

Appendix 1: Indicator Report

**Climate, Energy and Environment Committee, 11
July 2023**

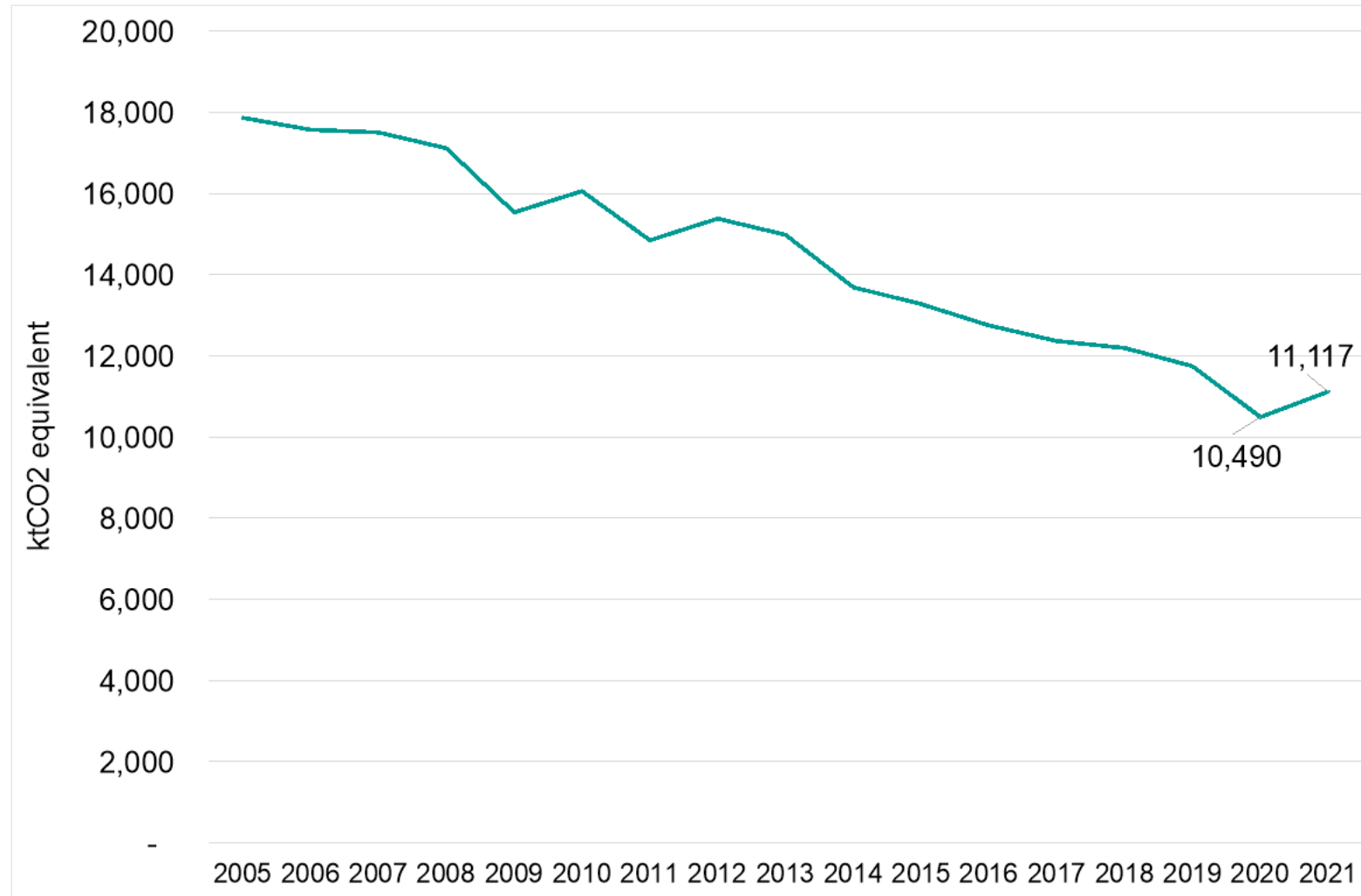
Introduction

- The following slides provide an overview of West Yorkshire's performance and progress against the headline indicators for State of the Region
- A subset of indicators has been presented, reflecting those most directly relevant to the Climate, Energy and Environment agenda.
- For some indicators there has been no change in the available data but the latest figures are contained in the pack to maintain the overall picture.

State of the Region indicators

Emissions increased in West Yorkshire in 2021 following the pandemic-related reduction in 2020 but remain below the 2019 level

Figure 1: Trend in greenhouse gas emissions, West Yorkshire (ktCO₂e)

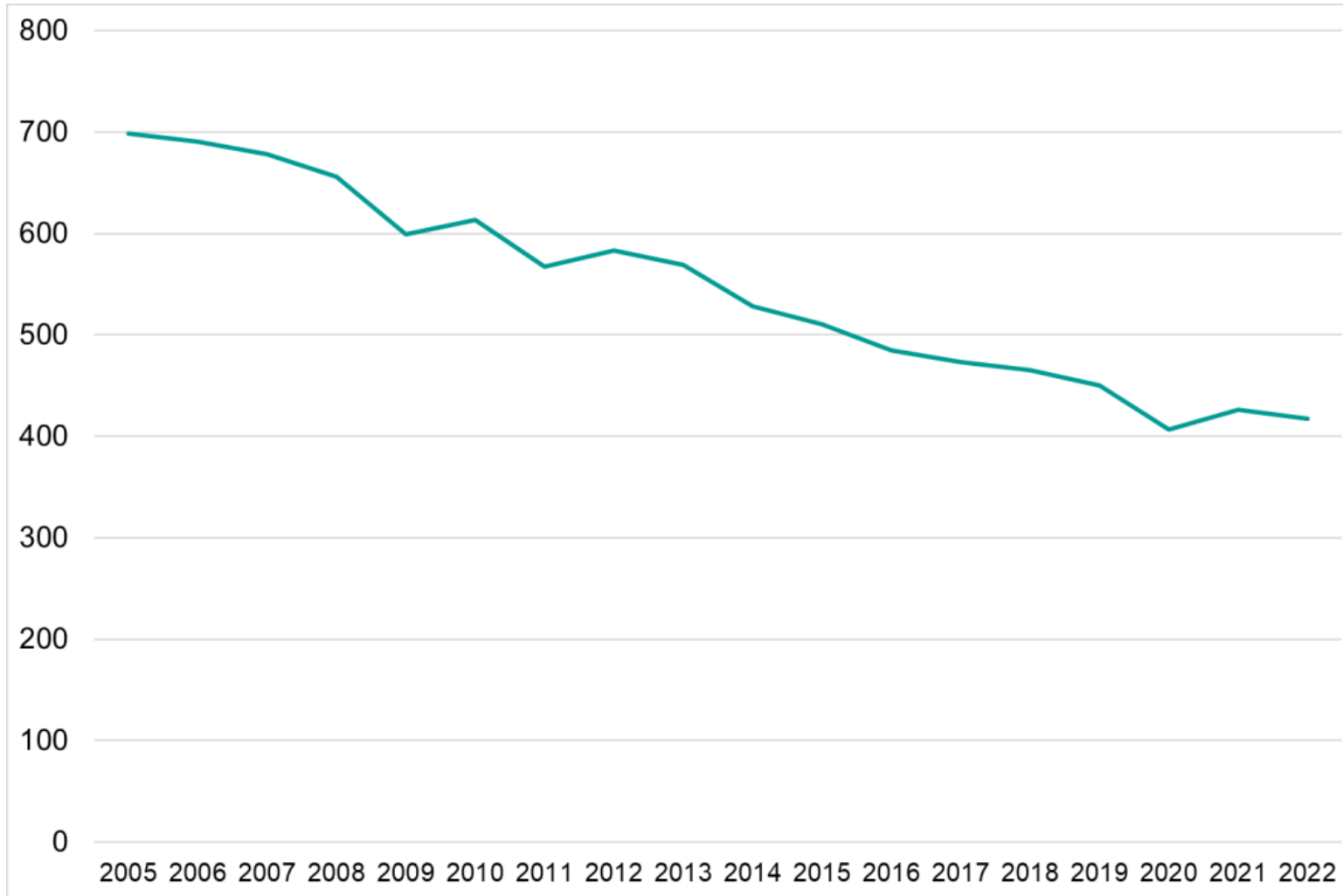


Emissions increased by 6% in 2021 but remain 5% below their 2019 level. This reflects the national picture.

Source: UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, 2005 to 2021

Provisional figures show that UK emissions fell in 2022

Figure 2: UK annual territorial greenhouse gas emissions by million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e)

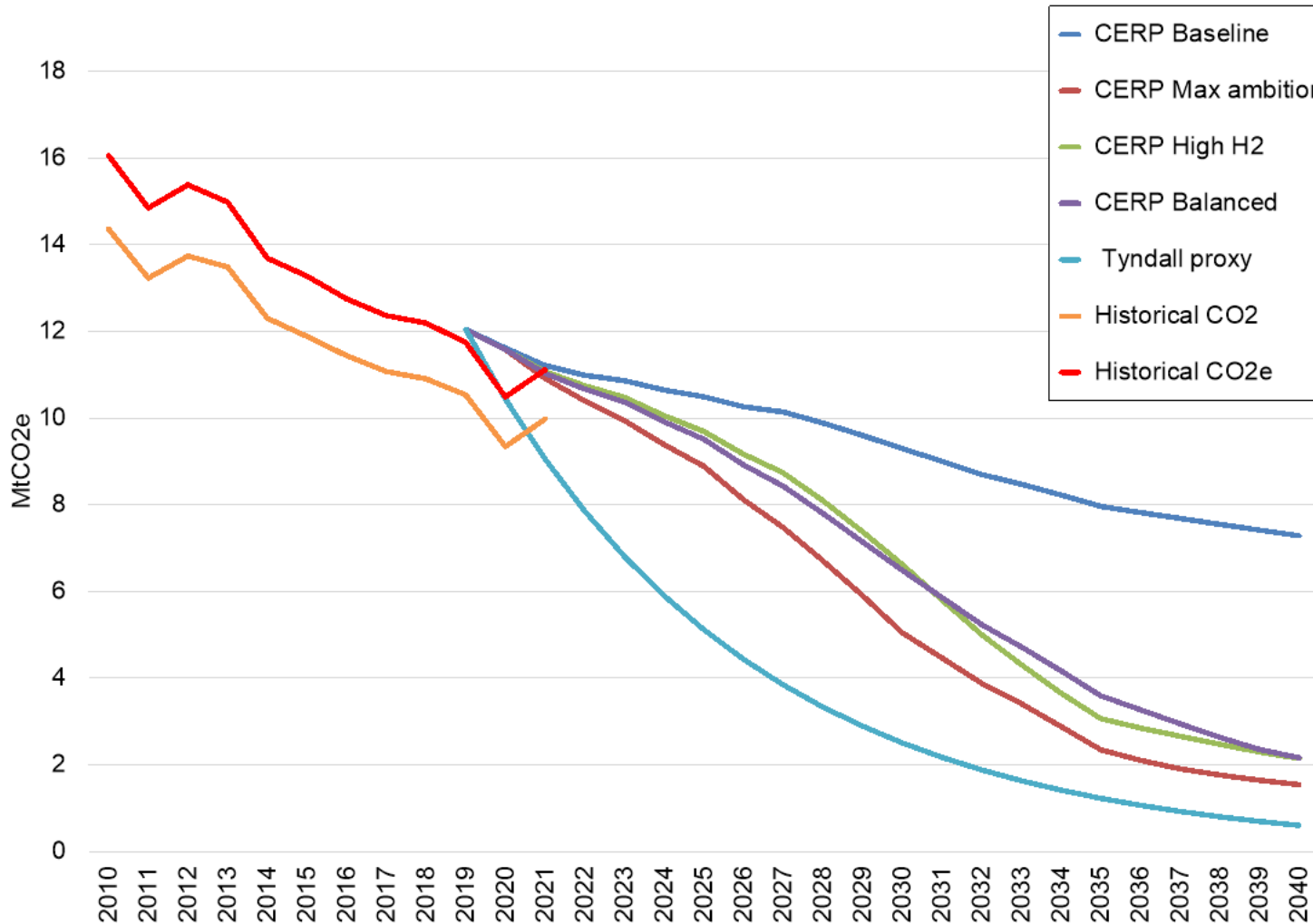


UK figures for 2022 point to a resumption of the pre-Covid trend. This is also likely to be the case for West Yorkshire when local figures are made available for 2022

Source: Provisional UK greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, 2022

The upturn in 2021 returned West Yorkshire carbon emissions to somewhere between the 'Baseline' (business as usual) and the three reduction pathways

Figure 3: Trend in West Yorkshire greenhouse gas emissions vs carbon reduction pathways (MtCO2e)



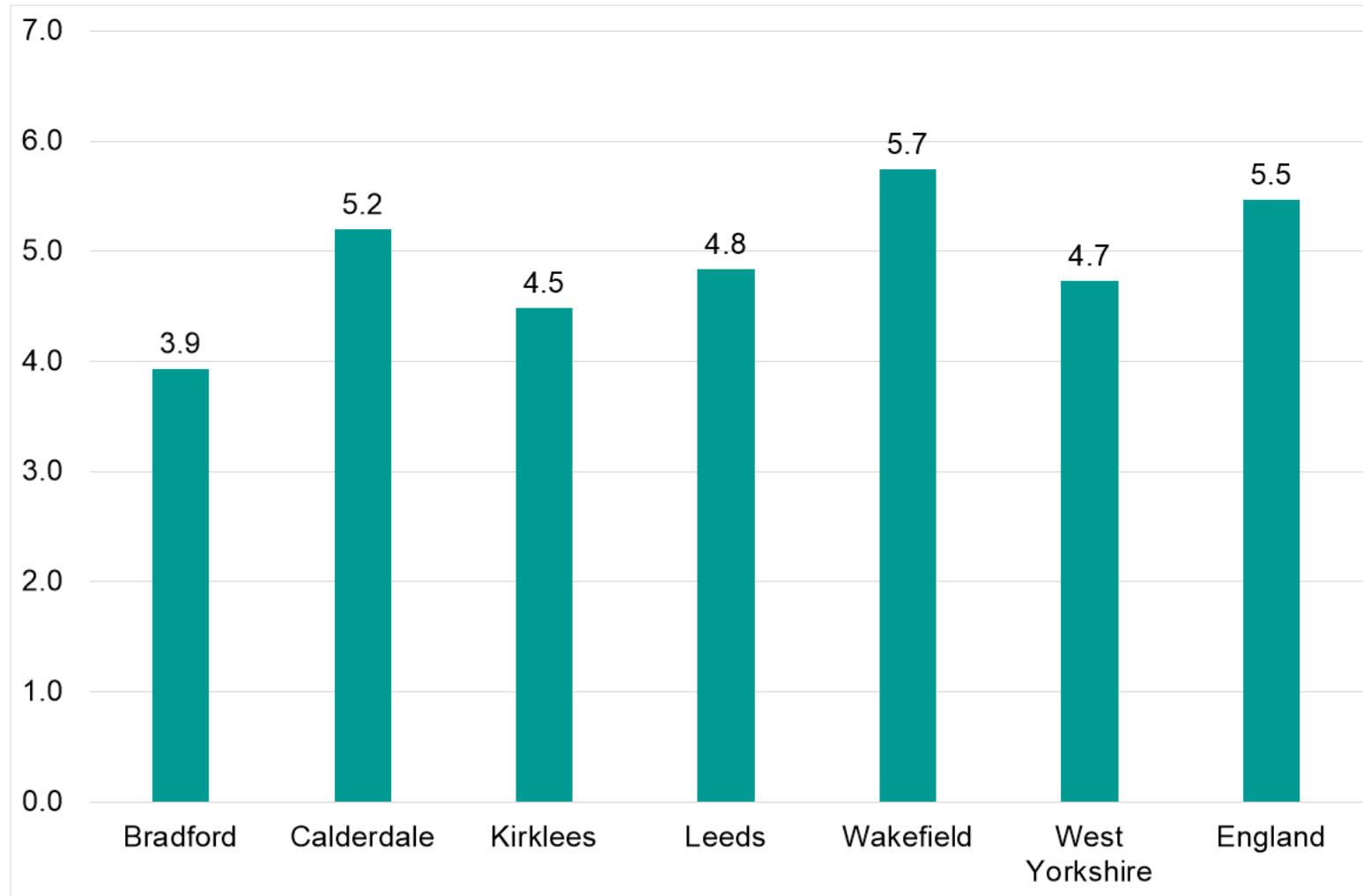
Scenarios

- Baseline - the likely levels of greenhouse gas emissions if no new action to reduce them is taken
- Max Ambition –Assumes significant electrification of heat, transport and industry supported by enabling technologies such as demand-side response and energy storage.
- High Hydrogen (High H2) - Promotes large-scale hydrogen use and carbon capture and storage roll-out.
- Balanced – Encompasses a balanced mix of technology across all sectors with contributions from hydrogen, electrification, bioenergy, carbon capture and storage, and decentralised energy production.
- Tyndall proxy - suggests what the implications of the United Nations Paris Agreement are in terms of reductions of emissions.

Source: UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, 2005 to 2021

West Yorkshire has lower emissions per capita than the national average but the position varies by local authority

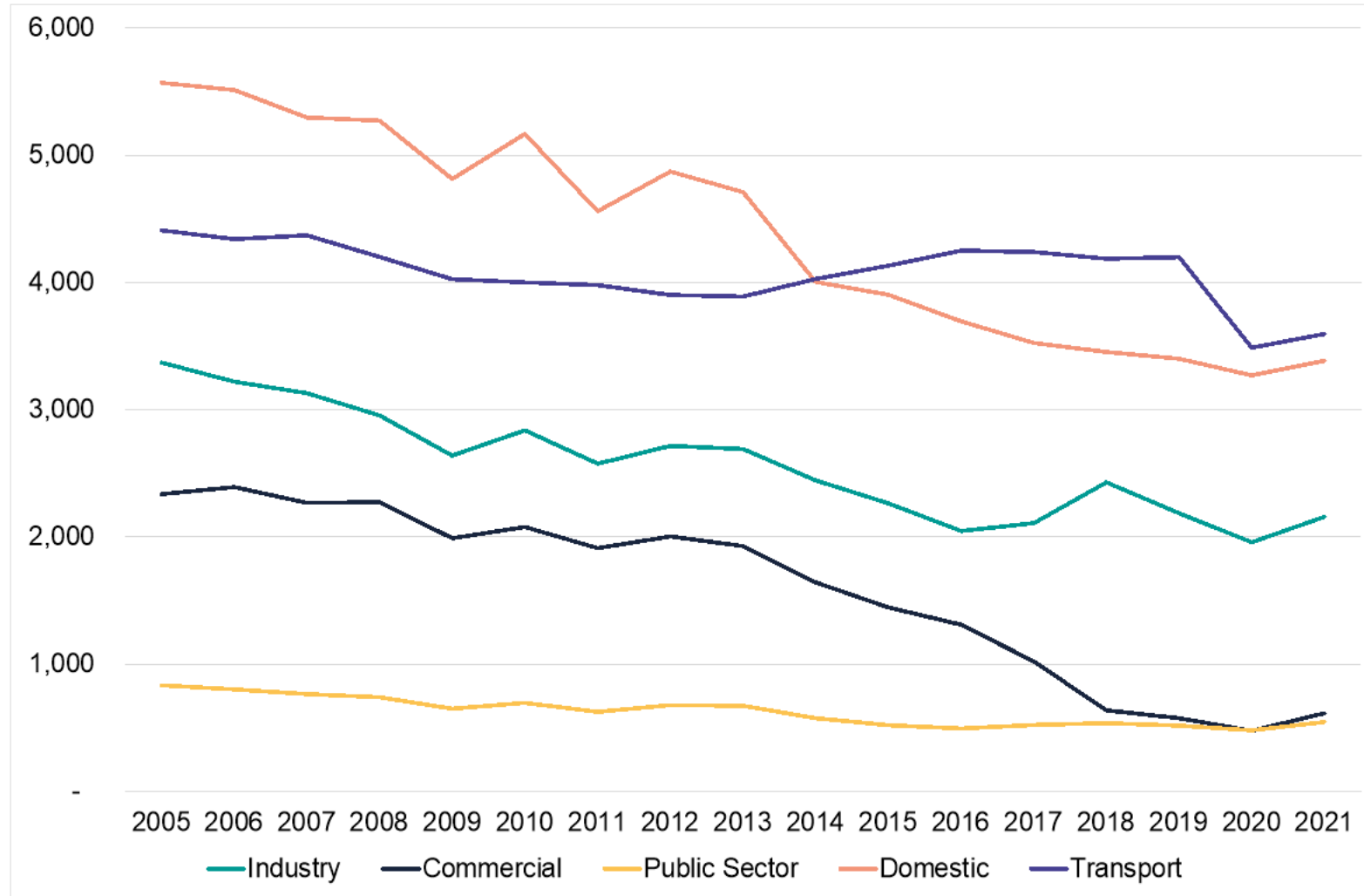
Figure 4: Per capita greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes CO2e per resident)



Source: UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, 2005 to 2021

All of the main sectors of the West Yorkshire economy saw an increase in emissions during 2021

Figure 5: Trend in greenhouse gas emissions by sector, (ktCO₂e), West Yorkshire

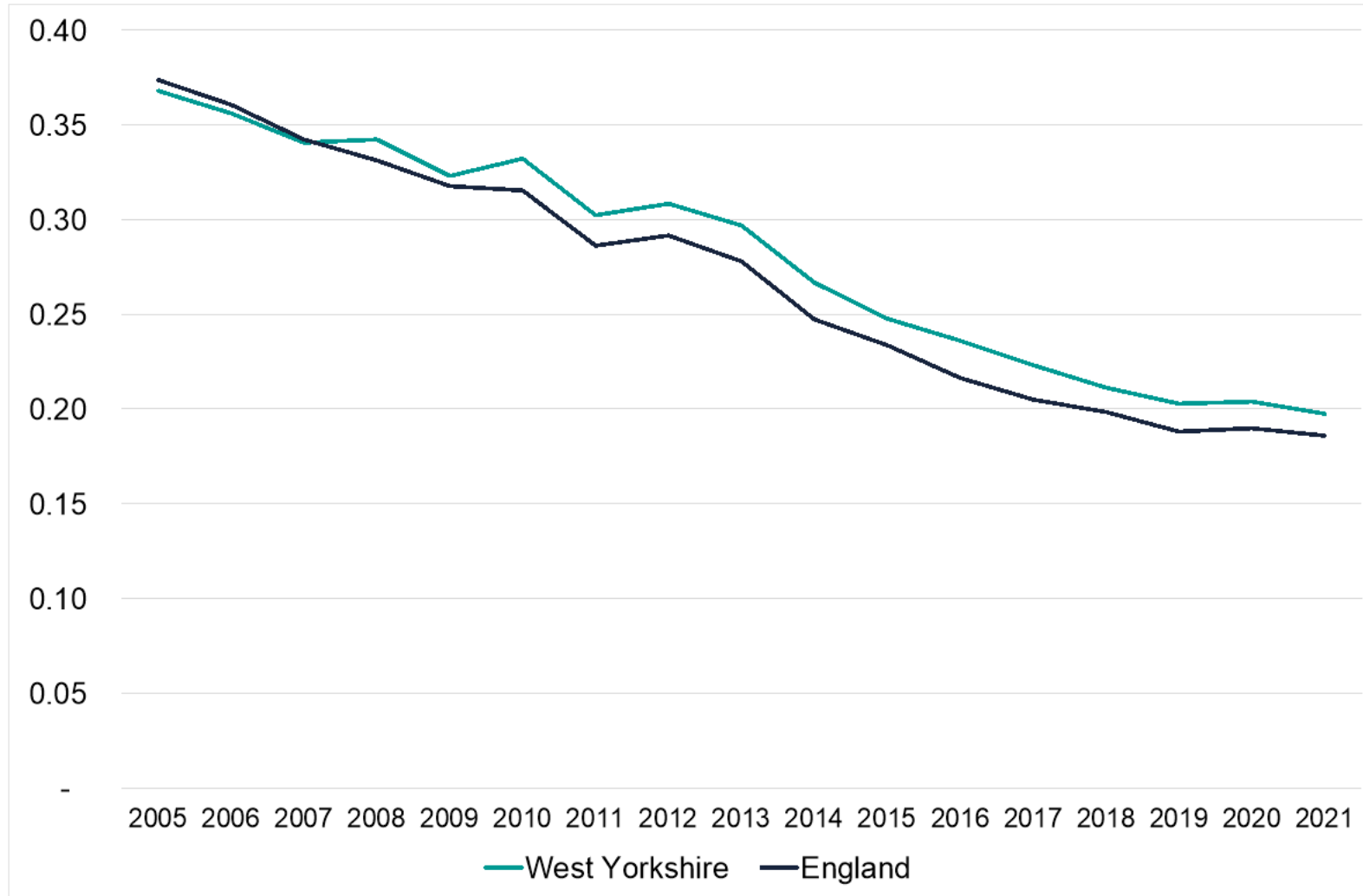


Although all sectors saw growth in 2021 most remain below their 2019 levels

Source: UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, 2005 to 2021

West Yorkshire's emissions intensity ratio fell in 2021 as an increase in GVA offset the rise in emissions

Figure 6: Greenhouse gas emissions intensity (ktCO₂e per £m gross value added)

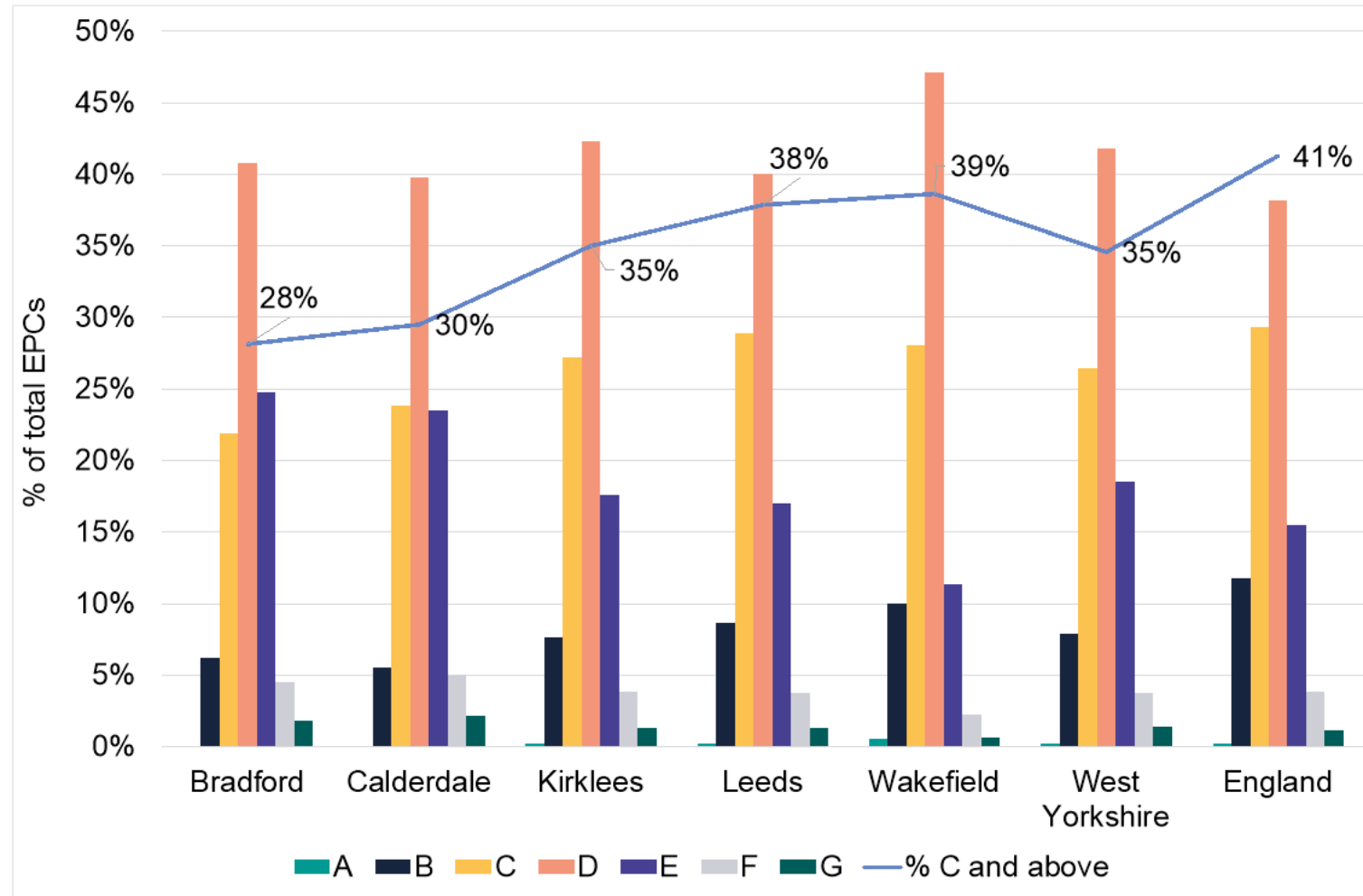


Emissions intensity remains slightly above the national average

Source: UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, 2005 to 2021

West Yorkshire dwellings with an EPC are less likely to have an energy efficiency rating of C or above compared to national average

Figure 7: Profile of Energy Performance Certificates by local authority and Energy Efficiency Rating, as of Q4 2022



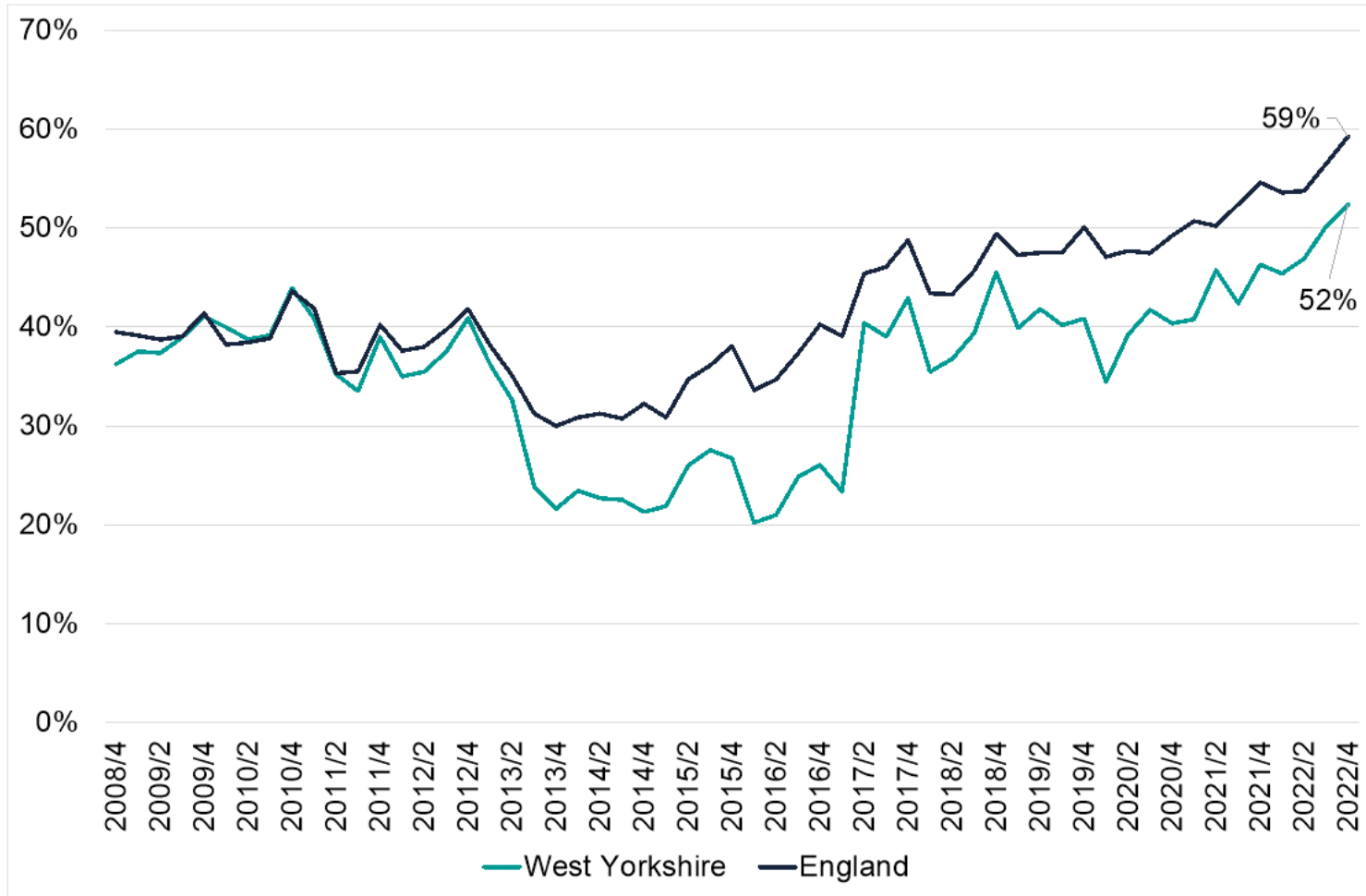
These figures relate to the total stock of EPCs lodged since Q4 2008 up to Q4 2022.

The figure for the cumulative proportion of dwellings with an EPC rating of C and above has increased slightly, according to latest figures, to 35% (from 34% reported in State of the Region)

Source: Energy Performance Certificate data, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

The proportion of EPCs with a rating of C and above in WY is increasing over time, reaching 52% in Q4's lodgements

Figure 8: Trend in proportion of Energy Performance Certificates with Energy Efficiency Rating of C and above based on each quarter's EPC lodgements



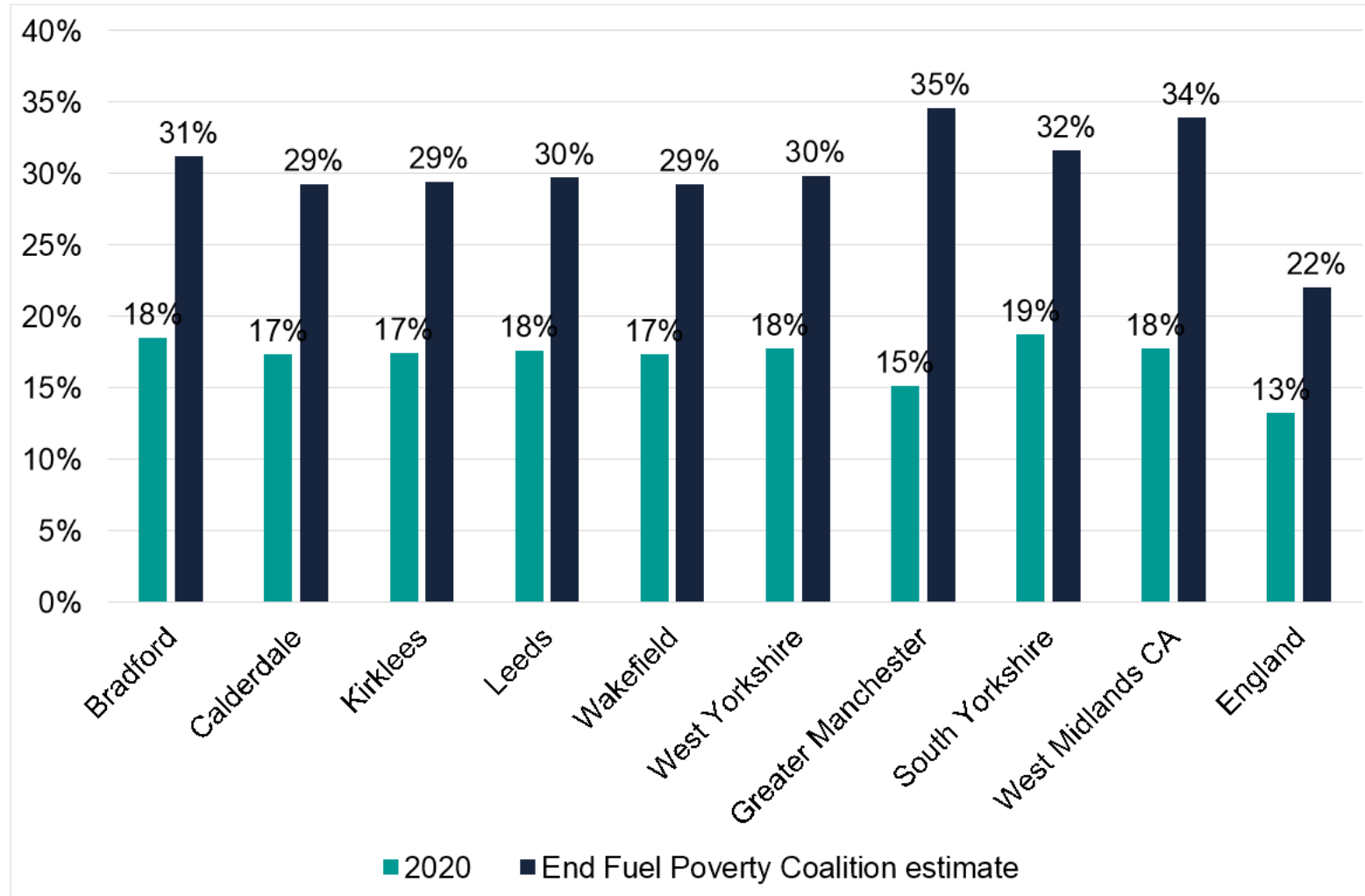
These figures relate to EPC lodgements in each quarter.

Although the proportion of EPC's with a rating of C and above in West Yorkshire is increasing, suggesting an ongoing improvement in energy efficiency performance, it is still lower than the national average.

Source: Energy Performance Certificate data, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

West Yorkshire has a high rate of fuel poverty relative to the national average but broadly in line with comparator areas

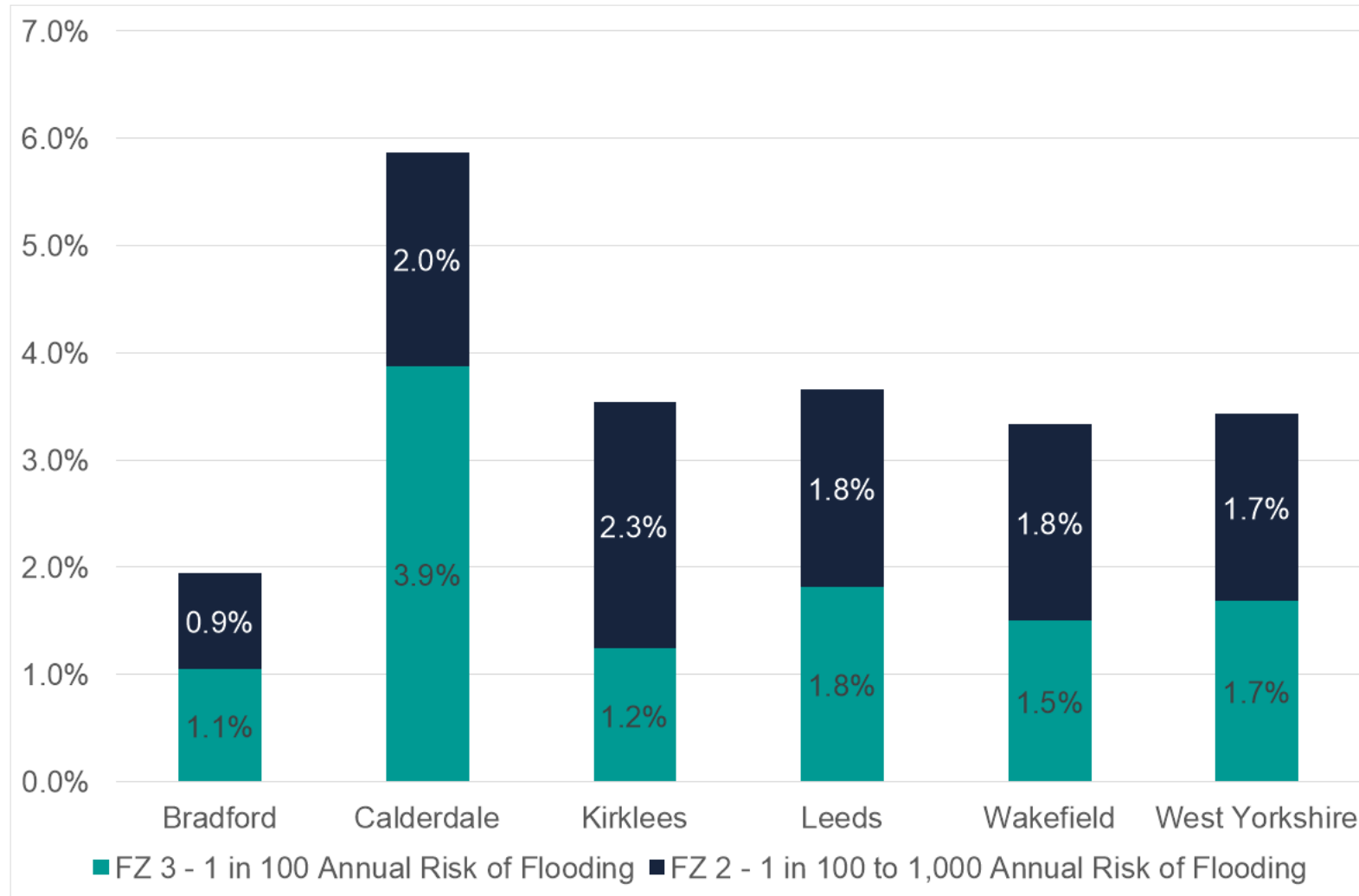
Figure 9: Proportion of households in fuel poverty



Source: Sub-regional fuel poverty statistics, BEIS; End Fuel Poverty Coalition

3% of residential properties in West Yorkshire fall within a flood zone, rising to more than 6% in Calderdale

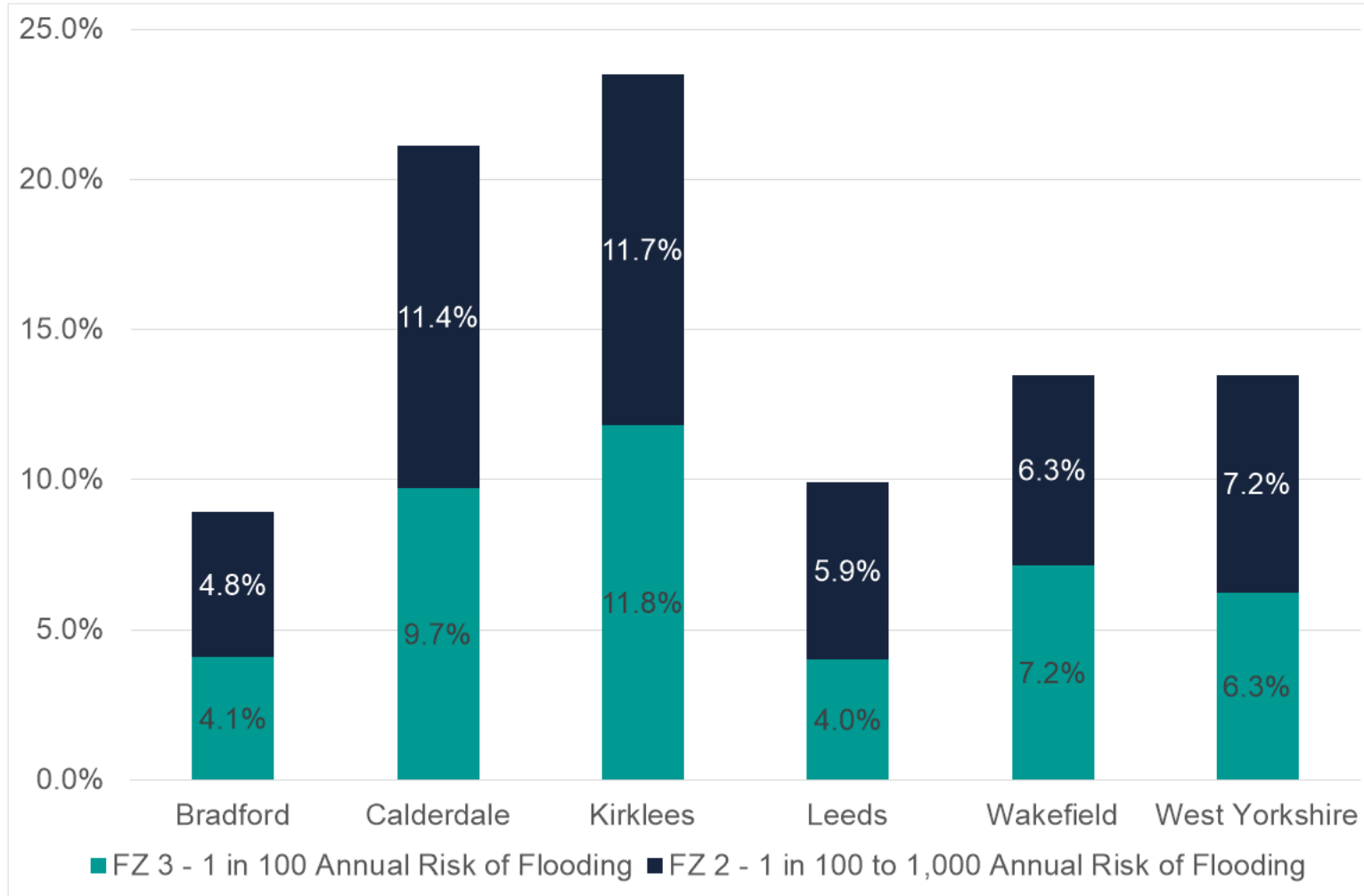
Figure 10: Proportion of residential properties in flood zones



Source: Environmental Agency, ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

13% of commercial properties in West Yorkshire fall within a flood zone, rising to 24% in Kirklees

Figure 11: Proportion of commercial properties in flood zones



Source: Environmental Agency, ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates