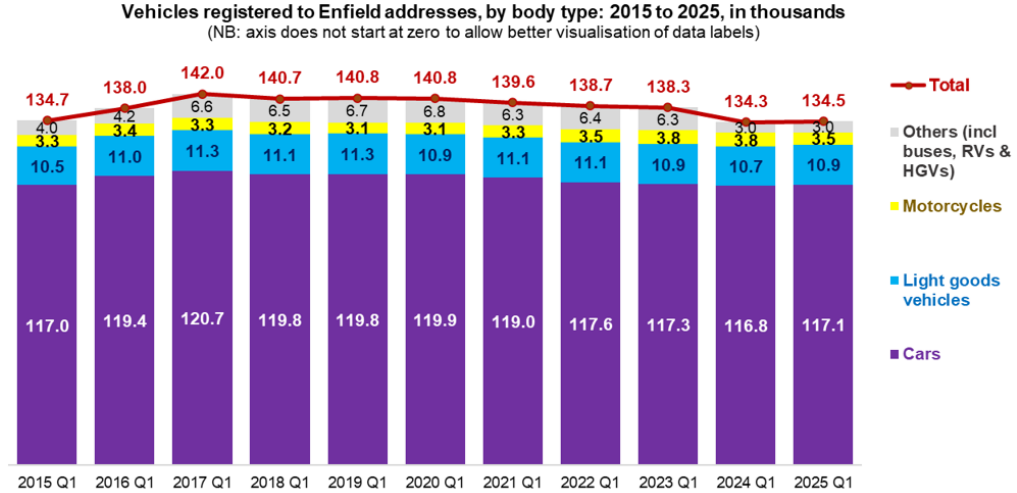
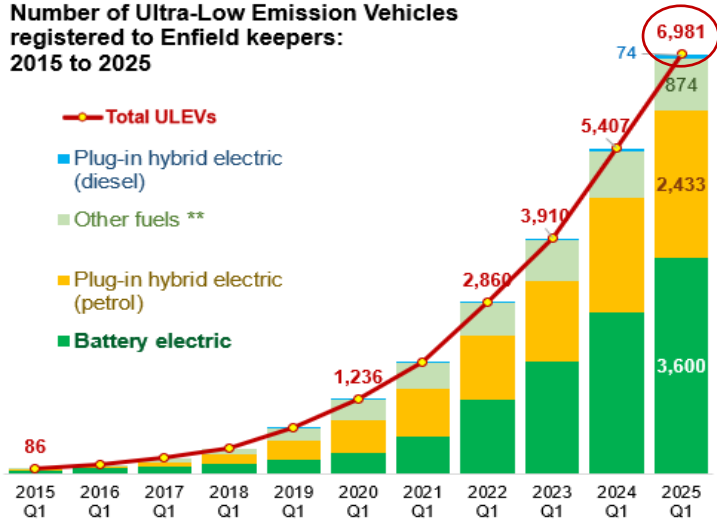
Fewer households have no cars or vans, compared with 2011, and more have two or more vehicles at their disposal.

This may be related to the general growth in average household size, and the fact that Enfield households now contain more non-dependent adults.

As at March 2025, there were 134,482 vehicles registered to Enfield addresses – most of which (117,100) were cars. The overall number is slightly below the 2015 level, despite having risen to 142,000 in 2017. Company-owned vehicles increased by around 4,100 between 2015 and 2025, while privately-owned cars and vans fell by 4,300 in the same period. →

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

### Number of Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles registered to Enfield keepers: 2015 to 2025



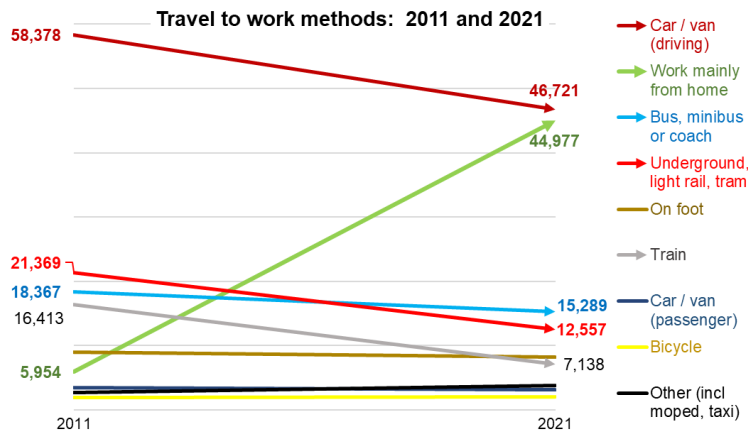
← **Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs)** are those which 'are reported to emit less than 75g of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the tailpipe for every kilometre travelled' (Dept for Transport). Enfield has seen an explosion in the numbers of such vehicles in the last few years: an eighty-fold increase from 86 in March 2015 to 6,981 in 2025. Most of the rise has been driven by private vehicle keepers: 72% of ULEVs are kept by individuals, rather than companies, and there is now one privately-owned ULEV per 26 households.

See chart left.

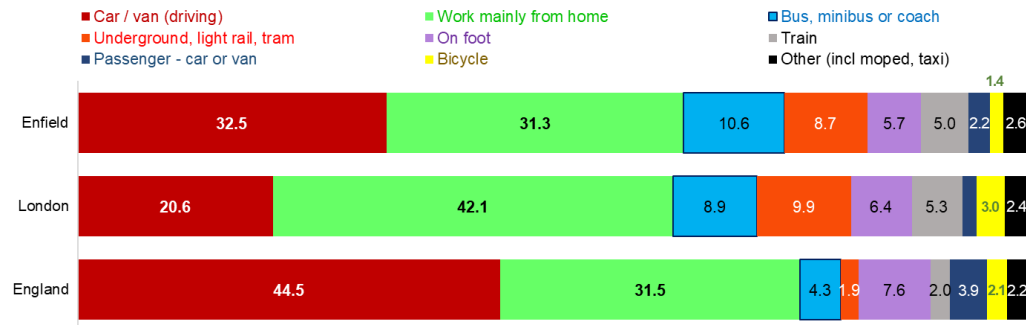
As at the 2021 Census, 46,721 Enfield residents (32.5% of all working people) drove to work, while a just under a quarter (34,984) use public transport (bus, train or tube).

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 – a huge increase (39,000, or over 600%) on the number in the previous (2011) Census<sup>1</sup>.



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



Obviously, the shift 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 both the London and national averages. The chart (left) shows changes in commuting patterns between 2011 and 2021.

<sup>1</sup> 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).

# Environment

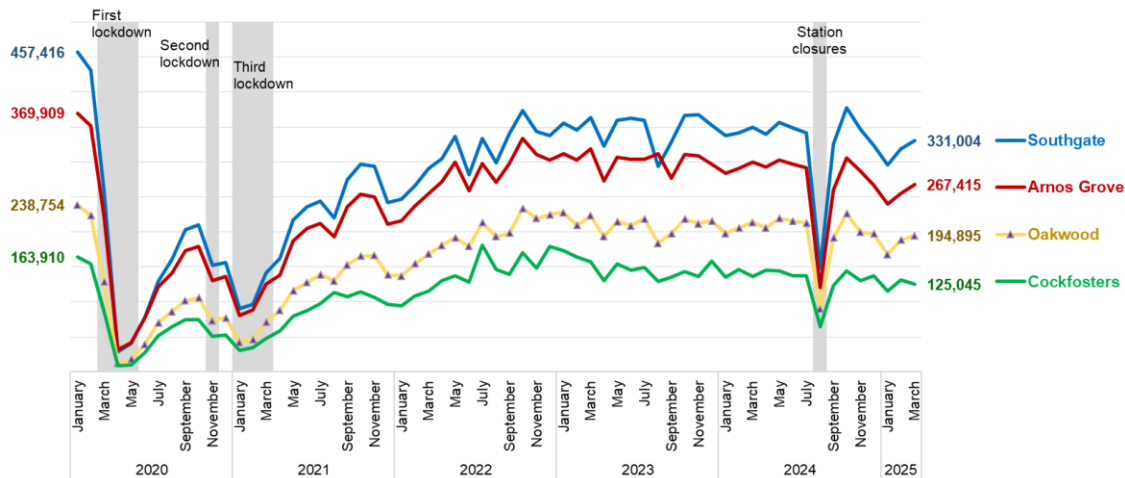
# Rail travel – London Underground

## Underground Stations

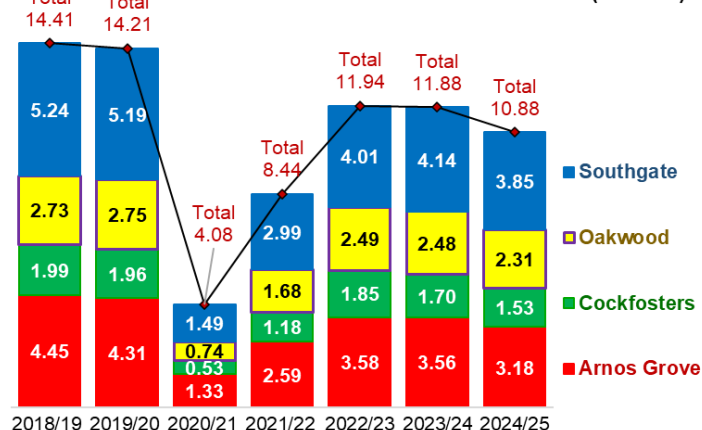
There are four Piccadilly Line stations in the borough. Southgate is the busiest: 3.85 million journeys were made to or from it in 2024/25. Cockfosters (at the end of the line) had the lowest annual footfall – 1.53 million.

The annual 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 in 2023/24. Journeys fell again in 2024/25 – see chart (right) →

Monthly underground station use: Enfield stations, January 2020 to March 2025



Tube Station footfall by station: Total annual entries & exits 2018/19 to 2024/25 (millions)



← **Monthly** footfall data for the last five years is shown in the chart to the left.

As well as the visible consequences of the Covid-19 lockdowns, the impact of track improvements, which led to the closure of all four stations at the end of August 2024, can also be seen in the sharp drop in station usage.

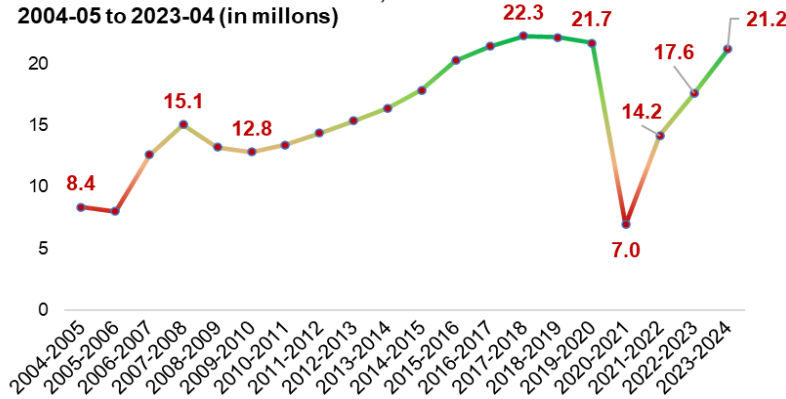
# Environment

# Rail travel – Overground/National Rail

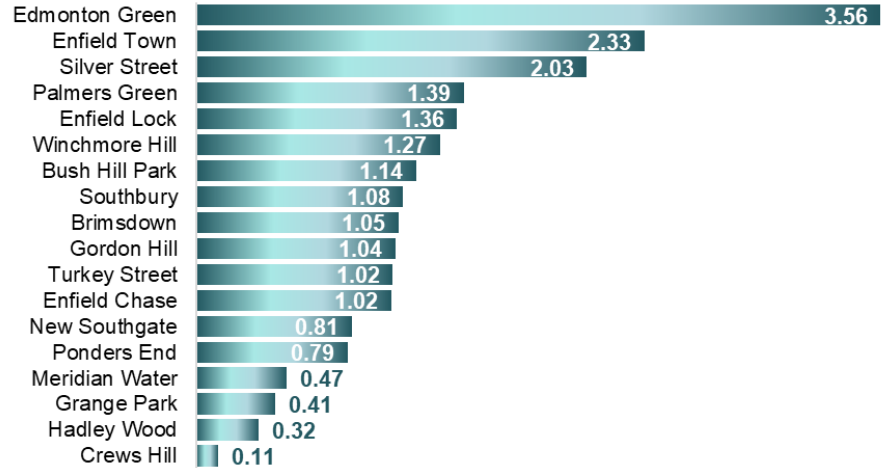
Enfield has direct rail links into London Liverpool Street, Stratford and Moorgate stations as well as London Underground interchanges at Finsbury Park, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Hale.

- 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 from Arnos Grove, Southgate, Oakwood and Cockfosters): 1hr 27 mins

**Enfield stations: combined annual entries and exits, 2004-05 to 2023-04 (in millions)**



**Enfield stations: Total entries and exits April 2023 to March 2024 (in millions)**



There are 18 rail stations currently operating in the borough. Edmonton Green was the busiest in 2023/24, with over 1.2 million more entries and exits than the next busiest (Enfield Town) – see above.

← Across all stations, overall passenger entry/exit numbers reach 21.2 million in 2023/24. This represents a recovery to near 2019/20 levels, following the lockdown-related slump.

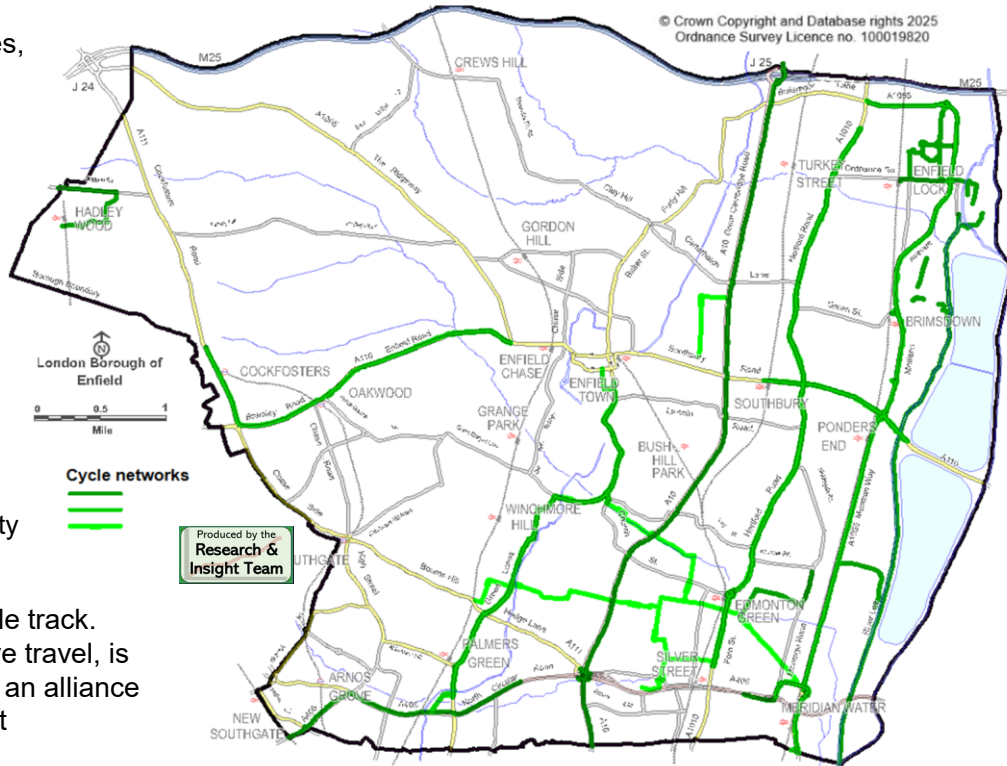
Enfield Council secured funding from Transport for London (TfL) to implement an ambitious programme of walking and cycling schemes, collectively known as the Healthy Streets programme.

The Healthy Streets agenda aims to help Londoners use cars less and walk, cycle and use public transport more, where they can.

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.
- School Streets at 14 schools across the borough to improve safety at the school gates and encourage walking and cycling to school.

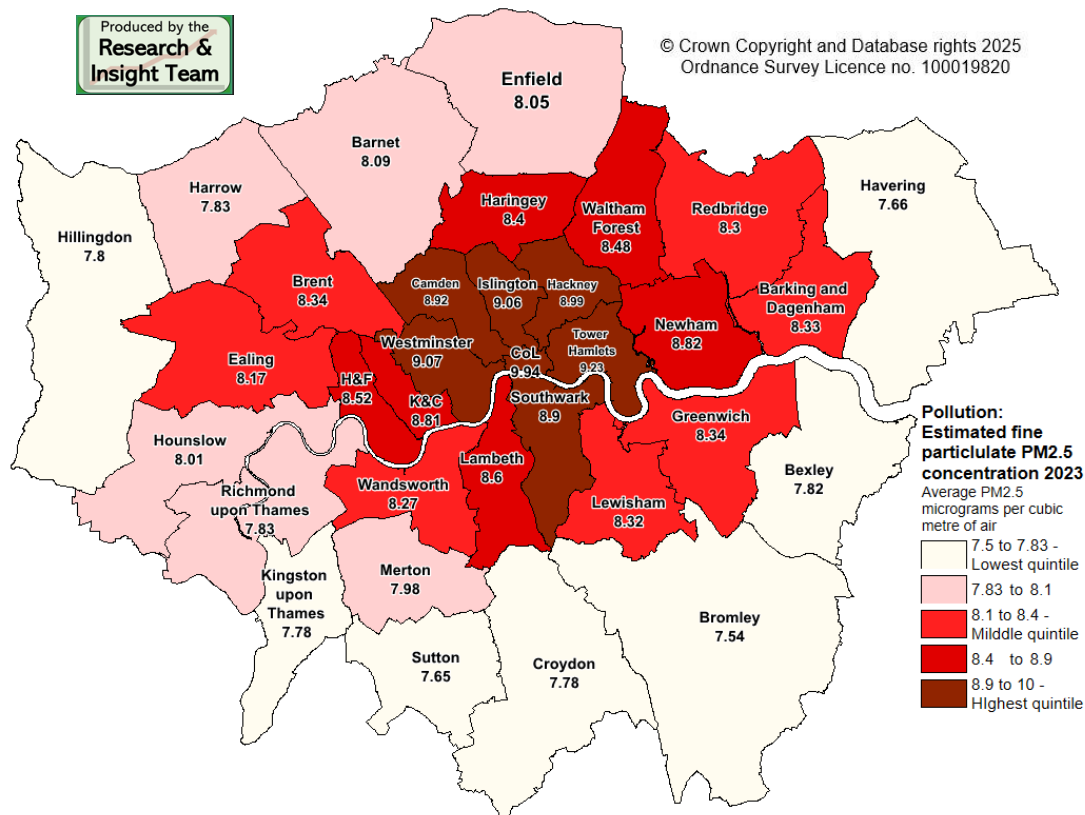
As at 2024, 10.7% of Enfield's road network contains protected cycle track. This, and other data about Enfield's performance in promoting active travel, is available from the [Healthy Streets Scorecard](#), which is compiled by an alliance of non-governmental transport, health, road safety and environment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

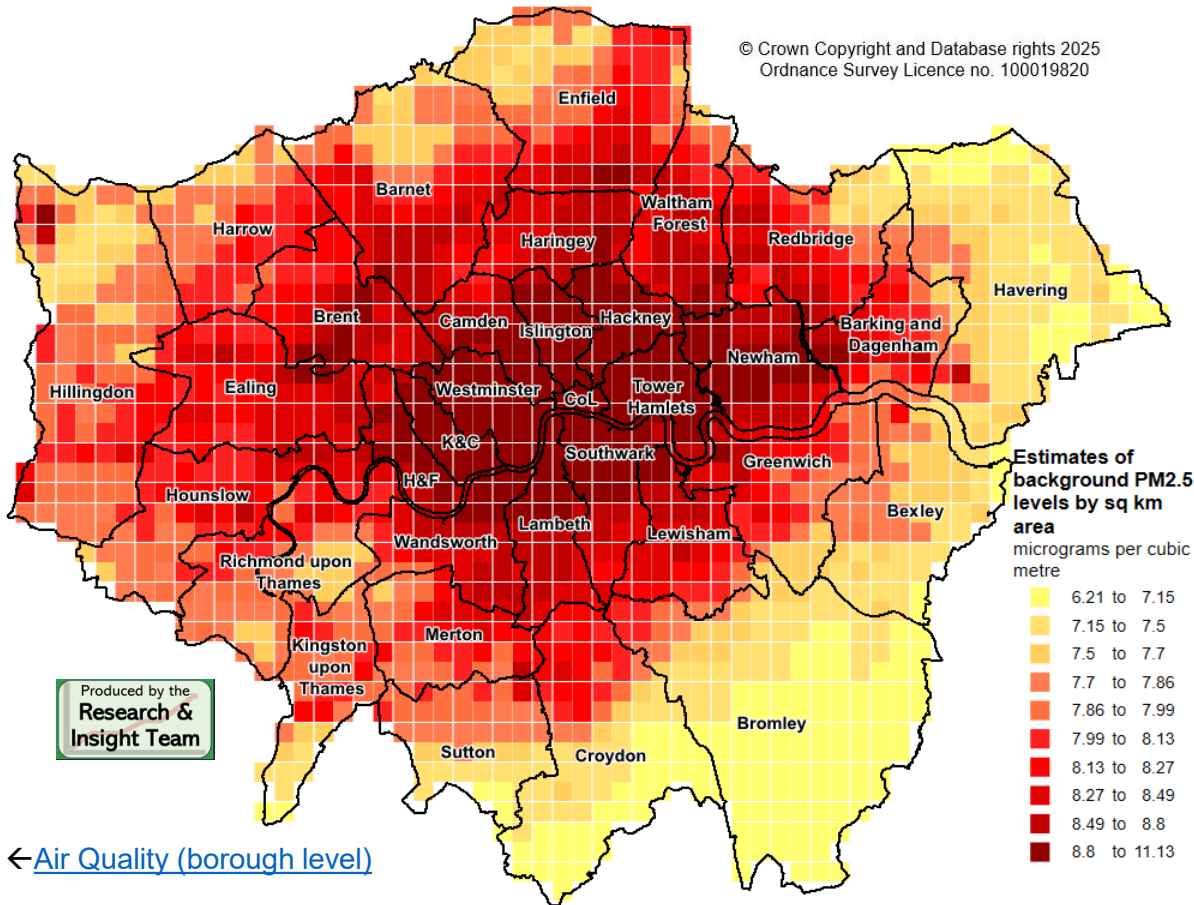


Air pollution background concentration map data are published by Defra to assist local authorities in carrying out Review and Assessment of local air quality as part of their duties under the Environmental Act 1995. The main purpose of these is to provide estimates of background concentrations for specific pollutants.

One such pollutant is PM<sub>2.5</sub>, which refers to fine particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 micrometres or less (about 1/30th the width of a human hair). These tiny particles can remain suspended in the air for long periods and are a major health concern because they can be inhaled deep into the lungs and even enter the bloodstream. A mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets, their sources are vehicle exhaust, wildfire smoke, and industrial and domestic combustion.

DEFRA publish modelled estimates of background concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> particles for each square kilometre in the country (base year – 2021). These estimates have been aggregated up to borough-wide averages as shown in the map here (concentrations are measured in micrograms per cubic metre). Enfield's overall PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration, at 8.05 µg per m<sup>3</sup> is lower than the London average (8.29 µg per m<sup>3</sup>).





## Air Quality – small area data

More granular data (the modelled background PM2.5 concentrations for each square kilometre) is illustrated in the map (left).

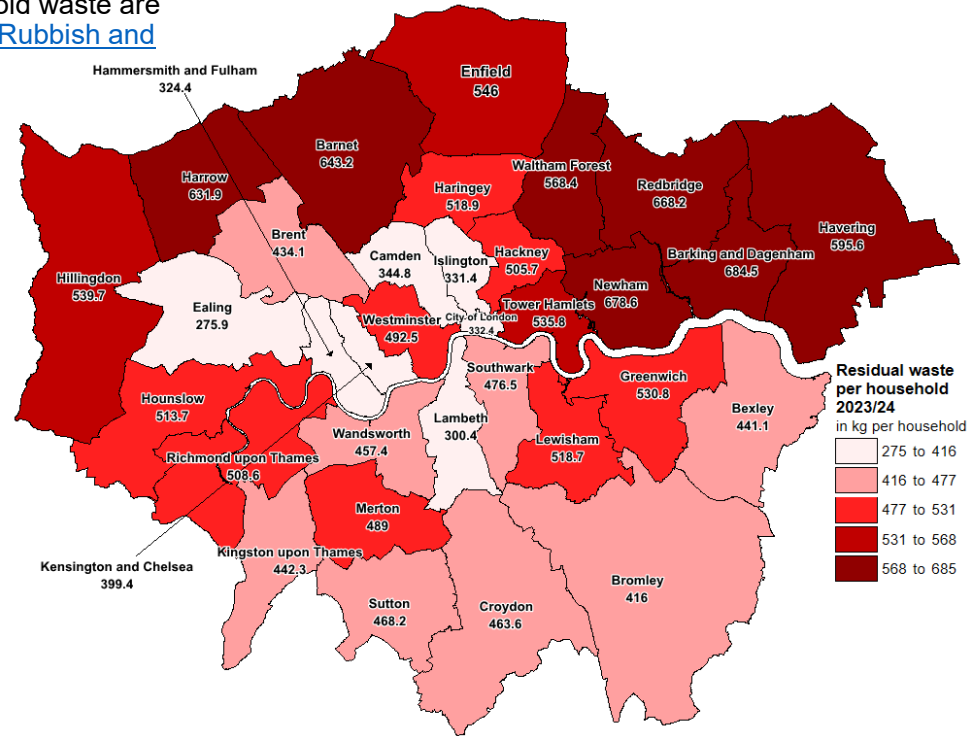
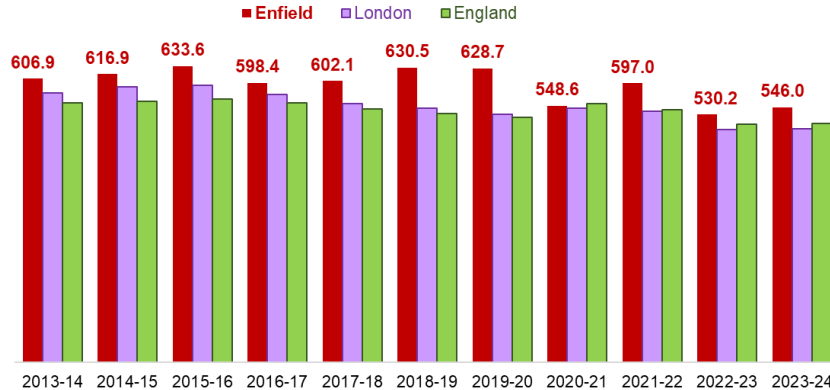
In 2023, 6% of deaths among Enfield residents aged 30+ were thought to be attributable to particulate air pollution, according to modelled estimates by the Department for Health and Social Care, using data from DEFRA. This represents the 12<sup>th</sup> lowest rate in London. Evidently weather conditions play a large part in concentrations of PM2.5, and have a more significant effect on variations in mortality from year to year than do than changes in emissions.

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](#).

Enfield residents have a weekly food recycling service and an optional paid-for fortnightly garden waste service. 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 rural populations tend to see higher recycling rates. In 2023/24, 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 546.0 kg per household, compared with 500.3kg/hh for London and 511kg/hh for England.

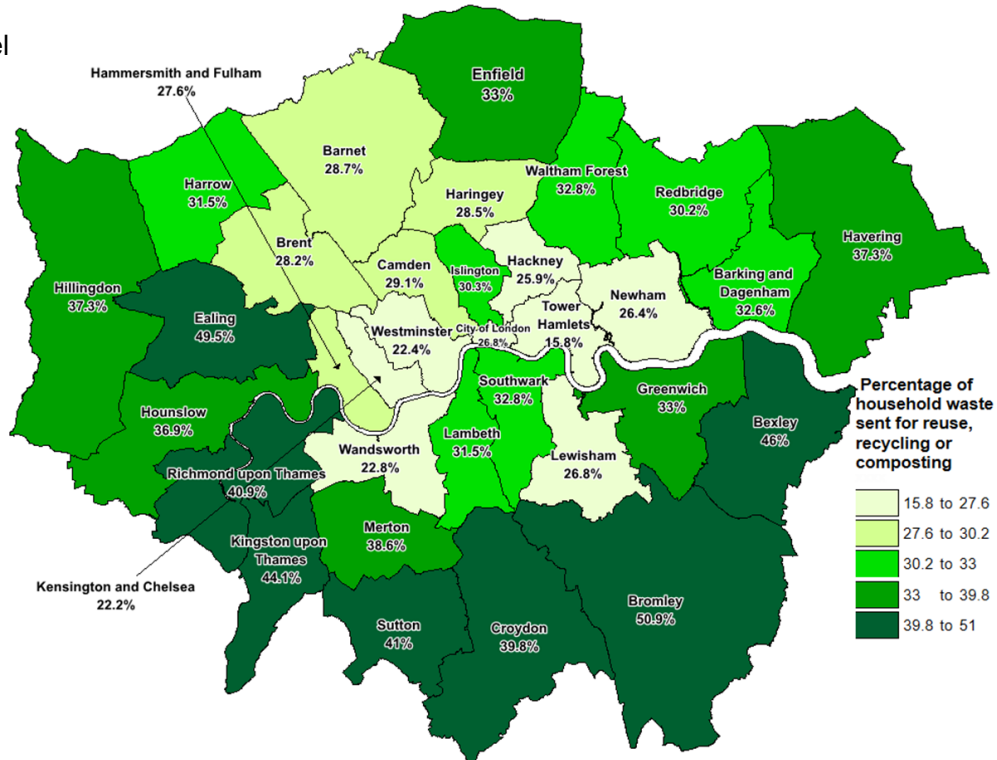
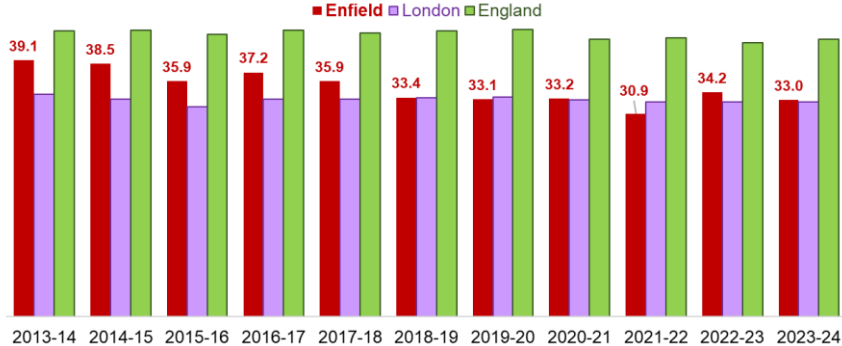
Residual Household Waste per household (kg per household): 2010/11 to 2023/24



The total proportion of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in Enfield during 2023/24 was 33% - lower than the level recorded in 2013/14 (assuming measurement methods have remained the same). Londoners in general tend to recycle less of their waste than the English average – see chart (bottom).

Enfield's recycling rates in 2023/24 were higher than most surrounding boroughs, as can be seen in the map (right). Most inner London boroughs (except Lambeth and Southwark) had relatively low recycling, while many outer boroughs in South London reported rates well above 40%.

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

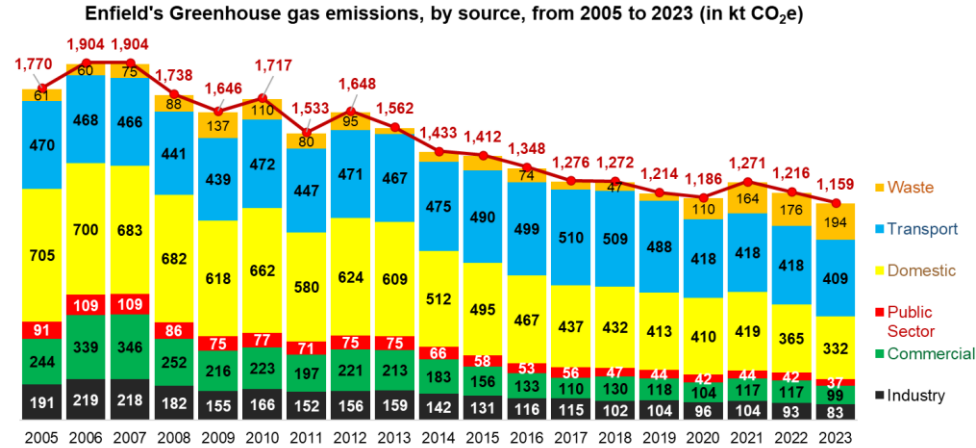
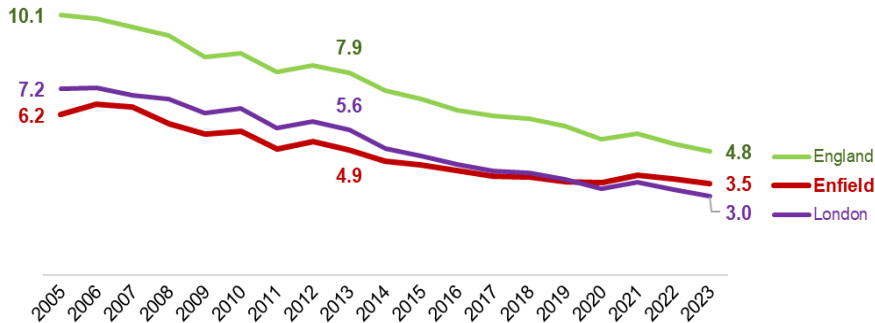


In 2023, Enfield is estimated to have produced 1,159 kilotonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent units of greenhouse gas.

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is the main greenhouse gas, accounting for 79% the UK's emissions. Others include methane and nitrous oxide, and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy includes them in their total emissions data, with estimated values from 2005 onwards.

Data on these other gases have been weighted by their respective Global Warming Potential – expressed in relation to that of CO<sub>2</sub>. All greenhouse gas emissions data is therefore expressed as Carbon Dioxide equivalent units (CO<sub>2</sub>e). Here, it is as tonnes or kilotonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent warming potential (tCO<sub>2</sub>e or ktCO<sub>2</sub>e).

### Greenhouse gas emissions per capita in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent units (tCO<sub>2</sub>e): 2005 to 2023



Transport and domestic energy use were the largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions in Enfield, (around 35% and 29% of total emissions respectively).

← According to the latest DBEIS estimates, greenhouse gas emissions in Enfield were **3.5 tonnes per capita** in 2023. This is similar to the London average and lower than the UK per capita figure – probably owing in part 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.

### Demography / Population:

Office for National Statistics (ONS):  
Mid-year population estimates  
Census 2021 – all measures  
Gross Value Added (GVA)

### Socio-economic Factors:

Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government:

Indices of Deprivation  
Dwelling Stock estimates

Department for Work and Pensions:

Children in Low Income Households  
Housing Costs Support Caseload (HB and UC)

Nomis:

Unemployment - Claimant Count  
Employment rates - Annual Population Survey  
UK Business Count  
Interdepartmental Business Register  
Business Register and Employment Survey

ONS:

Gross Value Added (GVA)

CACI Ltd:

Household Incomes

Department for Energy Security & Net Zero:

Fuel Poverty

### Socio-economic (contd):

#### Crime:

Met Police / GLA London Datastore:  
Crime numbers and rates

#### Health:

Office for Health Improvement & Disparities (OHID):  
Life Expectancy, Mortality Rates, LTHCs,  
Lifestyle factors, QOF smoking prevalence  
National Child Measurement Programme (NHS):  
Child Obesity  
General Practice Patient Survey (GPPS):  
Smoking prevalence

#### Housing:

Valuation Office Agency:  
Dwelling ages  
UK House Prices Index:  
Average property prices  
ONS:  
Housing rental prices

Department for Education:

Key Stage 2, Key Stage 4 and Key Stage 5 data

### Environment:

Department for Transport:

Motor vehicle miles  
Motor vehicle flow  
Licensed vehicles (including ULEVs)

Transport for London:

Rail travel – London Underground  
Office of Rail and Road (ORR):  
Rail travel – Overground / National Rail

DEFRA:

Air Quality  
Recycling Rates and residual waste

Department for Energy Security & Net Zero:

Greenhouse gas emissions data

