Energy and Low Emissions Strategy Indicators through time – updated February 2023

#	Indicator **Baseline in bold**	2017 (unless indicated in brackets)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Data source	Direct or indirect indicator of emissions	Lead or lag indicator[1]
1.	Terrestrial/Production emissions from 6 main sectors in Kent (industry/commercial/public sector/domestic/transport/Land use land use change (LULUC)). Total greenhouse gas emissions (kt CO2e) covers CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O.	Not available	**9791.9**	9262.5	8398.2	Released in June 2023	Released in June 2024	BEIS Territory-based emissions, (also known as production emissions) are those that take place within a country's territorial boundaries and include exports but omit imports. The transport category does not include emissions from airports, ports, or military transport. These are calculated at country level, rather than county level and the UK Government is responsible for reducing these.	Direct	Lag
2.	Carbon emissions from 6 main sectors (industry/commercial/public sector/domestic/transport/LULUCF) (kt CO2e) (These figures are the breakdown of row 1.)	*BEIS methodology was updated in 2022 to include methane and nitrous oxide emissions from livestock and agricultural soils. This data has been backdated to 2018, but no earlier, meaning earlier data is not comparable.*	**Industry: 1440.2** **Commercial: 690.3** **Public Sector: 327.3** **Domestic: 2634.7** **Transport: 3807.2** **LULUCF: -331.6** **Agriculture: 620.3** **Waste Management: 603.5**	Industry: 1305.8 Commercial: 614.1 Public Sector: 294.8 Domestic: 2525.1 Transport: 3677.3 LULUCF: -334.5 Agriculture: 603.1 Waste Management: 576.8	Industry: 1247.6 Commercial: 525.6 Public Sector: 272.8 Domestic: 2517.7 Transport: 3046.0 LULUCF: -332.3 Agriculture: 583.2 Waste Management: 537.2	Released in June 2023	Released in June 2024	BEIS	Direct	Lag
3.	Per capita greenhouse gas emissions for terrestrial/ production emissions (tonnes CO2e per person) (These emissions are row 1 divided by the number of people in Kent.)		5.3	5.0	4.5	Released in June 2023	Released in June 2024	BEIS	Direct	Lag
4.	Total greenhouse gas emissions (kt CO2e) Covers CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O, aligned to Global Covenant of Mayors common reporting framework, including categories of industrial products and processes, agriculture, land use and livestock.	**8956.5**	Data requested for both Kent and Medway from Anthesis (Scatter).	8633.4	Not yet released	Not yet released	Not yet released	Scatter Scatter calculates terrestrial/production emissions similar to BEIS, but with just a few small differences hence the small difference in figures. It is added to this spreadsheet for completeness.	Direct	Lag

[1] Lead indicators predict future emissions reductions, lag have a time delay between the action and the effect.

#	Indicator **Baseline in bold**	2017 (unless indicated in brackets)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Data source	Direct or indirect indicator of emissions	Lead or lag indicator[1]
5.	Greenhouse gas consumption-based emissions giving the total carbon footprint of Kent (kt CO2e)[2] (N.B This is based on Kent's proportion of England's total carbon footprint (England's total carbon footprint divided by the proportion of Kent's population). It includes emissions from everything we consume in the UK including imports. As we import more than we export, these emissions are more than our production emission.)	**21490.34**	21922.14	21648.88	Released in May 2023	Released in May 2024	Released in May 2025	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uks-carbon-footprint/carbon-footprint-for-the-uk-and-england-to-2019 DEFRA	Direct	Lag
6.	Total carbon footprint per capita greenhouse gas consumption-based emissions (CO2e tonnes per person) (N.B these are row 5 figures divided by the population of people in Kent.)	**11.7**	11.9	11.6	Released in May 2023	Released in May 2024	Released in May 2025	DEFRA	Direct	Lag
7.	Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (%)		**Kent: 7.7%** **Medway: 8.9%**	Kent: 7.4% Medway: 8.4%	Kent: 6.0% Medway: 7.1%	Not yet released	Not yet released	Public Health England	Indirect	Lag
8.	Number of air quality management areas	**43**	40	40	40	41	35	DEFRA	Indirect	Lead
9.	Tree canopy coverage %	**17%**	17%	17%	17%	tbc[3]	tbc	National Tree Map	Indirect	Lag
10.	Carbon storage value of habitats (Net carbon sequestration from land use) (kt CO2e)		**-331.6**	-334.5	-332.3	Released in June 2023	Released in June 2024	BEIS	Direct	Lag
11.	Carbon storage value of specific habitats (carbon sequestration or emissions from land use subsets) (kt CO2e)		**Forest land: - 367.4** **Cropland: 65.3** **Grassland: -87.1** **Wetlands: 0.0** **Settlements: 55.9** **Harvested Wood Products: 0.0** **Indirect N_2O: 1.8**	Forest land: -366.6 Cropland: 66.3 Grassland: -92.0 Wetlands: 0.0 Settlements: 56.0 Harvested Wood Products: 0.0 Indirect N_2O: 1.7	Forest land: -366.0 Cropland: 66.6 Grassland: -91.6 Wetlands: 0.0 Settlements: 57.0 Harvested Wood Products: 0.0 Indirect N_2O: 1.7	Released in June 2023	Released in June 2024	BEIS	Direct	Lag
12.	Mean domestic gas consumption per meter (kWh)[4]	**13155.7**	13069.7	13066.2	13250.8	12,616.0	Released in January 2024	BEIS	Direct	Lag

[2] This is based on Kent's share of England's consumption footprint by population. This methodology is expected to improve in future years (see University of Leeds work with London Councils).

[3] Updated data on tree canopy coverage is due to be available in Summer 2023 following a successful bid to the Woodland Creation Accelerator Fund.

[4] Mean consumption (kWh per meter): Domestic, Column K, Kent & Medway, Subnational Gas Consumption Statistics. Note gas data is weather corrected.

#	Indicator **Baseline in bold**	2017 (unless indicated in brackets)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Data source	Direct or indirect indicator of emissions	Lead or lag indicator[1]
13.	Mean domestic electricity consumption per household (kWh)[5]	**4041.1**	3906.4	3874.8	4094.5	3815.3	Released in January 2024	BEIS	Direct	Lag
14.	Total annual gas consumption of local authority estates owned and managed (kWh) (all 14 councils) Excludes KCC street lighting and highways	Earlier figures excluded Dover and used expected rather than actual consumption		**83,788,527 (Oct 18 – Sep 19)**	65,160,411 (Oct 19 – Sep 20)	76,290,221 Oct 20 – Sep 21)	tbc	LASER	Direct	Lag
15.	Total annual electricity consumption of local authority estates owned and managed (kWh) (all 14 councils) Excludes KCC street lighting and highways	Earlier figures excluded Dover and used expected rather than actual consumption		**69,179,240**	47,672,536	43,531,688	tbc	LASER	Direct	Lag
16.	Carbon emissions from gas and electricity consumption across all sectors (mega tonnes CO2e)	**4.16**	4.06	3.80	3.66	Released in June 2023	Released in June 2024	BEIS	Direct	Lag
17.	Renewable electricity generated in Kent and Medway from solar photovoltaics (mWh/yr)[6]	**447,796**	449,550	442,598	462,012	421,242	Released in September 2023	BEIS	Direct	Lag
18.	Active travel to school (walking, cycling, scooting) Excludes park & walk.	**45.9% of primary school children. 29.5% of secondary school children**	51.1% of primary school children. 34.4% of secondary school children	48.4% of primary school children. 29.5% of secondary school children	58.9% of primary school children. 47.9% of secondary school children[7]	51.4% of primary school children. 28.1% of secondary school children	Not yet released	Kent County Council Active Travel team	Indirect	Lead
19.	Active travel to work (% of people working within 5km of home that actively travel to work in Kent)	**32% (2011)**	n/a	n/a	n/a	To input from 2021 census once multivariate datasets have been released. Due Spring 2023.	n/a	Census	Indirect	Lead

[5] Mean consumption (kWh per household): Domestic, Column X, Kent & Medway, Subnational Electricity Consumption Statistics. Note gas is per meter and electricity per household, as not all households use gas, but virtually all use electricity.

[6] This indicator formerly covered all renewable electricity generation in Kent and Medway, however from 2019 BEIS suppressed any information in their releases which could be used identify the output of specific plants. This meant that significant volumes of offshore wind and other renewable generation was excluded and the indicator was no longer representative, hence the decision to report only on Solar PV.

[7] Smaller sample size in 2020 due to Covid-19.

#	Indicator **Baseline in bold**	2017 (unless indicated in brackets)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Data source	Direct or indirect indicator of emissions	Lead or lag indicator[1]
20.	Licensed cars by fuel type (%) (UK data, as of Q4 of each year)[8]	**Diesel: 40.1%** **Petrol: 58.3%** **Hybrid: 1.0%** **Plug-in hybrid: 0.2%** **Battery electric: 0.1%**	Diesel: 39.9% Petrol: 58.2% Hybrid: 1.3% Plug-in hybrid: 0.4% Battery electric: 0.2%	Diesel: 39.1% Petrol: 58.5% Hybrid: 1.6% Plug-in hybrid: 0.4% Battery electric: 0.3%	Diesel: 38.2% Petrol: 58.4% Hybrid: 2.0% Plug-in hybrid: 0.6% Battery electric: 0.6%	Diesel: 36.9% Petrol: 58.0% Hybrid: 2.8% Plug-in hybrid: 0.9% Battery electric: 1.2%	Released in May 2023	DfT (Veh1103)	Indirect	Lead
21.	Average miles travelled per year per person (South East region, excludes aviation) Active travel modes and non-active travel modes	**Active travel: 266** **Non active travel: 7,185** **Total: 7,451 (2017/18)**	Active Travel: 248 (2018/19) Non active travel: 7,342 Total: 7,590 (2018/19)	No data for 2019 – shifted to calendar year reporting	Active Travel: 275 Non active travel: 4,404 Total: 4679 (2020)	Active Travel: 300 Non active travel: 4,522 Total: 4822 (2021)	Released in August 2023	National Travel Survey Data (DfT) (NTS9904)	Indirect	Lag
22.	Road transport fuel consumption by all vehicles (thousand tonnes of oil equivalent, (ktoe))	**1,243.7**	1,240.8	1230.8	1008.5	Released in June 2023	Released in June 2024	BEIS	Direct	Lag
23.	Number and percentage of households in fuel poverty	73,010 (9.6%) households in fuel poverty	67,801 (8.9%) households in fuel poverty	**65,715 (8.6%) households in fuel poverty**[9]	75,941 (9.8%) households in fuel poverty	Released in April 2023	Released in April 2024	BEIS	Indirect	Lag
24.	Excess winter deaths	**1,610 (2017/18)**	820 (2018/19)	1,190 (2019/20)	Not yet released	Not yet released	Not yet released	Public Health England	Indirect	Lag
25.	Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of homes (% rated A/B)						**13.9% A or B (2022)**	C-Path (using EPC data)	Indirect	Lead
26.	% of domestic properties in Kent and Medway predominantly heated by oil, gas or mineral solid fuels						**86.8% (2022)**	C-Path (using EPC data)	Indirect	Lead
27.	MCS certified[10] heat pumps installed (air, ground and water source)	**185**	189	239	232	469	627	MCS	Indirect	Lead
28.	Number of energy efficiency measures installed in homes under the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) in Kent and Medway (cumulative since the launch of ECO)	**38,974**	43,019	44,099	46,224	49,099	Full 2022 figures released by May 2023	BEIS	Indirect	Lead

[8] The totals given here do not include less common fuel types such as electric vehicles with auxiliary power units, fuel cell electric and gas.

[9] From 2019 onwards, fuel poverty has been calculated using the LILEE metric (Low Income Low Energy Efficiency). 2018 and earlier used a different methodology, known as the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) definition. This means that comparisons cannot be made between years and for the purposes of comparison 2019 is being used as a baseline.

[10] MCS (Microgeneration Certification Scheme) is a nationally recognised quality assurance scheme, supported by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Whilst certification of a heat pump system via MCS is not mandatory, it is best practice and is required for Renewable Heat Incentive Payments and other government financial incentives.

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29.	Percentage of households in receipt of at least one ECO measure (since the launch of ECO)	**4.3%**	4.8%	4.9%	5.1%	5.3%	Full 2022 figures released by May 2023	BEIS	Indirect	Lead