

Appendix 1: Analysis of monitoring indicators

Climate, Energy and Environment Committee, 24 October 2023

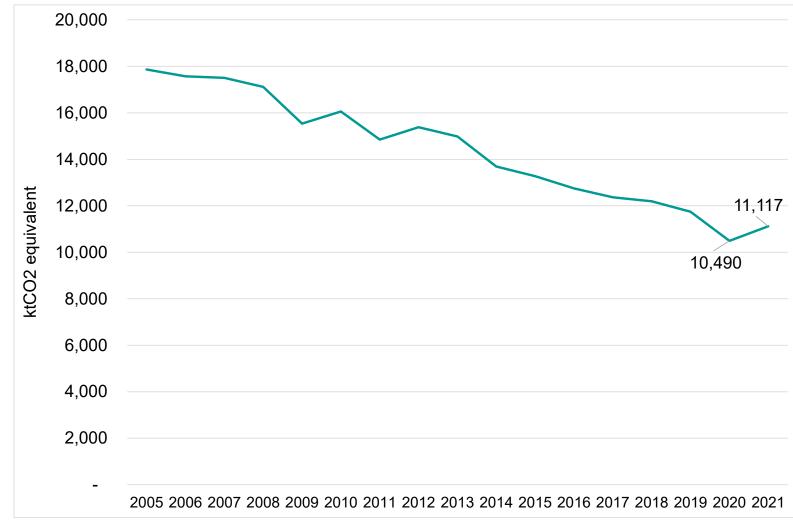
Introduction

- 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 pandemicrelated reduction in 2020 but remain below the 2019 level

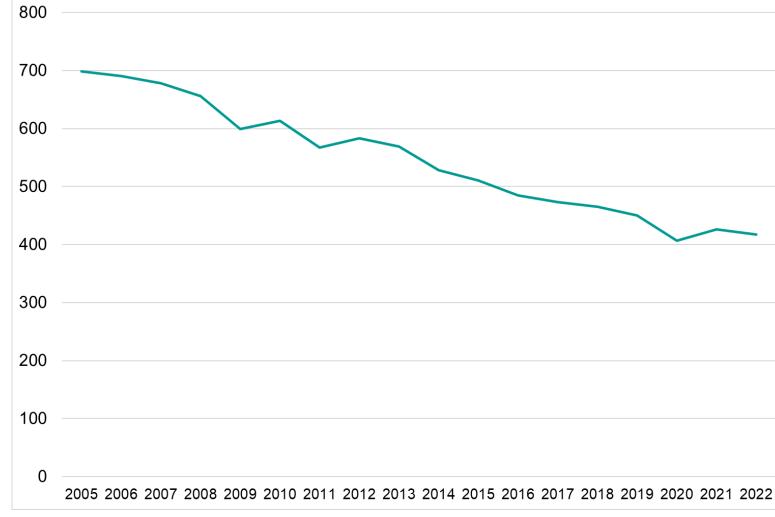
Figure 1: Trend in greenhouse gas emissions, West Yorkshire (ktCO2e)



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

Provisional figures show that UK emissions fell in 2022

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

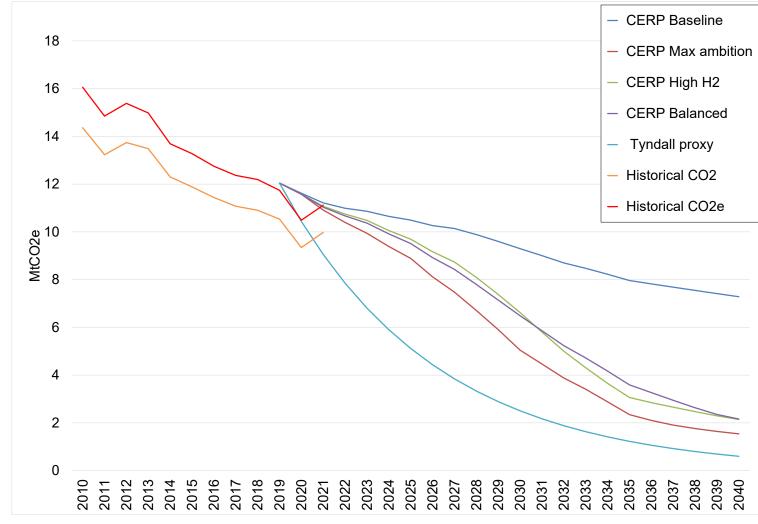


UK figures for 2022 point to a resumption of the pre-Covid trend. This is also likely to be the case for West Yorkshire when local figures are made available for 2022

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





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

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.

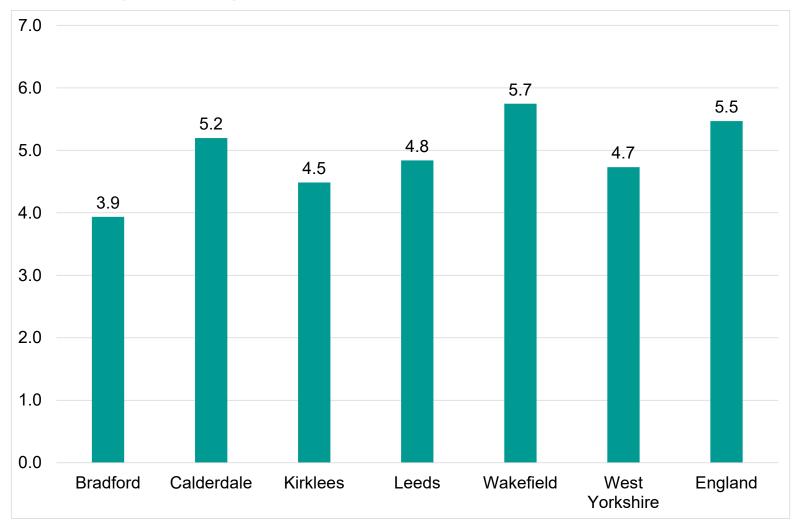
•High Hydrogen (High H2) - Promotes largescale hydrogen use and carbon capture and storage roll-out.

•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.

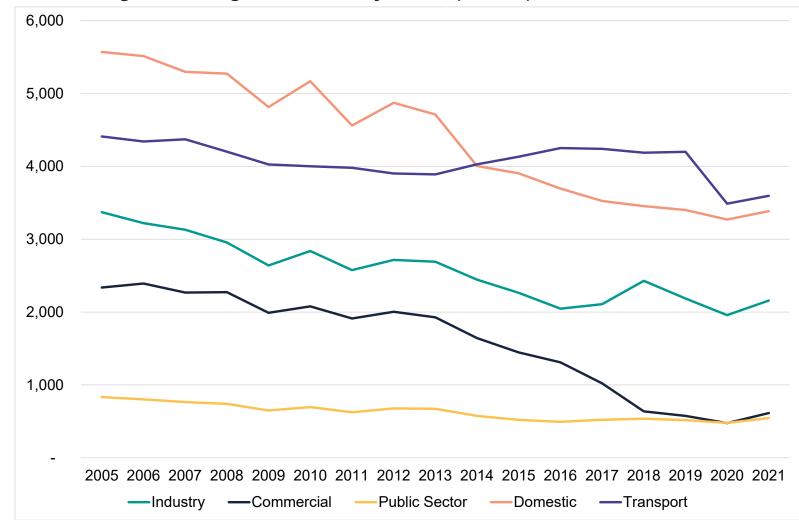
West Yorkshire has lower emissions per capita than the national average

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



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

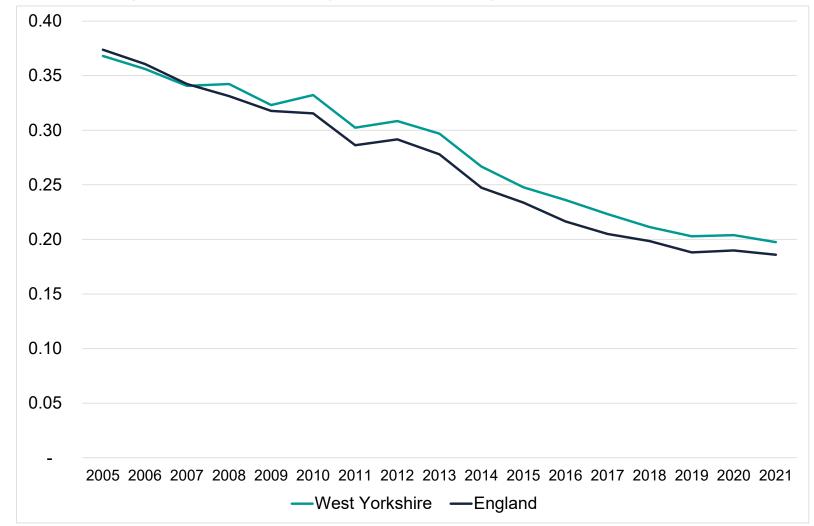
Figure 5: Trend in greenhouse gas emissions by sector, (ktCO2e), West Yorkshire



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

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

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

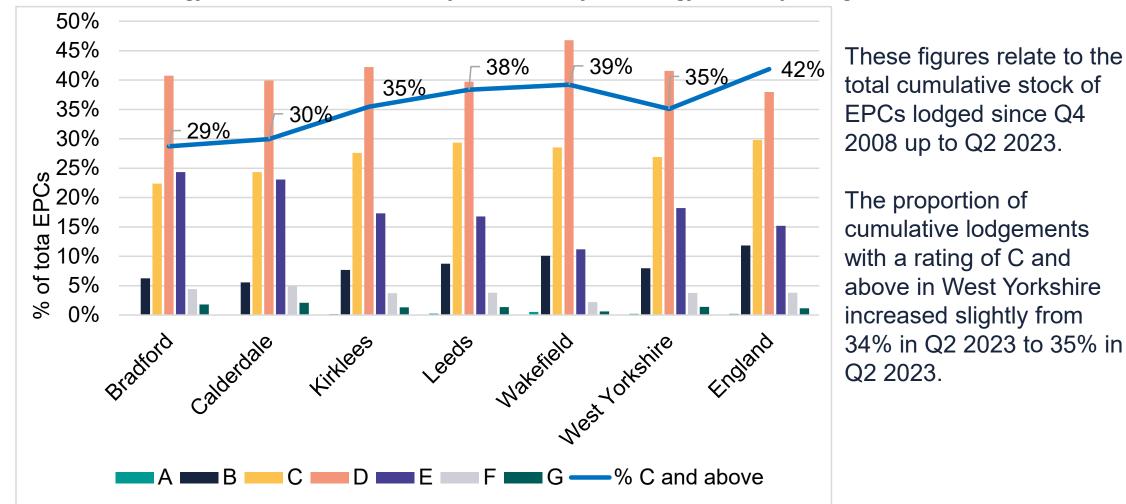


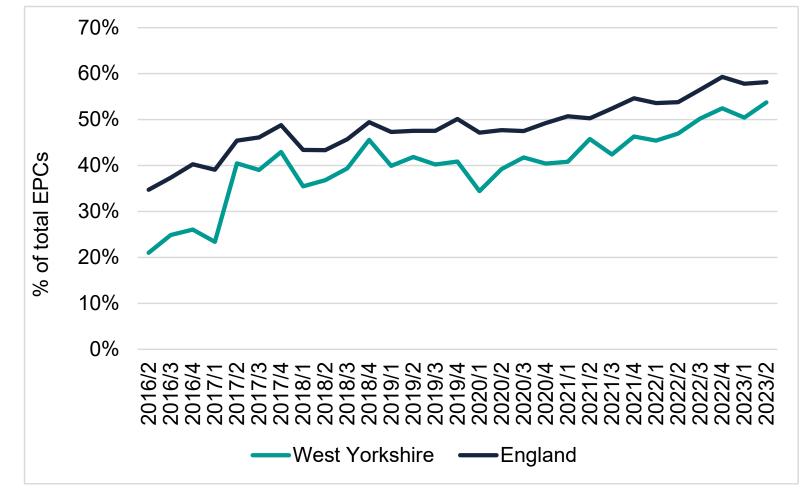
Figure 7: Profile of Energy Performance Certificates by local authority and Energy Efficiency Rating, as of Q2, 2023

The proportion of cumulative lodgements with a rating of C and above in West Yorkshire increased slightly from 34% in Q2 2023 to 35% in Q2 2023.

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 54% in lodgements for Q2 2023

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 EPCs 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

Estimates suggest that 30% of West Yorkshire households are in fuel poverty

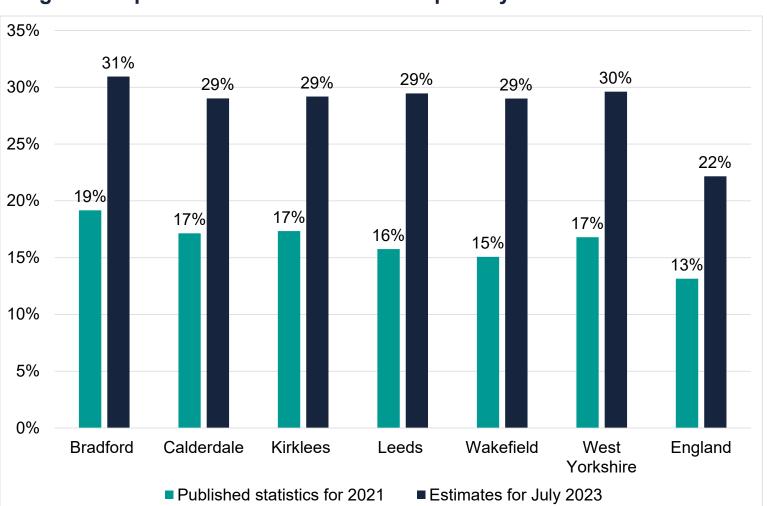
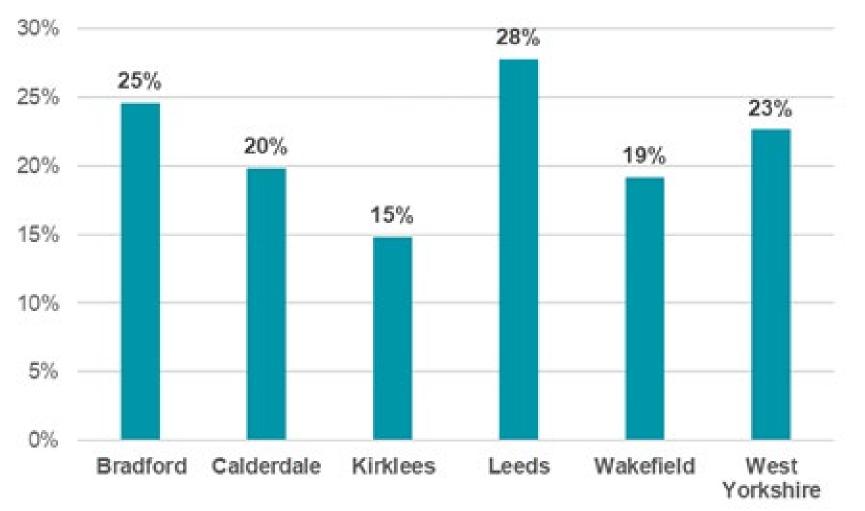


Figure: Proportion of households in fuel poverty

Source: Sub-Regional Fuel Poverty Statistics, BEIS; Combined Authority estimates

Almost a quarter of West Yorkshire's population have easy access to local natural greenspace

Figure 10: Proportion of the population who have access to local natural greenspace

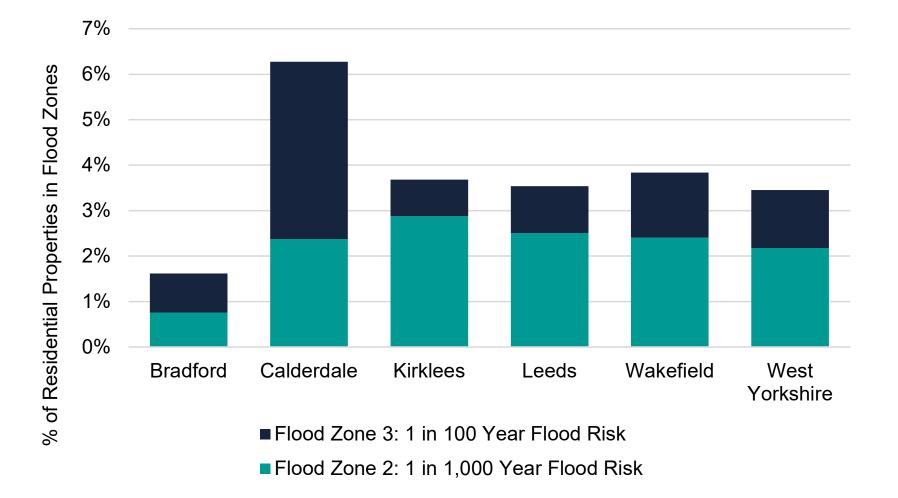


This indicator relates to the proportion of the population with easy access to local natural greenspace – i.e. live within 300m (as the crow flies) of an area of accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 hectares in size.

Source: Environmental Agency, ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

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

Figure 11: Proportion of residential properties in flood zones



Source: Environmental Agency 2023, Ordnance Survey 2023

14% of commercial properties in West Yorkshire fall within a flood zone

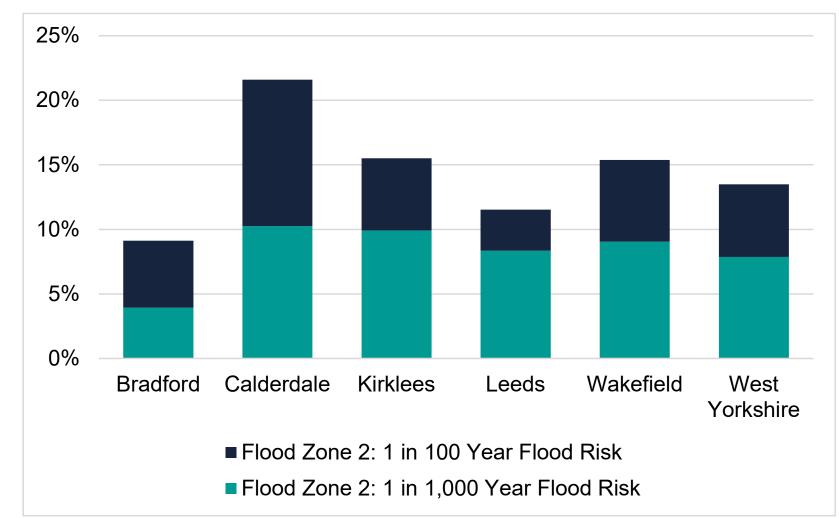
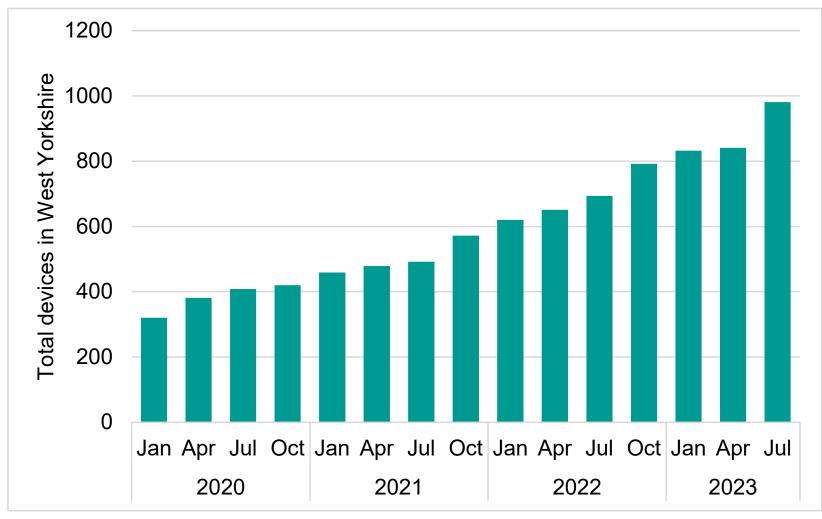


Figure 12: Proportion of commercial properties in flood zones

Source: Environmental Agency 2023, Ordnance Survey 2023

The number of publicly available EV charging devices in WY is growing rapidly





Source: Electric Vehicle Charging Device Statistics: July 2023, Department for Transport

Overall prevalence of public EV charging devices is below national average in WY but the region has a high prevalence of rapid charging devices

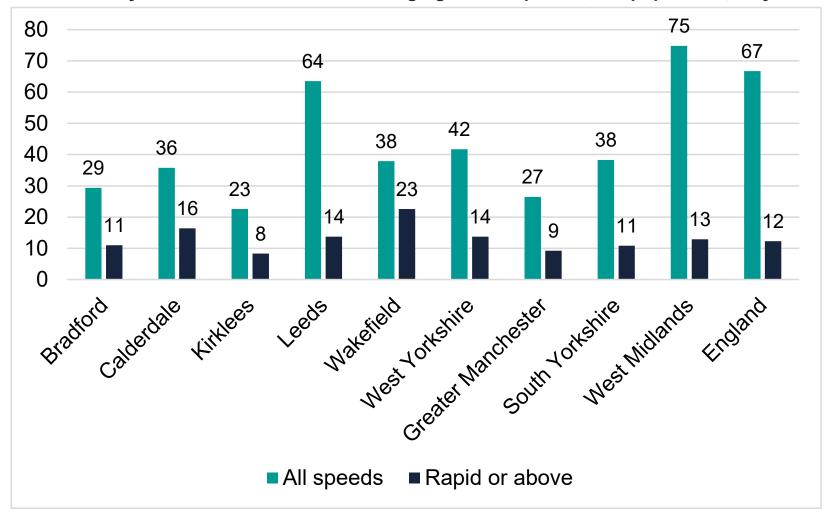


Figure 14: Publicly-available electric vehicle charging devices per 100,000 population, July 2023

Source: Electric Vehicle Charging Device Statistics: July 2023, Department for Transport